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9	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
10	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
11	SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION	
12	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,	Case No. 3:16-cv-01386-EMC
13	Plaintiff,	PLAINTIFF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION'S
14	V.	OBJECTION TO JOSHUA CILANO'S APPOINTMENT TO INVESTOR
15	JOHN V. BIVONA, et al.,	ADVISORY COMMITTEE
16	Defendants and Relief Defendants.	Date: April 7, 2020 Time: 10:30 a.m.
17		Courtroom: 5 Judge: Edward M. Chen
18		Judge. Edward W. Chen
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PLAINTIFF'S OBJECTION TO JOSHUA CILANO APPOINTMENT

Plaintiff Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission" or "SEC") hereby submits this Statement in opposition to the SRA Investor Group's nomination of Joshua Cilano to serve on the court-appointed Investor Advisory Committee ("Advisory Committee"). Cilano possesses a clear conflict of interest with the equity investors and is therefore an inappropriate candidate for a committee that should protect the investors' interests.

In May 2018, Cilano submitted an Amended Claim to the receiver. ECF 572-2 (previously filed redacted copy). In the Amended Claim, Cilano sets forth an "Investor Claim" for 2,629 Palantir Technologies shares that he purchased for \$9,200. Amended Claim at 5 (ECF 572-2 at 3). No objection has been made to this Investor Claim. Significantly, Cilano's Amended Claim also includes a "Creditor Claim" for half of the backend fees supposedly owed by investors to SRA Management, FMOF Management, or NYPA Management for the investments specified in his Amended Claim. ECF 572-2 at 4-10. The SEC has filed an Objection to Cilano's Creditor Claim, and the Receiver has joined in that Objection. ECF Nos. 572 and 579. The SEC's and Receiver's Objection is calendared for hearing on April 7, 2020.

Cilano's Amended Claim for backend fees primarily relates to numerous Palantir transactions that he supposedly initiated or introduced. *Id.* at 7-10. The Amended Claim also included, however, backend fee claims relating to transactions in now-public Bloom Energy, Dropbox, MongoDB and Square shares, as well as to transactions for the Series X and Big 10 funds and ZocDoc. Although the amount of Cilano's backend fee claims is still undetermined, it could obviously reach six figures if Palantir were to have a very successful initial public offering.

Both the existence and sheer size of Cilano's potential backend fee claim disqualifies him from the Advisory Committee. During the most recent January 30, 2020 hearing, the SEC's counsel stated that the Advisory Committee's membership should be open to unsecured creditors. Transcript of Proceedings on January 30, 2020 ("January 30th Transcript"), pg. 53, lines 3-6 (excerpts attached as Appendix 1). The Investors Committee's counsel responded that the Advisory Committee should

¹ The SEC has also previously objected to Mr. Cilano's membership on the Advisory Committee due to his insider status.

be limited to equity investors: "It's called 'the investor advisory group,' not 'the creditor and investor..." *Id.*, pg. 53, lines 14-15. The Court stated that the Advisory Committee's purpose is to advance the interests of equity investors when the receivership makes investment decisions: "[I]t does seem to me that this is for the benefit of investors. I don't know if we need creditors on here. . . . But this is to help make investment decisions about whether to liquidate or not." *Id.*, pg. 54, lines 7-11. Accordingly, by the Investor Group's own measure, and in keeping with the Court's own goal of having the Advisory Committee exclusively serve the interests of equity investors, Cilano's status as a creditor with a large claim should be disqualifying.

In any event, Cilano's creditor claim for backend fees presents a current and irreconcilable conflict of interests between him and the equity investors. This conflict of interest issue was not before the Court when it originally suggested that Cilano could serve on an advisory committee, rather than as a manager of the receivership entities. Cilano's conflict of interests involves, first and and foremost, the receivership's payment of Cilano's backend fees through either the distribution of shares or the payment of cash. In either case, that distribution or payment to Cilano reduces the shares or cash available for investors.

Second, Cilano's financial interest in his backend fee claim far exceeds his very modest financial interest in his \$9,200 Palantir investment.² This means that in determining when and whether to have the receivership dispose of Palantir shares, Cilano will favor holding out for the highest potential price (to maximize the carried interest component) even if the equity investors' interest would be to sell some shares to reduce risk and lock in the investors' recovery of principal.³ Cilano's conflicting interest in maximizing his recovery of backend fees therefore makes it

² At current prices, Cilano's claim for carried interest on the MongoDB transaction approaches \$9,000, which is nearly the amount of his Palantir investment. If Cilano also receives 50% of the accrued management fees for two companies, Dropbox and Bloom Energy, that have gone public, there would be another \$23,500 in backend fees that investors must surrender to Cilano.

³ For example, if a private equity fund offered to buy Palantir shares immediately at the average price of \$7.00 per share, the receiver and many investors might favor the deal to allow investors to recover their principal, and some gains, quickly. By comparison, because Cilano owns few shares, he might favor rejecting the offer in the hope that Palantir eventually goes public at \$10.00 or more per share so that his creditor claim for carried interest is calculated against a larger gain.

inappropriate for him to serve on an Advisory Committee that is to promote the interests of equity investors in making receivership decisions. For the reasons set forth above, the Court should reject the proposed Cilano's proposed appointment to the Advisory Committee. DATED: March 18, 2020 Respectfully submitted, /s/ John S. Yun John S. Yun Attorneys for Plaintiff SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Appendix 1

Excerpts from January 30, 2020 Hearing

Pages 1 - 57

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

BEFORE THE HONORABLE EDWARD M. CHEN, JUDGE

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION,)

Plaintiff)

VS. NO. C 16-01386 EMC

JOHN V. BIVONA, et al.,

Defendants.

San Francisco, California

Thursday, January 30, 2020

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

APPEARANCES:

For Plaintiff:

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
44 Montgomery Street
Suite 2800
San Francisco, California 94104
BY: JOHN S. YUN, ESQ.

For Interested Party SRA Funds Investor Group:
PRITZKER LEVINE, LLP
180 Grand Avenue
Suite 1390
Oakland, California 94612
BY: JONATHAN K. LEVINE, ESQ.
ELIZABETH PRITZKER, ESQ.
PATRICIA SCHRAGE (Telephonic)

Also Present: KATHY PHELPS, Receiver

Reported By: BELLE BALL, CSR 8785, CRR, RDR Official Reporter, U.S. District Court

Thursday - January 30, 2020

2:13 p.m.

PROCEEDINGS

THE CLERK: Calling Civil Action 16-1386, Securities and Exchange Commission versus Bivona, et al.

Counsel, please approach the podium and state your appearances for the record.

MR. YUN: Good afternoon, Your Honor. John Yun appearing on behalf of plaintiff United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

THE COURT: All right. Good afternoon, Mr. Yun.

MS. PHELPS: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Kathy

Phelps, the Court-appointed successor receiver in this matter.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Ms. Phelps.

MS. PRITZKER: Good day, Your Honor. Elizabeth Pritzker, Pritzker Levine, on behalf of the SRA investors group.

THE COURT: Good afternoon, Ms. Pritzker.

MR. LEVINE: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Jonathan Levine, also for the investor group.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Levine.

It seems to me there are -- there are arguments, if we get into the weeds about whether or not there was a QSF formed upon entry of this Court's order, and what it extends to. I mean, I could see some argument, depending on how you read these things. But the problem is there are risks attendant to taking

the more aggressive position

That is, yes, there may be an argument. But in order to pursue the argument and pursue the alternative -- which, I do want to find out more about what the alternative is so I make sure I understand it -- I want to point out that means -- that may mean I don't know if we get a ruling or we wait until the IRS makes its move and then we have to hold a certain amount of funds in -- you know, it -- it's certainly not a clear path to sort of ignore the QSF route. There may be a way out, but it seems a little iffy to me.

And then we do also have the opinions of the consultants that the receiver have retained indicating that -- I don't know if you want to call it the more conservative or the more cautious route to go is one that makes the most sense, at least from a tax perspective.

I guess I would like to know more from both sides, that if we were to go the route of the investor group, what does that look like? And what would that require, and what does it take? Why don't you map that out for me.

MR. LEVINE: If I \rightarrow thank you, Your Honor. Let me just address sort of the QSF issue first, if I may. I actually think it's not complicated. And it doesn't need an SEC advisory, an IRS advisory opinion.

As I understand, sort of big-picture, the argument of the receiver, as I understand that, is that the act of creating the

order that the Court signs that creates the receivership simultaneously creates a QSF over all the assets of that receivership. That's the fundamental premise, I think, of the receivership.

THE COURT: Does it effectively -- segregated, in a sense, segregated the funds or put them under the jurisdiction or the control of the -- the receiver?

MR. LEVINE: Well, so -- well, before we get to segregation, let's just take the broad principle that I think is being espoused, that when Your Honor signed the order creating the receivership, that automatically, as a matter of law, created a qualified settlement fund over all of the assets that are part of that receivership.

And we think that premise is fundamentally flawed. It's without basis in the law or fact. All receiverships are not QSFs. If that is the case, why do you need language in a receivership order specifically creating a QSF over only pieces of the receivership? I mean, why do you need that? It's surplusage.

We know that there are other receiverships, including SEC receiverships, in this district in which there is no QSF. It is not part of the order, and no QSF has been established.

So the act -- and there is no authority that says:

Receivership equals -- if we turn it into a math equation -receivership equals QSF. That is -- that proposition I just

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Case 3:16-cv-01386-EMC Document 587 Filed 03/18/20 Page 7 of 8 THE COURT: I think that's fair, if we open up the

process. MR. YUN: And again, this is now coming back to me,

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the other issue we had is whether or not they had to be equity investors, as opposed to an unsecured creditor also seeking being in that position as well. And that was the other -- we just wanted an open process, is how we now call it.

MS. PHELPS: I mean, at this point, Your Honor, it seems to me we're past the hard part of the case. I'm not sure how much consultation is really even required. But I'm happy to talk to everyone. I respond to every email and every phone call I receive, within 24 hours. And I'm happy to continue to do that.

MR. LEVINE: It's called "the investor advisory group," not "the creditor and investor..." I mean, the purpose -- there was a specific purpose for this group, which was once the plan was approved -- because obviously us being here costs people money, a lot of money. For three years we've been here and it's cost the investors a fortune.

The idea was to have a formal group so that we could step out of this process, and the investors could work with the receiver to implement the plan. So that's why it's a formal group, it's only investors, and it's sophisticated investors who are capable of doing this. And we were very careful about who we picked for this, to pick a group that is comfortable appearing in court, or working, whatever. That's our group.

Now, it's not that we're not open to new people. But our goal here is for us (Indicating) to step out of this process at some point, and turn it over to the investors. And we want to be comfortable that there is a formal group of sophisticated investors who can handle that.

THE COURT: Yeah. I -- it does seem to me that this is for the benefit of investors. I don't know if we need creditors on here. They have a right to chime in on the plan when we get the notice out. But this is to help make investment decisions about whether to liquidate or not.

If these unsecured creditors are protected by virtue of the hold-back and the formula, that's what their interest is in primarily, it seems to me.

MS. PHELPS: Your Honor, I think I'm -- now I'm getting a little bit concerned. I want to understand the purpose of this group.

So we're going to approve a plan that tells me that I can sell 30 percent of the investment amount to create this plan fund. Is the investment group supposed to tell me: Sell today; don't sell today, sell tomorrow?

I mean, what's the purpose of the investment group? Because I'm a little confused as to why -- what they're going to be consulting with me about.

THE COURT: Mr. Levine, do you --

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MR. LEVINE: I mean, you know, I don't know specifics. Obviously, it's advisory. It's a bunch of smart people who have a lot of money at stake, who are standing ready to help the receiver to maximize the returns to investors. I don't know how to say it any easier. They know this

stuff. They're smart. They're a resource for them to use.

THE COURT: They may have some ideas about timing. for instance.

MR. LEVINE: Timing, ways to sell. Just how to implement -- as the receiver says, this is a very complicated nlan.

The idea was for us to be able to get out of it, and for the receivers to help the receiver implement it in a way that was practical, and reduce the expenses of the receivership. I mean, that's the goal.

THE COURT: So to be clear, this is not a governance group, this is not -- they have no veto power. It is there to be a resource.

MS. PHELPS: (Nods head)

THE COURT: And I would think if major decisions are to be made about timing, what to do with Palantir, or if, you know, it comes to that point, they would be consulted just for their views.

MR. LEVINE: And if -- and if -- I think the other piece of it was if there were going to be changes or amendments to the plan, that they would be advised about it. And they could then decide whether they needed a lawyer or not.

THE COURT: All right. I would like to keep that structure in place. However, I do want to make this a democratic process. And in the end, it may be these four or five people that are designated, they're the ones that expressed the most interest, and I would expect them to be part of this committee.

MS. PHELPS: Your Honor, do you want them to submit those applications to you? Or just directly to me?

THE COURT: To you. Because I'd like you to make the initial -- select a recommendation, and I will approve that recommendation.

MS. PHELPS: Okay. So then, then, I will prepare an order, and then we will set a hearing date -- or I will file a motion and set a hearing date for final approval.

THE COURT: Yes. Yes. After --

MS. PHELPS: So once I receive the entered order, then I'll prepare a notice and the plan to go out to everybody, and I'll set a hearing date on that.

THE COURT: Right.

MS. PHELPS: Okay.

MR. LEVINE: Could I ask, Your Honor, maybe to avoid a filing, that the receiver provide us with a draft of whatever the distribution plan -- since I know it's changed, whatever

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the receiver plans on filing, we'd like to see --MS. PHELPS: Of course. THE COURT: Okay. $\mbox{\bf MR. LEVINE:} \ \mbox{\bf --}$ and maybe try to comment beforehand. THE COURT: Okay. MR. LEVINE: Otherwise we're going to have to file a response. MS. PHELPS: It's going to look like the redline there, with the changes to the investor group that we just discussed today. But yes, I'm happy to share that. THE COURT: All right. So that will be the next step. Do we need to set a -- I mean, you're going to set that hearing date. Do we --MS. PHELPS: I will set a hearing date when I file the final motion. THE COURT: So I don't need to set a further status. That will be our next status date, I assume. MS. PHELPS: Yes, I believe so. THE COURT: Great. Thank you. MS. PHELPS: Thank you very much, Your Honor. MR. LEVINE: Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: Thank you. (Proceedings concluded)

CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, BELLE BALL, Official Reporter for the United States Court, Northern District of California, hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

BelliBall

/s/ Belle Ball

Belle Ball, CSR 8785, CRR, RDR Monday, February 10, 2020