

available to him because McQuaid did not take the payments for reasonably equivalent value. Aaron's argument for lack of reasonably equivalent value hinges on McQuaid's Proof of Claim 3 filed for the entire amount he was allegedly due for his investment, which included precomputed or imputed interest, rather than merely for return of his principal.

5 The parties do not dispute that Ninth Circuit law effectively gives a subjectively good faith Ponzi investor a reasonably equivalent value defense to the extent of principal 6 invested, and renders such investors liable only for profits received in excess of their principal.¹ 7 Nor do they dispute that the amounts received by McQuaid were far less than the amounts he 8 had invested -- McQuaid was a "net loser." In effect, however, Aaron is arguing that McQuaid 9 has waived the defense of the "net investment rule" by filing a Proof of Claim that also sought 10 11 recovery of profits or interest.

The Court finds and concludes that a Portsi scheme investor/does not lose the "net 12 investment" defense simply by filing a Proof of Claim for the entire amount promised to be paid 13 him for his investment. Judicial estopper certainly would not require such a result, because the 14 investor has not received any benefit by filing the Proof of Claim in that amount, rather than 15 merely for the net investment. And even if good faith was lacking when a Proof of Claim was 16 filed that did not satisfy Rule 901, that does not establish lack of good faith when the returns 17 on the investment were paid. Finally, it appears that the "net investment" rule is a rule of law 18 adopted by the Ninth Circuit for the benefit of all parties in interest in the estate in Ponzi cases, 19 that may not be subject to variance solvely on account of the litigation position asserted by one 20 litigant. 🗸 21

On these pleadings, return to McQuaid of less than he invested may still qualify as 22 eturn of value reasonably equivalent to the value of the restitution claim he had as of the date 23 24 of the payments, and McQuaid's good faith in receipt of such payments remains a fact issue that 25 cannot be resolved on the pleadings alone.

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¹Donell v. Kowell, 533 F.3d 762 (9th Cir. 2008).

