

Hedge Fund ALERT

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'Fair Fund' Plan Prompts Legal Debate

Industry lawyers are keeping a close eye on an unusual initiative by the **SEC** to distribute the proceeds of an insider-trading settlement with **SAC Capital** to investors who lost money on two stocks the firm traded in 2008.

The SEC is awaiting court approval to use \$602 million SAC paid for illegally trading shares of drugmakers **Elan** and **Wyeth** to establish a "fair fund" under provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The law provides a mechanism for regulators to compensate victims of investment fraud — something the SEC has rarely tried in an insider-trading case.

"This would be the largest fair-fund distribution in an insider-trading case," said **David Miller**, a former assistant U.S. attorney who now works in the white-collar investigations and securities-enforcement group at law firm **Morgan Lewis**.

Legal experts initially were surprised that the **SEC** would even attempt such a move, given the challenges of establishing a causal link between what SAC did — dumping huge blocks of the pharmaceutical stocks, then shorting them — and losses suffered by individual investors. Indeed, two of the SEC's own commissioners, Republicans **Daniel Gallagher** and **Michael Piwowar**, disapproved of the action.

"The notion that the money should be used to provide relief to investors is pretty novel," said hedge fund lawyer **George Mazin**, a partner at **Dechert**.

Added **Paul Marino**, of law firm **Marino Partners**: "It is tantamount to the government deciding who wins and who loses and how much those people should be compensated."

Still, the consensus now is that **U.S. District Judge Victor Marrero**, sitting in New York, most likely will sign off on the SEC's proposal. There's no word on when the judge might rule.

The question then boils down to this: Which investors are victims, and how much did they lose as a result of SAC's actions. "In an insider-trading case, it can be more difficult to trace a victim's losses," Miller said. "It will be particularly interesting to see how the award is divided up."

The SAC settlement was part of a broader insider-trading case the SEC and **U.S. Justice Department** brought against the



Stamford, Conn., firm, which has since converted into a family office for founder **Steve Cohen**. It now goes by the name **Point72 Asset Management**.

Matthew Martoma, a portfolio manager in SAC's **CR Intrinsic** unit, placed a big bet on Elan and Wyeth because the companies were developing a promising treatment for Alzheimer's disease. But then the firm abruptly liquidated the position and put on a massive short — based on non-public information Martoma received about disappointing clinical-trial results. He's now serving a nine-year sentence in federal prison for insider trading, though the case is under appeal. ❖