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8	UNITED STATES BA	ANKRUPTCY COURT	
9	CENTRAL DISTRIC	CT OF CALIFORNIA	
10	LOS ANGELES DIVISION		
111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 221 222 223 224 225 226 227	In re AP-LONG BEACH AIRPORT LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, Debtor and Debtor-in-Possession.	Case No. 2:14-bk-33372-VZ Chapter 11 Case MOTION FOR CONFIRMATION OF THE SECOND AMENDED PLAN OF REORGANIZATION OF AP-LONG BEACH AIRPORT LLC; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT THEREOF HEARING DATE: Date: June 25, 2015 Time: 1:30 p.m. Place: Courtroom 1368 255 East Temple Street Los Angeles, CA 90012	

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STATES

1 TO THE HONORABLE VINCENT P. ZURZOLO, UNITED BANKRUPTCY JUDGE, THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRUSTEE, THE 3 TWENTY LARGEST UNSECURED CREDITORS, AND OTHER PARTIES-IN-**INTEREST:** 4 5 AP-Long Beach Airport LLC, debtor and debtor-in-possession (the "Debtor"), hereby submits this Motion (the "Motion") for an order confirming the Second Amended Disclosure 7 Statement and Plan of Reorganization for AP-Long Beach Airport LLC dated April 23, 2015 [Docket No. 193] (the "Plan") submitted by the Debtor and Donald G. Abbey (the "Plan Proponents"). A hearing to consider confirmation of the Plan will be held on June 25, 2015, at 10 1:30 p.m. (the "Confirmation Hearing"). Accompanying this Motion are the following documents filed in support of confirmation 11 of the Plan: 12 1. Declaration of Donald Abbey in Support of Confirmation of the Second Amended 13 Disclosure Statement and Plan of Reorganization for AP-Long Beach Airport LLC (the "Abbey 14 Declaration"); and 15 Declaration of David Stapleton in Support of Confirmation of the Second Amended 16 2. Disclosure Statement and Plan of Reorganization for AP-Long Beach Airport LLC (the "Stapleton 17 Declaration"); and 18 3. Declaration of Lori Gauthier Regarding Tabulation of Ballots Regarding the 19 Second Amended Disclosure Statement and Plan of Reorganization for AP-Long Beach Airport 20 21 LLC (the "Ballot Analysis"). 22 In support of confirmation of the Plan, the Debtor will also rely upon the other pleadings, 23 papers, and records on file with the Bankruptcy Court in the Debtor's case and such additional 24 evidence and arguments as may be properly presented to the Court at or before the Confirmation 25 Hearing.

Based on the foregoing, and for the reasons set forth herein, the Debtor respectfully requests that the Court confirm the Plan pursuant to section 1129(a) of chapter 11 of title 11 of the

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United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code").1

I.

3 INTRODUCTION

The Bankruptcy Court should confirm the Plan pursuant to section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Plan complies with every required section of the Bankruptcy Code, the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the "Bankruptcy Rules"), and applicable non-bankruptcy laws relating to confirmation thereof. The Plan results in payment in full of all allowed claims, with interest, and Class 4 (Membership Interest of APII), the only voting class, has accepted the Plan.

Classes One, Two and Three are unimpaired and are conclusively presumed to have accepted the Plan. Section 1124(1) of the Bankruptcy Code provides that a creditor is unimpaired if the plan "leaves unaltered the legal, equitable, and contractual rights to which such claim or interest entitles the holder of such claim or interest." 11 U.S.C. § 1124(1). A holder of an unsecured claim is considered unimpaired if a plan of reorganization provides for the payment in full of the claim, plus post-petition interest. See, e.g., Solow v. PPI Enterprises (U.S.), Inc. (In re PPI Enterprises (U.S.)), 324 F.3d 197, 207 (3rd Cir. 2003).

Holders of claims in Class One receive <u>payment in full</u> upon the Effective Date of the Plan, with interest from the Petition Date through the date of payment at the Federal Judgment Rate. <u>See Plan, § IV.</u> In addition, the Plan provides that U.S. Bank (Class Two) and LCS (Class Three) shall retain their rights under the relevant agreements with the Debtor. Thus, Class One (Unsecured Claims), Class Two (Claim of U.S. Bank), and the Class Three (Claim of LCS) are unimpaired and are deemed to have accepted the Plan.

The only party that is impaired and therefore received a ballot is Abbey-Properties II LLC ("APII"), which is the sole member of the Debtor and owns 100% of the interests in the Debtor. The Plan provides that APII's interests in the Debtor will be transferred to a newly created limited liability company, LB Hangar 3205 LLC ("LB Hangar"). APII shall be the sole member of LB Hangar and LB Hangar shall be the sole member of the Debtor. Therefore, although APII's rights

Unless otherwise indicated, all section references herein are to the Bankruptcy Code, as codified in title 11 of the United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101, et seq., including all amendments thereto.

with respect to the Debtor have been modified, APII will remain the ultimate owner of 100% of the Debtor. APII has submitted its ballot accepting the Plan.

Based on the foregoing, the Debtor respectfully requests the Bankruptcy Court confirm the Plan.

II.

BACKGROUND

A. The Chapter 11 Case

1. The Debtor

The Debtor is a single asset real estate company that owns a 206,945-square-foot building at Long Beach Airport located at 3205 Lakewood Boulevard, Long Beach, California (the "Long Beach Property") that originally was an airplane hangar.

2. The Chapter 11 Case

The Debtor filed its voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of title 11 of the United States Code on December 19, 2014 (the "Petition Date"). The Debtor continues to manage and operate its business as a debtor-in-possession pursuant to Bankruptcy Code sections 1107 and 1108. No trustee, examiner, or committee has been appointed in this chapter 11 case.²

B. The Plan

On March 18, 2015, the Plan Proponents filed the *Disclosure Statement and Plan of Reorganization for AP-Long Beach Airport LLC* [Docket No. 143].

On April 16, 2015, the Plan Proponents filed the Supplement to Motion for Order Approving Disclosure Statement; Declaration of Alan J. Friedman in Support Thereof [Docket No. 158], which attached as an exhibit the First Amended Disclosure Statement and Plan of Reorganization of AP-Long Beach Airport LLC.

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² On August 15, 2014, a California state court appointed a receiver for the limited purpose of collecting rents on behalf of U.S. Bank at the Long Beach Property (as his role was modified from time to time, the "Receiver"). The Debtor has worked cooperatively with the Receiver since his appointment to ensure that the value of the Long Beach Property is not impaired as a result of his appointment.

On April 23, 2015, the Court held a hearing to consider the disclosure provisions of the First Amended Plan and Disclosure Statement.

On April 23, 2015, the Plan Proponents filed the Supplemental Declaration of Alan J. Friedman to Motion for Order Approving Disclosure Statement with Second Amended Disclosure Statement and Plan of Reorganization for AP-Long Beach Airport LLC and Redlined Pages Attached Hereto [Docket No. 165], which attached as an exhibit the Second Amended Disclosure Statement and Plan of Reorganization of AP-Long Beach Airport LLC with the disclosure provisions approved by the Court (the "Disclosure Statement").

Concurrently herewith, the Plan Proponents have filed the solicitation version of the Plan, which was served on all creditors, interest holders, and other parties in interest on April 29, 2015.

The Plan satisfies all of the requirements of section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Plan was proposed in good faith and provides for the payment in full of all allowed administrative claims, priority claims, secured claims and general unsecured claims. The Plan will produce a greater recovery for the holders of claims than would be achieved in a Chapter 7 liquidation, and the Plan is in the best interest of the Debtor's estate and creditors.

This Motion presents a comprehensive analysis of the issues before this Court regarding the Plan and demonstrates that the Plan complies with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and the Bankruptcy Rules, and provides the legal and evidentiary bases necessary for this Court to confirm the Plan pursuant to section 1129. As set forth in this Motion, the Plan should be confirmed because all Classes are either unimpaired or have accepted the Plan.

C. The Results of Voting on the Plan

On April 28, 2015, the Court entered its order approving the Disclosure Statement and establishing Plan solicitation and voting procedures (the "Disclosure Statement Order"). Pursuant to the Disclosure Statement Order, the Court: (i) fixed May 29, 2015 at 5:00 p.m. (PDT) as the date and time by which all ballots to accept or reject the Plan must have been completed and received, (ii) fixed June 4, 2015 at 5:00 p.m. (PDT) as the last day for creditors and other parties in interest to file objections to confirmation of the Plan, (iii) fixed June 18, 2015 at 2:00 p.m. (PDT)

as the date and time of the hearing to consider confirmation of the Plan, and (iv) approved the form and manner of notice with respect to the foregoing.

On May 22, 2015, the Debtor filed a Stipulation to (I) Continue Hearing on Confirmation of the Plan of Reorganization for AP-Long Beach Airport LLC and (II) Modify Related Deadlines (the "Stipulation") [Docket No. 186]. On May 22, 2015, the Court entered its order approving the Stipulation and modifying plan related deadlines (the "Stipulated Order") [Docket No. 188]. By the Stipulated Order, the Court (i) continued the hearing on confirmation of the Plan to June 25, 2015 at 1:30 p.m., (ii) extended the deadline by which the Debtor must file and serve its motion and memorandum in support of confirmation of the Plan, and declarations in support thereto to May 28, 2015, (iii) extended the deadline for filing and serving objections to confirmation of the Plan to June 11, 2015 at 5:00 p.m. (PDT), and (iv) extended the deadline by which the Debtor must file and serve its reply in support of confirmation of the Plan to June 18, 2015 at 5:00 p.m. (PDT). As set forth in the declarations of mailing, the Debtor has fully complied with each of the directives of the Disclosure Statement Order and Stipulated Order. See Docket Nos. 170 & 171 and 190.

16	Class	Claimant	<u>Status</u>	Voting Right
17	Class One	Unsecured Creditors	Unimpaired	Deemed to Accept
18 19	Class Two	Unsecured Claim of U.S. Bank	Unimpaired	Deemed to Accept
20 21	Class Three	Unsecured Claim of LCS Constructors	Unimpaired	Deemed to Accept
22	Class Four	Membership Interest of Abbey-Properties II	Impaired	Entitled to Vote
2324		LLC		

The deadline for submitting ballots to accept or reject the Plan is May 29, 2015 at 5:00 p.m. (PDT). The only party entitled to vote is APII, the sole member of the Debtor.

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APII has submitted its vote in favor of the Plan and, as such, the only impaired class entitled to vote on the Plan has voted to accept the Plan.

III.

THE PLAN COMPLIES WITH ALL APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 1129(a) OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE

Under the Bankruptcy Code, a plan of reorganization shall be confirmed if all of the applicable confirmation requirements set forth in section 1129 are satisfied. See Brady v. Andrew (In re Commercial Western Fin. Corp.), 761 F.2d 1329, 1338 (9th Cir. 1985). The balance of this Motion, along with the declarations submitted concurrently herewith, demonstrates that the Plan satisfies each of the applicable requirements of section 1129.

A. The Plan Complies with the Applicable Provisions of Title 11 (Section 1129(a)(1))

Section 1129(a)(1) provides that a Court may confirm a plan only if all requirements of section 1129 are met, including that "[t]he plan complies with the applicable provisions of this title." 11 U.S.C. § 1129(a)(1). Although the scope of section 1129(a)(1) is broad on its face, the legislative history of section 1129(a)(1) suggests that this subsection relates primarily to those provisions of the Bankruptcy Code concerning the form and content of a plan of reorganization such as sections 1122 and 1123, which govern classification of claims and interests and the contents of a plan. See S. Rep. No. 95-55, 95th Cong., 2d Sess. 126 (1978), reprinted in 1978 U.S.C.C.A.N. 5787, 5912; Kane v. Johns-Manville Corp., 843 F.2d 636, 648-49 (2nd Cir. 1988); In re Texaco, 84 B.R. 893, 905 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1988), appeal dismissed, 92 B.R. 38 (S.D.N.Y. 1988) ("In determining whether a plan complies with section 1129(a)(1), reference must be made to Code §§ 1122 and 1123 with respect to classification of claims and the contents of a plan of reorganization."). As discussed below, the Plan satisfies the requirements of both section 1122 and section 1123.

1. The Plan Complies with the Classification Requirements of Section 1122

A court has broad discretion to approve classification schemes in a plan of reorganization. See Steelcase v. Johnston (In re Johnston), 21 F.3d 323, 327 (9th Cir. 1994); State Street Bank and

Trust Co. v. Elmwood, Inc. (In re Elmwood, Inc.), 182 B.R. 845, 849 (D. Nev. 1995). Indeed, the Bankruptcy Code's only restriction on the creation of classes is section 1122(a), which provides that a plan may place a claim or interest in a particular class only if the claim or interest is "substantially similar" to other claims or interests in the class. For the following reasons, the Plan's classification of claims and interests complies with section 1122.

Here, the Plan designates three (3) classes of claims, based upon differences in the legal nature and/or priority of such claims, and one (1) class of membership interests. The Plan's classification scheme is proper because each class contains only claims or equity interests that are substantially similar to each other.

a. Priority Unsecured Claims

The classification of priority claims, other than administrative claims, and priority tax claims, separate from general unsecured claims, is justified because their legal rights against the Debtor and the Debtor's property have statutory priority over general unsecured claims. See 11 U.S.C. § 507(a), 1129(a)(9).

b. General Unsecured Claims

The Plan contains three (3) classes of unsecured claims: Class One (Unsecured Claims), Class Two (Unsecured Claim of U.S. Bank with respect to rights, if any, arising under the U.S. Bank Agreement), and Class Three (Unsecured Claim of LCS with respect to rights arising under the LCS Settlement Agreement). The holders of claims in Class One shall receive payment in full in cash on the Effective Date with interest from the Petition Date to the date that the claim is paid calculated at the Federal Judgment Rate. U.S. Bank (Class 2) and LCS (Class 3) receive no payments under the Plan, but retain all of their rights under their respective agreements with the Debtor.

c. Interests

The Plan, in compliance with section 1122, classifies the membership interests in the Debtor separately from classes of holders of claims. The Plan contains one (1) class of equity interests: Class 4 (Membership Interests in the Debtor).

2. The Plan Includes Provisions Consistent with Section 1123 of the Bankruptcy Code

Section 1123 sets forth the mandatory and permissive contents of a plan. As demonstrated below, the Plan contains each of the mandatory provisions required by section 1123(a), and a number of the provisions expressly permitted by section 1123(b).

a. Designation of Classes of Claims and Interests (Section 1123(a)(1))

Section 1123(a)(1) requires that a plan designate classes of claims other than claims of a kind specified in section 507(a)(1) (administrative expense claims), section 507(a)(2) (claims arising during a "gap" period in an involuntary case), or section 507(a)(8) (tax claims). See, e.g., In re Haardt, 65 B.R. 697, 700 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 1986). Article IX of the Plan designates classes of claims and equity interests in accordance with section 1123(a)(1). The Plan does not classify claims of the type described in sections 507(a)(1), 507(a)(2) and 507(a)(8). Thus, the Plan satisfies the requirements of section 1123(a)(1).

b. Specification of Unimpaired Classes (Section 1123(a)(2))

Section 1123(a)(2) requires that a plan "specify any class of claims or interests that is not impaired under the plan." 11 U.S.C. § 1129(a)(2); see also In re Smith, 123 B.R. 863, 865 (Bankr. C.D. Cal. 1991). Under section 1124, a class of claims is impaired unless each claim in that class is treated in either of the following ways: (1) the plan leaves unaltered the legal, equitable, and contractual rights to which such claim is entitled; or (2) the plan cures any default, reinstates the maturity, compensates the holder for damages, and does not otherwise alter the legal, equitable, or contractual rights to which such claim entitles the holder. See 11 U.S.C. § 1124; In re PPI Enterprises (U.S.), Inc., 324 F.3d at 206. A holder of an unsecured claim is considered unimpaired if a plan of reorganization provides for the payment in full of the claim, plus post-petition interest. Id.

Holders of claims in Class One receive payment in full upon the Effective Date of the Plan, with interest from the Petition Date through the date of payment at the Federal Judgment Rate. See Plan, § IV. In addition, the Plan provides that U.S. Bank (Class Two) and LCS (Class Three) shall retain their rights under the relevant agreements with the Debtor. Thus, Class One

(Unsecured Claims), Class Two (Claim of U.S. Bank), and the Class Three (Claim of LCS) are unimpaired and are deemed to have accepted the Plan.

c. Specification of Treatment of Impaired Classes (Section 1123(a)(3))

Section 1123(a)(3) requires that a plan "specify the treatment of any class of claims or interests that is impaired under the plan." 11 U.S.C. § 1123(a)(3). Class 4 (Membership Interest of APII) is designated as impaired in Article IX of the Plan. Article IX specifies the treatment of Class 4. Thus, the requirements of section 1123(a)(3) are satisfied.

d. Provide Same Treatment for Each Claim or Interest Within a Class (Section 1123(a)(4))

Section 1123(a)(4) requires that the Plan "provide the same treatment for each claim or interest of a particular class, unless the holder of a particular claim or interest agrees to a less favorable treatment of such particular claim or interest." 11 U.S.C. § 1123(a)(4). Section IX of the Plan provides for the same treatment for each of the allowed claims and allowed equity interests contained in each of the classes under the Plan in compliance with section 1123(a)(4).

e. *Adequate Means for Implementation of the Plan (Section 1123(a)(5))*

Section 1123(a)(5) requires that a plan "provide adequate means for the plan's implementation" and provides several non-exclusive means for such implementation. 11 U.S.C. § 1123(a)(5); see also Florida Partners Corp. v. Southeast Co. (In re Southeast Co.), 868 F.2d 335 (9th Cir. 1988). On or before the Effective Date, among other actions, the following will occur to implement the Plan:

- The DIP Financing shall convert to the Exit Financing (as each is defined in the Plan).
- On the Effective Date, all allowed administrative claims (except professional fees, which are subject to Court approval), priority claims, and general unsecured claims shall be paid in full, with interest.

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- From and after the Effective Date, in accordance with the terms of the Plan and Confirmation Order, the Reorganized Debtor shall perform all obligations under all executory contracts and unexpired leases assumed in accordance with the Plan.
- On the Effective Date, title to all assets, claims, causes of action, properties, and business operations of the Debtor and of its estate shall revest to the Reorganized Debtor, and thereafter, the Reorganized Debtor shall own and retain such assets free and clear of all liens and claims, except as expressly provided in the Plan.

The Plan provides that APII's interests in the Debtor will be transferred to LB Hangar. APII shall be the sole member of LB Hangar and LB Hangar shall be the sole member of the Debtor. But for the insertion of LB Hanger into the ownership chain, all ownership and management of the Debtor shall remain the same.

Based on the means for implementation of the Plan described above and elsewhere in the Plan, the Plan adequately describes the means for its implementation in satisfaction of section 1123(a)(5).

f. Charter of Reorganized Debtor Section 1123(a)(6))

The Debtor is not a corporation so Section 1123(a)(6) of the Bankruptcy Code does not apply.

g. Selection of Officers and Directors Section 1123(a)(7))

Section 1123(a)(7) requires that a plan "contain only provisions that are consistent with the interests of creditors and equity security holders and with public policy with respect to the manner of selection of any officer, director, or trustee under the plan and any successor to such officer, director, or trustee." 11 U.S.C. § 1123(a)(7).

The Debtor is a limited liability company. The sole member of the Debtor is APII. Following confirmation of the Plan, APII's interests in the Debtor will be transferred to LB Hangar. APII shall be the sole member of LB Hangar and LB Hangar shall be the sole member of the Debtor.

Based on the foregoing, the Plan meets the requirements of section 1123(a)(7).

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3. The Plan Contains Permissive Provisions Consistent with Section 1123(b) of the

Bankruptcy Code

Section 1123(b) describes certain permissive plan provisions. The Plan contains a number of these provisions including, for example, providing for the assumption of certain unexpired leases and executory contracts, and containing exculpation, release and injunction provisions. As set forth in greater detail below, the Debtor believes that these permissive provisions are consistent with section 1123(b) of the Bankruptcy Code.

a. Impairment/Nonimpairment (Section 1123(b)(1))

Section 1123(b)(1) provides that a Plan may "impair or leave unimpaired any class of claims, secured or unsecured, or of interests." 11 U.S.C. § 1123(b)(1). As discussed more fully above, the Plan impairs Class 4 (Membership Interest of APII), and leaves Classes One, Two and Three unimpaired.

b. Assumption/Rejection of Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases

Section 1123(b)(2))

Subject to section 365, section 1123(b)(2) permits a plan to provide for the assumption, rejection, or assignment of any executory contract or unexpired lease of the debtor not previously rejected. See 11 U.S.C. § 1123(b)(2); see also In re TS Indus., Inc., 117 B.R. 682, 685 (Bankr. D. Utah 1990). Bankruptcy Rule 6006(a) provides that the assumption or rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease as a part of a plan is not governed by Bankruptcy Rule 9014. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 6006. Thus, no separate motion, notice, or hearing is required.

Article XVI of the Plan provides for the assumption of certain of the Debtor's executory contracts and unexpired leases. Article XVI provides that all executory contracts and unexpired leases of the Debtor set forth on Exhibit "4" to the Plan shall be assumed pursuant to the provisions of section 365 and 1123. Such assumed executory contracts and unexpired leases shall, as of the Effective Date, vest in the Reorganized Debtor. Article XVI further provides that any and all unexpired leases and executory contracts that are not listed on Exhibit "4" to the Plan will be rejected pursuant to the Plan and the Confirmation Order effective on the Effective Date.

The Debtor has analyzed all of its executory contracts and unexpired leases and has determined, in its reasonable business judgment, that it is in the best interests of the Debtor to assume the executory contracts and unexpired leases set forth on Exhibit "4" and to reject all others. See Robertson v. Pierce (In re Chi-Feng Huang), 23 B.R. 798, 800-01 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1982) (discussing application of business judgment standard to decision to assume or reject executory contracts and leases); Richmond Leasing Co. v. Capital Bank, N.A., 762 F.2d 1303, 1309 (5th Cir. 1985) (affirming bankruptcy court's authorization of assumption of lease). There have been no objections to either the proposed assumption of the unexpired leases and executory contracts or the proposed cure amounts set forth in Exhibit "4" to the Plan (as amended).³

Based on the foregoing, the Plan meets the requirements of section 1123(b)(2).

c. Release, Exculpation, and Injunction Provisions Section 1123(b)(3)(A) and Section 105)

Section 1123(b)(3)(A) provides that a Plan may include the settlement or compromise of any claim belonging to a debtor or its estate. 11 U.S.C. § 1123(b)(3)(A); 11 U.S.C. § 105.

Article XIX.E of the Plan contains customary exculpation provisions establishing liability standards, and Article XIX.F of the Plan provides for an injunction implementing such exculpation. The exculpation provisions are designed to prevent parties from circumventing the Plan's discharge injunction by suing affiliates of the Debtor and other third parties for their participation in reorganizing the Debtor and seeking to confirm the Plan. The exculpation provisions of the Plan set forth in Article XIX.E are consistent with section 1125(e) and applicable Ninth Circuit law and should be approved. See, e.g., In re W. Asbestos Co., 313 B.R. 832, 846-47 (Bankr. N.D. Cal. 2003).

Accordingly, the Debtor submits that the Plan's exculpation provisions are necessary and appropriate under the circumstances and should be approved.

³ The Debtor served all counterparties to the executory contracts and leases on Exhibit "4" on April 29, 2015. The deadline for a counterparty to a contract or lease to object to the assumption of such contract or lease or the cure amount proposed by the Debtor (as extended pursuant to the Stipulated Order) is June 11, 2015 at 5:00 pm PDT.

In addition, Article XIX.I of the Plan provides for the Debtor's release of any and all claims against the DIP Lender (as defined in the Plan) and its affiliates, agents, attorneys, officers, directors, managers, and employees related to any act or omission taking place on or before the Effective Date. The DIP Lender's contributions to this chapter 11 case are numerous and vital to the success of the Debtor's reorganization, including refinancing the Debtor's prepetition credit facility with U.S. Bank and funding the Exit Financing, which will allow the Debtor to fund distributions under the Plan, emerge from chapter 11, and continue to operate its businesses. Moreover, the Debtor does not believe it has any claims or causes of action against the DIP Lender. Accordingly, the Debtor believes that releasing the DIP Lender is reasonable and justified in the circumstances of this chapter 11 case.

d. Other Appropriate Provisions (Section 1123(b)(6))

Section 1123(b)(6) specifies that a plan may "include any other appropriate provision not inconsistent with the applicable provisions" of title 11. 11 U.S.C. § 1123(b)(6). Most of the provisions of the Plan fit within the mandatory and permissive categories of plan provisions identified in section 1123, and discussed above. To the extent that the provisions of the Plan do not fit within these categories, the Debtor believes that these permissive provisions are consistent with section 1123(b) of the Bankruptcy Code.

B. The Debtor Has Complied with the Applicable Provisions of Title 11 (Section 1129(a)(2))

Section 1129(a)(2) requires that the proponent of the plan comply with the "applicable provisions" of title 11. In this context, the "applicable provisions" of title 11 are section 1121, dealing with who may file a plan, and section 1125, dealing with the solicitation of acceptances of a plan. See In re Hoff, 54 B.R. 746, 750-51 (Bankr. D.N.D. 1985); accord In re Downtown Inv. Club III, 89 B.R. 59 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1988).

Section 1121(a) permits a debtor to file a plan at any time in a voluntary or involuntary case. 11 U.S.C. § 1121. The Debtor was, therefore, qualified under that section to file the Plan.

Section 1125(b) provides that a proponent may not solicit acceptances of its plan unless, at or before the time of such solicitation, there is transmitted to the solicitee both a copy of the plan and a court-approved disclosure statement. 11 U.S.C. § 1125(b); see also Duff v. U.S. Trustee (In re California Fidelity, Inc.), 198 B.R. 567, 571 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1996). The Debtor has fully complied with this requirement. In the Disclosure Statement Order, the Court approved the Debtor's Disclosure Statement as containing adequate information as required by section 1125. In accordance with the Disclosure Statement Order and Bankruptcy Rule 3017(d), the Debtor transmitted solicitation packages to all creditors and shareholders. Declarations of service regarding the distribution of the solicitation packages have been filed with the Court. Accordingly, the Debtor has complied with the solicitation requirements of section 1125.

C. The Plan is Proposed in Good Faith (Section 1129(a)(3))

Section 1129(a)(3) requires that a plan must be proposed "in good faith and not by any means forbidden by law." See Acequia, Inc. v. Clinton (In re Acequia, Inc.), 787 F.2d 1352, 1360 (9th Cir. 1986).

Although the term "good faith" is left undefined by the Bankruptcy Code, a plan is proposed in good faith if it is designed to achieve a result consistent with the objectives and purposes of the Bankruptcy Code and reflects a fundamental fairness in dealing with ones creditors. See Stolrow v. Stolrow's, Inc. (In re Stolrow's, Inc.), 84 B.R. 167, 172 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1988) ("Good faith requires that a plan will achieve a result consistent with the objectives and purposes of the Code."). As demonstrated below, the Plan satisfies the "good faith" requirement of section 1129(a)(3).

There is ample evidence to support a finding of good faith. The Plan provides for the payment in full of all allowed administrative, priority, and general unsecured claims on the Effective Date. The Debtor believes that if the Plan fails to be confirmed, further negotiations will not result in any better recovery for any class. To the contrary, new negotiations and/or litigation would delay the process of making distributions to creditors. The Debtor will then incur substantial additional administrative claims.

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The Plan Provides for Court Approval of Fees and Costs Paid by the Estate (Section 1129(a)(4))

Section 1129(a)(4) provides that the court shall confirm a plan only if:

[a]ny payment made or to be made by the proponent, by the debtor, or by a person issuing securities or acquiring property under the plan, for services or for costs and expenses in or in connection with the case, or in connection with the plan and incident to the case, has been approved by, or is subject to the approval of, the court as reasonable.

11 U.S.C. § 1129(a)(4).

Section 1129(a)(4) is directed primarily at policing the award and payment of professional fees from the estates in chapter 11 cases. See 5 Collier on Bankruptcy ¶ 1129.02[4] at 1129-31 (15th ed. 1991) ("Section 1129(a)(4) protects the integrity of the reorganization process by assuring creditors that payments from the debtor's estate will be subject to court review.").

The procedures set forth in the Plan for the Court's review and ultimate determination of the fees and expenses to be paid to professionals from by the Debtor satisfy the objectives of section 1129(a)(4). See In re Future Energy Corp., 83 B.R. 470, 488 (Bankr. S.D. Ohio 1988) ("Court approval of payments for services and expenses is governed by various Code provisions, e.g., §§ 328, 329, 330, 331, and 503(b) and need not be explicitly provided for in a Chapter 11 plan.") Thus, payments of the type specified in section 1129(a)(4) will only be made after this Court allows the expenses.

The Debtor has employed two professionals – Irell & Manella ("Irell") as its general insolvency counsel and The Stapleton Group ("Stapleton Group") as the property manager for the Long Beach Property. Stapleton Group will be paid in the ordinary course of business once its employment application has been approved by the Court. As of the date hereof, Irell had received a total of \$385,000 in funds comprised of \$85,000 in retainer which it held on the Petition Date plus an additional \$300,000 received in connection with the DIP Financing (and an additional \$176,000 is currently being held in escrow).

As set forth in greater detail in the Abbey Declaration, the funds necessary to pay the balance of Irell's professional fees will be obtained by Mr. Abbey through the refinancing or other

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utilization of assets that are not the subject of the Debtor's bankruptcy. Pursuant to the Plan, such fees must be in place at the time Irell's fees are finally approved by the Court, which Irell anticipates will be in or around September 2015.

E. The Plan Complies with Section 1129(a)(5) Regarding the Identity of Officers, Directors, and Insiders

Section 1129(a)(5) mandates that a plan proponent disclose the identity and affiliations of any known individual proposed to serve after confirmation of the Plan as an officer, director, or voting trustee and further requires the disclosure of any insider to be employed or retained by the Debtor and the nature of compensation to be paid to such insider. 11 U.S.C. § 1129(a)(5). With respect to any officer, director or voting trustee, the appointment or continuance in office of an individual must be consistent with the interests of creditors and equity security holders and with public policy.

The Reorganized Debtor will be a limited liability company and will not have any officers or directors. The Reorganized Debtor's managing member will be LB Hangar. The managing member of LB Hangar will be APII. The managing member of APII will remain ACLLC and the Chief Executive Officer of ACLLC will remain Mr. Abbey.

The Debtor has employed the Stapleton Group as the property manager for the Long Beach Property. The Stapleton Group will also serve as the disbursing agent under the Plan. The Stapleton Group will be paid 3% of the aggregate gross revenues of the Long Beach Property for the applicable monthly account period, subject to approval of the Stapleton Group's employment by the Bankruptcy Court, which the Debtor anticipates will be approximately \$8,000 per month.

Based on the foregoing, the requirements of section 1129(a)(5) are satisfied.

F. The Plan Does Not Require Approval of Any Regulatory Commission (Section 1129(a)(6))

Section 1129(a)(6) requires that "[a]ny governmental regulatory commission with jurisdiction, after confirmation of the plan, over the rates of the debtor has approved any rate change provided for in the plan, or such rate change is expressly conditioned on such approval."

11 U.S.C. § 1129(a)(6). In the present case, the Plan does not provide for changes in rates of the Debtor nor are such rates subject to approval by any governmental regulatory commission. Therefore, section 1129(a)(6) is inapplicable.

G. The Plan Satisfies the Best Interests of Creditors Test (Section 1129(a)(7))

Section 1129(a)(7) requires that a plan proponent demonstrate that the plan meet the "best interest of creditors" test. 11 U.S.C. § 1129(b)(7); see also In re M. Long Arabians, 103 B.R. 211, 216 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1989); In re Diversified Investors Fund XVII, 91 B.R. 559, 561 (Bankr. C.D. Cal. 1988). Under this test, each holder of a claim or interest in an impaired class must either accept the plan or receive or retain under the plan on account of such claim or interest property of a value, as of the effective date of the plan, that is not less than the amount that such holder would so receive or retain if the debtor were liquidated under a hypothetical chapter 7 case. See 11 U.S.C. § 1129(a)(7); Travelers Ins. Co. v. Pikes Peak Water Co. (In re Pikes Peak Water Co.), 779 F.2d 1456, 1460 (10th Cir. 1985); In re Victory Constr. Co., Inc., 42 B.R. 145, 151 (Bankr. C.D. Cal. 1984).

As noted above, holders of claims in Class One will receive <u>payment in full</u> upon the Effective Date of the Plan, with interest from the Petition Date through the date of payment at the Federal Judgment Rate. <u>See Plan, § IV.</u> In addition, the Plan provides that U.S. Bank (Class Two) and LCS (Class Three) shall retain their rights under the relevant agreements with the Debtor. Thus, Class One (Unsecured Claims), Class Two (Claim of U.S. Bank), and the Class Three (Claim of LCS) are unimpaired and are deemed to have accepted the Plan.

Class 4 (Membership Interest of APII) is the only impaired class under the Plan. The Plan provides that APII's interests in the Debtor will be transferred to LB Hangar. APII shall be the sole member of LB Hangar and LB Hangar shall be the sole member of the Debtor. Therefore, although APII's rights with respect to the Debtor have been modified, APII will remain the ultimate owner of 100% of the Debtor. APII has submitted its ballot accepting the Plan.

Accordingly, the Debtor believes that the requirements of section 1129(a)(7) are satisfied.

H. Acceptance or Impairment (Section 1129(a)(8))

Section 1129(a)(8) requires that each class of claims and interests has either accepted the Plan or is not impaired under the Plan. 11 U.S.C. § 1129(a)(8). A class of claims accepts the Plan if holders of at least two-thirds in dollar amount and a majority in number of claims of that class vote to accept the Plan, counting only those claims whose holders actually vote on the Plan. See 11 U.S.C. § 1126(c). A class of equity interests accepts the Plan if holders of at least two-thirds of the number of shares vote to accept the Plan, counting only those shares whose holders actually vote. See 11 U.S.C. § 1126(d).

As discussed above, Classes One, Two and Three are not impaired under the Plan and, therefore, are deemed to have accepted the Plan. See 11 U.S.C. §§ 1124, 1126(f); Great Western & Trust v. Entz-White Lumber & Supply, Inc. (In re Entz-White Lumber & Supply, Inc.), 850 F.2d 1338, 1340 n.3 (9th Cir. 1988) (class that is not impaired under section 1124 is conclusively presumed to have accepted plan).

As indicated in the Ballot Analysis, impaired Class 4 (Membership Interest of APII) has voted to accept the Plan. As a result, section 1129(a)(8) is satisfied as to this Class.

I. Payment of Administrative and Priority Claims (Section 1129(a)(9))

Section 1129(a)(9) contains provisions generally requiring payment in cash of administrative and non-tax priority claims and permitting the deferred payment of priority tax claims over a period not exceeding five years. Article IX of the Plan provides for the payment in full in cash of allowed administrative claims, unless the holder agrees to other treatment of the claim. Payment of an allowed administrative claim shall occur on the later of the Plan's Effective Date, or the date on which the administrative claim is allowed.

With respect to priority tax claims entitled to priority under section 507(a)(8), Article IX of the Plan provides that, except as otherwise agreed to by the parties, each holder of an allowed priority tax claim against the Debtor shall receive, on the Effective Date, in full satisfaction, release and discharge of such allowed priority tax claim, payment in full plus interest.

In addition, Article IX of the Plan provides that all allowed priority claims will be paid in full in Cash on the Effective Date.

As a consequence, the Plan satisfies all of the requirements of section 1129(a)(9).

J. Section 1129(a)(10) is Not Applicable

Section 1129(a)(10) requires that "[i]f a class of <u>claims</u> is impaired under the plan, at least one class of claims that is impaired under the plan has accepted the plan, determined without including any acceptance of the plan by any insider." 11 U.S.C. § 1129(a)(10) (emphasis added); see also In re Ruti-Sweetwater, Inc., 836 F.2d 1263, 1267 (10th Cir. 1988); In re Toy & Sports Warehouse, Inc., 37 B.R. 141, 151 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1984); <u>Buffalo Sav. Bank v. Marston Enters.</u>, Inc. (In re Marston Enters., Inc.), 13 B.R. 514, 518-19 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 1981).

In this case, all of the classes of claims under the Plan are unimpaired and the only impaired class is Class 4 (Membership Interest of APII), which has accepted the Plan. Since no class of claims is impaired under the Plan, section 1129(a)(10) simply does not apply. See, e.g., In re Lionel, LLC, 2008 Bankr. Lexis 1047, *20 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 31, 2008) (section 1129(a)(10) did not apply when all classes of claims were unimpaired and a single class of equity interests was deemed to reject the plan because it took nothing). This reading of section 1129(a)(10) is consistent with the policy underlying section 1129(a)(10), which is to protect impaired creditors from being bound by plans that had no support among the classes of impaired creditors. See, e.g., In re South Canaan Cellular Investments, 427 B.R. 44, 79 (E.D. Pa. 2010). In this case, no creditors are impaired and therefore there is no need for the protections provided by section 1129(a)(10).

Therefore, section 1129(a)(10) is inapplicable.

K. Feasibility (Section 1129(a)(11))

Section 1129(a)(11) requires that the Court find that confirmation of the Plan is not likely to be followed by the liquidation or the need for further financial reorganization of the Debtor, unless such liquidation or reorganization is provided for in the Plan. 11 U.S.C. § 1129(a)(11).

The feasibility requirement is satisfied by a showing of a "reasonable probability of success." <u>See</u> In re Acequia, Inc., 787 F.2d at 1364.

In interpreting the requirements of section 1129(a)(11), courts have found the language of the statute to be "sufficiently broad so as to have provided a great deal of latitude to Courts interpreting its provisions." In re Eddington Thread Mfg., Co., 181 B.R. 826, 832-33 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 1995). The courts have also universally interpreted the statute to mean that a debtor need only demonstrate a reasonable assurance of commercial viability, and the court need not require a guarantee of success in order to find that a plan satisfies the feasibility requirement. See, e.g., In re T-H New Orleans Ltd. P'ship, 116 F.3d 790, 801 (5th Cir. 1997); In re Briscoe Enters., Ltd., 994 F.2d 1160, 1165-66 (5th Cir. 1993); Kane v. Johns-Manville Corp., 843 F.2d at 649-50; In re Prussia Assocs., 322 B.R. 572, 584 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 2005).

While the debtor bears the burden of proving plan feasibility, the applicable standard is by a preponderance of the evidence – proof that a given fact is "more likely than not." In re Briscoe Enters., Ltd., 994 F.2d at 1164; see also In re T-H New Orleans Ltd., P'ship, 116 F.3d at 802; Corestates Bank, N.A., 202 B.R. 33, 45 (E.D. Penn 1996). Further, a number of courts have held that this constitutes "a relatively low threshold of proof." In re Eddington Thread Mfg. Co., 181 B.R. at 833; In re Mayer Pollack Steel Corp., 174 B.R. 414, 423 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 1994) (stating that the debtors "have established that they meet the requisite low threshold of support for the Plan as a viable undertaking ..."); see also In re Briscoe Enters. Ltd., 944 F.2d at 1116 (upholding the bankruptcy court's ruling that a reorganization that had only "a marginal prospect of success" was feasible because only "a reasonable assurance of commercial viability" was required). "Just as speculative prospects of success cannot sustain feasibility, speculative prospects of failure cannot defeat feasibility. The mere prospect of financial uncertainty cannot defeat confirmation on feasibility grounds since a guarantee of the future is not required." In re Drexel Burnham Lambert Group Inc., 138 B.R. 723, 762 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1992).

The courts have fashioned a series of factors to be considered in the determination of whether a debtor's plan is feasible. These factors, while varying from case to case, traditionally

include: the adequacy of the debtor's capital structure, the earning power of its business, economic conditions, the ability of the debtor's management, the probability of the continuation of the same management, and other related matters affecting successful performance under the provisions of the Plan. See, e.g., In re Prussia Assocs., 322 B.R. at 584; In re Greate Bay Hotel & Casino, Inc., 251 B.R. 213, 226-27 (Bankr. D.N.J. 2000); see also In re T-H New Orleans Ltd., P'ship, 116 F.3d at 801 (discussing the factors that the bankruptcy court examined in its decision that the debtor's plan was feasible). Based on the evidence provided in connection with the Plan, the Plan satisfies each of the factors courts consider in determining whether a plan of reorganization is feasible.

As a result of the DIP Financing and, as of the Effective Date, the Exit Financing, the Debtor has sufficient funds to pay all allowed priority and general unsecured claims in full, with interest, on the Effective Date. The Debtor estimates that the total amount of all allowed priority⁴ and general unsecured claims to be paid on the Effective Date will be approximately \$55,000. Pursuant to orders of the court, \$131,690 has been irrevocably committed for the sole purpose of paying these claims. Thus, the Debtor will have sufficient funds on the Effective Date to pay all allowed priority and unsecured claims in full, with interest.

Similarly, as discussed above and in greater detail in the Abbey Declaration, Mr. Abbey has committed to providing the Debtor with sufficient funds to pay all professional claims in full.

The Debtor also believes that through using the operational funding provided by the Exit Financing, its business will continue to grow and will allow the Debtor to pay all expenses on a going-forward basis. The Debtor developed the Long Beach Property for a variety of uses and tenants, including significant facilities for the City of Long Beach (the "City") and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, a division of the Department of Homeland Security (the "CBP"). The space rented by the CBP is approximately 16.6% of the Long Beach Property. The City also rents space at the Long Beach Property and currently occupies approximately 62.3% of the property. Following the successful completion of its Chapter 11 case, the Debtor will continue to lease space in the Long Beach Property to the GSA and the City. 21.1% of the Long Beach

⁴ The priority claim of the Los Angeles County Treasurer and Tax Collector for the 2015-2016 tax year will be paid in the ordinary course of business as it comes due.

Property is currently vacant. Following confirmation of the Plan, the Debtor intends to locate tenants for the remainder of the Long Beach Property. The debtor-in-possession financing entered into between the Debtor and the DIP Lender established a \$3,000,000 reserve to pay for costs associated with entering into new tenant leases at the Long Beach Property, including costs for tenant improvements. As discussed in greater detail in the Abbey Declaration, the Debtor has a party interested in leasing the remainder of the vacant space of the Long Beach Property. In addition, the Debtor has met with the City about possibly expanding their lease to include the vacant space. The Debtor anticipates that it will be able to lease the vacant portion of the property for approximately \$1.25 NNN per square foot.

Accordingly, the Debtor has established (or will establish if the Court determines that additional evidence is required) that confirmation of the Plan is not likely to be followed by liquidation or the need for further reorganization of the Debtor, and the Plan therefore meets the standards of § 1129(a)(11).

L. The United States Trustee's Fees Will be Paid (Section 1129(a)(12))

Section 1129(a)(12) requires that all fees payable pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1930 (consisting primarily of the quarterly fees to the United States Trustee) have been paid or that the Plan provides for the payment of all such fees on the Effective Date of the Plan. 11 U.S.C. § 1129(a)(12). Section XIX.K of the Plan so provides, and therefore, the Plan satisfies section 1129(a)(12).

M. Retiree Benefits (Section 1129(a)(13))

Section 1129(a)(13) requires that a plan provide for the continued payment of certain retiree benefits "for the duration of the period that the debtor has obligated itself to provide such benefits." 11 U.S.C. § 1129(a)(13). The Debtor has no employees and no retirement plans. Therefore, section 1129(a)(13) is not applicable.

N. 1 Domestic Support Obligations (Section 1129(a)(14)) 2 Section 1129(a)(14) of the Bankruptcy Code, which requires a debtor to pay domestic support obligations required to be paid by judicial or administrative order, is not applicable to the 3 Plan or this Chapter 11 case. 4 5 0. Distributions in Cases in which the Debtor is an Individual (Section 1129(a)(15)) Section 1129(a)(15) of the Bankruptcy Code applies only to cases in which the Debtor is 6 an individual. The Debtor in this case is not an individual, and this provision has no application to the Plan or this Chapter 11 case. Transfers in Accordance with Nonbankruptcy Law (Section 1129(a)(16)) 9 Section 1129(a)(16) of the Bankruptcy Code applies only to cases of nonprofit entities. 10 The Debtor in this case is not a nonprofit entity, and this provision has no application to the Plan 11 12 or this Chapter 11 case. IV. 13 **CONCLUSION** 14 15 The Plan satisfies each of the requirements for confirmation set forth in section 1129(a). Therefore, the Debtor respectfully requests that the Court grant the Motion and enter an order 16 17 confirming the Plan under section 1129. IRELL & MANELLA LLP DATED: May <u>28</u>, 2015 18 19 20 21 Kerri A. Lyman Attorneys for AP-Long Beach Airport LLC 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

1 2	PROOF OF SERVICE OF DOCUMENT I am over the age of 18 and not a party to this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding. My business address is: 840 Newport Center Drive, Suite 400, Newport Beach, California 92660-6324			
345	A true and correct copy of the foregoing document described as MOTION FOR CONFIRMATION OF THE SECOND AMENDED PLAN OF REORGANIZATION OF AP-LONG BEACH AIRPORT LLC will be served or was served (a) on the judge in chambers in the form and manner required by LBR 5005-2(d); and (b) in the manner indicated below:			
6 7 8	VII. TO BE SERVED BY THE COURT VIA NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC FILING("NEF") - Pursuant to controlling General Order(s) and Local Bankruptcy Rule(s) ("LBR"), the foregoing document will be served by the court via NEF and hyperlink to the document. On <u>May 28, 2015</u> , I checked the CM/ECF docket for this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding and determined that the following person(s) are on the Electronic Mail Notice List to receive NEF transmission at the email address(es) indicated below:			
9	Service information continued on attached page			
0	VIII. SERVED BY U.S. MAIL OR OVERNIGHT MAIL (indicate method for each person or entity			
12	served): On May 28, 2015, I served the following person(s) and/or entity(ies) at the last known address(es) in this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope in the United States Mail, first class, postage prepaid, and/or with an overnight mail service addressed as follows. Listing the judge here constitutes a declaration that mailing to the judge will be completed no later than 24 hours after the document is filed.			
4	Service information continued on attached page			
15 16 17	IX. <u>SERVED BY PERSONAL DELIVERY, FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION OR EMAIL</u> (indicate method for each person or entity served): Pursuant to F.R.Civ.P. 5 and/or controlling LBR, on <u>May 28</u> , <u>2015</u> , I served the following person(s) and/or entity(ies) by personal delivery, or (for those who consented in writing to such service method), by facsimile transmission and/or email as follows. Listing the judge here constitutes a declaration that personal delivery on the judge <u>will be</u> completed no later than 24 hours after the document is filed.			
19	Service information continued on attached page			
20	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.			
22	May 28, 2015Lori Gauthier/s/ Lori GauthierDateType NameSignature			
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				

1	
1 2	SERVED BY THE COURT VIA NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC FILING("NEF")
3	 Alan J Friedman afriedman@irell.com Steven T Gubner sgubner@ebg-law.com, ecf@ebg-law.com
4	 Marsha A Houston mhouston@reedsmith.com Elan S Levey elan.levey@usdoj.gov, louisa.lin@usdoj.gov
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12	Jasmin Yang jyang@swlaw.com, jmacneil@swlaw.com
13	SERVED BY PERSONAL DELIVERY/ATTORNEY SERVICE:
14	Honorable Vincent Zurzolo
15	United States Bankruptcy Court Central District of California
16	Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and Courthouse 255 E. Temple Street, Suite 1360 / Courtroom 1368
17	Los Angeles, CA 90012
18	CEDVED VIA EIDET OLAGE MATL.
19	SERVED VIA FIRST-CLASS MAIL:
20	Office of the United States Trustee Attn: Kelly L. Morrison
21	915 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1850 Los Angeles, CA 90017
22	
23	And Refer to Attached List
24	
25	
26	
27	

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Office of the U.S. Trustee Attn: Kelly L. Morrison 915 Wilshire Boulevard Suite 1850 Los Angeles, CA 90017

20 LARGEST(per amended list filed 1/12/15):

Environ Architecture, Inc. Attn: Authorized Agent 100 Oceangate Suite P-200 Long Beach, CA 90802

Granite Telecommunications LLC Attn: M. Long or Authorized Agent PO Box 983119

Boston, MA 02298-3119

Universal Building Maintenance LLC Attn: Authorized Agent 1552 N. Tustin Avenue, Suite 650 Santa Ana, CA 92705

Total Access Security Systems Corp. Attn: Authorized Agent 818 W. Chapman Ave Orange, CA 92868-2823 Southern California Edison Attn: Mary Greene or Authorized Agent PO Box 300 Rosemead, CA 91772-0001

Meier Plumbing, Inc. Attn: Authorized Agent 17432 E. Santa Clara Ave Santa Ana, CA 92705

ABM Electrical Solutions, Inc. Attn: Angelica Hernandez or Authorized Agent 152 Technology Drive Irvine, CA 92618 Murchison Consulting Attn: Authorized Agent 3333 E Spring St Long Beach, CA 90806

DC Environmental Attn: A. Baker or Authorized Agent 3002 Dow Ave, Suite 118 Tustin, CA 92780

Coastal Maintenance Inc. Attn: S. Diaz or Authorized Agent 23052-H Alicia Parkway, #297 Mission Viejo, CA 92692

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U.S. Bank National Association
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