

BAKER & HOSTETLER LLP  
45 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York, NY 10111  
Telephone: (212) 589-4200  
Facsimile: (212) 589-4201  
David J. Sheehan  
Deborah R. Renner  
Keith R. Murphy  
Seanna R. Brown

Hearing Date: February 4, 2014, 10:00 a.m. (EST)  
Objection Deadline: January 28, 2014, 4:00 p.m.

*Attorneys for Irving H. Picard, Trustee for the  
Substantively Consolidated SIPA Liquidation of  
Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC and  
the Estate of Bernard L. Madoff*

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION  
CORPORATION,

Plaintiff-Applicant,

v.

BERNARD L. MADOFF INVESTMENT  
SECURITIES LLC,

Defendant.

In re:

BERNARD L. MADOFF,

Debtor.

IRVING H. PICARD, Trustee for the Substantively  
Consolidated SIPA Liquidation of Bernard L.  
Madoff Investment Securities LLC and Bernard L.  
Madoff,

Plaintiff,

v.

JPMORGAN CHASE CO., JPMORGAN CHASE  
BANK, N.A., J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES LLC,  
and J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES LTD.,

Defendants.

No. 08-01789 (BRL)

SIPA LIQUIDATION

(Substantively Consolidated)

Adv. Pro. No. 10-4932 (BRL)

**TRUSTEE’S MOTION FOR ENTRY OF ORDER PURSUANT TO SECTION 105(a) OF  
THE BANKRUPTCY CODE AND RULES 2002 AND 9019 OF THE FEDERAL RULES  
OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE APPROVING SETTLEMENT OF COMMON LAW  
CLAIMS BY AND BETWEEN THE TRUSTEE, THE CLASS REPRESENTATIVES,  
AND JPMORGAN**

TO: THE HONORABLE BURTON R. LIFLAND,  
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

Irving H. Picard (the “Trustee”), as trustee for the substantively consolidated liquidation of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (“BLMIS”) and the estate of Bernard L. Madoff (“Madoff,” and together with BLMIS, the “Debtors”), by and through the Trustee’s undersigned counsel, submits this motion and memorandum (the “Motion”) seeking entry of an order, pursuant to section 105(a) of title 11, United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101 *et seq.* (the “Bankruptcy Code”) and Rules 2002(a)(3) and 9019(a) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the “Bankruptcy Rules”), approving a settlement (“Settlement”), the terms and conditions of which are set forth in the Settlement Agreement (the “Agreement”)<sup>1</sup> dated January 6, 2014 by and among the Trustee; Paul Shapiro, and Stephen and Leyla Hill (the “Class Representatives”); and JPMorgan Chase & Co., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, and J.P. Morgan Securities Ltd. (collectively, “JPMorgan” or “Defendants”) (each of the Trustee, the Class Representatives, and Defendants a “Party” and collectively, the “Parties”). In support of the Motion, the Trustee respectfully represents as follows:

**PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

1. This settlement resolves the substantial Common Law Claims (as defined below in paragraph 10) asserted by the Trustee and the Class Representatives against JPMorgan. It is

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<sup>1</sup> The Agreement is annexed hereto as Exhibit A. To the extent there is any discrepancy between this Motion and the Agreement, the Agreement controls. Capitalized terms not defined herein shall have the meaning set forth in the Agreement.

by no means clear that the Trustee or the Class Representatives would prevail in litigation against JPMorgan on these claims. In fact, litigation is pending in the United States Supreme Court that may determine the ability of either the Trustee or the Class Representatives to successfully pursue the Common Law Claims. But after the Parties' successful negotiations, and after thorough and deliberate consideration of the uncertainty, costs, and risks inherent in this litigation, the Parties determined it was appropriate to reach a business resolution on the Common Law Claims in light of all the facts and circumstances.

2. JPMorgan has agreed to settle the Common Law Claims brought by the Trustee and the Class Representatives in the amount of \$218 million, which will flow to "net loser" BLMIS customers through a class settlement fund, as more fully described herein.

3. In addition, contemporaneous settlements were entered into between the Trustee and JPMorgan on the Trustee's Avoidance Claims (as defined below in paragraph 10) and between JPMorgan and the Government relating to the Government's investigation. When those settlements are combined with the Settlement provided for herein, approximately \$2.243 billion will flow to "net loser" victims of Madoff's fraud.

4. The Agreement represents the culmination of the Trustee's investigation of JPMorgan's potential liability on the Common Law Claims and a partnership with the Class Representatives to reach a consensual, cost-efficient resolution with JPMorgan for the benefit of BLMIS customers.

5. The Agreement represents a good faith, complete, and final Settlement among the Trustee, the Class Representatives, and JPMorgan as to the Common Law Claims on the terms and conditions as set forth in the Agreement. Resolution of the Trustee's Avoidance Claims is

provided for in a separate agreement. For all of the reasons in this Motion, the Trustee believes that the Agreement is fair and in the best interests of BLMIS customers and the Estate.

**BACKGROUND AND RELEVANT PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

6. On December 11, 2008 (the “Filing Date”), the Securities & Exchange Commission (“SEC”) filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (the “District Court”) against the Debtors (Case No. 08 CV 10791). The complaint alleged that the Debtors engaged in fraud through the investment advisor activities of BLMIS.

7. On December 15, 2008, pursuant to section 78eee(a)(4)(A) of SIPA, the SEC consented to a combination of its own action with an application of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (“SIPC”). Thereafter, pursuant to section 78eee(a)(3) of SIPA, SIPC filed an application in the District Court alleging, *inter alia*, that BLMIS was not able to meet its obligations to securities customers as they came due and, accordingly, its customers needed the protection afforded by SIPA.

8. On that date, the District Court entered the Protective Decree, to which BLMIS consented, which, in pertinent part:

- (i) appointed the Trustee for the liquidation of the business of BLMIS pursuant to section 78eee(b)(3) of SIPA;
- (ii) appointed Baker & Hostetler LLP as counsel to the Trustee pursuant to section 78eee(b)(3) of SIPA; and
- (iii) removed the case to the United States Bankruptcy Court (“Bankruptcy Court”) pursuant to section 78eee(b)(4) of SIPA.

9. On April 13, 2009, an involuntary bankruptcy petition was filed against Madoff. On June 9, 2009, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order substantively consolidating the chapter

7 estate of Madoff into BLMIS's estate in the SIPA liquidation proceeding (the consolidated Madoff and BLMIS estates collectively are referred to as the "Estate").

10. On December 2, 2010, the Trustee filed a complaint (the "Complaint") commencing an adversary proceeding captioned *Picard v. JPMorgan Chase & Co, et al.*, No. 10-4932 (BRL) (the "JPMorgan Adversary Proceeding") against JPMorgan seeking to avoid and recover under 11 U.S.C. §§ 544(b), 547, 548 and 550 and the New York Uniform Fraudulent Conveyance Act (New York Debtor and Creditor Law §§ 270-281) (collectively, the "Avoidance Claims") approximately \$425 million of transfers or other payments (the "Transfers") received by JPMorgan prior to the collapse of BLMIS, along with interest. The Trustee also asserted common law claims (the "Common Law Claims") against JPMorgan, including aiding and abetting fraud, aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, unjust enrichment, and contribution.

11. On February 8, 2011, JPMorgan moved to withdraw the reference from the Bankruptcy Court, which was granted by the District Court (McMahon, J.) on May 23, 2011.

12. On June 3, 2011, JPMorgan moved to dismiss the Common Law Claims and certain of the Avoidance Claims in the Complaint. On June 24, 2011, the Trustee filed an amended complaint (the "Amended Complaint"). On August 1, 2011, JPMorgan moved to dismiss the Common Law Claims and certain of the Avoidance Claims in the Amended Complaint. The Trustee opposed. On November 1, 2011, the District Court granted JPMorgan's motion to dismiss the Trustee's Common Law Claims and returned all the Avoidance Claims to the Bankruptcy Court for further proceedings. *Picard v. JPMorgan Chase & Co.*, 460 B.R. 84 (S.D.N.Y. 2011).

13. The Trustee appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (the “Second Circuit”), which affirmed the District Court’s ruling on June 20, 2013. *Picard v. JPMorgan Chase & Co. (In re Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC)*, 721 F.3d 54 (2d Cir. 2013).

14. The Trustee sought review of the Second Circuit’s decision by the United States Supreme Court by filing a petition for a writ of certiorari on October 9, 2013. The Trustee’s petition is pending.

15. Shortly after the District Court dismissed the Trustee’s Common Law Claims, two class action complaints were filed in the District Court against JPMorgan in the names of the customer representatives, Stephen and Leyla Hill, *Hill v. JPMorgan Chase & Co.*, 11 Civ. 7961(CM); and Paul Shapiro, *Shapiro v. JPMorgan Chase & Co.*, 11 Civ. 8331(CM) (together, the “Customer Representatives”). These complaints asserted various claims against JPMorgan on behalf of BLMIS customers who were “net losers” as of the Filing Date arising out of the same facts and circumstances as those giving rise to the Common Law Claims previously brought by the Trustee.

16. On December 5, 2011, the District Court consolidated the matters into the Consolidated Class Action. On January 20, 2012, a consolidated class action complaint was filed against JPMorgan (the “Consolidated Class Action Complaint”), again asserting on behalf of the same proposed class (i.e., BLMIS customers who were “net losers” as of the Filing Date) various claims against JPMorgan relating to Madoff (the claims set forth in the Consolidated Class Action Complaint together with the dismissed Common Law Claims are collectively referred to hereafter as the “Class Claims”).

17. On March 9, 2012, JPMorgan filed a motion to dismiss the Consolidated Class Action Complaint, which was opposed by the Customer Representatives. The Trustee filed a motion seeking limited intervention pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(a)(2) in the Consolidated Class Action, which was granted by the District Court on October 16, 2012. On September 26, 2013, the District Court placed the Consolidated Class Action on the suspense calendar pending a decision from the United States Supreme Court in *Roland v. Green*, 675 F.3d 503 (5th Cir. 2012), *cert. granted sub nom. Chadbourne & Parke LLP v. Troice*, 133 S. Ct. 977 (U.S. Jan. 18, 2013) (No. 12-79). The parties submitted various letter briefs regarding *Chadbourne* and related issues with the result that the matter remains on the suspense calendar.

#### **THE COMMON LAW CLAIMS AGAINST JPMORGAN**

18. To fulfill his statutory obligations under 15 U.S.C. § 78fff -1(d), the Trustee, assisted by his counsel and consultants, investigated the relationship between BLMIS and JPMorgan. That investigation included, without limitation, the review and analysis of the “703” account and other banking accounts held by BLMIS at JPMorgan, correspondence and other records and documents available to the Trustee, including third-party records and documents; interviews with third-parties; and documents and testimony provided by JPMorgan under Bankruptcy Rule 2004.

19. Counsel for the Class Representatives also commenced an investigation into BLMIS and Madoff.

20. The Trustee and the Class Representatives assert that JPMorgan is liable for the Class Claims, including aiding and abetting fraud, aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, unjust enrichment, and contribution.

21. JPMorgan disputes any liability under all counts alleged in the Trustee’s Amended Complaint and the Consolidated Class Action Complaint.

22. JPMorgan commenced negotiations to resolve all claims relating to Madoff, including those brought by the Trustee, the Customer Representatives, and the Government. The Parties have met face-to-face on numerous occasions and conducted frequent settlement negotiations by telephone.

23. After extensive negotiations, the Trustee, the Class Representatives, and JPMorgan reached a compromise of the Class Claims. The Agreement, including all exhibits attached thereto and incorporated therein, is the definitive document that reflects all of the terms and conditions of the Settlement between the Trustee, the Class Representatives, and JPMorgan on the Class Claims. *See Exhibit A.*

24. As a result of the investigation by the Trustee and the Class Representatives, and the Parties' successful negotiations, and after thorough and deliberate consideration of the uncertainty, costs, and risks inherent in all litigation, the Trustee, in the exercise of his business judgment, determined that it was appropriate to reach a business resolution in light of all the facts and circumstances.

25. A separate compromise was entered into to settle the Trustee's Avoidance Claims. That compromise was negotiated in tandem with the settlement of the Class Claims but is subject to a separate agreement.

### **OVERVIEW OF THE AGREEMENT**

26. Certain salient terms and conditions of the Agreement are briefly summarized below. The Agreement should be reviewed for a complete account of other important terms, including with respect to mutual releases and the representations and warranties of the Parties. *See Exhibit A.*

27. The Agreement provides:

(a) On or around the same date as this Motion seeking an order approving the Agreement pursuant to Bankruptcy Rules 2002(a)(3) and 9019(a) (the “Common Law 9019 Order”), the Customer Representatives shall submit to the District Court a motion for preliminary approval of the Settlement, including entry of a preliminary approval order (the “Preliminary Approval Order”). If the Settlement is finally approved by the District Court following a settlement hearing, then the Customer Representatives shall request that the District Court enter a judgment (the “Judgment”).

(b) The Settlement will become effective upon the occurrence of all of the following events (the “Effective Date”): (a) the entry of a final and non-appealable Common Law 9019 Order approving the Agreement (the “Final Common Law 9019 Order”); (b) the entry of a final and non-appealable Judgment (the “Final Judgment”); and (c) JPMorgan has not exercised its right to terminate the Settlement.

(c) After entry by this Court of the Common Law 9019 Order and entry by the District Court of the Preliminary Approval Order, JPMorgan shall within fourteen days deposit \$218 million (the “Class Settlement Amount”) into an escrow account (the “Escrow Account”) maintained at Citi National Bank (the “Escrow Agent”) pursuant to an escrow agreement (the “Escrow Agreement”) executed by and among JPMorgan, the Customer Representatives, and the Trustee.

(d) The Class Settlement Amount, together with any interest earned thereon (less any applicable taxes paid or required to be paid), shall be referred to as the “Class Settlement Fund.” Fees paid to Class Counsel are not paid out of the Class Settlement Fund.

(e) The Customer Representatives will move before the District Court for the:  
(a) appointment of the Customer Representatives as class representatives for the Settlement

Class; (b) appointment of Entwistle & Cappucci LLP and Hagens Berman Sobol Shapiro LLP as Class Counsel for the Settlement Class; and (c) certification of the Settlement Class pursuant to Rules 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

(f) If approved by the District Court, the Settlement Class will consist of BLMIS customers, including their successors, transferees, or assignees, who directly had capital invested with BLMIS as of the Filing Date and thus, under the net investment method upheld by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, had net losses (“Net Losses”) as of the Filing Date (“Net Losers”), regardless of whether they filed a claim in the SIPA proceeding.

(g) The Settlement Class includes all Net Losers, including those that did not file claims in the SIPA proceeding, and is intended to be coterminous with all BLMIS customers who have a positive net equity claim in the SIPA proceeding or who would have had a positive net equity claim in the SIPA proceeding had they filed a timely customer claim in that proceeding. The Settlement Class does not include: (i) BLMIS insiders and their families; (ii) defendants in any criminal Madoff-related proceeding; (iii) BLMIS accountholders whose claims against the BLMIS estate were extinguished by virtue of three separate settlements with the Trustee, namely the estate of Jeffrey Picower, *Picard v. Picower*, 09-1197 (BRL) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y.) (ECF No. 43), the Carl Shapiro Family, *SIPC v. BLMIS*, 08-1789 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y.) (ECF No. 3551), and Jeanne Levy-Church and Francis N. Levy, *SIPC v. BLMIS*, 08-1789 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y.) (ECF No. 1964); or (iv) any persons or entities that exclude themselves from the Settlement Class by filing a request for exclusion that is accepted by the District Court.

(h) If approved by the District Court, AlixPartners LLP will be appointed distribution agent for the Class Settlement Fund. AlixPartners LLP serves as the Trustee’s claims agent in the SIPA proceeding and, as such, has access to the Trustee’s books and records,

which reflect the Net Losers and the amount of their losses as of December 11, 2008.

AlixPartners LLP maintains contact information for all former BLMIS customers such that direct notice of the Settlement can be made to all potential members of the Settlement Class regardless of whether they previously filed a claim in the SIPA proceeding. AlixPartners LLP also maintains lists of all transfers or assignments of customer claims in the SIPA proceeding and so notice of the Settlement can also be made directly to all transferees or assignees of such claims. AlixPartners LLP will process all claims relating to the Class Settlement Fund and make distributions in consultation with the Trustee and Class Counsel. The costs and expenses of AlixPartners LLP incurred in fulfilling its duties as distribution agent in connection with this Agreement shall be paid from the Class Settlement Fund.

(i) After the Effective Date, the Escrow Agent will, pursuant to the Escrow Agreement, release to AlixPartners LLP the Class Settlement Fund following receipt of written notice provided jointly by the Trustee, the Customer Representatives, and JPMorgan, with copies of the Final Common Law 9019 Order and the Final Judgment attached, which notice shall be provided only after the Trustee and Class Counsel have certified that AlixPartners LLP has completed all relevant pre-distribution claims-related work.

(j) The Parties agree that, subject to any additional requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 (or any requirements that may be imposed by either this Court or the District Court in connection with the approval process), the Class Settlement Fund will be distributed to the Settlement Class after the Effective Date. For purposes of distributions from the Class Settlement Fund, a claim filed with the Trustee in the SIPA proceeding will be deemed a claim against the Class Settlement Fund. If a Settlement Class member did not file a claim in the SIPA proceeding, that class member will need to file a claim against the Class Settlement

Fund. Members of the Settlement Class, including those Net Losers that are defendants in avoidance actions by the Trustee, shall receive their *pro rata* shares of the Class Settlement Fund based on their Net Losses as of the Filing Date.

(k) It is anticipated that direct Notice will be given to the Settlement Class through this SIPA proceeding as well as through the Trustee's and Class Counsel's websites and publication of a short-form notice on Bloomberg. Any costs related to noticing outside of the SIPA proceeding will be paid from the Class Settlement Fund. Settlement Class members that have already submitted claims to the Trustee in the SIPA proceeding will not need to file a claim against the Class Settlement Fund. For those Settlement Class members that did not file claims with the Trustee in the SIPA proceeding, there will be a new claims period during which they may file a claim against the Class Settlement Fund. For those claims filed with the Trustee in the SIPA proceeding that have been transferred, direct notice will be provided to the transferor and transferee. The forms of notice will be presented to the District Court in connection with the motion for preliminary approval of the Settlement.

(l) Within six (6) business days of the Effective Date, the Trustee will file a Notice of Dismissal dismissing the Common Law Claims asserted in the JPMorgan Adversary Proceeding with prejudice and without costs to any of the Parties and will withdraw the petition for certiorari with respect to such claims as it pertains to JPMorgan. From the date of the Agreement through the filing of a Notice of Dismissal, with exception of any proceeding in connection with the petition for certiorari referenced in the preceding sentence, the Adversary Proceeding shall be stayed and no further actions may be taken by any of the Parties thereto. The Parties have agreed to refrain from making disparaging statements with respect to each other or the Settlement.

(m) The Parties are executing a supplemental confidential agreement which gives JPMorgan the right, but not the obligation, to terminate the Settlement in the event that a certain portion of the Settlement Class delivers timely and valid requests for exclusion from the Settlement Class (the “Opt-Out Contingency Agreement”). The Opt-Out Contingency Agreement will be identified to, but not filed with, this Court and the District Court, except that the substantive contents of the Opt-Out Contingency Agreement may be disclosed to either Court, in camera, if so requested or as otherwise ordered to do so. The Parties will keep the terms of the Opt-Out Contingency Agreement confidential, except if compelled by judicial process to disclose them.

#### **RELIEF REQUESTED**

28. By this Motion, the Trustee respectfully requests that the Court enter an order, substantially in the form of the proposed order annexed to this Motion as Exhibit B approving the Settlement as memorialized in the Agreement.

#### **LEGAL DISCUSSION**

29. Bankruptcy Rule 9019(a) states, in pertinent part, that “[o]n motion by the trustee and after notice and a hearing, the court may approve a compromise or settlement.” Courts have held that in order to approve a settlement or compromise under Bankruptcy Rule 9019(a), the court should find that the compromise proposed is fair and equitable, reasonable, and in the best interests of a debtor’s estate. *Air Line Pilots Assoc., Int’l v. Am. Nat’l Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago (In re Ionosphere Clubs, Inc.)*, 156 B.R. 414, 426 (S.D.N.Y. 1993), *aff’d*, 17 F.3d 600 (2d Cir. 1994) (citing *Protective Comm. for Indep. Stockholders of TMT Trailer Ferry, Inc. v. Anderson*, 390 U.S. 414, 424 (1968)).

30. The Second Circuit has stated that in determining whether to approve a compromise, the court should not decide the numerous questions of law and fact raised by the

compromise, but rather should “canvass the issues and see whether the settlement ‘fall[s] below the lowest point in the range of reasonableness.’” *Cosoff v. Rodman (In re W T. Grant Co.)*, 699 F.2d 599, 608 (2d Cir.), cert. denied *Cosoff v. Romon*, 464 U.S. 822 (1983) (quoting *Newman v. Stein*, 464 F.2d 689, 693 (2d Cir.), cert. denied 409 U.S. 1039 (1972)); see also *In re Chemtura*, 439 B.R. 561, 594 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2010). “[T]he court need not conduct a ‘mini-trial’ to determine the merits of the underlying litigation.” *In re Purified Down Prods. Corp.*, 150 B.R. 519, 522 (S.D.N.Y. 1993).

31. The factors that courts in the Second Circuit consider when approving bankruptcy settlements are well established. These interrelated factors are:

(1) the balance between the litigation’s possibility of success and the settlement’s future benefits; (2) the likelihood of complex and protracted litigation, with its attendant expense, inconvenience, and delay, including the difficulty in collecting on the judgment; (3) the paramount interests of the creditors, including each affected class’s relative benefits and the degree to which creditors either do not object to or affirmatively support the proposed settlement; (4) whether other parties in interest support the settlement; (5) the competency and experience of counsel supporting, and [t]he experience and knowledge of the bankruptcy court judge reviewing, the settlement; (6) the nature and breadth of releases to be obtained by officers and directors; and (7) the extent to which the settlement is the product of arm's length bargaining.

*Fox v. Picard (In re Madoff)*, No. 10 Civ. 4652 (JGK), 2012 WL 990829, at \*15 (S.D.N.Y. March 26, 2012) (quoting *Motorola, Inc. v. Official Comm. of Unsecured Creditors (In re Iridium Operating LLC)*, 478 F.3d 452, 462 (2d Cir. 2007) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted)).

32. Even though the Court has discretion to approve settlements and must independently evaluate the reasonableness of the settlement, *In re Rosenberg*, 419 B.R. 532, 536 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 2009), the business judgment of the trustee and his counsel should be considered in determining whether a settlement is fair and equitable. *In re Chemtura Corp.*, 439

B.R. at 594. The competency and experience of counsel supporting the settlement may also be considered. *Nellis*, 165 B.R. at 122. Finally, the Court should be mindful of the principle that “the law favors compromise.” *Vaughn v. Drexel Burnham Lambert Group, Inc.* ( *In re Drexel Burnham Lambert Group, Inc.*), 134 B.R at 499, 505 (quoting *In re Blair*, 538 F.2d 849, 851 (9th Cir. 1976)).

33. The Settlement is fair and equitable and in the best interests of the BLMIS customers and the Estate. *See* Affidavit of Irving H. Picard in Support of the Motion (the “Picard Aff.”) ¶ 8, a true and accurate copy of which is annexed to this Motion as Exhibit C. The Agreement resolves all issues regarding the Trustee’s Common Law Claims against JPMorgan without the need for protracted, costly, and uncertain litigation. Overall, the terms of the Agreement fall well above the lowest point in the range of reasonableness and all of the following considerations influenced the Trustee’s decision to settle:

(a) Benefit to BLMIS Customers. Although the Class Settlement Amount is being distributed through the Class Settlement Fund, rather than through the SIPA proceeding, BLMIS customers will benefit from distributions from the Class Settlement Fund. The Settlement Class includes only Net Losers, which is coterminous with those customers that receive distributions from the fund of customer property – *i.e.*, BLMIS customers with allowed claims. *Id.* ¶ 5. Moreover, when the Class Settlement Amount is combined with the related Avoidance Settlement and the settlement of the Government investigation, over \$2.243 billion will flow to “net loser” victims of Madoff’s fraud. *Id.* ¶ 6. Thus, the Settlement not only makes good financial sense for the Estate and the victims of Madoff’s fraud, it represents efforts to work cooperatively with other parties to achieve unparalleled results for Madoff victims. For this reason, the Settlement is in the best interest of BLMIS customers. *Id.* ¶¶ 6, 8.

(b) Nature of Claims. The Trustee's Common Law Claims have been dismissed by the District Court, the dismissal of which was upheld by the Second Circuit. Given that the Trustee's ability to pursue these claims remains in doubt, and given JPMorgan's potential defenses to the claims if litigated, the Trustee determined it is in the best interests of BLMIS customers and the Estate to settle these claims now. *Id.* ¶¶ 4, 8.

(c) Avoidance of the Cost and Delay of Further Litigation. The Agreement eliminates the expense, delay and uncertainty of litigation with JPMorgan. The Agreement also eliminates the inevitable delay caused by future likely appeals in this proceeding, which benefits BLMIS customers and the Estate. *Id.* ¶ 4.

(d) Finality. The Agreement puts an end to the Trustee's litigation of the Common Law Claims against JPMorgan. *Id.*

(e) Experienced Counsel. The Parties are represented by sophisticated and experienced professionals. The Parties and their professionals understand the difficulties of a SIPA liquidation of this size and complexity and are aware of the harm to customers and creditors if the Agreement is not consummated.

(f) Product of Arms-Length Negotiation. The settlement is the product of arm's length and good faith negotiations between the Trustee, the Class Representatives, and JPMorgan. *Id.* ¶ 7.

34. For all of the reasons discussed above, the Agreement is well within the "range of reasonableness," *In re W.T. Grant Co.*, 699 F.2d at 608 (quoting *Newman v. Stein*, 464 F.2d at 693), and confers a substantial benefit on BLMIS customers and the Estate. The Trustee respectfully requests that the Court approve the Agreement. *Id.* ¶¶ 4, 8.

**NOTICE**

35. In accordance with Bankruptcy Rules 2002 and 9019, and the Order Establishing Notice Procedures and Limiting Notice entered on December 5, 2011 (“Order Limiting Notice”), Bankr. ECF. No. 4560, notice of this Motion has been given to (i) SIPC; (ii) the SEC; (iii) the Internal Revenue Service; (iv) the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York; (v) Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz, 51 West 52nd Street, New York, New York, 10019; and (vi) Entwistle & Cappucci LLP, 280 Park Avenue, 26th Floor West, New York, New York 10017. Also in accordance with the Order Limiting Notice, the Trustee has provided notice by e-mail to interested parties in the SIPA liquidation proceeding of the following: the Motion; the date and time scheduled for the hearing at which this Court will consider the Motion; the date by which objections, if any, must be filed with this Court, and the name and address of the persons to be served with a copy of any objections.

WHEREFORE, the Trustee respectfully requests entry of an order substantially in the form of Exhibit B granting the relief requested in the Motion.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: January 7, 2014  
New York, New York

/s/ David J. Sheehan  
Baker & Hostetler LLP  
45 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York, New York 10111  
Telephone: (212) 589-4200  
Facsimile: (212) 589-4201  
David J. Sheehan  
Email: [dsheehan@bakerlaw.com](mailto:dsheehan@bakerlaw.com)  
Deborah R. Renner  
Email: [drenner@bakerlaw.com](mailto:drenner@bakerlaw.com)  
Keith R. Murphy  
Email: [kmurphy@bakerlaw.com](mailto:kmurphy@bakerlaw.com)  
Seanna R. Brown  
Email: [sbrown@bakerlaw.com](mailto:sbrown@bakerlaw.com)

*Attorneys for Irving H. Picard, Trustee for the  
Substantively Consolidated SIPA Liquidation  
of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities  
LLC and the Estate of Bernard L. Madoff*

## **EXHIBIT A**

## **AGREEMENT TO SETTLE COMMON LAW CLAIMS**

This AGREEMENT (“Agreement” or “Settlement”), dated as of January 6, 2014, is made by and among (i) PAUL SHAPIRO, and STEPHEN HILL and LEYLA HILL, acting at all times by and through their attorneys Entwistle & Cappucci LLP and Hagens Berman Sobol Shapiro LLP (the “Customer Representatives”), putative representatives of the proposed class of former customers of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (“BLMIS”) (the “Settlement Class,” as defined further below) in the consolidated class actions (the “Consolidated Class Action”), on behalf of themselves and the Settlement Class, (ii) IRVING H. PICARD, in his capacity as trustee (“Trustee”) for the liquidation of the business of BLMIS under the Securities Investor Protection Act of 1970, 15 U.S.C. §§ 78aaa et seq., as amended (“SIPA”), and the substantively consolidated estate of Bernard L. Madoff (“Madoff”) (together, the “Estate”), and (iii) JPMORGAN CHASE & CO., JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A., J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES LLC, and J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES LTD. (collectively, “JPMorgan”) (collectively, with the Trustee and JPMorgan, the “Parties,” or singularly, “Party”).

### **BACKGROUND**

A. BLMIS and its predecessor was a registered broker-dealer and a member of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation (“SIPC”).

B. On December 11, 2008, Madoff was arrested by federal agents for criminal securities laws violations including securities fraud, investment adviser fraud, and mail and wire fraud. On December 11, 2008 (the “Filing Date”), the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) filed a complaint in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (the “District Court”) against, among others, BLMIS and Madoff, captioned SEC v. BLMIS, et al., No. 08-CV-10791(LLS).

C. On December 15, 2008, pursuant to section 78eee(a)(4)(A) of SIPA, the Commission consented to a combination of its own action with an application of SIPC. Thereafter, SIPC filed an application in the District Court under section 78eee(a)(3) of SIPA alleging, *inter alia*, that BLMIS was not able to meet its obligations to securities customers as they came due and, accordingly, its customers needed the protections afforded by SIPA. On December 15, 2008, the District Court granted the SIPC application and entered an order under SIPA, which, in pertinent part, appointed the Trustee for the liquidation of the business of BLMIS under section 78eee(b)(3) of SIPA and removed the case to the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of New York (the “Bankruptcy Court”) under section 78eee(b)(4) of SIPA, where it is currently pending as SIPC v. BLMIS, No. 08-01789 (BRL) (the “SIPA proceeding”). The Trustee is duly qualified to serve and act on behalf of the Estate. Separate investigations by the Trustee and the Customer Representatives’ counsel into BLMIS and Madoff commenced shortly thereafter.

D. On December 2, 2010, the Trustee filed a complaint (the “Complaint”) commencing an adversary proceeding captioned Picard v. JPMorgan Chase & Co, et al., No. 10-4932 (BRL) (the “JPMorgan Adversary Proceeding”) against JPMorgan seeking to avoid and recover under 11 U.S.C. §§ 544(b), 547, 548 and 550 and the New York Uniform Fraudulent Conveyance Act (New York Debtor and Creditor Law §§ 270-281) (collectively, the “Avoidance”).

Claims”) approximately \$425 million of transfers or other payments (the “Transfers”) received by JPMorgan prior to the collapse of BLMIS. The Trustee also asserted common law claims (the “Common Law Claims”) against JPMorgan, including aiding and abetting fraud, aiding and abetting breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, unjust enrichment, and contribution. In addition to closely following these developments, the Customer Representatives continued to investigate BLMIS and Madoff during this period.

E. On February 8, 2011, JPMorgan moved to withdraw the reference from the Bankruptcy Court, which was granted by the District Court (McMahon, J.) on May 23, 2011.

F. On June 3, 2011, JPMorgan moved to dismiss the Common Law Claims and certain of the Avoidance Claims in the Complaint. On June 24, 2011, the Trustee filed an amended complaint (the “Amended Complaint”). On August 1, 2011, JPMorgan moved to dismiss the Common Law Claims and certain of the Avoidance Claims in the Amended Complaint. The Trustee opposed. On November 1, 2011, the District Court granted JPMorgan’s motion to dismiss the Trustee’s Common Law Claims and returned all the Avoidance Claims to the Bankruptcy Court for further proceedings. *Picard v. JPMorgan Chase & Co.*, 460 B.R. 84 (S.D.N.Y. 2011).

G. The Trustee appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit (the “Second Circuit”), which affirmed the District Court’s ruling on June 20, 2013. *Picard v. JPMorgan Chase & Co. (In re Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC)*, 721 F.3d 54 (2d Cir. 2013).

H. The Trustee sought review of the Second Circuit’s decision by the United States Supreme Court by filing a petition for a writ of certiorari on October 9, 2013. The Trustee’s petition is pending.

I. Shortly after the District Court dismissed the Trustee’s Common Law Claims, two class action complaints were filed in the District Court against JPMorgan in the names of the Customer Representatives, Stephen and Leyla Hill, *Hill v. JPMorgan Chase & Co.*, 11 Civ. 7961(CM); and Paul Shapiro, *Shapiro v. JPMorgan Chase & Co.*, 11 Civ. 8331(CM), based upon their ongoing investigation and that of the Trustee. These complaints asserted various claims against JPMorgan on behalf of BLMIS customers who directly had capital invested with BLMIS as of the Filing Date, *i.e.*, BLMIS customers who were Net Losers (as defined below). On December 5, 2011, the District Court consolidated the matters into the Consolidated Class Action. On January 20, 2012, a consolidated class action complaint was filed against JPMorgan (the “Consolidated Class Action Complaint” or “CAC”), again asserting on behalf of the proposed class (*i.e.*, BLMIS customers who were “net losers” as of the Filing Date) various claims against JPMorgan arising out of its relationship to Madoff (the claims set forth in the CAC together with the dismissed Common Law Claims are collectively referred to hereafter as the “Class Claims”).

J. On March 9, 2012, JPMorgan filed a motion to dismiss the Consolidated Class Action Complaint. The motion to dismiss was opposed by the Customer Representatives. The Trustee filed a motion seeking limited intervention pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 24(a)(2) in the Consolidated Class Action, which was granted by the District Court on October 16, 2012.

Throughout this period, counsel for the Customer Representatives continued their investigation of the claims asserted and continued to prosecute other Madoff-related litigations.

K. On September 26, 2013, the District Court placed the Consolidated Class Action on the suspense calendar pending a decision from the United States Supreme Court in *Roland v. Green*, 675 F.3d 503 (5th Cir. 2012), *cert. granted sub nom. Chadbourne & Parke LLP v. Troice*, 133 S. Ct. 977 (U.S. Jan. 18, 2013) (No. 12-79). The parties submitted various letter briefs regarding *Chadbourne* and related issues with the result that the matter remains on the suspense calendar. Counsel for the Customer Representatives continued to investigate the claims here, including the review of JPMorgan documents and interviews in this and other proceedings, the review and analysis of trial testimony in Madoff-related proceedings, work with experts on damages and Madoff-related liability including but not limited to Madoff-related banking activity and defenses raised by JPMorgan in its various motions to dismiss the Consolidated Class Action Complaint.

L. Counsel for the Customer Representatives initiated a series of meetings and conference calls, both individually and collectively, with counsel for JPMorgan and counsel for the Trustee that took place on a regular basis over several months to arrange for the production and review of documents and other materials previously produced to the Trustee pursuant to the Bankruptcy Rule 2004 discovery process and to the Government. These discussions also considered the potential for a global resolution of the Class Claims and the related Avoidance Claims that would maximize the total recovery for the Class. During the same period, JPMorgan was also in discussions to resolve an investigation by the United States Attorneys' Office for the Southern District of New York (the "Government") related to Madoff. In seeking to achieve a global resolution of these matters, including the Government investigation, JPMorgan took into consideration the Class Claims and the Customer Representatives' position that the global resolution should result in an appropriate total recovery for the Class.

M. As a result of complex and protracted discussions, contemporaneous proposed settlements were agreed to: (i) among JPMorgan, the Customer Representatives, and the Trustee resolving the Class Claims; (ii) between JPMorgan and the Trustee resolving the Avoidance Claims; and (iii) between JPMorgan and the Government resolving the Government's investigation. Resolution of the Class Claims is provided for in this Agreement. Resolution of the Avoidance Claims and the Government's investigation are provided for in separate agreements with the Trustee (the "Avoidance Settlement") and the Government (the "Government Settlement"), respectively. It is anticipated that the proceeds of all three settlements will flow to victims of Madoff's fraud, whether through the Class Settlement Fund (as defined below in paragraph 3), the Trustee's fund administered under SIPA, or the Madoff Victim Fund administered by the United States Department of Justice.

N. The Customer Representatives and the Trustee believe that one or both of them will prevail in recovering damages from JPMorgan on the Class Claims. JPMorgan denies any fault, liability, or wrongdoing whatsoever in connection with the Class Claims asserted by the Customer Representatives and the Trustee and does not believe it is liable for any damages. The Parties wish to settle their disputes regarding the Class Claims without the expense, delay, and uncertainty of litigation.

O. The Parties reached agreement to settle the Class Claims for a total payment by JPMorgan of \$218,000,000.00 to the Settlement Class (the “Class Settlement Amount”), following Class Counsel’s review of the terms of the Avoidance Settlement and the Government Settlement to ensure that the total relief provided by JPMorgan is appropriate and sufficient.

P. In order to preserve as much of the settlement payment as possible for the Settlement Class, after the Parties reached an agreement in principle on the Class Settlement Amount, the Parties entered into subsequent, arms-length negotiations as to the separate amount JPMorgan would pay to Class Counsel in lieu of attorneys’ fees and expenses (which would otherwise be awardable out of the Class Settlement Fund, as defined below) (the “Attorneys’ Fees Payment”). As a result of those subsequent negotiations, the Parties agreed that JPMorgan would make an Attorneys’ Fees Payment to Class Counsel in the amount of \$18 million, subject in all respects to Paragraph 11 below, in exchange for which counsel for the Customer Representatives agreed that they would not make an application to the District Court seeking fees and expenses in excess of that amount from JPMorgan or from the corpus of the Class Settlement Fund.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing, of the mutual covenants, promises and undertakings set forth herein, and for good and valuable consideration, the mutual receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, the Customer Representatives, the Trustee, and JPMorgan agree as follows:

#### **AGREEMENT**

1. Bankruptcy Court Approval of Settlement. Promptly after execution and delivery of this Agreement, and on or around the same date as the motion referenced in paragraph 2, the Trustee shall submit to the Bankruptcy Court a motion for approval of the Settlement pursuant to Section 105(a) of the Bankruptcy Code and Rules 2002 and 9019 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, including entry of an order substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A (the “Common Law 9019 Order”), after consulting in good faith with JPMorgan and the Customer Representatives as to the language of the motion. The Customer Representatives will join in support of the approval motion.

2. District Court Approval of Consolidated Class Action Settlement. Promptly after execution and delivery of this Agreement, and on or around the same date as the motion referenced in paragraph 1, the Customer Representatives shall submit to the District Court a motion for preliminary approval of the Settlement, including entry of a preliminary approval order substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit B (the “Preliminary Approval Order”), after consulting in good faith with JPMorgan and the Trustee as to the language of the motion. The Trustee will join in support of the approval motion. If the Settlement contemplated by this Agreement is finally approved by the District Court following a settlement hearing, then the Customer Representatives shall request that the court enter a judgment substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit C (the “Judgment”).

3. Settlement Payments. No later than fourteen (14) days after both the Bankruptcy Court has entered the Common Law 9019 Order and the District Court has entered the Preliminary Approval Order, JPMorgan shall deposit the Class Settlement Amount into an

escrow account (the “Escrow Account”) maintained at Citi National Bank (the “Escrow Agent”) pursuant to an escrow agreement (the “Escrow Agreement”) executed by and among JPMorgan, counsel for the Customer Representatives, and the Trustee. The Class Settlement Amount, together with any interest earned thereon (less any applicable taxes paid or required to be paid), shall be referred to as the “Class Settlement Fund.” Other than the Customer Representative Attorneys’ Fees Payment set forth in paragraph 11, once JPMorgan has fulfilled its obligations under this Agreement to cause the Class Settlement Amount to be wired into the Escrow Account, JPMorgan shall have no further payment obligations under this Agreement. For the avoidance of doubt, JPMorgan shall have no obligation to pay, or any responsibility or liability for, any taxes on any income earned by the Class Settlement Fund. With regard to the Customer Representative Attorneys’ Fees Payment, JPMorgan will, subject to paragraphs 4 and 11 below, be responsible for payment following entry of an order by the District Court awarding fees and expenses to Class Counsel.

4. Effective Date. The Settlement contemplated by this Agreement shall become effective upon the occurrence of all of the following events (the “Effective Date”): (a) the entry of a final and non-appealable 9019 Order (the “Final Common Law 9019 Order”); (b) the entry of a final and non-appealable Judgment (the “Final Judgment”); and (c) JPMorgan has not exercised its right to terminate the Settlement pursuant to paragraph 18 below. For purposes of this Agreement, an order shall be considered final and non-appealable when (i) the time to appeal the order has expired, or (ii) if any appeal has been taken, any and all such appeals have been fully and finally resolved without material modification of the order. In the event that the Settlement is terminated or does not become effective: (aa) the payments made by JPMorgan pursuant to this Agreement will be returned to JPMorgan; (bb) this Agreement will not take effect and will become null and void for all purposes, except for paragraphs 27 and 29, which will continue to be effective and binding on the Parties; (cc) the stay of the Consolidated Class Action provided for in paragraph 17 below will be lifted and the Customer Representatives and JPMorgan will continue to litigate their respective claims and defenses in the Consolidated Class Action; (dd) the stay of the JPMorgan Adversary Proceeding provided for in paragraph 16 will be lifted and the Trustee and JPMorgan will continue to litigate their respective claims and defenses in the JPMorgan Adversary Proceeding (provided, however, that the Trustee and JPMorgan shall work together in good faith to effectuate modifications to the Case Management Order applicable to the JPMorgan Adversary Proceeding to the extent a modification to the schedule is reasonably necessary); and (ee) the Parties shall not use or rely on any statement herein in the JPMorgan Adversary Proceeding, the Consolidated Class Action, or in any public statement or other litigation relating to BLMIS or Madoff.

5. Class Certification. The Customer Representatives will move before the District Court for the (a) appointment of the Customer Representatives as class representatives for the Settlement Class; (b) appointment of Entwistle & Cappucci LLP and Hagens Berman Sobol Shapiro LLP as Class Counsel for the Settlement Class; and (c) certification of the Settlement Class pursuant to Rules 23(a) and (b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

6. Class Definition. If approved by the District Court, the Settlement Class will consist of all BLMIS customers, including their successors, transferees, or assignees, who directly had capital invested with BLMIS as of the Filing Date and thus, under the net investment method upheld by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, had net losses

(“Net Losses”) as of the Filing Date (“Net Losers”), regardless of whether they filed a claim in the SIPA proceeding. The net investment method credits the amount of cash deposited by a BLMIS customer into his or her BLMIS account, less any amounts withdrawn from it. *See generally In re Bernard L. Madoff Securities LLC*, 654 F.3d 229 (2d Cir. 2011). The Settlement Class includes all Net Losers, including those that did not file claims in the SIPA proceeding, and is intended to be coterminous with all BLMIS customers who have a positive net equity claim in the SIPA proceeding or who would have had a positive net equity claim in the SIPA proceeding had they filed a timely customer claim in that proceeding. The Settlement Class does not include: (i) BLMIS insiders and their families; (ii) defendants in any criminal Madoff-related proceeding; (iii) BLMIS accountholders whose claims against the BLMIS estate were extinguished by virtue of three separate settlements with the Trustee, the estate of Jeffrey Picower, *Picard v. Picower*, 09-1197 (BRL) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y.) (ECF No. 43), the Carl Shapiro Family, *SIPC v. BLMIS*, 08-1789 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y.) (ECF No. 3551), and Jeanne Levy-Church and Francis N. Levy, *SIPC v. BLMIS*, 08-1789 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y.) (ECF No. 1964), or (iv) any persons or entities that exclude themselves from the Settlement Class by filing a request for exclusion that is accepted by the District Court.

7. Appointment of Distribution Agent. If approved by the District Court, AlixPartners LLP will be appointed distribution agent for the Class Settlement Fund. AlixPartners LLP serves as the Trustee’s claims agent in the SIPA proceeding and, as such, has access to the Trustee’s books and records, which reflect the Net Losers and the amount of their losses as of December 11, 2008. AlixPartners LLP maintains contact information for all former BLMIS customers such that direct notice of the Settlement can be made to all potential members of the Settlement Class regardless of whether they previously filed a claim in the SIPA proceeding. AlixPartners LLP also maintains lists of all transfers or assignments of customer claims in the SIPA proceeding and so notice of the Settlement can also be made directly to all transferees or assignees of such claims. Counsel for the Customer Representatives has reviewed various administration related materials, including information related to prior claims determinations, met with representatives of AlixPartners LLP to review claims handling procedures and notice requirements and to negotiate an appropriate budget for notice and claims related services for the Class Settlement. AlixPartners LLP will process all claims relating to the Class Settlement Fund and make distributions pursuant to paragraph 9 below in consultation with the Trustee and Class Counsel who will review such determinations and report to the Court as requested. To the extent there is a dispute as to the resolution of any claim against the Class Settlement Fund, the determination of AlixPartners LLP, Class Counsel, and the Trustee — subject to approval by the Court — will be dispositive and none of AlixPartners LLP, Class Counsel, or the Trustee or its counsel will have any liability related to such determinations. The costs and expenses of AlixPartners LLP incurred in fulfilling its duties as distribution agent in connection with this Agreement shall be paid from the Class Settlement Fund.

8. Release of Escrow Funds. After the Effective Date, the Escrow Agent will, pursuant to the Escrow Agreement, release to AlixPartners LLP the Class Settlement Fund following receipt of written notice provided jointly by the Trustee, the Customer Representatives, and JPMorgan, with copies of the Final Common Law 9019 Order and the Final Judgment attached, which notice shall be provided only after the Trustee and Class Counsel have certified that AlixPartners LLP has completed all relevant pre-distribution claims-related work.

9. Distributions. The Parties agree that, subject to any additional requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23 (or any requirements that may be imposed by either the Bankruptcy Court or the District Court in connection with the approval process), the Class Settlement Fund will be distributed to the Settlement Class after the Effective Date, in accordance with and subject to the terms of this paragraph 9. For purposes of distributions from the Class Settlement Fund, a claim filed with the Trustee in the SIPA proceeding will be deemed a claim against the Class Settlement Fund. If a Settlement Class member did not file a claim in the SIPA proceeding, that class member will need to file a claim against the Class Settlement Fund. Members of the Settlement Class, including those Net Losers that are defendants in avoidance actions by the Trustee, shall receive their *pro rata* shares of the Class Settlement Fund based on their Net Losses as of the Filing Date. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Agreement, no putative member of the Settlement Class that delivers a valid and timely request for exclusion from the Settlement Class shall receive any portion of the Class Settlement Fund.

10. Notice. It is anticipated that direct Notice will be given to the Settlement Class through the SIPA proceeding as well as through the Trustee's and Class Counsel's websites and publication of a short-form notice on Bloomberg. Any costs related to noticing outside of the SIPA proceeding will be paid from the Class Settlement Fund. Settlement Class members that have already submitted claims to the Trustee in the SIPA proceeding will not need to file a claim against the Class Settlement Fund. For those Settlement Class members that did not file claims with the Trustee in the SIPA proceeding, there will be a new claims period during which they may file a claim against the Class Settlement Fund. For those claims filed with the Trustee in the SIPA proceeding that have been transferred, direct notice will be provided to the transferor and transferee. The forms of notice that will be presented to the District Court in connection with the motion for preliminary approval of the Settlement are attached hereto as Exhibits D (long-form Claim Notice) and E (short-form Summary Notice).

11. Customer Representatives Attorneys' Fees Payment. If the District Court approves the Attorneys' Fees Payment negotiated between counsel for the Customer Representatives, JPMorgan, and the Trustee, then JPMorgan will, not later than fourteen (14) days after such order, remit to Class Counsel that amount (in no event to exceed \$18 million). If any portion of the Attorneys' Fees Payment is not approved by the District Court, JPMorgan will have no obligation to pay the unapproved portion. The application by Class Counsel for fees and expenses is not a condition of the Settlement and is to be considered by the District Court separately from the District Court's consideration of the fairness, reasonableness, and adequacy of the Settlement. The fee and expense award shall be set forth in an order separate from the Judgment entered by the District Court such that any appeal of either order shall not constitute an appeal of the other. Any proceedings relating to Class Counsel's fee and expense application will not provide any basis to modify, cancel, or terminate the Settlement, or affect or delay the finality of the Judgment. In the event that the Settlement does not become effective, then Class Counsel shall refund the Attorneys' Fees Payment (if already paid) to JPMorgan together with any interest earned thereon. In the event that the Settlement does become effective, but the Attorneys' Fees Payment is subsequently reversed or modified (either by the District Court or on appeal), then Class Counsel shall refund to JPMorgan the portion of the Attorneys' Fees Payment consistent with such reversal or modification, together with any interest thereon, within fourteen (14) days after such reversal or modification has become final. For the avoidance of doubt, except as expressly set forth in this Agreement, JPMorgan shall have no obligation to pay

or reimburse separately any fees and expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Customer Representatives, any other member of the Settlement Class, the Trustee, any other party, or any of their respective counsel.

12. Release by the Trustee. In consideration for the covenants and agreements in this Agreement and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, except with respect to any rights arising under this Agreement, upon the Effective Date and without any further action by the Parties, the Trustee, on behalf of himself, his professionals, and the Estate, shall release, remit and forever discharge JPMorgan, its affiliates, and their respective predecessors, successors, assigns, current and former employees, and agents (collectively, "JPMorgan Releasees") from any and all past, present and future claims or causes of action (including any suit, petition, demand, or other claim in law, equity or arbitration) and from any and all allegations of liability or damages (including any allegation of duties, debts, reckonings, contracts, controversies, agreements, promises, damages, responsibilities, covenants, or accounts), of whatever kind, nature or description, direct or indirect, asserted or unasserted, known or unknown, absolute or contingent, in tort, contract, federal or state statutory liability, or otherwise, based on strict liability, negligence, gross negligence, fraud, breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, constructive trust, or otherwise (including attorneys' fees, costs or disbursements), that are, have been, could have been or might in the future be asserted by the Trustee, on behalf of himself, his professionals, and the Estate, against JPMorgan, its affiliates, and their respective predecessors, successors, assigns, current and former employees, and agents that arise out of, are based on, or relate in any way to BLMIS, Madoff, BLMIS or Madoff accounts at JPMorgan, or the JPMorgan Adversary Proceeding; provided, however, that the foregoing release shall not extend to the Avoidance Claims asserted by the Trustee in First through Twentieth Causes of Action in the Amended Complaint (it being understood that the terms and conditions of a release of the Avoidance Claims are provided for separately in the Avoidance Settlement).

13. Release by the Settlement Class. In consideration for the covenants and agreements in this Agreement and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, except with respect to any rights arising under this Agreement, upon the Effective Date and without any further action by the Parties, the Customer Representatives, on behalf of themselves, each and every member of the Settlement Class, and each of their respective predecessors, successors, affiliates, assigns, purchasers or other transferees, attorneys, heirs, representatives, administrators, executors, devisees, legatees, and estates, hereby releases, remits and forever discharges JPMorgan, its affiliates, and their respective predecessors, successors (including any trustee in bankruptcy), successors-in-interest, assigns, current and former employees, and agents (collectively, "JPMorgan Releasees") from any and all past, present and future claims or causes of action (including any suit, petition, demand, or other claim in law, equity or arbitration) and from any and all allegations of liability or damages (including any allegation of duties, debts, reckonings, contracts, controversies, agreements, promises, damages, responsibilities, covenants, or accounts), of whatever kind, nature or description, direct or indirect (including class, representative or derivative), asserted or unasserted, known or unknown, absolute or contingent, in tort, contract, federal or state statutory liability, or otherwise, based on strict liability, negligence, gross negligence, fraud, breach of fiduciary duty, unjust enrichment, constructive trust, or otherwise (including attorneys' fees, costs or disbursements), that are, have been, could have been or might in the future be asserted

against JPMorgan, its affiliates, and their respective predecessors, successors (including any trustee in bankruptcy), successors-in-interest, assigns, current and former employees, and agents that arise out of, are based on, or relate in any way to BLMIS, Madoff, BLMIS or Madoff accounts at JPMorgan, or the Consolidated Class Action (the releases by the Settlement Class contained in this paragraph 13 referred to as the “Released Customer Claims”).

14. Release by JPMorgan. In consideration for the covenants and agreements in this Agreement and for other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and sufficiency of which are hereby acknowledged, except with respect to any rights arising under this Agreement, upon the Effective Date and without any further action by the Parties, JPMorgan, its affiliates, and their respective predecessors, successors (including any trustee in bankruptcy), successors-in-interest, assigns and agents, each on behalf of itself and any other person or entity claiming under or through it, including JPMorgan in its capacity as Agent, hereby releases, remits and forever discharges the Trustee, his professionals, and the Estate, and the Customer Representatives and their professionals, from all actions, causes of action, suits, debts, dues, sums of money, accounts, reckonings, bonds, bills, specialties, covenants, contracts, controversies, damages, judgments, and claims whatsoever, asserted or unasserted, known or unknown, now existing or arising in the future, arising out of or in any way related to BLMIS; provided, however, that the foregoing release shall not extend to any counterclaims or defenses that JPMorgan has or in the future may have arising out of, related to, or in connection with the Trustee’s assertion of the Avoidance Claims (it being understood that a release of such counterclaims and defenses is provided for separately in the Avoidance Settlement).

15. Unknown Claim Waiver. The Parties agree that, upon the Effective Date and without further action of the Parties, the Trustee, JPMorgan, and the Customer Representatives shall have expressly waived, and each of the other Settlement Class Members shall be deemed to have waived, any and all provisions, rights, and benefits conferred by any law of any state or territory of the United States, or principle of common law or foreign law, which is similar, comparable, or equivalent to California Civil Code § 1542, which provides:

A GENERAL RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS WHICH THE CREDITOR DOES NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN HIS OR HER FAVOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THE RELEASE, WHICH IF KNOWN BY HIM OR HER MUST HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED HIS OR HER SETTLEMENT WITH THE DEBTOR.

The Trustee, JPMorgan, and the Customer Representatives, and JPMorgan acknowledge, and the other Settlement Class Members shall be deemed by operation of the Judgment to have acknowledged, that the foregoing waiver was separately bargained for and a key element of the Settlement of which this release is a part.

16. Dismissal Of JPMorgan Adversary Proceeding. Within six (6) business days of the Effective Date, the Trustee will file a Notice of Dismissal dismissing the Common Law Claims asserted in the JPMorgan Adversary Proceeding with prejudice and without costs to any of the Parties and will withdraw the petition for certiorari with respect to such claims as it pertains to JPMorgan. From the date of this Agreement through the filing of a Notice of Dismissal pursuant to this paragraph, with exception of any proceeding in connection with the

petition for certiorari referenced in the preceding sentence, the Adversary Proceeding shall be stayed and no further actions may be taken by any of the Parties thereto. For the avoidance of doubt, the Trustee's Avoidance Claims are not covered by this Agreement and the effectiveness of this Agreement is not conditioned on entry or approval of the separate agreement between the Trustee and JPMorgan resolving the Avoidance Claims.

17. Dismissal Of Consolidated Class Action. Within six (6) business days of the Effective Date, the Customer Representatives will file a Notice of Dismissal dismissing the Consolidated Class Action with prejudice and without costs to any of the Parties. From the date of this Agreement through the filing of a Notice of Dismissal pursuant to this paragraph, the Consolidated Class Action shall be stayed and no further actions may be taken by any of the Parties thereto.

18. Opt-out Contingency Agreement. Simultaneously herewith, the Parties, by and through their respective counsel, are executing a supplemental confidential agreement, which gives JPMorgan the right, but not the obligation, to terminate the Settlement in the event that a certain portion of the Settlement Class delivers timely and valid requests for exclusion from the Settlement Class (the "Opt-Out Contingency Agreement"). The Opt-Out Contingency Agreement will be identified to, but not filed with, the Bankruptcy Court and the District Court, except that the substantive contents of the Opt-Out Contingency Agreement may be disclosed to either Court, in camera, if so requested or as otherwise ordered to do so. The Parties will keep the terms of the Opt-Out Contingency Agreement confidential, except if compelled by judicial process to disclose them.

19. Further Assurances; Representations and Warranties. The Trustee, the Customer Representatives, and JPMorgan (a) agree to use their best efforts to consummate the Settlement in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, and (b) shall execute and deliver any document or instrument reasonably requested by any of them after the date of this Agreement to effectuate the intent of this Agreement. The Customer Representatives and Class Counsel represent and warrant that the Customer Representatives are members of the Settlement Class and that neither the Customer Representatives' potential claims against JPMorgan nor any right of the Customer Representatives to receive further distributions in the SIPA proceeding has been assigned, encumbered or in any manner transferred in whole or in part. The Trustee represents and warrants that the Trustee's release of any claims pursuant to this Agreement operates to release all such claims by either the Trustee or by SIPC, including without limitation any all claims of SIPC as a subrogee for customers.

20. Exhibits; Entire Agreement. All of the exhibits attached hereto are hereby incorporated by reference as though fully set forth herein. This Agreement, together with the exhibits attached hereto and the Opt-Out Contingency Agreement, constitutes the entire agreement and understanding between and among the Parties hereto and supersedes all prior agreements, representations and understandings concerning the subject matter hereof.

21. Amendments; Waiver. Except as otherwise provided herein, this Agreement may not be terminated, amended or modified in any way except in a writing signed by all the Parties. No waiver of any provision of this Agreement shall be deemed to constitute a waiver of any

other provision hereof, whether or not similar, nor shall such waiver constitute a continuing waiver.

22. Assignability. No Party hereto may assign its rights under this Agreement without the prior written consent of each of the other Parties hereto.

23. Successors Bound. This Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of each of the Parties, and their respective successors and permitted assigns.

24. No Third Party Beneficiary. The Parties do not intend to confer any benefit by or under this Agreement upon any person or entity other than the Parties and their respective successors and permitted assigns.

25. No Admission of Liability or Wrongdoing. By entering into this Agreement, JPMorgan does not admit any liability to the Trustee or the Customer Representatives.

26. Applicable Law. This Settlement and Agreement shall be construed and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of New York, including but not limited to New York General Obligation Law § 15-108.

27. Jurisdiction. The Bankruptcy Court and the District Court, as appropriate, shall retain jurisdiction with respect to the implementation and enforcement of the terms of their respective orders relating to this Agreement.

28. Captions and Rules of Construction. The captions in this Agreement are inserted only as a matter of convenience and for reference and do not define, limit or describe the scope of this Agreement or the scope or content of any of its provisions. Any reference in this Agreement to a paragraph is to a paragraph of this Agreement. "Includes" and "including" are not limiting. This Agreement shall not be construed more strictly against one Party than another merely by virtue of the fact that it, or any part of it, may have been prepared by counsel for one of the Parties, it being recognized that it is the result of arm's-length negotiations between the Parties, and all Parties have contributed substantially and materially to the preparation of this Agreement and the exhibits incorporated herein.

29. Confidentiality. All agreements by, between or among the Parties, their counsel and their other advisors as to confidentiality, including the confidentiality of information exchanged between or among them, shall remain in full force and effect and shall survive the execution of and any termination of this Agreement and the final consummation of the Settlement, if finally consummated, without regard to any of the conditions of the Settlement. The Parties agree to give each other Party the opportunity to review and approve in advance any press release, statements to the media or other public communications regarding the Settlement to be made in connection with the filing of the Settlement Agreement or other pre-filing public disclosure, such approval not to be unreasonably withheld. The Parties further agree to refrain from making disparaging statements about the other in any press release, statements to the media, or other public communications (including statements made in court filings or in court) relating to the Settlement, including the claims to be released pursuant to the Settlement, including prior to the Effective Date.

30. Counterparts; Electronic Copy Of Signatures. This Agreement and exhibits may be executed and delivered in any number of counterparts, each of which so executed and delivered shall be deemed to be an original and all of which shall constitute one and the same document. The Parties may evidence their execution of this Agreement by delivery to the other Parties of scanned or faxed copies of their signatures, with the same effect as the delivery of an original signature.

31. Notices. Any notices under this Agreement shall be in writing, shall be effective when received and may be delivered only by hand, by overnight delivery service, by fax or by electronic transmission to:

If to the Trustee:

David J. Sheehan  
E: dsheehan@bakerlaw.com  
Seanna R. Brown  
E: sbrown@bakerlaw.com  
Baker & Hostetler LLP  
45 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York, NY 10111  
F: (212) 589-4201

If to JPMorgan:

John F. Savarese  
E: JFSavarese@wlrk.com  
Stephen R. DiPrima  
E: SRDiPrima@wlrk.com  
Emil A. Kleinhaus  
E: EAKleinhaus@wlrk.com  
Wachtell, Lipton, Rosen & Katz  
51 West 52nd Street  
New York, NY 10019  
F: (212) 403-2000

If to the Customer  
Representatives:

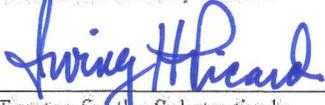
Andrew Entwistle  
E: aentwistle@entwistle-  
law.com  
Arthur Nealon  
E: anealon@entwistle-  
law.com  
Entwistle & Cappucci LLP  
280 Park Avenue  
26th Floor West  
New York, NY 10017  
F: (212) 894-7200

Reed Kathrein  
E: reed@hbsslw.com  
Hagens Berman Sobol  
Shapiro LLP  
715 Hearst Ave., Suite 202  
Berkeley, CA 94710  
F: 510-725-3030

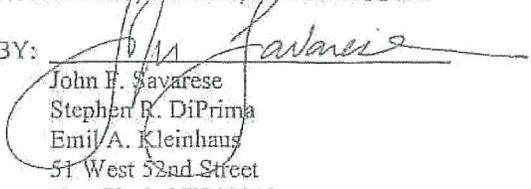
*[Signature page follows]*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have caused this Agreement to be executed  
as of the date first above written.

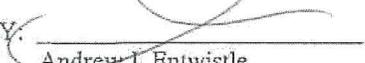
IRVING H. PICARD, Trustee

  
As Trustee for the Substantively  
Consolidated SIPA Liquidation of  
Bernard L. Madoff Investment  
Securities and Bernard L. Madoff

WACHTELL, LIPTON, ROSEN & KATZ

BY:   
John F. Savarese  
Stephen R. DiPrima  
Emil A. Kleinhaus  
51 West 52nd Street  
New York, NY 10019

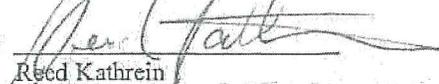
ENTWISTLE & CAPPUCCI LLP

BY:   
Andrew J. Entwistle  
Arthur Nealon  
280 Park Avenue, 26th Floor West  
New York, NY 10017

Attorneys for JPMorgan Chase & Co.,  
JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., J.P. Morgan  
Securities LLC, and J.P. Morgan Securities  
Ltd.

Co-Lead Counsel for the Customer  
Representatives and the Proposed Class

HAGENS BERMAN SOBOL SHAPIRO LLP

BY:   
Reed Kathrein  
715 Hearst Ave., Suite 202  
Berkeley, CA 94710

Co-Lead Counsel for the Customer  
Representatives and the Proposed Class

## **EXHIBIT B**

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION  
CORPORATION,

Plaintiff-Applicant,

v.

BERNARD L. MADOFF INVESTMENT  
SECURITIES LLC,

Defendant.

In re:

BERNARD L. MADOFF,

Debtor.

IRVING H. PICARD, Trustee for the Substantively  
Consolidated SIPA Liquidation of Bernard L. Madoff  
Investment Securities LLC and Bernard L. Madoff,

Plaintiff,

v.

JPMORGAN CHASE CO., JPMORGAN CHASE  
BANK, N.A., J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES LLC, and  
J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES LTD.,

Defendants.

No. 08-01789 (BRL)

SIPA LIQUIDATION

(Substantively Consolidated)

Adv. Pro. No. 10-4932 (BRL)

**[PROPOSED] ORDER PURSUANT TO SECTION 105(a) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE AND RULES 2002 AND 9019 OF THE FEDERAL RULES OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE APPROVING SETTLEMENT OF COMMON LAW CLAIMS BY AND BETWEEN THE TRUSTEE, THE CLASS REPRESENTATIVES, AND JPMORGAN**

Upon the motion (the “Motion”)<sup>1</sup> of Irving H. Picard (the “Trustee”), as trustee for the substantively consolidated liquidation of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (“BLMIS”) and the estate of Bernard L. Madoff (“Madoff,” and together with BLMIS, the “Debtors”), seeking entry of an order, pursuant to section 105(a) of title 11, United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101 *et seq.* (the “Bankruptcy Code”) and Rules 2002(a)(3) and 9019(a) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the “Bankruptcy Rules”), approving a settlement (“Settlement”), the terms and conditions of which are set forth in the Settlement Agreement (the “Agreement”) by and among the Trustee; Paul Shapiro, and Stephen and Leyla Hill (the “Class Representatives”); and JPMorgan Chase & Co., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, and J.P. Morgan Securities Ltd. (collectively, “JPMorgan” or “Defendants”); and it appearing that due and sufficient notice has been given to all parties in interest as required by Rules 2002(a)(3) and 9019(a) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure; and the Court having considered the Affidavit of Irving H. Picard in support of the Motion; and it further appearing the relief sought in the Motion is appropriate based upon the record of the hearing held before this Court to consider the Motion; and it further appearing that this Court has jurisdiction to consider the Motion and the relief requested therein pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334; and after due deliberation; and sufficient cause appearing therefor; it is

ORDERED, that the Motion is granted in its entirety; and it is further

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<sup>1</sup> All capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the Motion.

ORDERED, that the Agreement between the Trustee, the Class Representatives, and JPMorgan is hereby approved and authorized; and it is further

ORDERED, that the Trustee, the Class Representatives, and JPMorgan shall each comply with and carry out the terms of the Agreement; and it is further

ORDERED that this Court shall retain jurisdiction to hear and determine all matters arising from or related to this Order.

Dated: New York, New York  
\_\_\_\_\_, 2014

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HONORABLE BURTON R. LIFLAND  
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

## **EXHIBIT C**

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION  
CORPORATION,

Plaintiff-Applicant,

v.

BERNARD L. MADOFF INVESTMENT  
SECURITIES LLC,

Defendant.

No. 08-01789 (BRL)

SIPA LIQUIDATION

(Substantively Consolidated)

In re:

BERNARD L. MADOFF,

Debtor.

IRVING H. PICARD, Trustee for the Substantively  
Consolidated SIPA Liquidation of Bernard L.  
Madoff Investment Securities LLC and Bernard L.  
Madoff,

Plaintiff,

v.

JPMORGAN CHASE CO., JPMORGAN CHASE  
BANK, N.A., J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES LLC,  
and J.P. MORGAN SECURITIES LTD.,

Defendants.

Adv. Pro. No. 10-4932 (BRL)

**AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR ENTRY OF ORDER PURSUANT TO  
SECTION 105(a) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE AND RULES 2002  
AND 9019 OF THE FEDERAL RULES OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE  
APPROVING SETTLEMENT OF COMMON LAW CLAIMS BY AND BETWEEN  
THE TRUSTEE, THE CLASS REPRESENTATIVES, AND JPMORGAN**

STATE OF NEW YORK )

) ss:

COUNTY OF NEW YORK )

Irving H. Picard, being duly sworn, hereby attests as follows:

1. I am the trustee for the liquidation of the business of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC (“BLMIS”) and the substantively consolidated estate of Bernard L. Madoff (“Madoff,” and together with BLMIS, collectively, the “Debtors”). I am familiar with the affairs of the Debtors. I respectfully submit this Affidavit in support of the motion (the “Motion”) seeking entry of an order, pursuant to section 105(a) of title 11, United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101 *et seq.* (the “Bankruptcy Code”) and Rules 2002(a)(3) and 9019(a) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the “Bankruptcy Rules”), approving a settlement (“Settlement”) by and among the Trustee; Paul Shapiro, and Stephen and Leyla Hill (the “Class Representatives”); and JPMorgan Chase & Co., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, and J.P. Morgan Securities Ltd. (collectively, “JPMorgan” or “Defendants”) (each of the Trustee, the Class Representatives, and Defendants a “Party” and collectively, the “Parties”)

2. I make this Affidavit based upon my own personal knowledge or upon information that I believe to be true.

3. All capitalized terms not defined herein have the meaning ascribed to them in the Motion.

4. I believe that the terms of the Settlement Agreement fall well above the lowest point in the range of reasonableness and, accordingly, should be approved by this Court. The Settlement Agreement resolves all of the Trustee’s Common Law Claims against JPMorgan, without the need for protracted and uncertain litigation. I recognize that litigating the Common Law Claims would undoubtedly require a significant commitment of time by the various professionals involved and involves significant litigation risk. Moreover, it is likely that to the

extent litigation on the Common Law Claims is permitted by the Supreme Court, such litigation would result in future appeals, only delaying further the benefits to the BLMIS customers.

5. Although the Class Settlement Amount is being distributed through the Class Settlement Fund, rather than through the SIPA proceeding, BLMIS customers will benefit from distributions from the Class Settlement Fund. The Settlement Class includes only Net Losers, which is coterminous with those customers that receive distributions from the fund of customer property – *i.e.*, BLMIS customers with allowed claims. For this reason, I believe the Settlement is in the best interest of BLMIS customers.

6. I believe that when the Class Settlement Amount is combined with the related Avoidance Settlement and the settlement of the Government investigation, over \$2.243 billion will flow to “net loser” victims of Madoff’s fraud. Thus, I believe the Settlement not only makes good financial sense for the Estate and the victims of Madoff’s fraud, it represents efforts to work cooperatively with other parties to achieve unparalleled results for Madoff victims.

7. The settlement is the product of arm’s length and good faith negotiations between the Trustee, the Class Representatives, and JPMorgan.

8. For all of these reasons, I have determined in my business judgment that the Settlement, as memorialized in the Settlement Agreement, represents a fair, equitable and reasonable compromise of the Common Law Claims and is in the best interests of BLMIS customers and the BLMIS Estate. I respectfully ask that the Court approve the Settlement as memorialized in the Agreement.

/s/ Irving H. Picard  
IRVING H. PICARD

Sworn to before me this 7th  
day of January, 2014

/s/ Sonya M. Graham  
Notary Public, State of New York  
No. 01GR6133214  
Qualified in Westchester County  
Commission Expires September 12/2017