1 2	IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS DALLAS DIVISION	
3	In Re:	Case No. 19-34054-sgj-11 Chapter 11
456	HIGHLAND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.P., Debtor.) Dallas, Texas) Monday, May 10, 2021) 1:30 p.m. Docket)
7 8	HIGHLAND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, L.P.,	Adversary Proceeding 20-3190-sgj
9 LO	Plaintiff, v. JAMES D. DONDERO,) - TRIAL DOCKET CALL) - DEFENDANT'S EMERGENCY MOTION) TO STAY PROCEEDINGS PENDING) RESOLUTION OF DEFENDANT'S) PETITION FOR WRIT OF
L1 L2	Defendant.	MANDAMUS [154]
L3 L4	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE HONORABLE STACEY G.C. JERNIGAN, UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE.	
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DALLAS, TEXAS - MAY 10, 2021 - 1:40 P.M.

THE COURT: All right. The other matter we have set on this docket is Highland Capital Management, LP versus Dondero, Adversary 20-3190. We had docket call, trial docket call set, as well as Defendant's emergency motion to stay the proceedings. So I'll ask, first for Plaintiff Highland, who do we have appearing today?

MR. MORRIS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. It's John Morris from Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones on behalf of the Debtor.

THE COURT: All right. And for Mr. Dondero, who do we have appearing today?

MR. WILSON: John Wilson and Clay Taylor.

THE COURT: All right. And I assume we have Mr. Dondero out there listening in?

MR. TAYLOR: Yes, Your Honor. He's next to me.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. All right. Thank you. Well, we'll start with the motion to stay proceedings. Mr.

Taylor, will you be making that argument, or Mr. Wilson?

MR. WILSON: I will, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. You may proceed.

MR. WILSON: Well, Your Honor, this motion to stay is, as you've seen in our papers, it's largely based on the pending proceeding at the Fifth Circuit on a writ of mandamus. And as you are probably aware, that motion or that writ was

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filed on the 8th of March. The -- late in the evening, actually. The next morning, shortly after business hours opened, the Fifth Circuit requested a response from the Debtor by March 16th. The Debtor timely filed that response, and we are awaiting a ruling from the Court.

And due to all of the overlapping issues between the preliminary injunction and the permanent injunction that's sought by the Debtor, we thought it would be appropriate to stay the trial on the permanent injunction for reasons of, you know, potential inconsistent rulings or, you know, judicial economy. It only seems to make sense to, you know, give the Fifth Circuit a little bit longer to consider these issues and see what they're planning to do.

And I've got the -- Your Honor, my brief covers the factors that the -- for a stay pending appeal. Some courts say that you have to apply those factors in this situation. Other courts say that the Court -- the Fifth Circuit's mandamus jurisdiction, there's inherent power to stay. But in any event, you know, we think that that factors are met here.

The four factors would be the showing of a likelihood of success on the merits, and the courts, you know, are uniform in saying that that doesn't mean the showing of a probability of a success, just a likelihood.

I think the fact that the Fifth Circuit could have easily denied this without an opinion quickly but instead has

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requested a response and is now -- I think tomorrow will be eight weeks since it's had full briefing in front of it -- you know, we believe that we meet that test because obviously the Fifth Circuit is considering the merits of this.

And this is, of course, a serious legal question, because it's the entire issue in this case, is the appropriateness of the injunctive relief that the Debtor seeks.

Of course, the second issue, irreparable injury, I think anytime that you're dealing with an injunction, whether, you know, you grant an injunction or are seeking to overturn one or whatever, I mean, irreparable injury to one or the other parties is always at issue.

You know, I think that we've raised some serious concerns about Mr. Dondero's constitutional rights and his First Amendment rights specifically. You know, and being under a -being under an order, a permanent order, is, of course -- you know, exacerbates the seriousness of those matters.

Substantial harm to the debtor. We believe there is none to pushing this proceeding back. As has been stated, there is a preliminary injunction in place that runs until the effective date of the plan. That was the way the Debtor chose to seek that relief. And we think that, you know, the Debtor's rights, if, you know, if they are potentially going to be infringed on, are protected by the preliminary injunction and the plan injunction itself.

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And then finally, Your Honor, you know, this would stay -granting of a stay would serve the public interest due to just consistency and judicial economy. You know, it's going to be a lengthy trial with multiple witnesses. You know, those witnesses have to give up time out of their schedule to attend the trial. You know, there's going to be a lot of attorney time involved. And, of course, the Court's time.

So we just think that a, you know, a brief, appropriate stay or continuance to allow the Fifth Circuit to issue a ruling on this matter would be appropriate.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I have several questions for both sides.

My first question is this. You've -- with your last comment, you know, we think there's going to be a lengthy trial and whatnot, it's really a judicial efficiency and judicial economy, economy of the parties argument, right? mean, that's really what I'm hearing. Right?

MR. WILSON: Yes, Your Honor. I mean, that's certainly -- that's certainly a big part of this. And, you know, we're respectful of the Court's time and, you know, we appreciate that the witnesses would have to give their time as well. So, --

THE COURT: Okay. Well, here is a question I have. I'm trying to think through the ifs -- if we do go forward, if we don't go forward -- and here's how I come out on this one.

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If we do go forward, doesn't that lead to judicial efficiency? And here's why I ask. Because then you've got a permanent order. A final order, I should say. There is either a permanent injunction or no injunction. It's final. Somebody can appeal it without the procedural problems of, oh, it's only interlocutory, need motion for leave. And, in fact, if I rule, the Fifth Circuit petition for mandamus becomes moot, right? Because now --

MR. WILSON: Well, I don't know --

THE COURT: -- forget about that preliminary injunction, good, bad, or indifferent. Now we have a final order that someone can appeal without needing leave. And so what -- you know, my brain gravitates towards efficiency: If I just rule on a final basis in this adversary, then people can go on about their way and appeal the final ruling, whatever it is.

MR. WILSON: Well, Your Honor, it's hard to know if the Fifth Circuit's consideration of the former injunction would be moot without -- without knowing, you know, how they're going to rule. You know, they could -- you know, as I said, the underlying issues in the preliminary injunction and the permanent are, you know, largely if not wholly overlapping. And you know, I just can't -- I can't speak for the Fifth Circuit what, you know, what they're intending to do with this thing and how they're intending to rule. And, you

know, I think that their -- you know, they do have jurisdiction over this and they can protect their jurisdiction.

So, you know, I just can't really -- I can't really agree that a trial on the permanent injunction would moot the preliminary in this case, given the issues that are on mandamus at this point.

THE COURT: Well, I'm going to ask you to be more specific on that, because I'm not -- I'm not on the same page at all. I mean, two ways I can rule. I can say, grant a permanent injunction. Okay? And so then you have a final ruling of this Court that, if you appeal, the District Court has to hear it because it's final. And then if you appeal beyond that, the Fifth Circuit has to hear it because it's final.

On your -- meanwhile, on your petition for writ of mandamus, what you have asked is: Fifth Circuit, make the District Court hear our appeal of an interlocutory order.

Okay? They didn't grant leave. It was interlocutory and they wouldn't grant leave to hear the appeal. Well, at that point, the preliminary injunction that you wanted the District Court to review on appeal has been replaced by a permanent injunction.

So, what am I missing? There's nothing -
MR. WILSON: Well, I --

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THE COURT: At that point, it's moot. Isn't that classic mootness?

MR. WILSON: Well, that's the second part of the relief that we asked for that you just described, Your Honor, at the Fifth Circuit.

So, the primary focus of the mandamus was on an order dissolving the preliminary injunction on the issues that are -- you know, were raised in this brief. And they -- the issues that we've raised in this Court before, but -- the overbreadth and the constitutional concerns and vagueness and those types of things. And to the extent that the exact same relief is sought in the permanent injunction, while the Fifth Circuit is, you know, considering -- you know, I can't speak for them because they haven't -- they haven't spoken yet, but to the extent that they are considering that aspect of the mandamus, and that's the primary relief we sought, then that's where I have a problem saying that the -- that the preliminary injunction would become moot or the issues related to the preliminary injunction would become moot when a final injunction is issued.

And then I would, if Your Honor was to say that, you know, no final injunction will issue and Your Honor was to say that the preliminary injunction is over and ended, then I would agree that the issues would be mooted. But that's only one scenario that would result from this -- that could result from this trial.

THE COURT: Okay. So it will be moot if I deny the permanent injunction, but it might be useful to wait, you're saying, because the Fifth Circuit may say, you know,
Subsection (d) of the preliminary injunction -- you know,
2(d), let's say, hypothetically; I'm just plucking one out of the year -- that went too far. We're ordering in mandamus fashion for you to vacate that order as to, you know, whatever provisions they may say went too far. And then we would have a hearing on the permanent injunction, and you would say, well, that could be guidance to the Court. You know you can't do this. They've already said that goes too far. Is that what you're saying?

MR. WILSON: So, I think that's -- you know, that's certainly part of it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. My next question is I assume you've told me everything you know as far as what you've heard from the Fifth Circuit? You know, the petition for writ of mandamus was filed March 8th. You said the next day they asked Debtor to respond by March 16th. The Debtor responded. And it's just been silence since then?

MR. WILSON: That is -- that is correct, Your Honor.

I mean, we -- we've actually called the Clerk's Office and,

you know, just made a generic inquiry as to the matter in

connection with filing this writ -- or, I'm sorry, this motion

for stay. But we -- you know, of course, there was no -- you know, no response other than the Court is still considering it.

THE COURT: Okay. So your view is I ought to stay this until the sooner of the Fifth Circuit ruling one way or another or 60 days? You're saying at 60 days, well, --

MR. WILSON: Well, that --

THE COURT: -- holy cow, who knows how they're going to rule, so we'll just go forward?

MR. WILSON: I think that was just -- well, yeah, and I don't -- I don't know if there's any -- anything behind that 60 days. I think that was just -- just an example of what, you know, the Court could do that we gave in our brief.

But, you know, I think that -- I think that probably the most appropriate way to handle it would be to say that it's going to be set, you know, for docket call, you know, say, 30 days after the Fifth Circuit's ruling, you know, if appropriate. Something like that. But, you know, I -- 60 days wasn't like a magic number.

THE COURT: My next question is, what would a trial look like if we do go forward next week or whenever? You said it would be a "lengthy" trial. The pretrial order says, "no more than two days." I'm just trying to figure out why it would be a lengthy trial.

MR. WILSON: Oh, I mean, I -- I agree that probably

two days is in the realm of where it will be. I thought that the joint order actually said two and a half days. But I kind of considered -- kind of, you know, estimated that between the witnesses that we wanted to call and then the Debtor's witnesses and then the cross-examinations and all that, that we would have about two days of testimony, and then -- and then argument after that.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, --

MR. WILSON: And so when I say lengthy, I mean, I was -- I was considering that to be lengthy.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, this is maybe more of a question for Mr. Morris, but maybe you have an answer as well. I am wondering what a potential permanent injunction would even look like at this point. Again, this is probably more of a Mr. Morris question, but I'll ask you.

I presume the shared services agreements are terminated at this point, so, looking at the preliminary injunction, Columns 2C and 2D I'm guessing might go out the window. You know, maybe, maybe not. But, again, I'm -- maybe this ties in to why such a lengthy trial. I'm guessing that the Debtor is probably going to have a skinnied-down request at this point, but maybe not. What -- have you talked to Debtor's counsel about that? Do you have a response to that?

MR. WILSON: The Debtor is not telling us any different than what they've put in their papers at this point,

Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, thank you. I will turn to Mr. Morris now. Mr. Morris?

MR. MORRIS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. John Morris; Pachulski Stang Ziehl & Jones.

Let me just start by pointing out several things that Mr. Wilson overlooked in terms of what's been told to the Fifth Circuit.

At Page 5 of their petition, which was filed on March 9th, two months ago, the Fifth Circuit was told, "The trial concerning the Debtor's request for a preliminary injunction is currently set for the week of May 17th, 2021." So the Fifth Circuit knows exactly when this trial is being conducted.

Indeed, the Fifth Circuit was told by Mr. Dondero and the Bonds Ellis law firm on March 9th that the Court was going to hold a contempt hearing on March 22nd, and the Fifth Circuit took no action to intervene to stop that. I think that is a much better indicator of their lack of interest in this petition for writ of mandamus. It's been sitting there for two months. They didn't act, despite having knowledge of the contempt motion and the hearing that was going to be held. They know exactly when this hearing is going to happen next week.

And you know why they know that? It's been -- they've

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been told that again, because Mr. Wilson didn't tell you that he also filed a motion in the Fifth Circuit for a stay of these proceedings. We responded to that this morning, Your Honor, but I don't understand how you can ask him the question of what the Fifth Circuit knows and Mr. Wilson forget to tell you that he has made the exact same motion in the Fifth Circuit.

Now let's talk about what their petition for writ of mandamus really is. There is two parts. Your Honor focused on one part, and that is they're trying to get the Fifth Circuit to order the District Court to exercise its discretion to hear an interlocutory appeal. I ask you, Your Honor: What is the likelihood of success on that?

The second thing they're asking the Court to do, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, they're asking the Fifth Circuit to simply throw out the preliminary injunction. We argued very strongly in our opposition to the petition that the Fifth Circuit doesn't even have jurisdiction to do that. Yet in their plea for a stay, a last-minute stay of this permanent injunction proceeding, Mr. Dondero doesn't refute that argument at all.

In fact, he doesn't address it. He proffers no facts in support of his position. He gives no argument as to why the Fifth Circuit is likely to direct the District Court to exercise its discretion to hear an interlocutory appeal. They make no argument at all. There's no factual, legal, or equitable basis upon which this Court can find that Mr. Dondero is likely to succeed on the merits.

The second prong, the harm. You know exactly what the harm is going to be to the Debtors here, Your Honor. They asked for 60 days. What happens if the Fifth Circuit hasn't responded in 50 days? Are you going to conduct the trial then? Why would you do that? You would have to wait longer.

What if the Fifth Circuit actually rules and they direct the District Court to exercise its direction [sic] to hear the interlocutory appeal, and the District Court hears it and overrules the appeal? Then what? They're going to say we have to wait further so that they can appeal the District Court's rejection of the interlocutory order to the Fifth Circuit. We will be here for years, and that is exactly what the game is.

Your Honor had it exactly right. It was in our brief, it's never been rebutted by the Bonds Ellis law firm, that if we simply have a trial next week and the Court -- if the Court rules in Mr. Dondero's favor, everything's gone. If the Court issues the permanent injunction, he will have a final order. There will be no waste of time, no waste of money, no waste of effort dealing with judicial discretion, dealing with issues of interlocutory orders. He will have a final order. And what we have asked for is set forth very clearly in our

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proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law. The order that we're asking for is set forth in Paragraphs 11, 12, and 13, and they largely mirror what's in the preliminary injunction.

One tweak is exactly what Your Honor picked up on, and that is there's no longer any shared services agreements so there's no longer any exception for talking to the Debtor's employees about shared services because there are no such things anymore. So we took that out. Okay?

So, likelihood of success on the merits, I've addressed.

Irreparable injury. You know, the Debtor is going to be forced into a quagmire of Mr. Dondero's own making, and it should not be required to do that. Mr. Dondero, ironically, if he was really here for justice, if he was really here for justice, he would want the quickest possible trial he could get in order to vindicate himself, or, if there's an adverse judgment, to get that judgment reversed as soon as possible. And the best way to do that is to have a speedy trial.

If he was honest, if their motives were pure, they would be asking you for the quickest trial possible. And that, Your Honor, would be consistent with the public interest. public interest is served by the speedy administration of justice, and that's what we're looking for here. Consistent with ample Fifth Circuit precedent, trial courts are permitted to proceed with trials on permanent injunctive relief,

notwithstanding a pending appeal of an interlocutory order on a preliminary injunction. We've cited a legion of cases.

Silence from the Bonds Ellis law firm. Silence. For good reason. There is nothing to say about it. That is the law.

And we urge the Court to deny the motion.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Morris, so just to clarify, I do have up on the screen your proposed findings and conclusions, but it might be a little easier for me to just focus on the preliminary injunction that is dated January 12th. I'm looking at Paragraph 2, decretal Paragraph 2, which is where most of the injunction language is. Are you saying that you would seek the very same sort of permanent injunction, only at Subsection (c) you would cross out the "except as it specifically relates to shared services currently provided to affiliates owned or controlled by Mr. Dondero"? Everything else would remain --

MR. MORRIS: I don't have a -- yes.

THE COURT: Okay. So I'm looking --

MR. MORRIS: As would the next paragraph, you know, using his affiliated entities or other people who are acting on his behalf. That would be enjoined as well. And from the preliminary injunction, we would also adopt -- actually, it should say permanently enjoined, so there's a typo there. But it should be permanently enjoined from entering the Highland

offices.

I think the only two things that -- the only changes that we made were to delete the requirement that he appear at all hearings. That was something that I think Your Honor very appropriately included, but I'll leave that to the Court. We also deleted the reference to shared services, as I indicated. And frankly, we've eliminated the reference to Ellington and Leventon because they're no longer employees of ours.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MORRIS: And we think that that prohibition ought to stay in effect until further order of the Court. But until there's a -- when there's a further order of the Court, that's not a particular piece that we'll be seeking going forward.

THE COURT: Okay. I got a little lost. So,
Paragraph 4, you would propose comes out? Or no?

MR. MORRIS: Is that -- I'm sorry, I don't have it in front of me.

THE COURT: That's the --

MR. MORRIS: Is that Ellington and Leventon?

THE COURT: -- Scott Ellington/Isaac Leventon paragraph.

MR. MORRIS: Yeah. Right. Now, they, of course, would still be bound by their -- by their ethical and legal obligations with respect to attorney-client privilege and they couldn't disclose, because we hold the privilege. So it

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doesn't matter that Mr. Dondero is the former CEO. We have the privilege. And so obviously they are duty-bound not to disclose privileged information.

But other than that, given that they're no longer employees of the Debtor, we'd rather not get tied into the morass of that. It's going to be very difficult to police, in any event.

Okay. All right. So my next question THE COURT: is, what do you think a trial will look like? Two days? A lengthy trial? I mean, I'm baffled --

MR. MORRIS: I'll be perfectly honest. I am, too, Your Honor. Because we've had this trial twice already. Your Honor, at -- I think our proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law are at Docket 156 of the adversary proceeding. And I don't know if you've had a chance to look at that yet, Your Honor, but from Paragraph -- I think it's one -- Paragraph 30 to Paragraph 149 -- so, 120 paragraphs long -- we set forth the evidence that was adduced at the preliminary injunction hearing and at the contempt hearing. We have a citation to every single exhibit and every single page and line that we rely upon from the testimony. And because of that, Your Honor, we plan on relying on that. wouldn't anticipate more than 30 or 45 minutes for an opening statement, perhaps an hour of direct testimony from Mr. Seery and Mr. Dondero, which will cover, I promise you, I promise

you, only topics that have not been previously covered. And then an hour for closing. I could do this in two and half hours, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. You've named Seery and Dondero as potential witnesses. And Mr. Dondero has named Seery,

Dondero, Ellington, Leventon, Jason Post, Dustin Norris, and

JP Sevilla as potential witnesses.

MR. MORRIS: Sure.

THE COURT: Well, let me ask you this.

MR. MORRIS: Can I address that issue first, Your

Honor?

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. MORRIS: Because back in March, we actually served an interrogatory that asked the Bonds Ellis firm to identify the witnesses that Mr. Dondero intended to call at trial. And we were told that because we had served the interrogatory near the end of the discovery deadline and they didn't have 30 days, they had no obligation to answer.

I reached out to the Bonds Ellis firm and asked them, if they needed more time, I had no problem with that. I believe I offered to accept the exact same interrogatory and to serve it three days after they did, and they agreed. Hadn't heard from them again until I got their witness list and I saw this litany of people on it. And I wrote to them last week and I expressed considerable concern about that list, witness list.

And I pointed out that Mr. Dondero has a history of including a laundry list of people on a witness list and never calling them.

Specifically, at Docket 83 and Docket 85, they identified Ellington, Leventon, and Rothstein, and never called them.

But meanwhile, I have to prepare for all of that, right? At Docket 106, they put down Ellington, Leventon, and Post, and, again, never called the people associated with that hearing.

Now we've got Ellington, Leventon, Post, Norris, and Sevilla for this. So I said, what are you doing? Can't you just tell me who you intend to call? This isn't a case, for example, where you're having a trial for the first time and you're a defendant and you say, gee, I want to see how the evidence comes in. I can't really tell you for sure because I have to see what the plaintiff's case looks like.

Mr. Dondero knows what the Plaintiff's case looks like because we had a trial on January 8th. We had another trial on March 22nd and March 24th. And he has my proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law, which go into more detail than you probably wanted to see.

And so I asked them again, can you just tell me who you intend to call? And they declined to tell me.

So I will just say at this point, and I will speak more about this in my opening statement, whoever is called at this point on the third try of these issues by definition has no

credibility. Their credibility has to be called into question. Where were they the first time? Where were they the second time? And why are they just being called now, after you see the proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law?

And if you look at Mr. Dondero's exhibit list, you will not find any documents that are going to support any testimony by any of these people who are now employed, directly or indirectly, by Mr. Dondero.

So I really think you asked the perfect question. How could this possibly be a lengthy trial and why are all these people on the witness list? And I would ask Mr. Wilson to answer those questions.

THE COURT: My last question for you is I presume the plan has not gone effective yet?

MR. MORRIS: No. The plan has not gone effective yet. And I'll address that by just saying I'm not the right person to answer that, but I will say, while there is no basis -- the Debtor believes there is no basis to grant a stay here, if Your Honor disagreed and the plan went effective, the order specifically says that the preliminary injunction terminates upon the effective date unless otherwise ordered by the Court. And before -- before that effective date happens, I assure you Mr. Dondero is not getting to -- not getting the benefit of a stay and being unburdened by the preliminary injunction. That

will never happen. Okay?

So I don't think there's any basis to grant a stay. I think for purposes of judicial economy we should just get this over with already and let the -- let him take his appeal wherever he wants to take his appeal. But if Your Honor disagrees and the effective date occurs before there is a final order on the interlocutory appeal of the preliminary injunction, we'll be back with a motion to extend the preliminary injunction until that happens.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you.

All right. Mr. Wilson, first, what would you like to say in reply to Mr. Morris?

MR. WILSON: Well, I really want to make a few comments in reply. I mean, the first thing that struck me was that Mr. Morris stated that the Fifth Circuit did nothing to halt the contempt hearing proceeding, which I would agree with, but on the other hand, no one ever asked them to. We did not make that request to the Fifth Circuit and they did not do it on their own accord.

With respect to the motion to stay filed in the Fifth Circuit, we did make a -- I don't think I improperly answered your question. I think your question was directed to what have we heard about the mandamus. We have not heard anything about the mandamus.

We did file a kind of companion motion to this in the

Fifth Circuit after receiving the setting for this -- for this hearing today. Just in the interest of time, we -- we did tell the Fifth Circuit the entire situation, that we filed this motion, when it's set, and let them know that, you know, we were seeking this stay. But we also believe that the Fifth Circuit has inherent authority to grant a stay in any event, and so we just wanted to keep them, you know, in the loop, in the interest of time. And so -- but they have not responded, though. The Debtor has filed a response to that motion, but the Fifth Circuit has not given us any --

THE COURT: When --

MR. WILSON: -- guidance on that, either.

THE COURT: When did you file the motion for stay --

MR. WILSON: I believe it was on --

THE COURT: -- with the Fifth Circuit?

MR. WILSON: I believe it was on Thursday of last week, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And let me be clear about the jurisdictional basis for that?

MR. WILSON: Well, there is a -- there is a rule, I think it's Federal Appellate Rule 8, that deals with stays pending appeal. And like I said, there's a difference in interpretation of whether that applies to mandamus or not and whether you have to go through the step of moving in the trial court first. And -- but in an abundance of caution, just

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given the timing of all this, we went ahead and made that filing in the Fifth Circuit, telling them that we've made this filing but that it would not be heard until today, and told them that -- that they had the jurisdiction to issue that stay, should they want to, under their inherent authority, but also they have the freedom to wait and see what Your Honor does with it first, which they've apparently chosen to do. THE COURT: You know, if I had known you filed that, I might have canceled this hearing. Let the Fifth Circuit rule. He's asked for someone, you know, with higher authority than me for a stay. Why should I spend my time? MR. WILSON: Well, Your Honor, like we said, we filed this motion -- I don't recall the date. But we filed it well over a week ago, and we -- we sought an emergency hearing, to which the Debtor did not object. And it wasn't until we found that this hearing would not be until the 10th that we -- that we decided that we needed to notify the Fifth Circuit --THE COURT: You filed it April 30th. And you decided I didn't --MR. WILSON: Okay. THE COURT: -- move fast enough by setting it ten days out, --MR. WILSON: No, --THE COURT: -- so you'd go to the Fifth Circuit?

MR. WILSON: Well, no, it was -- the timing is more

about the -- about the relation to the trial date than -- than the date we filed the motion.

THE COURT: All right. Well, just so you know, I think you should have told me you filed that. I don't know how I phrased my question about what have you heard from the Fifth Circuit, but, again, if I had known you had filed that,

MR. WILSON: Well, --

THE COURT: -- I would have just canceled the hearing. Just let them rule at this point.

MR. WILSON: I apologize for that, Your Honor. I honestly thought you were aware of this, but --

THE COURT: Why would I be aware of it?

MR. WILSON: Well, --

THE COURT: Just FYI, the Fifth Circuit doesn't notify the lower courts, oh, by the way, this pleading was filed in an appeal or something affecting you. That's not the way it works.

MR. WILSON: I apologize, Your Honor. And like I said, we -- we fully intended to give this Court the opportunity to rule on this first, but in the interest of time, we wanted to go ahead and get the process rolling at the Fifth Circuit.

So, like I said, we hadn't heard anything from them in two months, so we, you know, we didn't know if maybe that would

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prompt a quick opinion or what, and maybe just, you know, end the need for this whole proceeding today.

THE COURT: That's really not the way these things work. I will just let you know, that's really not the way these things work. Anyway, I don't know why I'm telling you that. It isn't going to have repercussions on me. But I don't know if you know, you know, they have death -- execution appeals and, you know, all kinds of really serious life-anddeath things. So, you know, the fact that they haven't ruled

MR. WILSON: Well, I understand, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- in two months on something involving a bankruptcy injunction is not shocking, really.

MR. WILSON: I understand, Your Honor. It's just that this -- it's a mandamus proceeding, and, you know, there was quick action by the Court right off the bat, and, you know, and, you know, a quick briefing schedule. So, you know, it's a little different than your standard Fifth Circuit procedure.

THE COURT: All right. Well, address this length of trial thing again. You know, I had a hearing on or about December 10th on the TRO. That wasn't a really lengthy allday hearing, but we heard evidence then. Then we had the preliminary injunction hearing in the second week of January. Lots of evidence that day. I think that was all day. We have

had the contempt motion on March 22nd and 24th. And I have pulled up the proposed findings and conclusions of the Debtor, and it is a lot of cross-referencing the evidence I've already heard.

So, again, I'm really, really, really trying to understand why we would have a lengthy hearing. I'm just telling you right now, I'm leaning towards setting this for trial next week, and I'm leaning towards setting it for Friday. Okay? Partly because we have lots of Highland stuff Monday and Tuesday next week, and so that's just what I'm leaning towards doing. But I'm trying to understand why Friday, an all-day Friday, we could start at 9:00 o'clock, why wouldn't that be plenty of time? Maybe three hours of evidence each, plus argument. That's just where my brain is leaning right now.

So, again, help me to understand why that wouldn't be enough time.

MR. WILSON: Well, I think that, you know, as Mr. Morris mentioned earlier, we've had witnesses on exhibit and witness lists for prior hearings, and for various reasons they did not end up being called.

I mean, you may recall at the contempt hearing that the Debtor decided to release Ellington and Leventon and not call them, on an agreement with their counsel, and we subsequently decided that we could -- we could go without calling them as well. However, at the end of that hearing, we'd wished we'd

had their testimony in there, and we asked you to reopen the evidence and allow them to testify.

My point is, is that this is a permanent trial --

THE COURT: To be exact, it was not at the end of the day of evidence. It was when we came back two days later that you wanted to reopen the evidence, after we made it very crystal clear the evidence had closed. Okay? I just -- I don't like things to get incorrectly in the record.

MR. WILSON: I mean, you stated that correctly, Your Honor. It was -- it was on March 24th that we asked you to allow those witnesses to testify.

But in any event, you know, we deserve an opportunity to put on our evidence and to make our record, which, you know, as Mr. Morris told you, has not been done. And I think Mr. Dondero has that right. And, you know, we're currently evaluating the relief the Debtor is seeking, and of course we're taking into consideration the comments Mr. Morris just made. We haven't had an opportunity to talk to my client about that.

But, you know, we -- we should have a right to call witnesses. They've been on the witness and exhibit list, you know, now for the appropriate amount of time. Mr. Morris has been aware of them. And, in fact, he's deposed nearly all of them, if not taken them on examination in a hearing as well.

And I don't think there's any surprise or whatnot to Mr.

Morris if any of these guys testify.

But, you know, I think that Mr. Dondero has the right to evaluate, you know, what these witnesses could say and to put on their testimony to the extent that we need to to rebut what the Debtor is trying to -- what the -- the case the Debtor is trying to make.

THE COURT: All right. So, Seery, Dondero,
Ellington, Leventon, Jason Post, Dustin Norris, JP Sevilla?
Your current plan --

MR. WILSON: And I may be --

THE COURT: Your current plan is to call seven witnesses?

MR. WILSON: I would say up to seven, but my current plan is to call more than just Mr. Dondero and Mr. Seery, as Mr. Morris intends to do.

THE COURT: All right. I think you were alluding to this, but let me double-check. Now that you've heard Mr.

Morris explain how the permanent injunction he would be requesting is skinnied-down from the preliminary injunction, and that is, you know, taking out references to shared services agreements because those aren't in place anymore and taking out the prohibition on Dondero communicating with Scott Ellington and Isaac Leventon, does this impact the trial at all, from your standpoint?

I mean, I know a big issue has been, you know, First

Amendment, prohibiting him from talking. But with Paragraph 4 coming out, the Ellington/Leventon prohibition, and with the fact that there's no shared services agreement in place, so, you know, I don't know why he would need potentially to be talking to Debtor personnel, is this — does this skinny down the trial, at least, in your view?

MR. WILSON: I think it -- I think it very well may, Your Honor. I mentioned that a minute ago. Unfortunately, I haven't had the opportunity to visit with my client about that so I can't commit to anything at this moment. But I think you may very well be right on that.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I'd like you to have good faith discussions with Mr. Morris in the next 24 hours. You know, Mr. Dondero is there in your office, so I would think you all could caucus and get back with him in 24 hours on that point.

MR. WILSON: Well, yeah, with due respect, Your Honor, Mr. Dondero is in the middle of a deposition with Mr. Taylor, and they're at a separate office than I am at this moment. They took a break from their deposition to attend this hearing.

THE COURT: Okay. They're not in your office? I see Mr. Taylor. He's in some other office. Mr. Dondero is waving.

MR. TAYLOR: Yes. I'm in Dallas, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: I thought they were all there at Bonds Ellis, but they're not all there at Bonds Ellis.

MR. TAYLOR: Your Honor, Clay Taylor on behalf of Mr. Dondero. Just so that you know, we've been in depositions for -- where Mr. Dondero was subpoenaed as a third-party witness in the UBS versus Highland Capital case where we moved for a protective order on that but that was denied. And so we are appearing pursuant to that -- to that notice, and we're going right back to it after this. Mr. Clubok has, as counsel for UBS, has indicated that it might be a lengthy day today. hoping that that doesn't turn out to be the case. But it's -we've already been going at it for some time, and he indicates that he has quite a bit more to ask. So, just so you know. And then we do have -- Mr. Wilson does indeed need to talk with Mr. Dondero about a few things that we heard that we weren't totally anticipating from Mr. Morris that might -might skinny this down.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, thank you, Mr. Taylor.

Here's what I'm going to do. I'm going to deny the motion for a stay. I just don't think there is the required showing here to stay trial in this adversary proceeding pending the mandamus ruling. You know, at this point, it's been over two months since the petition for mandamus was filed. I don't know what that means, just like none of you know what that

means. But particularly with a stay pending mandamus pending before the Fifth Circuit right now, I mean, they'll do what they feel is appropriate to do, but I think it's appropriate for this Court to move forward in this trial until ordered otherwise.

Again, when looking at the four prongs here, I think one of the most significant prongs here on evaluating should we stay this or not is the, does the stay serve the public interest?

And, again, I view the argument largely to be about judicial economy and efficiency of the parties. And at this point, however I rule at trial, I feel like the mandamus becomes moot and it's much more efficient for everyone to -- if someone wants to appeal my final ruling in this adversary, there are not going to be the impediments of needing to seek leave of needing to get mandamus. It'll be a final ruling one way or another. That's the only way I can view this.

And, again, looking at the other prongs for a stay pending appeal, likelihood of success on the merits. You know, is there a significant legal issue on a serious legal question?

I just don't see that prong having been met. It's important to people. I know this litigation is important to people.

But it doesn't, in my estimation, meet that high hurdle.

So, the stay is denied. I don't find the other prongs met here.

1 I am, as I suggested, going to go ahead and set this for 2 trial a week from Friday. So what's that, the 21st? 3 MR. WILSON: Your Honor? 4 THE COURT: Yes? Who's speaking? 5 MR. WILSON: Yes, Your Honor. Is Friday the only day next week where trial is available? 6 7 THE COURT: Do you have a conflict? MR. WILSON: Well, I just got asked to participate in 8 9 a proceeding out in Midland on Friday, that we have to go 10 Thursday night. If -- you know, if that -- if there's another 11 day around there that would work better, that would work 12 better for me personally. 13 THE COURT: There's really not. I'm looking at next 14 week, and I have Highland all day on Monday. As far as I 15 know, a full-day setting is what I have down for the UBS 16 settlement. Anyone disagree with that going all day? 17 MR. MORRIS: We haven't gotten objections yet, Your 18 Honor, but that's what we're going to plan for. 19 THE COURT: Okay. 20 MR. MORRIS: It's John Morris. John Morris for the 21 Debtor. 22 THE COURT: Okay. So, Tuesday at 9:30, I have 23 Highland matters. Motion to disqualify Wick Phillips and then 24 various fee applications. I show a three-hour time estimate

on the Wick Phillips matter. Is that --

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MR. MORRIS: You know, Your Honor, this is John Morris. And I know that they're not here, or at least I don't think they're on, I don't think there's representatives, so I want to caveat what I'm about to say. We received their objection to the motion the other day, and I think it's going to require discovery, and so I do intend to reach out to them before the hearing to see if we could simply have a status conference on Tuesday and just set a scheduling order that will allow us to take some discovery, because we're a little surprised at some of the positions that they're taking and we're certainly not prepared to have an evidentiary hearing.

So, you know, I don't have their agreement to say that.

I'm just saying that that's what our intention is. I don't know what the Court's calendar looks like for the balance of the day, but if the balance of the day is free, it's conceivable we could be prepared to try this on Tuesday as well.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I would be willing to do that. If the Wick Phillips thing comes off, that leaves one, two, three fee applications. So we could set the trial for 9:30 and do the fee applications first on Tuesday and then roll into this trial.

How does that sound? Mr. Wilson, does that work better for you?

MR. WILSON: Is there time to roll into Wednesday if

that becomes necessary?

THE COURT: There is actually some time to roll into Wednesday, if that happens. All right? I still want you all to talk about limiting your evidence. I kind of spit-balled a minute ago three hours each side of evidence, plus opening, plus closing. I want you to think about is that doable, but I will commit to give you Wednesday morning next week as well if we don't finish on Tuesday. All right? Work for everyone?

MR. MORRIS: That's fine with the Debtor, Your Honor. That's fine with the Debtor.

I do have one other issue to raise, if I may. I don't know if there's anything else on your agenda, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, there is something else on my agenda, but I'll let you go first. But just to make the record clear, trial is set on this matter next Tuesday at 9:30, and then I'll give you a half a day Wednesday, Wednesday morning as well, if you need it.

So, could I ask -- I'll split up the job. Mr. Wilson, if you could upload an order denying your motion for stay. And then, Mr. Morris, if you could upload an order setting this for trial next week at 9:30.

All right. So what is your issue, before I get to mine?

MR. MORRIS: Sure. Just prior to this hearing, the
Bonds Ellis firm filed on behalf of Mr. Dondero objections to
the Debtor's exhibits. We had filed our witness and exhibit

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list a couple weeks ago, I believe. Maybe it was just a week ago. And every -- I think maybe all but two or three of the exhibits on our exhibit list are exhibits that were previously admitted into evidence, mostly without objection, maybe a couple over their objections. But they've all been admitted into evidence in this case in either the temporary restraining order proceeding, the preliminary injunction proceeding, or the contempt proceeding. So all of it's happened in this adversary case with these lawyers representing the Defendant. And nevertheless, they filed objections to almost every single exhibit. On authentication grounds. On relevance grounds. And I just -- I was struck by that because I've never seen anything like that before, Your Honor. And I was looking at Rule 11. Rule 11(b)(2) requires anybody filing a paper with the Court to represent that the legal contentions are warranted by existing law or by a non-frivolous argument for extending, modifying, or reversing existing law. And I just, I just don't understand what existing law there is that would allow a party to object to evidence that has already been admitted in the adversary proceeding. And before the Debtor pays me money that it shouldn't, I think -- I think -- I'd like to just raise this issue with the Court because they've objected literally -- they've objected, for example, to one of our exhibits that they cite in their proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law. Now, mind you, they have a totality

of four citations to the record in their proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law, but two of them are to the January 26th transcript. Now, it is on our exhibit list, but as Your Honor may recall, that hearing didn't have to do with this adversary proceeding. It actually had to do with the injunction proceeding against the Advisors.

But so they've included -- some of the stuff there -- included in their proposed findings, they're objecting to the exhibit on our exhibit list that has it.

But that's just, that's just kind of a funny fact. What's really not so funny is I don't understand how they can object to evidence that's already been admitted in this adversary proceeding. And it would take -- this trial would be very lengthy if I had to bring in a witness to authenticate documents or to prove relevance for documents and evidence that have already been admitted.

Not only has it been admitted, Your Honor, it's been relied upon by the Debtor, as set forth in our proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law.

Not only has it been only relied upon by the Debtor, it's been relied upon by the Court in issuing the preliminary injunction order.

And moreover, I just -- yeah, so -- so it's out there.

It's been out there forever, and I just don't understand how,

consistent with Rule 11, somebody could object to that

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evidence now, because I don't know of an existing law and I would really -- you know, it's going to create -- I don't think this is done in good faith. I really think it's, you know, pursuant to Rule 11(b)(1), it's actually being presented -- these objections are being presented for an improper purpose and to needlessly increase the cost of litigation. And I just -- I look for guidance from the Court, because I don't want to do this unless the Court says I really need to respond.

THE COURT: First off, what time was this filed? Because I thought my law clerk and I checked the docket right before coming in here. What time was this filed?

THE CLERK: 12:50 this afternoon.

THE COURT: 12:50?

THE CLERK: Yes.

THE COURT: Okay. Shame on us for preparing early, because we prepared before 12:50 for the 1:30 hearing. This was filed at 12:50. And it shows Brian Assink filed it, Mr. Wilson. What do you have to say? I'm looking at it. This is really the darnedest thing I've ever seen. You have objected to every exhibit except Exhibit #1, whatever #1 was. You didn't object to that. You objected to Exhibits 2 through 65, and most of them are, quote, hearsay, lack of foundation, lack of authentication, relevance. That's most of them. you have merely hearsay, relevance. Or relevance.

What are you doing? I've already admitted most of these. And, by the way, you stipulated to the admissibility of a lot of these.

MR. WILSON: Well, Your Honor, if I may, I understand that, you know, a permanent injunction trial is a separate proceeding, and that everything that may have been admitted for a different purpose during the adversary or even some other adversary proceedings, you know, is not part of the record unless it's admitted in this proceeding. And the way we understood the requirements --

THE COURT: Wait. We're not talking about other adversary proceedings. We're talking about this adversary proceeding.

MR. WILSON: Well, we are, Your Honor, because -THE COURT: And the whole adversary proceeding is
about an injunction. A TRO, preliminary, and now permanent.

MR. WILSON: Well, but Your Honor, as Mr. Morris mentioned, he's trying to also incorporate some testimony and evidence from a separate adversary proceeding, the -- I think it was the January 26th hearing. But, you know, we understood that --

THE COURT: What hearing? What hearing is that? I don't know.

MR. WILSON: That was the hearing on the preliminary injunction against the Funds and Advisors.

MR. MORRIS: Your Honor, I don't believe there's one citation in our proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law to that transcript. It's actually Mr. Dondero who cites to that transcript twice in his proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law. At the same time, they're trying to exclude the transcript from evidence.

THE COURT: Mr. Wilson, got that one wrong?

MR. WILSON: Well, no. It's on their exhibit list so

it's one of the things that we noted an objection to.

But my point was, is that, you know, to the extent these -- some of these items or maybe most of these items have been admitted for one purpose or another in a different proceeding, that was for a different purpose. And, you know, we -- we kind of thought we were starting with a clean record for our permanent injunction trial and that we would, you know, make more objections because there's a different purpose. There's more at stake and there's different issues. And so that doesn't mean that we're going to object to every single one, but --

THE COURT: What do you mean, there are different issues? Elaborate on that.

MR. WILSON: Well, the whole --

THE COURT: They're slightly narrower, I think is what we established earlier. What's new and different?

MR. WILSON: Well, the whole preliminary versus

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permanent. I mean, I understand the -- well, right, I mean, with respect to the relief being sought, but with respect to preliminary (garbled) in attendance at the preliminary injunction hearing. THE COURT: Okay. Unfortunately, you have connectivity issues suddenly. MR. WILSON: You know, I've got -- I've got a different view on those things. I mean, the contempt hearing has some things --THE COURT: Mr. Wilson, I don't know if --MR. WILSON: And I think we lost Mr. Morris on the Can you hear -screen. THE COURT: -- you can hear me, but we suddenly have very bad connectivity. MR. WILSON: Can you hear me? THE COURT: Your screen is frozen, your video is frozen, and I really didn't get any of the last two minutes. MR. WILSON: Is it better now, Your Honor? THE COURT: Well, I heard you say, "Is it better now?" MR. WILSON: I'm going to log off and log back on. THE COURT: Okay. We're going to have to -- we're going to have to cut this --MR. WILSON: I'm going to try to log off and log on. No. I'm ready to be finished with this THE COURT:

hearing. You need to go back and look at this, because I am leaning towards what Mr. Morris is arguing, and that is that this is really bad faith. Okay? There is no change of issues. It's been the same issue at the TRO hearing, at the preliminary injunction hearing. Okay. The motion for contempt, we were looking backwards a little at behavior. But the issues are not expanded. Okay? It's just duration of the injunction. And now a slightly skinnied-down injunction.

So, of course, I am willing to consider evidence I've heard at the TRO hearing and the preliminary injunction hearing. And I would note that on many, many, many of these exhibits, you didn't object. Or if you did, you argued it and I overruled it.

So you need to go back and look at this and think hard whether you're really going to press these issues at the trial. Okay? This is -- again, Dondi, we require counsel to work in good faith to streamline trials and work with people. If you can agree, if you can stipulate to evidence, that's what you need to do. And this looks like -- I don't know what it looks like. But if this is any guidance to you, it should be, if I admitted it at the TRO hearing, if I admitted it at the preliminary injunction hearing, it's fair game to consider it now.

Here's the last thing I want to say, and this is very bigpicture, not unique to this adversary proceeding.

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Can everyone hear me okay? I don't know if we're having connectivity issues. Can everyone hear me?

MR. MORRIS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Can you hear me, Mr. Wilson?

MR. MORRIS: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. WILSON: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I have been pondering something the past few days. And I haven't figured out how I want to address it, but maybe Mr. Dondero's counsel and counsel from some of the Dondero-controlled entities, maybe they can listen to what I'm about to say and figure out a solution.

As you all know, there are so many law firms, so many lawyers involved now that are basically singing the same tune at a lot of these hearings as far as objections, me too, me too, me too. And so just quickly eyeballing what we have, we obviously have Mr. Dondero represented by Bonds Ellis. There is another firm that represents Mr. Dondero that filed a motion asking that I recuse myself. I can't remember the name of that firm, but I think they appealed my denial of that motion. So, I can't remember who that was. Then we have the various affiliates. We have -- well, I'll just start chronologically. Highland CLO Funding, Ltd. has historically been represented by King & Spalding. I don't know if that's -- I know there were some changes there with the ownership of that entity, so maybe they're gone. But then we have NexPoint

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Advisors and Highland Capital Management Fund Advisors. call them the Advisors and then the Funds. Originally, they were all represented by K&L Gates, but now they've divvied it up and Munsch Hardt is representing, I guess, the Advisors, and the Funds are represented by K&L Gates. CLO Holdco, Ltd., it was Kane Russell Coleman & Logan representing them, but I now think I'm seeing Kane Russell is representing Grant Scott and -- individually. I'm not sure if Kane Russell is still representing CLO Holdco. We have Dugaboy and Get Good Trusts represented by Doug Draper, Heller Draper. We have now Louis Phillips representing the Charitable DAFs, Highland Dallas Foundation. We have NexPoint Real Estate Partners represented by Wick Phillips, although there's the motion to disqualify them. And then I guess I'll just throw in we've had Baker & McKenzie and Ross & Smith representing certain groups of employees, but now I guess those proofs of claim have been bought by Dondero entities and so I'm not sure who's representing who there.

I'm not even sure I got everyone just now, but here's what I'm getting at. You talk about judicial efficiency and judicial economy and economy of the partners. We can't go on efficiently with 12 law firms or whatever I just named filing the very same type of motion or objection. You know, I almost — if we were in different circumstances, I'd say we need to have an ad hoc committee of these Dondero-controlled

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affiliates, something like that.

But I've been thinking about this for a few days because I see, like in one adversary, I think we now have three motions to withdraw the reference. And I haven't studied them all, but I'm pretty sure they're going to tell me the exact same thing. And again, I'm just doing some predictions that the UBS settlement, I wouldn't be surprised if I get eight or ten or twelve objections that say the very same thing.

We're going to have to work something out. Okay? This is not efficient. It's not useful. I would think a person such as Mr. Dondero would want to rein in legal fees, but maybe not.

Do you all have any ideas, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Wilson? can we rein this in? There's got to be a better way --

MR. TAYLOR: Your Honor?

THE COURT: -- than twelve different law firms filing almost identical pleadings.

MR. TAYLOR: Your Honor, I understand what you're saying, on the one hand. On the other hand, each of these entities do have -- are separate corporations. They have different duties to various stakeholders, and they are controlled by different stakeholders. And that is one of the things that has been a consistent, at least from what I understand from my limited understanding and length of time in the case, that that is one thing that is very important to Mr.

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Dondero and those related entities, is that those duties do run to different parties. So each party has to preserve its individual rights.

Sure. Could it be more efficient? Of course. But Mr. Dondero has a different set of duties than do the Advisor, than do the Funds, than do the Trusts that are controlled by a separate trustee. And while of course there's some interrelated cooperation amongst them, amongst the joint defense agreement, it is very important that they maintain their separate corporate identities and act independently from each other, because they truly do have to act independently from each other in many different circumstances. They don't want to lose sight of that.

So that is my initial explanation. Of course, I can talk with my client about it further, about seeing what can be done, because he does indeed want to make it more efficient. Has been hammering on me and my firm every month to try to do so, and I'm sure he has with the other professionals.

But we do hear Your Honor, but we do want to make sure that that -- those different separate corporate identities of these entities is both recognized and laid out in this case. It is very important to us and just integral to a lot of the things that we've done in this case.

THE COURT: You know what would help me understand that better? Is if in every case I had this entity is owned by, you know, 25 percent by this, this. If I knew the owners, if I knew the equitable owners. But I don't. That's just all kind of glossed over. And so that's how perceptions get created that Dondero, Dondero, Dondero, Dondero. You know what I'm saying?

MR. DONDERO: Your Honor?

THE COURT: And I don't know if you want to share that information or not, but that's why I can't just accept a generalization that, oh, we have very different stakeholders behind --

MR. TAYLOR: Your Honor? Wait, hold on a second.
Your Honor, --

THE COURT: -- this entity versus this one versus this one.

MR. TAYLOR: Your Honor, if you would allow my client, he would like to very briefly address the Court on those points, if he may.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. DONDERO: Your Honor, just a brief history from my perspective, okay? We filed with \$450 million of assets and \$110 million of estimated, as presented by the independent board and Pachulski to the Court, trying to do a quick settlement the first three or four months into bankruptcy. The claims, the awards, the Class 8, the Class 9 awards, the people who didn't even have standing, have all of a sudden

ballooned to \$300-some-odd million. And the assets in the estate, which we haven't had an examiner go through all these no-process asset sales at a loss, when I would have bought them for more, has driven the estate value down to less than \$250 million.

We made an offer to try and settle this thing a few months ago at 20 percent more than the estimated value in the recoveries. But Seery and the UCC are emboldened because they feel in this Court there's going to be no respect of third-party investors, no respect of other Dondero entities, and they've been told that they can get more than a hundred cent recovery by going after me and all my other entities going back ten or twelve years.

So there's no chance that this case ever settles. And what you're going to see is there's a half a dozen or more --

MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, I have to -- I have to --

MR. DONDERO: -- there's a half a dozen more law firms coming --

THE COURT: Just a moment.

MR. DONDERO: -- and there's a half a dozen -- there are a half a dozen more --

MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, this --

THE COURT: Mr. Morris?

MR. POMERANTZ: This is Jeff Pomerantz.

THE COURT: Mr. Morris?

MR. POMERANTZ: This is Jeff Pomerantz, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Oh, Mr. Pomerantz?

MR. POMERANTZ: This is Jeff Pomerantz, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. POMERANTZ: You know, I think what Mr. Dondero is doing is totally inappropriate. We're not here to relitigate the history of the case. We're not here to relitigate or determine why a settlement hasn't been reached. Your Honor raised some important questions, (garbled) gave an answer, you pushed him, but what Mr. Dondero is doing is just inappropriate, and we shouldn't -- don't think he should be doing this in this manner.

If he wants to at some point be put on to testify, he could be cross-examined. But he's testifying about things that actually just happen not to be true and it's totally inappropriate for this context.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I understand --

MR. DONDERO: But Your Honor, there's going to a half dozen --

THE COURT: -- that -- I understand, you know, Mr.

Pomerantz is concerned because I asked a specific question

aimed at how do we rein in all the lawyers, and the answer

was, well, they all are separate entities with separate

interests and separate stakeholders. And my question was,

well, could I maybe see a list, a breakdown on all of these

entities? Because, you know, in so many cases, --

MR. DONDERO: But Your Honor, --

THE COURT: -- in almost every case I have, I get a big giant what I call spaghetti chart at the beginning of the case where I get a breakdown of debtor affiliates and who owns what. And this hasn't been clear to me with all of these affiliates.

But I do very much have the impression, Mr. Dondero, that all roads lead back to you. So I let you speak to this, and we've kind of gone down a different trail. And I want you to know, I know --

MR. DONDERO: Right.

THE COURT: I know where you stand on this because you have told me before. You have huge concern that Highland had x hundred million dollars of assets at the beginning of the case and now it's a lot lower. I know you have concerns with liquidation at what you think were very inappropriate times. I know you have all kinds of beefs, beefs about the settlement with Acis, and probably UBS and the Redeemer Committee. I understand that. But what I'm talking about right now is going forward. Going forward, how do we rein this in where we don't --

MR. DONDERO: But going forward, there's going to be more lawyers. There's going to be more defense. Because the Debtor is just going to keep trying to broaden, because they

feel empowered and enabled to go after anything related to Highland, me, et cetera. But there's probably half a dozen more attorneys coming into this case. I don't know what to tell you. It's a circus.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, I'm going to let you all think about this out of court. Is there a way you can streamline? I mean, I know -- I almost chuckle at myself at saying ad hoc committee of Dondero-controlled entities. I know that that sort of sounds, I don't know, unworkable, maybe. Maybe not. I'm not going to read 14 different objections to the UBS settlement that say the very same thing. I'm not going to read a different motion to withdraw the reference by every single defendant in every single adversary that gets filed. This is just not an efficient way to go forward.

So I want you all to think about how you can make this more efficient. You know, it -- a perception could exist that you're trying to carpet-bomb us all with paper, the Court included. I mean, it's my job. I'm going to read everything that's put before me. That's what I do. That's what I'm supposed to do. But it's out of control. So you all think of a way to get it in control or I might impose something. The wheels are turning. What could I do? You know, page limits.

MR. POMERANTZ: Your Honor, this is Jeff Pomerantz.

One suggestion might be, following up on what Your Honor made

some comments about, and Your Honor has used the word ad hoc committees, and obviously it's sort of a different animal here. But as Your Honor knows, that every time an ad hoc committee comes in, they have to file a 2019 statement. So I think it would at least provide Your Honor with information, as it would provide all of us with information, to really understand and know, when people are appearing, is it all roads leading back to Dondero, or, as Mr. Taylor says, what are the different constituents? Who are the different people?

As Your Honor has heard from us, we lump them all together because we believe the evidence has shown throughout this case that it all leads — the road leads back to Dondero. But Your Honor may consider asking them to file sort of the equivalent of a 2019 statement to provide Your Honor with that information under oath that Your Honor could then see, when you get several objections to the same thing, whether you really need to be dealing with them as seven different matters or whether dealing with them as one.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, I'm giving this thought. And again, I'll let you all think about it and make a proposal. But I may or may not accept any proposal you make. And I am leaning towards requiring information to be filed of who owns what, who are the stakeholders. That'll help me understand, is it necessary to have this entity filing a separate objection or motion from this other entity or not?

1 Can we just have an hoc committee each time? I don't even think I listed all the law firms. I know a 2 3 new law firm filed a lawsuit in front of Judge Jane Boyle 4 recently. We've got a hearing on that coming up in June. Ι 5 mean, and now you're -- I'm hearing there are going to be more. Well, if you don't figure out a way to rein it in, then 6 7 I'm just going to have to get that list of who are the 8 stakeholders in these entities, under oath, because I don't 9 understand it. I don't understand why we need these many 10 lawyers filing position papers. 11 So, all right. Well, we're going to adjourn, and I guess 12 I'll see you next Monday, right? 13 MR. MORRIS: Thank you, Your Honor. Yes. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. 15 THE CLERK: All rise. 16 (Proceedings concluded at 3:07 p.m.) 17 --000--18 19 20 CERTIFICATE 21 I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the 22 above-entitled matter. 23 05/11/2021 /s/ Kathy Rehling 24 Kathy Rehling, CETD-444 Date 25 Certified Electronic Court Transcriber

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