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I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

The SEC filed its complaint against three defendants: PLCMGMT LLC, dba Prometheus Law ("Prometheus"), James A. Catipay ("Catipay"), and David A. Aldrich ("Aldrich") on April 15, 2016 (see Dkt. No. 1), asserting claims for violations of Sections 5(a) and (c) and 17(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 77e, q(a), and Sections 10(b) and 15(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 ("Exchange Act"), 15 U.S.C. §§ 78j(b), 78o(1), and Exchange Act Rule 10b-5, 17 C.F.R. § 240.10b-5. On April 18, 2016, the SEC filed a motion for preliminary injunction, seeking appointment of a receiver, asset freezes and other ancillary relief. *See* Dkt. No. 7. On April 26, 2016, the Court permanently appointed receiver Thomas McNamara ("the "Receiver") over Prometheus by consent. *See* Dkt. No. 20.

On May 27, 2016, the Court entered judgment against defendant Catipay, by his consent, providing injunctive relief. See Dkt. Nos. 37, 42. On December 7, 2017, the Court entered final judgment, including injunctive and monetary relief against defendant Catipay, following the SEC's motion. *See* Dkt. No. 107. On September 15, 2016, the Court entered final judgment against defendant Aldrich, by consent, for both injunctive and monetary relief. *See* Dkt. No. 70. Both of the individual defendants pled guilty in parallel criminal actions and were sentenced to jail time and monetary relief. *See USA v. James Catipay*, Case No. 3:16-cr-02453-JAH (S.D. Cal.) ("Catipay Dkt."), Dkt. Nos. 5-6, 12, 26; *USA v. David Aldrich*, Case No. 3:16-cr-02688-JAH (S.D Cal.) ("Aldrich Dkt."), Dkt. Nos. 4-5, 10, 21, 26.

On October 28, 2019, the SEC filed the Receiver's consent to injunctive relief on behalf of the sole remaining defendant, Prometheus. *See* Dkt. No. 126. The consent states that the monetary relief against the receivership entity, if any, will be determined by noticed motion. The judgment was entered by the Court on October 31, 2019. *See* Dkt. No. 128. With the entry of the consent judgment

against Prometheus, the liability of all three defendants has now been resolved, as well as the injunctive relief against all three defendants. The monetary relief against defendants Catipay and Aldrich has been previously determined by the Court, and thus the sole remaining issue to be determined in the litigation is the monetary relief, if any, against the receivership entity.

II. CURRENT STATUS OF THE ACTION

As reflected in the numerous status reports filed by the Receiver, the most significant asset held by the Receivership Estate is its interest in the attorneys' fees generated from a mass tort case portfolio (primarily involving a drug known as Risperdal), the cases for which were sourced with Prometheus investors' funds. The reason this receivership remains open is to wait for the resolution of the cases within this mass tort case portfolio. The Receiver has no control over the outcome of these cases as the Estate is not a client of the law firm, Paglialunga & Harris ("P&H"), which is handling the portfolio; the Receivership Estate's sole interest in the outcome of these cases is its entitlement to a percentage of the fees collected by P&H as a result of the cases' resolution.

The Receiver has remained in contact with P&H and attorneys from another firm, Sanders Phillips Grossman (the "Sanders Firm," which previously handled a part of the Risperdal settlement negotiations and still manages a handful of other tort cases), throughout this process and has, at a high-level, been kept apprised of ongoing negotiations regarding the settlement of the Risperdal cases, which represent the vast majority of the cases within the portfolio.

The Receiver first reported on the case portfolio in late 2016. *See* ECF No. 71. The cases progressed slowly through the system, and it was not until February 2020, that the Receiver was first informed that settlement discussions were occurring between the parties on the Risperdal cases, though counsel at the Sanders Firm expressed that he believed the prospects for a settlement were low at that time. *See* ECF No. 130 at 2. In late 2020, the Receiver reported to the Court

that settlement negotiations were progressing, and a written offer was expected soon. ECF No. 149 at 2. The Receiver was able to report in June 2021 that a settlement had been reached as to the Risperdal cases in the Prometheus mass tort case portfolio, though the settlement was lower than previously anticipated. ECF No. 156 at 2-3.¹ In his next report to the Court, the Receiver conveyed P&H counsel's estimate that distributions might be made on the Risperdal settlements within 60 to 90 days (*i.e.*, by the end of 2021). ECF No. 162 at 2-3.

Unfortunately, and as the Court is aware, this prediction dramatically underestimated the amount of time it would take to finalize the settlement. The updates from counsel for P&H, Jim Harris, have continued to push out the funding date for the Risperdal settlements; the Receiver has conveyed Harris's estimate to the Court. Harris initially projected that payments could begin in roughly June 2022. *See* ECF No. 168 at 2-3. That did not occur. The Receiver has since regularly requested updates from Harris, who has provided only modest information about the progression of the Risperdal settlement funding.

Throughout this process, when Harris and P&H have provided timelines for payments they have been consistently and substantially inaccurate. *See, e.g.*, ECF No. 162 at 2-3. As was the case for the last status report, we asked Harris to prepare a statement directly outlining for the Court the posture of the remaining cases. *See* Declaration of Thomas W. McNamara, Ex. 1. In his statement, Harris indicates substantial progress on lien resolution and client agreement on settlement distribution.

Once payments are received from Harris and P&H, the Receiver intends to promptly proceed with a final distribution to the investors and ask the Court to terminate the receivership.

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¹ The settlement figure for the Prometheus portfolio was confidential and not shared with the Receiver.

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	Among the SEC's considerations in seeking monetary relief is the status of
,	monies returned to investors, as compared with the amounts of investor losses.
	Given that the amounts returnable to investors through the receivership remain to
$\cdot $	be determined, the SEC anticipates awaiting further distributions prior to
	determining whether to seek any monetary relief against the receivership entity, or
	whether to forego such relief based on the distributions made to investors through
,	the receivership.
	Dated: January 10, 2024 MCNAMARA SMITH LLP
	By: /s/ Logan D. Smith
	Logan D. Smith Attorneys for the Receiver, Thomas W. McNamara
	Thomas W. McNamara
'	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
•	
	By: <u>/s/ Kathryn C. Wanner</u> Kathryn C. Wanner
	David M. Rosen
	LOCAL RULE 5-4.3.4(a)(2)(i) CERTIFICATION
	Pursuant to L.R. 5-4.3.4(a)(2)(i), I, Logan D. Smith, attest that all signatories
)	identified above, and on whose behalf the filing is submitted, concur in the filing's
	content, and have authorized the filing.
<u>'</u>	By: /s/ Logan D. Smith
	By: <u>/s/ Logan D. Smith</u> Logan D. Smith
<u>, </u>	

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE I hereby certify that on January 10, 2024, I caused the foregoing to be electronically filed with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system, which will send notification of the filing to all participants in the case who are registered CM/ECF users. /s/ Logan D. Smith Logan D. Smith