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(the "Procedural Order") that the Receiver has reached a settlement and compromise

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of any and all claims between the Receiver, on the one hand, and Paul Weinberg, Igor Shlimovich, Yakov Shlimovich, and Inglewood Jewelry & Loan, Inc. (collectively the "Settling Parties"), on the other hand.

Based upon the investigation by the Receiver and his attorneys and agents, the Receiver filed a complaint against the Settling Parties, among others, to recover "net winnings" that they received from Westmoore entities (*Gill v. Blessing, et al.*, case number SACV 13-132 AG). The Receiver has alleged that, in the aggregate, the Settling Parties received net winnings in excess of \$5 million; the Settling Parties' own expert's report shows that, in the aggregate, they received in excess of \$2.8 million. Even if the Settling Parties' numbers are accepted, the Receiver could be entitled to millions of dollars more in interest and, if the Settling Parties are shown to have acted in bad faith, the return of all payments (not just net winnings) received by them.

The Settling Parties assert that they have a number of defenses, and vigorously deny any liability. Among other things, they allege that Westmoore was not a Ponzi scheme until sometime in 2008, and therefore the Receiver may not recover net winnings (if any) paid to them prior thereto. They also allege that they should be given credit for over \$1 million of transfers made by them to entities that the Receiver believes are not part of this receivership or were not part of the Ponzi scheme. They also allege that the Receiver's claims are time barred because (a) the Receiver cannot prove when creditors could have discovered the existence of the transfers made by Westmoore to the Settling Parties, and (b) the Receiver allegedly knew of the transfers or had sufficient information to learn of the transfers after his appointment and needed to have filed his lawsuit against the Settling Parties more quickly. With respect to the limitations issues, the Settling Parties requested that the

Court enter summary judgment in their favor, but the Court denied their motion and likened their position to a criticism of someone searching for a needle in a haystack.

After the Court denied the Settling Parties' motion for summary judgment, the parties attended mediation with retired Superior Court Judge John W. Kennedy, Jr. During mediation, certain of the Settling Parties provided, on a confidential basis and for settlement purposes only, financial information and documents pursuant to which the Receiver could evaluate difficulties that would be encountered in collection as to them. The parties did not settle at the mediation, but continued settlement discussions.

A jury trial was scheduled to commence on November 12, 2014. On November 10, 2014, the Receiver and the Settling Parties agreed to the terms of a settlement and executed a term sheet.

Subject to Court approval to be obtained in accordance with the procedures established by this Court, the Receiver has entered into a formal settlement agreement with the Settling Parties. The general terms of the settlement are that the Settling Parties will pay an aggregate of \$1.2 million in full and complete satisfaction of the Receiver's claims, with \$500,000 to be paid within one week after Court approval and the balance to be paid by November 10, 2015. If the Receiver does not timely receive the required amounts, the Receiver will be authorized to seek entry of judgment against the Settling Parties, jointly and severally, in the amount of \$1.5 million less any amounts already received by the Receiver under the settlement. Effective upon Court approval, the Receiver and the Settling Parties also will exchange mutual releases of any and all claims.

In arriving at this settlement, the Receiver took into account a variety of factors typically considered by equity receivers and bankruptcy trustees, including but not limited to the additional legal fees and costs that would be incurred to

litigate the matter, the complexity of the litigation involved, the probability of success on the merits, and the difficulties that would be encountered in collection as to certain of the Settling Parties. Under the circumstances, in his business judgment, the Receiver believes that the proposed settlement is a fair and reasonable settlement of his claims against the Settling Parties.

The Receiver has been represented in this matter by special litigation counsel Castillo Snyder P.C. In accordance with the terms of Castillo Snyder's retention agreement approved by the Court in August 2012, Castillo Snyder is entitled to payment of 35% of the net proceeds to be received by the Receiver from the Settling Parties. The "net proceeds" is the amount equal to the gross amounts received by the Receiver, less out-of-pocket expenses incurred and advanced by the firm for the prosecution of the case that resulted in the recovery.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that pursuant to the Court's Order Granting Receiver's Motion for Order Limiting Meeting and Notice Requirements in Local Rules 7-3 and 66-7, Establishing Procedures Re: the Sale of Real and Personal Property and Approval of Settlements (the "Procedural Order"), the Receiver will post a copy of this Notice available for download on the Receiver's website: www.westmoorereceivership.com. Service of the notice is deemed complete upon the posting of the notice on the website.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that pursuant to the Court's Procedural Order, objections to the Receiver's proposed compromise with the Settling Parties must be (a) in writing and (b) filed with the Court and served in accordance with the Court's Local Rules not later than fourteen (14) days from the date on which this notice was filed with the Court or, if later, posted on the Receiver's website.

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