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 9
                      UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
10
            CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN DIVISION
11
                                      BK No. 9:12-bk-12883-RR
   In re
12
                                      Chapter 11
   NESBITT PORTLAND PROPERTY LLC;
13
   NESBITT BELLEVUE PROPERTY LLC;
                                      Jointly Administered with Case
   NESBITT LYNNWOOD PROPERTY LLC;
   NESBITT EL PASO PROPERTY LP;
   NESBITT DENVER PROPERTY LLC;
15
                                      9:12-bk-12884-RR
   NESBITT COLORADO SPRINGS
                                    ) 9:12-bk-12888-RR
   PROPERTY LLC; NESBITT LIVONIA
16
                                      9:12-bk-12889-RR
   PROPERTY LLC; NESBITT BLUE ASH
                                      9:12-bk-12890-RR
   PROPERTY LLC,
17
                                      9:12-bk-12891-RR
                                      9:12-bk-12894-RR
             Debtors.
18
                                      9:12-bk-12895-RR
19
                                    ) DISCLOSURE STATEMENT RE: JOINT
   ☐ Affects all Debtors
                                    ) PLAN OF REORGANIZATION
20
   \bowtie Applies only to:
                                    ) DISCLOSURE STATEMENT HEARING
21
   NESBITT PORTLAND PROPERTY LLC;
                                              To be set
                                    ) Date:
   NESBITT BELLEVUE PROPERTY LLC;
22
                                      Time:
                                              To be set
   NESBITT LYNNWOOD PROPERTY LLC;
                                      Place:
                                              1415 State Street
   NESBITT COLORADO SPRINGS
23
                                              Courtroom 201
   PROPERTY LLC; NESBITT LIVONIA
                                              Santa Barbara, CA
   PROPERTY LLC; NESBITT BLUE ASH
24
   PROPERTY LLC
                                      PLAN CONFIRMATION HEARING
25
                                      Date:
                                              To be set
26
                                      Time:
                                              To be set
                                      Place:
                                              1415 State Street
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                                              Courtroom 201
                                              Santa Barbara, CA
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I. INTRODUCTION

20.

Nesbitt Portland Property LLC ("Portland"), Nesbitt Bellevue
Property LLC ("Bellevue"), Nesbitt Lynwood Property LLC
("Lynwood"), Nesbitt Colorado Springs Property LLC ("Colorado
Springs"), Nesbitt Livonia Property LLC ("Livonia"), and Nesbitt
Blue Ash Property LLC ("Blue Ash", and together with Portland,
Bellevue, Lynnwood, Colorado Springs, and Livonia, the "Debtors" or
the "Proponents") propose the Joint Plan of Reorganization (the
"Plan") pursuant to 1121(a) of Title 11 of the United States Code
(the "Bankruptcy Code" or the "Code") attached hereto as Exhibit
"A."

Chapter 11 allows the Proponents, and under some circumstances, creditors and other parties in interest, to propose a Plan. The Plan may provide for the Proponents to reorganize by continuing to operate, to liquidate by selling assets of the estate, or a combination of both. The Proponents are the parties proposing the Plan sent to you in the same envelope as this document. THE DOCUMENT YOU ARE READING IS THE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR THE ENCLOSED PLAN. Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meaning set forth in the Plan.

On July 31, 2012, the Debtors, along with co-debtors, Nesbitt El Paso Property LP ("El Paso") and Nesbitt Denver Property LLC ("Denver", and together with El Paso and the Debtors, the "Eight Debtors"), filed chapter 11 bankruptcy cases, which are being jointly administered under Case No. 12-bk-12884-RR.

The Plan is a joint plan of reorganization for the Debtors.

Although the Plan is presented as a joint plan of reorganization,
this Plan does not provide for the substantive consolidation of the

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Debtors' Estates. Moreover, the Plan does not include El Paso or Denver. El Paso and Denver intend to sell their assets with the consent of the Lender pursuant to Bankruptcy Code Section 363 or as part of a reorganization plan (or plans) to be filed on a future date. Claims against El Paso and Denver, other than the claims of the Lender, are not addressed by the Plan and will be dealt with pursuant to sale procedures adopted by those two debtors. The Lender asserts a blanket lien on all of assets owned by the Eight Debtors and the Lender's entire Claim is addressed by this Plan.

A. Purpose of This Document

This Disclosure Statement summarizes what is in the Plan, and tells you certain information relating to the Plan and the process the Court follows in determining whether or not to confirm the Plan.

READ THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT CAREFULLY IF YOU WANT TO KNOW ABOUT:

- (1) WHO CAN VOTE OR OBJECT,
- (2) WHAT THE TREATMENT OF YOUR CLAIM IS (i.e., what your claim will receive if the Plan is confirmed), AND HOW THIS TREATMENT COMPARES TO WHAT YOUR CLAIM WOULD RECEIVE IN LIQUIDATION,
- (3) THE HISTORY OF THE DEBTOR AND SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE BANKRUPTCY,
- (4) WHAT THINGS THE COURT WILL LOOK AT TO DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT TO CONFIRM THE PLAN,
- (5) WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF CONFIRMATION, AND
- (6) WHETHER THIS PLAN IS FEASIBLE.

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This Disclosure Statement cannot tell you everything about your rights. You should consider consulting your own lawyer to obtain more specific advice on how this Plan will affect you and what is the best course of action for you.

Be sure to read the Plan as well as the Disclosure Statement.

If there are any inconsistencies between the Plan and the Disclosure Statement, the Plan provisions will govern.

The Code requires a Disclosure Statement to contain "adequate information" concerning the Plan. The Court has approved this document as an adequate Disclosure Statement, containing enough information to enable parties affected by the Plan to make an informed judgment about the Plan. Any party can now solicit votes for or against the Plan.

B. Deadlines for Voting and Objecting; Date of Plan Confirmation Hearing

THE COURT HAS NOT YET CONFIRMED THE PLAN DESCRIBED IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT. IN OTHER WORDS, THE TERMS OF THE PLAN ARE NOT YET BINDING ON ANYONE. HOWEVER, IF THE COURT LATER CONFIRMS THE PLAN, THEN THE PLAN WILL BE BINDING ON THE DEBTOR AND ON ALL CREDITORS AND INTEREST HOLDERS IN THIS CASE.

1. Time and Place of the Confirmation Hearing

The hearing where the Court will determine whether or not to confirm the Plan will take place on _______, in Courtroom 201, 1415 State Street, Santa Barbara, California 93101.

2. Deadline for Voting For or Against the Plan

If you are entitled to vote, it is in your best interest to timely vote on the enclosed ballot and return the ballot in the

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enclosed envelope to Jonathan Gura, Susi & Gura PC, 7 W. Figueroa Street, Second Floor, Santa Barbara, CA 93101, (805) 965-1011.

Your ballot must be received by _____ or it will not be counted.

3. Deadline for Objecting to the Confirmation of the Plan

Objections to the confirmation of the Plan must be filed with the Court and served upon Jonathan Gura, Susi & Gura PC, $7\ W$. Figueroa Street, Second Floor, Santa Barbara, CA 93101, (805) 965-1011 by

4. Identity of Person to Contact for More Information Regarding the Plan

Any interested party desiring further information about the Plan should contact Jonathan Gura, Susi & Gura PC, 7 W. Figueroa Street, Second Floor, Santa Barbara, CA 93101, telephone (805) 965-1011, and/or email jgura@susigura.com.

C. Disclaimer

Please carefully read this document, the Plan, and the attached Exhibits. These documents explain who may object to confirmation of the Plan, who is entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan, and the treatment that creditors can expect to receive if the Court confirms the Plan. The statements and information contained in the Plan and Disclosure Statement, however, do not constitute financial or legal advice. You should therefore consult your own advisor if you have questions about the impact of the Plan on your Claims.

The financial data relied upon in formulating the Plan was prepared by the Debtors from information in their books and records

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and financial statements. The information contained in this Disclosure Statement is provided by Windsor, the manager of the Debtor's hotels. The Debtors represent that everything stated in the Disclosure Statement is true to the Debtors' best knowledge. The Debtors' professionals and financial advisors have not independently verified this information.

The statements and information that concern the Debtors and are set forth in this document constitute the only statements and information that this Court has approved for the purpose of soliciting votes to accept or reject the Plan. Therefore, no statements or information that are inconsistent with anything contained in this Plan and Disclosure Statement are authorized unless otherwise ordered by this Court. The Court has not yet determined whether or not the Plan is confirmable and makes no recommendation as to whether or not you should support or oppose the Plan.

You may not rely on the Plan and Disclosure Statement for any purpose other than to determine whether to vote to accept or reject the Plan. Nothing contained in the Plan or Disclosure Statement constitutes an admission of any fact or liability by any party or may be deemed to constitute evidence of the tax or other legal effects that the Debtors' reorganization may have on entities holding Claims or Interests. Under no circumstances will the delivery of this Disclosure Statement or the exchange of any rights made in connection with the Plan create an implication or representation that there has been no subsequent change in the information included in this document. The Debtors assume no duty to update or supplement any of the disclosure information contained

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in this document, and they presently do not intend to undertake any such updates or supplements.

BACKGROUND II.

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Description and History of the Debtor's Business and the Events Leading up to the Bankruptcy Filing

Nesbitt, through his subsidiary companies, owns sixteen Embassy Suites hotels and is one of the largest private owners of Embassy Suites in the United States. Nesbitt's involvement in the real estate industry dates back to when he was 13 years old, when he began rehabbing houses in his hometown of Detroit, Michigan. has been constantly involved in some aspect of the real estate business for more than fifty-four years.

Nesbitt's experience managing hotels dates back to the 1970s, when the all-suite hotel concept was first developed. Initially, 15 he did site location work for Granada Royale Hometels, the predecessor of Embassy Suites Hotels, and developed one of the original Embassy Suites hotels. He has literally grown with the Embassy Suites brand ever since. As a result, he has a longstanding relationship with Hilton, which owns and franchises the Embassy Suites brand.

Windsor, the company through which Nesbitt manages real estate, was founded in 1974, and it has since grown to be the largest private owner/operator of Embassy Suites hotels in the United States. Windsor is approved to manage full-service Hilton and Marriott hotels, as well as all the limited service Hilton and Marriott brands. Windsor also has extensive experience in operating hotels in diverse markets. Windsor currently manages twenty-one hotels in eleven states.

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Seventeen of these twenty-one hotels are Embassy Suites. Windsor also manages three Marriott hotels and an independent. Of the Seventeen of Embassy Suites that Windsor manages, sixteen are owned by Nesbitt. Windsor manages one Embassy Suites hotel for an owner that has no relation to Nesbitt. Windsor was selected to serve as a third-party manager of this hotel based on Windsor's experience in the industry, proven ability to drive bottom line performance, and its unique and valuable relationship with the Embassy Suites brand.

Nesbitt refinanced loans secured by the hotels owned by the Eight Debtors, in January 2006 with a \$187.5 million loan (the "Loan") from Greenwich Capital Financial Products, Inc. ("Greenwich"), which, on information and belief, is alleged by Torchlight to be U.S. Bank National Association's predecessor-ininterest (the "Lender"). The Eight Debtors' hotels, which serve as collateral for the Loan, are located as follows: (a) Portland owns the Embassy Suites hotel located at 9000 S.W. Washington Square Road, Tigard, Oregon 97223; (b) Bellevue owns the Embassy Suites hotel located at 3225 158th Avenue SE, Bellevue, Washington 98008; (c) Lynnwood owns the Embassy Suites hotel located at 20610 44th Avenue West, Lynnwood, Washington 98036; (d) El Paso owns the Embassy Suites hotel located at 6100 Gateway East, El Paso, Texas 79905; (e) Denver owns the Embassy Suites hotel located at 7525 E. Hampden Avenue, Denver, Colorado 80231; (f) Colorado owns the Embassy Suites hotel located at 7290 Commerce Center Drive, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80919; (g) Livonia owns the Embassy Suites hotel located at 19525 Victor Parkway, Livonia, Michigan

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48152; and (h) Blue Ash owns the Embassy Suites hotel located at 4554 Lake Forest Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45242.

In connection with the Loan, the Debtors and Greenwich entered into a Loan Agreement, a Promissory Note, and a Deposit Control Agreement. To secure the Loan, each of the Debtors executed a Deed of Trust, Assignment of Leases and Rents, Security Agreement and Fixture Filing (or similar document), and a Restricted Account Agreement. The documents described in this paragraph are referred to herein as the "Loan Documents."

The Loan Documents require that all revenue generated by the Eight Debtors' hotels to be deposited into accounts controlled by the Lender. The Loan Documents authorize Torchlight to allocate funds to debt service, escrow accounts, and fees, and then to provide the Eight Debtors with funds to operate according to preapproved budgets.

The Loan matured on February 6, 2011, following several years of depressed net operating income caused by the "Great Recession" that devastated the hospitality industry and the capital markets. Moreover, several of the franchise licenses for the Eight Debtors' hotels came up for renewal during this period, and as a condition to obtaining a license renewal, those hotels are required to implement an extensive renovation program known as a "Product Improvement Program" or "PIP." The Debtors estimated the amount needed to implement the Product Improvement Programs for all eight hotels at \$50 million. As a result of the decline in net operating income, the need for additional capital expenditures to implement the improvements required by Hilton, and the collapse of the

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capital markets, Nesbitt was unable to refinance or otherwise pay off the Loan.

Prior to maturity, Nesbitt engaged Torchlight, the Loan's servicing agent, to negotiate a loan modification. These discussions continued until January 18, 2012, when the Lender, through Torchlight, filed a complaint against the Eight Debtors in New York's Federal District Court. Meanwhile, the hotels were in desperate need of renovation and had fallen out of compliance with Hilton's brand standards. However, because the Lender controlled all of the Eight Debtors' cash though a lockbox cash management system, the Debtors were unable to fund the much-needed renovations.

Two days after Torchlight filed its complaint, the Lender filed a motion for the appointment of a receiver. In testimony before and pleadings filed in the District Court, Torchlight stated that its intention in the New York litigation was to obtain the appointment of a receiver, and then to instruct the receiver to remove Windsor as the management company and appoint Crescent Hotels and Resorts, LLC ("Crescent"), a Windsor competitor, to manage the Eight Debtors.

Then, in a series of letters dated April 20, 2012, Hilton notified the Eight Debtors that their franchise licenses may be terminated if the hotels were not brought up to brand standards by July 29, 2012. Nesbitt's estimate for the work needed to bring the eight hotels in compliance with Hilton's brand standards was approximately \$4 million.

On June 6, 2012, District Judge John G. Koeltl entered his order appointing a receiver for the eight hotels. Judge Koeltl

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based his decision on his finding that there was an imminent danger of the diminution of the value of the properties given the fact that (a) the Eight Debtors did not have the money to fund the improvements, (b) without the Product Improvement Program renovations required by Hilton, the Eight Debtors would lose their franchises, and (c) without the franchises, value of the Eight Debtors' hotels would plummet. Judge Koeltl stayed the effectiveness of his order until June 11, 2012 to give the Eight Debtors an opportunity to appeal. The Eight Debtors then filed an appeal with the Second Circuit Court of Appeals along with an emergency motion for an interim stay pending appeal.

In connection with the litigation before the Second Circuit, the Lender filed a declaration that included an appraisal of the eight hotels. The appraisal, dated June 8, 2012, valued the eight hotels at \$151 million with the franchises in place. The appraiser estimated that the value would decrease by 34%, or approximately \$51 million, upon the loss of the Embassy Suites franchises.

On July 25, 2012, the Second Circuit denied the request for stay pending appeal, and on July 31, 2012, the Eight Debtors filed voluntary chapter 11 petitions to further stay the order appointing the receiver.

B. El Paso & Denver

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El Paso and Denver are not a part of the Plan. El Paso and Denver intend to sell their assets with the consent of the Lender pursuant to Bankruptcy Code 363 or as part of a reorganization plan (or plans) to be filed on a future date. Claims against El Paso and Denver, other than the claims of the Lender, are not addressed by the Plan and will be dealt with pursuant to sale procedures

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adopted by those two debtors. The Lender asserts a blanket lien on all of assets owned by the Eight Debtors and the Lender's Claim is addressed by the Plan.

C. The Estimated Value of the Collateral

The estimated value of the assets owned by the Debtors is set forth in Exhibit "B" attached hereto.

D. Principals/Affiliates of Debtor's Business

Nesbitt indirectly owns 100 percent of each of the Debtors.

Nesbitt also indirectly owns 100 percent of Windsor, the management company that manages the Debtors.

E. Management of the Debtor Before and After the Bankruptcy

The Debtors were managed by Windsor prior to the bankruptcy filings and continue to be managed by Windsor. Because Windsor is an "insider" of the Debtors, the Debtors were required under the Local Bankruptcy Rules to serve a Notice of Setting/Increasing Insider Compensation prior to paying Windsor its postpetition management fee. The Lender objected to the payment of Windsor's management fee and the Court sustained the Lender's objection. Accordingly, Windsor continues to manage the Debtors without compensation. Windsor is accruing an administrative claim against the Debtors that is contingent on the reversal of the Court's order sustaining the Lender's objection.

F. Significant Events During the Bankruptcy

The following is a chronological list of significant events that have occurred during this case:

 The Transition to Operations as Debtors in Possession and Other Early Events in These Reorganization Cases

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During the first few weeks of these reorganization cases, management devoted significant time and resources communicating with key vendors to ensure that deliveries of essentials such as food and liquor continued.

In addition, the Debtors obtained a "first day" hearing on August 8, 2012 to consider various relief requested by the Debtors to facilitate their transition into Chapter 11. Among other things, the Debtors obtained court orders: (a) establishing the conditions under which the Debtors could continue receiving utility services; (b) directing joint administration of these reorganization cases; (c) authorizing the Debtors to honor certain employee benefits and wages in the ordinary course of business; (d) allowing the Debtors to maintain their cash management system; and (e) authoring the interim use of cash collateral. The order authorizing the interim use of cash collateral required the Lender to release funds from its lock box account according to budgets previously approved by the Lender.

Professionals Retained by the Estates and Professional Fee Budgets

The Debtors have retained three professionals to assist with the administration of their estates, and they anticipate retaining three more. These professionals are listed in the following table.

		Date Order Entered
		Authorizing
Professional	Representation	Employment
1. Susi & Gura	Reorganization	October 22, 2012

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	Counsel	
2. Griffith &	Reorganization	September 25, 2012
Thornburgh	Counsel	
3. Alvarez & Marsal	Financial Advisor	October 12, 2012
4. Ernst & Young	Auditor	Application yet to
		be filed
5. CBIZ	Tax Accountant	Application yet to
		be filed
6. William Ling	Internal Auditor	Application filed
		on November 8,
		2012

No applications for the payment of professional fees have been filed in these cases, and no professional fees have been approved by the Court or paid by the Debtors during these cases.

3. The Supplemental Request for Use of Cash Collateral

The Debtors filed a supplemental motion to use cash collateral on August 30, 2012. Pursuant to the supplemental motion, the Debtors sought an order directing the Lender to release funds to the Debtors to enable the Debtors to implement certain capital improvements, known as Brand Standard Improvements, required by Hilton. The Court granted the motion at a hearing on November 14, 2012 and ordered the Lender to release \$2,877,780 to the Debtors to enable the Debtors to (a) purchase 37 inch televisions for the Hotel suites, (b) purchase new bedding, (c) update the Hotels' business centers, (d) update the Hotels' breakfast areas, (e) upgrade the television high definition signal and premium channel

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offering, (f) purchase pool furniture, and (g) purchase exterior signage.

4. Compensation of Windsor Management

As described in Section II.E above, the Debtors were required under the Local Bankruptcy Rules to provide parties in interest with a Notice of Setting/Increasing Insider Compensation before paying Windsor its management fee during these Cases. The Lender objected to the payment of Windsor and the Court, at a November 14, 2012 hearing, sustained the Lender's objection. Accordingly, Windsor has received no compensation for its management services during these Cases.

5. Status of the Hilton Franchises

Hilton has taken no action during these Cases to terminate the Franchise Agreements for the Debtors. In fact, in Hilton's Head of Full Service Brands testified at a recent deposition that Hilton would like to keep the Debtors' hotels in the Embassy Suites system so long as the hotels are "restored to good condition."

6. Other Legal Proceedings

In addition to the proceedings discussed above, the Debtors are currently involved in the following non-bankruptcy legal proceedings:

a. Jo'Naih Green Estate v. Livonia

A young child drowned in the pool at Livonia. The child's estate has asserted a claim via letter to Livonia, which has been referred to the Debtor's insurance company. The claim is insured but may create a claim against Livonia for the \$25,000 deductible.

b. Heinstad v. Lynnwood

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A guest of Lynnwood alleges that she tripped over an electrical cord at the Hotel and was injured. The claim has been referred to the Debtor's insurance company. The claim will not exceed the Debtor's \$25,000 deductible and may well be less.

7. Potential Legal Proceedings Against the Lender

The Debtors the reserve the right to file adversary or other complaints against the Lender and/or its agents, including Torchlight, for avoidance actions, lender liability or other Causes of Action. If the Debtors file an action against the Lender or its agents, the Debtors will employ litigation counsel. In such an event, the Debtors will file an application to employ litigation counsel pursuant to Section 327 of the Code.

8. Actual and Projected Recovery of Preferential or Fraudulent Transfers

The Plan vests in the Reorganized Debtors any so-called avoidance actions, including the right to assert claims under Bankruptcy Code Section 547, i.e., the preference section. Section 547(b) authorizes the debtor in possession to avoid (i.e., set aside) a transfer of property of the debtor that: (a) was made to or for the benefit of a creditor, for or on account of an antecedent debt owed by the debtor before the transfer was made; (b) was made while the debtor was insolvent and on or before 90 days before the date of the bankruptcy filing (between 90 days and one year before the date of the petition, if such creditor at the time of such transfer was an insider); and (c) that enabled the creditor to receive more than the creditor would receive if the case were a liquidation case under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code, the transfer had not been made, and the creditor received

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payment of the debt to the extent provided by the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code. Bankruptcy Code Section 547(c) provides certain defenses to actions under Section 547(b), including a defense if the debt was incurred in the ordinary course of business or financial affairs of the debtor and the creditor and if the transfer was made in the ordinary course of business and according to ordinary business terms.

The Debtors' Statement of Financial Affair identifies the transfers made in the 90 days prior to the Petition Date to noninsiders and in the year prior to the Petition Date to insiders. Subject to the rights reserved in Sections II.F.7 above, the Debtors do not believe that there are any material preference actions that may be available to the Estates. The Debtors believe that substantially all of their vendors received payments in the ordinary course of the Debtors' business. Furthermore, inasmuch as the Plan contemplates payment in full of all Allowed General Unsecured Claims against the estate, the successful prosecution of avoidance actions, which would result in the reinstatement of a claim in favor of the defendant to the extent of the avoidance recovery, which would then be satisfied in full under the terms of the Plan, would provide no economic benefit to the Estates while causing the Estates to incur unnecessary legal fees. Therefore, it is not anticipated that any avoidance actions will be prosecuted during the Reorganization Cases or after the Effective Date.

9. Procedures Implemented to Resolve Financial Problems

The Plan resolves the problems that led to the filing of these cases by (a) providing financing for the Product Improvement

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Programs and (b) restructuring the secured debt to enable the Debtors to service their debt.

10. Current and Historical Financial Conditions

The value of the estates' assets is listed in Exhibit "B." Historical financial statements for the Eight Debtors are set forth in Exhibit "C." 1

III. SUMMARY OF THE PLAN OF REORGANIZATION

A. What Creditors and Interest Holders Will Receive Under the Proposed Plan

As required by the Bankruptcy Code, the Plan classifies claims and interests in various classes according to their right to priority. The Plan states whether each class of claims or interests is impaired or unimpaired. The Plan provides the treatment each class will receive.

B. Classification of Claims and Equity Interests Against the Debtors

Class 1 - The Lender's Secured Claim. Class 1 consists of the portion of the Lender's Claim under the Loan Documents that is an Allowed Secured Claim. The amount of the Allowed Secured Claim of the Lender is subject to the provisions of Bankruptcy Code Section 506(a) in that it is limited to the value of the property of the Debtors in which the Lender holds a valid lien interest. The extent and priority of the Lender's lien interest is subject to any objection the Debtors or other interested parties may file with respect to the Secured Lender's Claims.

 $^{^{1}}$ The Eight Debtors historically prepared financial statements on a consolidated basis. Accordingly, the financial statements attached hereto as Exhibit "C" are for all Eight Debtors and not simply the six Debtors that are the Proponents of this Plan.

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The Lender's total Claim is \$191,498,354, comprised of the following: \$173,494,912 in principal, \$4,510,628 in non-default interest, and \$13,492,814 in default interest. These figures are taken from the declaration of Robert D. Ginsberg filed on August 7, 2012 in support of the Lender's limited opposition to the Eight Debtors' use of cash collateral.

The Lender asserts that the collateral securing its Claim consists of Cash Collateral held by the Lender for the benefit of the Eight Debtors on the Petition Date, Cash Collateral generated by the Eight Debtors during these Cases, and the real and personal property owned by the Eight Debtors. The estimated value of the Hotels is \$114,000,000. The Cash Collateral on the Petition Date was \$10,043,463, including \$3,670,000 held in a capital expense reserve account and \$1,679,000 held in property tax and insurance reserve accounts. The Cash Collateral generated by the Hotels from the Petition through a projected Effective Date of March 31, 2013 is estimated to be \$11,197,337.²

\$150.240.800	Class 1 Secured Claim
\$11,197,337	Cash Collateral Generated During Cases
\$10,043,463	Petition Date Cash Collateral
\$15,000,000	Value of El Paso and Denver
\$114,000,000	Value of the Hotels

Class 2 - Administrative Expense Claims. Class 2 consists of all Allowed Administrative Expense Claims, including Claims of the Debtors' bankruptcy counsel, financial advisor, and other professionals retained by the Debtors, unpaid United States

 $^{^2}$ The Cash Collateral generated during these Cases is net of a reserve for management fees that have accrued from the Petition Date through the Effective Date but has not been paid.

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Trustee's Fees, and any other Allowed Claims expressly approved by the Court under Bankruptcy Code Section 503(b). Windsor asserts an Administrative Expense Claim for management services provided to the Debtors. Windsor's Claim is contingent on the reversal of the portion of the Court's order that was based on a determination that Windsor was a "professional person" under Section 327 of the Bankruptcy Code, to deny the Eight Debtor's motion to pay insider compensation to Windsor. The Debtors estimate that Allowed Administrative Expense Claims, other than Windsor's contingent Claim, will total \$2,500,000. Administrative Expense Claims will be allocated among the Eight Debtors' cases, subject to the approval of the Court after a properly noticed hearing. Only Administrative Claims against the Debtors will be paid pursuant to the Plan.

\$2,000,000 Professional Fees

\$500,000 Section 503(b)(9) Claims

Unknown Windsor's contingent management fee Claim

Classes 3(a) through 3(z) - Additional Secured Claims.

Classes 3(a) through 3(z) consist of classes of additional secured claims senior to the Class 1 Secured Claim which may be identified following expiration of the Claims Bar Date.

Class 4 - Priority Tax Claims. Class 4 consists of the holders of any Allowed Unsecured Claims entitled to priority pursuant to Bankruptcy Code Section 507(a)(8). The Debtors anticipate that the Claims asserted in Class 4 will total approximately \$675,633.

Class 5 - General Unsecured Claims. Class 5 consists of any Allowed General Unsecured Claims other than the allowed Deficiency

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Class 6 - The Lender's Deficiency Claim. Class 6 consists of the under-secured portion of the Lender's Claim under the Loan Documents. The Lender's total Claim is \$191,498,354, the Lender's Class 1 Secured Claim is \$150,240,800, leaving the Lender with a

The Claims Bar Date is January 15, 2013. The Debtors

Class 7 - Equity Interests. Class 7 consists of the existing Equity Interests in the Debtors.

Class 6 Deficiency Claim of \$41,257,554.

Possible Convenience Class. The Debtors reserve the right to create a "convenience class" of unsecured creditors and amend the Plan after the expiration of the Claims Bar Date.

- C. Treatment of Claims and Equity Interests Against the Debtors
 - Treatment of the Lender's Class 1 (Secured) and 1. Class 6 (Unsecured) Claims

The Lender's Allowed Class 1 and Class 6 Claims are IMPAIRED and therefore the Lender is entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. If the Lender votes to REJECT the Plan, the Lender shall receive the treatment set forth in Section "a" below. Lender votes to ACCEPT the Plan, the Lender shall receive the treatment set forth in Section "b" below.

> Treatment of Class 1 and Class 6 if the Lender a. Rejects the Plan - The "Cramdown Plan"

If the Lender votes to REJECT the Plan, the Lender shall receive on the Effective Date the following:

On Account of its Allowed Class 1 Secured Claim:

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1	\$120,500,000	"New Secured Note" - See Section III.C.1.a.i
2		below for calculation and terms of the New
3		Secured Note;
4	\$11,197,337	Cash - A Distribution equal to the net Cash
5		Collateral generated during these Cases;
6	\$3,540,463	Cash - A Distribution equal to the Cash
7		Collateral on the Petition Date less funds (a)
8		set aside for (i) working capital and (ii)
9		reserves for property taxes and insurance, and
10		(b) spent on Brand Standard Improvements; 3 and
11	\$15,000,000	Net Sale Proceeds from future sale of El Paso
12		and Denver (estimate)
13	\$150,237,800	TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF CLASS 1
14		SECURED CLAIM
15	On Account of	its Allowed Class 6 Unsecured Claim:
16	\$4,000,000	"Deficiency Claim Note" - See Section
17		III.C.1.a.ii below for the terms of the
18		Deficiency Claim Note
19		i. Calculation and Terms of the New Secured
20		Note
21	The New Secure	d Note, a form of which will be included in the
22	Plan Supplement, sh	all have an original principal balance equal to
23	the sum of (a) the	value of the Hotels, (b) the Cash Collateral to
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²⁴ be spent by the Debtors on Brand Standard Improvements prior to the Effective Date, (c) the working capital set-aside, and (d) the property tax and insurance reserves:

 $^{^3}$ \$10,043,463 (Cash Collateral on Petition Date) less \$1,154,000 (working capital set-aside) less \$1,679,000 (tax and insurance reserves) less \$3,670,000 Brand Standard Improvements equals \$3,540,463.

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Value of the Hotels: \$114,000,000

Brand Standard Improvements: + \$3,670,000

Tax and Insurance Reserve: + \$1,679,000

Working Capital Set-Aside: + \$1,154,000

Total: \$120,503,000, rounded to:

The New Secured Note: \$120,500,000

based on the income approach valuation analysis performed by Alvarez & Marsal. The income approach valuation analysis includes estimates of future performance, including, without limitation, future revenues and expenses, certain operating and market strategies, market-based required rates of return, and other assumptions. Although Alvarez & Marsal believes that the estimates and assumptions are reasonable, Alvarez & Marsal can give no assurance they will be achieved. There are a number of significant risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and values to differ materially from the market Value of the Hotels made herein.

The Brand Standard Improvements, tax reserve, insurance reserve, and the working capital set-aside are based on the amounts held in the Debtors' and the Lender's accounts and sub-accounts for each such item on the Petition Date.

The New Secured Note shall have an interest rate of 7 percent; a 25-year term; interest-only payments for all 25 years; secured by a first lien on the Hotels and reserves funded with Cash on-hand at the Effective Date.

ii. Terms of the Deficiency Claim Note

The Deficiency Claim Note, a form of which will be included in the Plan Supplement, shall be for \$4,000,000 and be paid in for four annual \$1 million payments without interest beginning in 2015.

b. Treatment of Class 1 and 6 if the LenderAccepts the Plan - The Consensual Plan

If the Lender votes to **ACCEPT** the Plan, the Lender shall receive on the Effective Date the following:

On Account of its Allowed Class 1 Claim:

\$109,500,000	"Term Loan A" - See Section III.C.1.b.i below
	for calculation and terms of Term Loan A;
\$11,197,337	Cash - A Distribution equal to the net Cash
	Collateral generated during these Cases;
\$3,540,463	Cash - A Distribution equal to the Cash
	Collateral on the Petition Date less funds (a)
	set aside for (i) working capital and (ii)
	reserves for property taxes and insurance, and
	(b) spent on Brand Standard Improvements; 4 and
\$15,000,000	Net Sale Proceeds from future sale of El Paso
	and Denver (estimate).

\$139,237,800 TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF CLASS 1 SECURED CLAIM

On Account of its Allowed Class 6 Claim:

\$38,767,740 "Term Loan C" - See Section III.C.1.b.ii below for calculation and terms of Term Loan C);

⁴ \$10,043,463 (Cash Collateral on Petition Date) less \$1,154,000 (working capital set-aside) less \$1,679,000 (tax and insurance reserves) less \$3,670,000 Brand Standard Improvements equals \$3,540,463.

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i. Calculation and Terms of Term Loan A

Term Loan A, a form of which will be included in the Plan Supplement, shall have an original principal balance equal to 90 percent of the value of the Hotels plus the Cash Collateral that will not be returned to the Lender on the Effective Date:

90% of Value of the Hotels: \$102,600,000

Brand Standard Improvements: + \$3,670,000

Tax and Insurance Reserves: + \$1,679,000

Working Capital Set-Aside: + \$1,154,000

Total: \$109,103,000, rounded to:

Term Loan A: \$109,500,000

Term Loan A shall have an interest rate of 3.25 percent; a 10-year term; interest-only payments for the first five years; principal and interest payments over the remain term calculated on a 25-year amortization schedule; loan modification fee to be agreed to by the Lender and the Debtors prior to Confirmation; secured by a first lien on the Hotels; and reserves funded with Cash on-hand at the Effective Date.

ii. Calculation and Terms of Term Loan C

Term Loan C, a form of which will be included in the Plan Supplement, shall have an original principal balance of \$38,767,740, calculated as follows:

\$178,005,540 Lender's total Claim less default interest
- \$139,237,800 Amount received by Lender on Secured Claim
\$38,767,740 Term Loan C

Term Loan C shall have an interest rate of 2.5 percent; a 25-year term; interest-only payments for the first five years; principal and interest payments for the twenty years following the

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interest-only period on a 25-year amortization schedule; secured by a third lien on the Hotels; and Annual Excess Cash Flow shall be allocated 50 percent to pay outstanding principal on Term Loan C and 50 percent to be retained by the Reorganized Debtors.

iii. The Guaranty

If the Lender votes to accept the Plan, the Lender shall elect to, and be deemed to, release the Guarantor from any and all liability under the Guarantee arising out of acts or omissions which occur prior to Confirmation. This Guarantee will be restated to secure Term Loan A and Term Loan C after the Effective Date.

Treatment of Class 2 - Administrative Expense Claims.

Each Holder of an Allowed Administrative Claim shall receive on the Effective Date, or as soon as practicable thereafter, in full satisfaction, settlement, discharge and release of, and in exchange for, such Claim either (i) payment in full in Cash; or (ii) such other less favorable treatment as agreed to in writing by such Holder. The Allowed Class 2 Claims are UNIMPAIRED and the holders thereof do not vote on the Plan.

Treatment of Classes 3(a) through 3(z) - Additional Secured Claims

The Holders of Allowed Class 3 Claims shall receive (a) such treatment as is agreed to between the Debtor and the Claimant or (b) in full satisfaction, settlement, discharge and release of, and in exchange for, such Claim, full payment of such Claim made in four equal installments paid semiannually over two years beginning on the date that is six months from the Effective Date. Allowed

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Classes 3(a) through 3(z) are **IMPAIRED** and the holders thereof are entitled to vote on the Plan.

4. Treatment of Class 4 - Priority Tax Claims.

The Holders of the Allowed Class 4 Priority Claims shall receive, in full satisfaction, settlement, release, extinguishment and discharge of such Claim a Distribution equal to 50 percent of such Holder's Allowed Class 4 Claim on the Effective Date and a second Distribution equal to 50 percent of such Holder's Allowed Class 4 Claim on the date that is 365 days after the Effective Date unless such date is not a Business Day, in which case such Distribution shall be made on the next day that is a Business Day. The Allowed Class 4 Claims are IMPAIRED and are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

5. Treatment of Class 5 - General Unsecured Claims.

The Holders of the Allowed Class 5 Claims shall receive, in full satisfaction, settlement, release, extinguishment and discharge of such Claim a Distribution equal to 50 percent of such Holder's Allowed Class 5 Claim on the Effective Date and a second Distribution equal to 50 percent of such Holder's Allowed Class 5 Claim on the date that is 365 days after the Effective Date unless such date is not a Business Day, in which case such Distribution shall be made on the next day that is a Business Day. The Allowed Class 5 Claims are IMPAIRED and are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

6. Treatment of Class 6 - The Lender's Deficiency Claim.

See Section III.C above.

7. Treatment of Class 7 - Existing Equity Interest.

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Class 7 consists of the Equity Interests in the Debtors. If the Lender votes its Class 1 and Class 6 Claims in favor of the Plan, Class 7 shall be **UNIMPAIRED**, will not be entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan, and will retain its Equity Interests in the Reorganized Debtors.

If the Lender votes its Class 1 and Class 6 Claims against the Plan, Class 7 Equity Interests shall be cancelled and shall receive nothing under the Plan. In such instance, Class 7 shall be IMPAIRED and deemed to reject the Plan.

D. Implementation of the Plan

1. Non-Substantive Consolidation

Although the Plan is presented as a joint plan of reorganization, this Plan does not provide for the substantive consolidation of the Debtors' Estates, and on the Effective Date, the Debtors' Estates shall not be deemed to be substantively consolidated for any reason. Except as specifically set forth in the Plan, nothing in this Plan or the Disclosure Documents shall constitute or be deemed to constitute an admission that any of or all of the Debtors is subject to or liable for any Claims against any other Debtor.

2. Generally

On and after the Confirmation Date, the Debtors shall be empowered and authorized to take or cause to be taken, prior to the Effective Date, all actions necessary to enable it to implement the provisions of the Plan. From and after the Effective Date, the Reorganized Debtors shall be governed pursuant to Amended Articles of Organization and Amended Operating Agreements, forms of which will be included in the Plan Supplement.

3. Transactions on the Effective Date

On the Effective Date, the following events shall be deemed for all purposes to have occurred simultaneously:

- a. The effectiveness of the Reorganized Debtors' Amended Articles of Organization and Amended Operating Agreements.
- b. If either Class 1 or Class 6 has voted to reject the Plan, the New Membership Interests shall be issued to the New Equity Sponsor.
- c. The appointment of the officers and directors of the Reorganized Debtors, as identified in the Plan Supplement; and
- d. Any Distributions required to be made on the Effective Date (or as soon thereafter as is reasonably practicable).

4. Funding the Plan

The Plan Funding shall be provided by either the New Money
Investment or Term Loan B as described in Sections V.D.1 and V.D.2
of the Plan and the funds held by the Lender in the capital
improvement reserve which, at the Petition Date, equaled
approximately \$3.6 million. The funds shall be used to make
certain capital improvements to the Hotels and initial
Distributions as set forth in the Plan. Forms of the agreements
documenting the terms of the proposed funding shall be included in
the Plan Supplement. Attached hereto as Exhibit "D" is a chart
setting forth the sources and uses of Cash that will fund the Plan.

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a. The "Cramdown Plan" - New Money Investment

On the Effective Date, if any of the impaired classes votes to reject the Plan, all of the Debtors' membership interests shall be deemed cancelled, and the Reorganized Debtors shall issue New Membership Interests to the New Equity Sponsor in exchange for the New Money Investment. The New Money Investment shall be for approximately \$34 million.

b. The "Consensual Plan" - Term Loan B

On the Effective Date, if Class 1 and Class 6 vote to accept the Plan, the Reorganized Debtors will obtain a loan from the Exit Lender ("Term Loan B"). Term Loan B shall be for approximately \$34 million, and is anticipated to have an interest rate of 10 percent; a 5-year term; interest-only for all five years; and be secured by a second lien on the Hotels. These terms are subject to negotiation with the Term Loan B lender.

5. Ongoing Business Operations

As discussed in Section III.F below, the Reorganized Debtors will assume the Franchise Agreements and the Management Agreements. The Debtors' balance sheet projections, attached hereto as Exhibit "E," provide for a reserve sufficient to cure accrued, unpaid Windsor management fees on terms to be negotiated with Windsor and approved by the Court. As a condition to retaining their licenses and Franchise Agreements to operate as Hilton Embassy Suites, Hilton requires the Reorganized Debtors to make certain improvements on all of the Hotels (the "Brand Standard Improvements"). Hilton also requires several of the Hotels to perform certain additional relicensing improvements and renovations (the "Product Improvement Programs"). The Debtors have requested

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new Product Improvement Programs from Hilton and will have the ability to use up to an estimated \$33.6 million of the Plan Funding to fund the Brand Standard Improvements and the Product Improvement Programs. Notwithstanding the Debtors' estimate for the Product Improvement Programs and the Brand Standard Improvements, the improvements may cost less than \$33.6 million. Windsor will manage the implementation of the Brand Standard Improvements and the Product Improvement Program pursuant to the Management Agreements.

- 6. Structure and Management of Reorganized Debtors
 - a. Amended Articles of Organization and Amended
 Operating Agreements

The Amended Articles of Organization and the Amended Operating Agreements, forms of which will be included in the Plan Supplement, will contain such provisions as are necessary to satisfy the provisions of the Plan and, to the extent necessary, to prohibit the issuance of nonvoting equity securities as required by Section 1123(a)(6) of the Bankruptcy Code, subject to further amendment of the Amended Articles of Organization and Amended Operating Agreements as permitted by applicable law. Except as otherwise provided herein and in the Plan, such Amended Articles of Organization and Amended Operating Agreements shall contain indemnification provisions applicable to the officers and employees of the Reorganized Debtors and such other Entities as may be deemed appropriate in the discretion of the Reorganized Debtors and will provide for the authorization and issuance of the New Membership Interests, if necessary.

b. Corporate Governance of the Reorganized Debtors

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On the Effective Date, the individuals identified in the Plan Supplement shall serve as the officers and directors of the Reorganized Debtors.

c. Operations of the Debtors Between Confirmation and the Effective Date

The Debtors shall continue to operate as debtors and debtors in possession during the period from the Confirmation Date through and until the Effective Date.

d. Corporate Action

All matters provided for under the Plan involving the corporate structure of the Reorganized Debtors, or any corporate action to be taken by or required of the Reorganized Debtors, shall be deemed to have occurred and be effective as provided herein or in the Confirmation Order, and shall be authorized and approved in all respects without any requirement for further action by the shareholders or directors of any such Entities.

e. Effectuating Documents; Further Transactions

Any officer, member or manager of or director of the Reorganized Debtors, as the case may be, shall be, and hereby is, authorized to execute, deliver, file, and record such contracts, instruments, releases, indentures, certificates, and other agreements or documents, and take such other actions as may be necessary or appropriate to effectuate and further evidence the terms and conditions of the Plan. The Secretary or other appropriate officer of the Debtors is hereby authorized to certify or attest to any of the foregoing, if necessary.

The Debtors and the Reorganized Debtors, and all other parties, including all Holders of Claims entitled to receive

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Distributions under the Plan, shall execute any and all documents and instruments that must be executed under or in connection with the Plan in order to implement the terms of the Plan or to effectuate the Distributions under the Plan, provided, that such documents and instruments are reasonably acceptable to such party or parties.

E. Distributions Under the Plan

1. Plan Administrator

The Reorganized Debtors shall act as the Plan Administrator for the purpose of making all distributions provided for under the Plan. The Plan Administrator shall serve without bond and shall receive no compensation for distribution services rendered and expenses incurred pursuant to the Plan.

The Plan Administrator, unless otherwise specified, will make all distributions required under the Plan. The Reorganized Debtors, as Plan Administrator, will be vested with full authority to take any action or execute and document relating to a conveyance or other transfer that the Debtors could have taken or executed.

The Plan Administrator may employ or contract with other persons to make or assist with these distributions. Any person the Reorganized Debtors employ to assist with distributions will receive from the Reorganized Debtors — on terms approved by the Reorganized Debtors but without further Court approval — reasonable compensation for the distribution services that they render under the Plan and reimbursement of reasonable out-of-pocket expenses that they incur in connection with those services.

2. Procedure for Determination of Claims

a. Objections to Claims

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Notwithstanding the occurrence of the Effective Date, and except as to any Claim that has been Allowed prior to the Effective Date, the Reorganized Debtors may object to the allowance of any Claim against the Debtors or seek estimation thereof on any grounds permitted by the Bankruptcy Code within sixty (60) days of the Effective Date. The Debtors may extend this deadline without Court approval by filing a notice of continuance with the Court. The Reorganized Debtors will have the authority to file, settle, compromise, or withdraw any objections without Court approval.

b. Disputed Claims

No Distributions will be made to Holders of Claims unless and until such Claims are Allowed pursuant to a Final Order. If a Claim is not an Allowed Claim as of the Effective Date or when payment is otherwise due under the Plan, payment on such Claim (excluding interest attributable to delay in resolving the allowance of such Claim) will commence if and when such Claim becomes an Allowed Claim pursuant to a Final Order after the Effective Date.

c. Treatment of Contingent Claims

Until such time as a contingent Claim or a contingent portion of an Allowed Claim becomes fixed or absolute or is disallowed, such Claim will be treated as a Disputed Claim for all purposes related to Distributions under the Plan. The Holder of a contingent Claim will only be entitled to a Distribution under the Plan if and when such contingent Claim becomes an Allowed Claim.

d. Post Effective Date Fees, Costs, and Expenses

After approval by the Court of the Final Fee Applications, all professionals retained by the Estates will no longer be required to

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submit any further fee applications to the Court. Any Claims for fees, costs, and expenses incurred by professionals retained by the Estates after the Effective Date, including, those fees and expenses incurred in connection with the implementation and consummation of the Plan, will be treated as fees and expenses of the Reorganized Debtors and paid in the ordinary course of business of the Reorganized Debtors, without the necessity for any approval by the Court.

3. Distributions

All Distributions required to be made under the Plan shall be made by the Plan Administrator as provided under Section VI of the Plan.

4. Record Date for Holders of Claims

Except as otherwise provided in a Final Order of the Court, the transferees of Claims that are transferred pursuant to Rule 3001 of the Bankruptcy Rules on or prior to the Distribution Record Date shall be treated as the holders of such Claims for all purposes, notwithstanding that any period provided by Rule 3001 for objecting to such transfer has not expired by the Distribution Record Date.

5. Date of Distributions

Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, any Distributions and deliveries to be made under the Plan on account of Allowed Claims shall be made (i) on the Effective Date or as soon thereafter as is practicable for Claims that are Allowed as of the Effective Date or (ii) within 30 days of the date on which a Claim becomes Allowed if such Claim becomes Allowed after the Effective Date. In the event that any payment or act under the Plan is

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required to be made or performed on a date that is not a Business Day, then the making of such payment or the performance of such act may be completed on, or as soon as reasonably practicable after, the next succeeding Business Day, but shall be deemed to have been completed as of the required date, and no interest shall accrue or be payable on Distributions actually made after the Effective Date.

6. Postpetition Interest on Claims

Unless expressly provided for in the Plan, the Plan
Supplement, or the Confirmation Order, or any contract, instrument,
release, settlement or other agreement entered into in connection
with the Plan, or unless required by applicable bankruptcy law,
interest accruing on or after the Petition Date on account of any
Claim for any reason, including delay in Distribution, shall not be
paid.

7. Means of Cash Payment

At the option of the Plan Administrator, any Cash payment to be made under the Plan may be made by a check or wire transfer or as otherwise required or provided in any applicable agreement.

8. Delivery of Distributions

All Distributions to any holder of an Allowed Claim shall be made at the address of such holder as set forth on (i) the Schedules filed, as may be required, with the Court, (ii) a proof of claim filed on or on behalf of such holder in the Chapter 11 Case, or (iii) on the books and records of the Debtors, unless the Debtors or the Plan Administrator have been notified in writing of a change of address.

If any Holder's Distribution is returned as undeliverable, then no further Distributions to such Holder shall be made unless

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and until the Plan Administrator is notified of such holder's thencurrent address, at which time any missed Distribution shall be
made to such Holder without interest. A Cash Distribution that is
not claimed by the expiration of six (6) months from the date that
such Distribution was made - along with any further Distributions
withheld under this Section - shall be deemed unclaimed property
under Section 347(b) of the Bankruptcy Code and shall revest in the
Reorganized Debtors, and the Claim of any Holder to such
Distributions or any further Distributions shall be discharged and
forever barred. Nothing contained in the Plan shall require the
Debtor or the Plan Administrator to attempt to locate any holder of
an Allowed Claim.

9. Time Bar to Cash Payments

Checks issued by the Plan Administrator in respect of
Distributions on Allowed Claims shall be null and void if not
presented for payment within sixty (60) days after the date of
issuance thereof. Requests for reissuance of any check shall be
made in writing to the Plan Administrator by the Holder of the
Allowed Claim to whom such check originally was issued on or before
thirty (30) days after the expiration of the sixty (60) day period
following the date of issuance of such check. After expiration of
the thirty (30) day period, all funds held on account of such void
check shall, in the discretion of the Plan Administrator, be used
to satisfy the costs of administering and fully consummating the
Plan or will become the property of the Reorganized Debtors, and
the Claim of any holder to such Distributions shall be discharged
and forever barred.

10. Fractional Cents

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Notwithstanding any other provision in the Plan to the contrary, no payment of fractional cents will be made pursuant to the Plan. Whenever any payment of a fraction of a cent under the Plan would otherwise be required, the actual Distribution made will reflect a rounding of such fraction to the nearest whole penny (up or down), with fractions of more than half a penny being rounded up and fractions of half of a penny or less being rounded down.

11. Setoff and Recoupment

The Debtors or the Reorganized Debtors may, but shall not be required to, set off and/or recoup against any Claim (for purposes of determining the Allowed Amount of such Claim on which Distribution shall be made), any claims of any nature whatsoever that the Debtors or the Reorganized Debtors may have against the holder of such Claim, and the failure to do so shall not constitute a waiver or release by the Debtors or the Reorganized Debtors of any such Claims that the Reorganized Debtors may have against the Holder of such Claim.

12. Administrative Claims

a. Administrative Claim Bar Date

Except as otherwise provided in Section VI of the Plan, unless previously Filed or paid, requests for payment of Administrative Claims must be Filed and served on the Debtors pursuant to the procedures specified in the Confirmation Order and the notice of entry of the Confirmation Order no later than the Administrative Claims Bar Date. Holders of Administrative Claims that are required to File and serve a request for payment of such Administrative Claims but do not File and serve such a request by the Administrative Claims Bar Date shall be forever barred,

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estopped and enjoined from asserting such Administrative Claims and such Administrative Claims shall be deemed discharged as of the Applicable Effective Date.

b. Professional Fee Claims

All Professionals or other entities requesting compensation or reimbursement of expenses pursuant to §§ 327, 328, 330, 331, 503(b) and 1103 of the Bankruptcy Code for services rendered before the Effective Date (including, without limitation, any compensation requested by any Professional or any other entity for making a substantial contribution in these Cases) shall file and serve on counsel to the Reorganized Debtors an application for final allowance of compensation and reimbursement of expenses no later than a date established by the Court at the Confirmation Hearing (the "Professional Fee Bar Date").

c. Administrative Tax Claims

All requests for payment of Administrative Expense Claims by a governmental unit for taxes (and for interest and/or penalties related to such taxes) for any tax year or period, all or any portion of which occurs or falls within the period from and including the Petition Date through and including the Effective Date ("Post-Petition Tax Claims") and for which no bar date has otherwise been previously established, must be filed on or before the later of (i) the Administrative Claims Bar Date; or (ii) ninety (90) days following the filing with the applicable governmental unit of the tax return for such taxes for such tax year or period. Any holder of any Post-Petition Tax Claim that is required to file a request for payment of such taxes and does not file such a Claim by the applicable bar date shall be forever barred from asserting

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any such Post-Petition Tax Claim against the Debtors, the Reorganized Debtors, or their property, whether any such Post-Petition Tax Claim is deemed to arise prior to, on, or subsequent to the Effective Date.

d. Objections to Administrative Claims

Objections to Professional Fee Claims must be filed and served on the Debtors or the Reorganized Debtors, as the case may be, and the Professionals to whose application the objections are addressed, no later than thirty (30) days after the Professional Fee Bar Date or as otherwise established by the Court.

Objections to Administrative Claims other than Professional Fee Claims must be Filed by the later of (a) 120 days after the applicable Administrative Claims Bar Date and (b) 90 days after the Filing of the applicable request for payment of Administrative Claims, if applicable, as the same may be modified or extended from time to time by order of the Court.

F. Treatment of Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases

1. General Treatment

On the Effective Date, the Debtors will be deemed to have assumed any and all executory contracts or unexpired leases which may be in effect that were not previously rejected. The Debtors will File a schedule of proposed Cure Claims and/or a statement that the Debtors are not aware of any Cure Claims due under Section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code not later than ten (10) days before the Voting Deadline and will serve the schedule on the non-Debtor counterparties to such executory contracts and unexpired leases. The Confirmation Order, subject to the occurrence of the Effective Date, shall constitute a Final Order approving the Debtors'

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assumption of all such executory contracts and unexpired leases pursuant to Sections 365 or 1123 of the Bankruptcy Code as of the Effective Date.

2. Cure of Defaults

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Except to the extent that different treatment has been agreed to by the non-Debtor party or parties to any Executory Contract to be assumed pursuant to Section VII.A of the Plan, the Reorganized Debtors shall, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 1123(a)(5)(G) and 1123(b)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code and consistent with the requirements of Section 365 of the Bankruptcy Code, not later than ten (10) days before the Voting Deadline, file and serve a pleading with the Court listing the amount of the proposed cure for each such Executory Contract. The non-Debtor party or parties to each such Executory Contract shall have fifteen (15) days from service of such pleading to object to the proposed cure with respect to such Executory Contract. Within thirty (30) days after service of any objection to the proposed cure for an Executory Contract, the Reorganized Debtors shall: (a) resolve such objection, which resolution shall not require approval of the Court; (b) schedule a hearing before the Court to determine the proper cure for the Executory Contract; or (c) determine to reject the Executory Contract, and provide notice thereof to the applicable non-Debtor party or parties, which rejection shall be deemed effective as of the day before the Effective Date.

3. Bar to Rejection Damages

In the event that the rejection of an Executory Contract by the Reorganized Debtors pursuant to the Plan results in damages to the non-Debtor party or parties to such Executory Contract, a claim

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for such damages shall be forever barred and shall not be enforceable against the Debtors, the Reorganized Debtors, any of their Affiliates, or any of their respective properties or interests in property, and shall be barred from receiving any distribution under the Plan, unless a proof of Claim with respect to such damages is filed with the Court and served upon counsel for the Debtors on or before (a) if such Executory Contract is rejected pursuant to Section VII.B above, the later of: (i) thirty (30) days after entry of the Confirmation Order; and (ii) thirty (30) days after the service of the rejection of such Executory Contract pursuant to Section VII.B of the Plan; and (b) if such Executory Contract is rejected pursuant to a Final Order of the Court granting a motion filed by the Debtors to reject such Executory Contract, thirty (30) days after entry of such order.

4. Franchise Agreements

On Confirmation, the Debtors will assume the Hilton Franchise Agreements. As a condition to assumption, the Debtors may agree to such terms as Hilton may reasonably require with respect to the Debtors. A copy of the agreement for assumption will be included with the Plan Supplement.

G. Procedure for Determination of Claims

1. Objections to Claims

Notwithstanding the occurrence of the Effective Date, and except as to any Claim that has been Allowed prior to the Effective Date, the Reorganized Debtors may object to the allowance of any Claim against the Debtors or seek estimation thereof on any grounds permitted by the Bankruptcy Code within sixty (60) days of the Effective Date. The Debtors may extend this deadline without Court

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approval by filing a notice of continuance with the Court. The Reorganized Debtors will have the authority to file, settle, compromise, or withdraw any objections without Court approval.

2. Disputed Claims

No Distributions will be made to Holders of Claims unless and until such Claims are Allowed pursuant to a Final Order. If a Claim is not an Allowed Claim as of the Effective Date or when payment is otherwise due under the Plan, payment on such Claim (excluding interest attributable to delay in resolving the allowance of such Claim) will commence if and when such Claim becomes an Allowed Claim pursuant to a Final Order after the Effective Date.

3. Treatment of Contingent Claims

Until such time as a contingent Claim or a contingent portion of an Allowed Claim becomes fixed or absolute or is disallowed, such Claim will be treated as a Disputed Claim for all purposes related to Distributions under the Plan. The Holder of a contingent Claim will only be entitled to a Distribution under the Plan if and when such contingent Claim becomes an Allowed Claim.

4. Post Effective Date Fees, Costs, and Expenses

After approval by the Court of the Final Fee Applications, all professionals retained by the Estates will no longer be required to submit any further fee applications to the Court. Any Claims for fees, costs, and expenses incurred by professionals retained by the Estates after the Effective Date, including, those fees and expenses incurred in connection with the implementation and consummation of the Plan, will be treated as fees and expenses of the Reorganized Debtors and paid in the ordinary course of business

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of the Reorganized Debtors, without the necessity for any approval by the Court.

IV. RISK FACTORS

Holders of Claims and Interests should read and consider carefully the risk factors set forth below, as well as the other information set forth in this Disclosure Statement and the documents delivered together herewith, referred to or incorporated by reference herein, before voting to accept or reject the Plan. Although these risk factors are many, these factors should not be regarded as constituting the only risks present in connection with the Debtors' business or the Plan and its implementation.

A. Risks Relating to Bankruptcy

1. The Debtors may not be able to obtain confirmation of the Plan.

To emerge successfully from chapter 11 as a viable entity, the Debtors, like any debtor, must obtain approval of a plan of reorganization from their creditors and confirmation of the Plan through the Bankruptcy Court and must successfully implement the Plan. The foregoing process requires the Debtors to (a) meet certain statutory requirements concerning the adequacy of disclosure with respect to any proposed plan, (b) solicit and obtain creditor acceptances of the proposed plan and (c) fulfill other statutory conditions with respect to plan confirmation.

As with any proposed plan of reorganization, the Debtors may not receive the requisite acceptances to confirm the Plan. If the requisite acceptances of the Plan are received, the Debtors intend to seek Confirmation of the Plan by the Bankruptcy Court. If the requisite acceptances are not received, the Debtors may

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nevertheless seek Confirmation of the Plan notwithstanding the dissent of certain Classes of Claims. The Bankruptcy Court may confirm the Plan pursuant to the "cramdown" provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, which allow the Bankruptcy Court to confirm a plan that has been rejected by an impaired Class of Claims if it determines that the plan satisfies Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code.

To confirm a plan over the objection of a dissenting Class, the Bankruptcy Court also must find that at least one impaired Class has accepted the plan, with such acceptance being determined without including the acceptance of any "insider" in such Class. Even if the requisite acceptances of a proposed plan are received, the Bankruptcy Court might not confirm the Plan as proposed. A dissenting Holder of a Claim against the Debtor could challenge the balloting procedures and results as not being in compliance with the Bankruptcy Code. Finally, even if the Bankruptcy Court determined that the balloting procedures and results were appropriate, the Bankruptcy Court could still decline to confirm the Plan if it found that any of the statutory requirements for confirmation had not been met.

Specifically, Section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code sets forth the requirements for confirmation and requires, among other things, a finding by the Bankruptcy Court that (a) the Debtors' plan "does not unfairly discriminate" and is "fair and equitable" with respect to any non-accepting Classes, (b) confirmation of the Debtors' plan is not likely to be followed by a liquidation or a need for further financial reorganization and (c) the value of distributions to non-accepting Holders of Claims within a particular Class under the

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Debtors' plan will not be less than the value of distributions such Holders would receive if the Debtor were liquidated under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Bankruptcy Court may determine that a proposed plan does not satisfy one or more of these requirements, in which case the proposed plan would not be confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court.

If the Plan is not confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court, it is unclear whether the Debtors would be able to reorganize their business and what, if any, distributions Holders of Claims ultimately would receive with respect to their Claims. There also can be no assurance that the Debtors will be able to successfully develop, prosecute, confirm and consummate an alternative plan of reorganization that is acceptable to the Bankruptcy Court and the Debtors' creditors and other parties in interest. Additionally, it is possible that third parties may seek and obtain approval to terminate or shorten the exclusivity period during which only the Debtor may propose and confirm a plan of reorganization. Finally, the Debtors' emergence from bankruptcy is not assured. While the Debtors expect to emerge from bankruptcy in the future, there can be no assurance that the Debtors will successfully reorganize or when this reorganization will occur.

2. Conditions to the Effective Date of the Plan may not occur.

As more fully set forth in the Plan, which is attached hereto as Exhibit A, the Effective Date is subject to a number of conditions. If such conditions are not met or waived, the Effective Date will not occur. Such conditions include the funding of the New Money Investment or Term Loan B, as the case may be, and

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a commitment by Hilton to consent to the assumption of the Franchise Agreements.

3. Historical Financial Information of the Debtor may not be comparable to the Financial Information of the Reorganized Debtor.

Because the Debtors' financial records have been maintained on a consolidated basis with El Paso and Denver, the financial condition and results of operations of the Reorganized Debtors from and after the Effective Date may not be comparable to the financial condition or results of operations reflected in the Debtors' historical financial statements.

4. The Debtor may object to the amount or classification of a Claim.

Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, the Debtors reserve the right to object to the amount or classification of any Claim under the Plan. The estimates set forth in this Disclosure Statement cannot be relied on by any Holder of a Claim where such Claim is subject to an objection. Any Holder of a Claim that is subject to an objection thus may not receive its expected share of the estimated distributions described in this Disclosure Statement.

B. Risks Related to Financial Information

The financial information is based on the Debtors' books and records and, unless otherwise stated, no audit was performed. This Disclosure Statement contains various projections concerning the financial results of the Reorganized Debtors' operations, including the Projections, that are, by their nature, forward looking, and which projections are necessarily based on certain assumptions and estimates. Should any or all of these assumptions or estimates

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ultimately prove to be incorrect, the actual future experiences of the Reorganized Debtors may turn out to be different from the financial projections. Specifically, the projected financial results contained in this Disclosure Statement reflect numerous assumptions concerning the anticipated future performance of the Reorganized Debtors, some of which may not materialize, including, without limitation, assumptions concerning: (a) the timing of Confirmation and Consummation of the Plan in accordance with its terms; (b) the Reorganized Debtors' ability to maintain or increase revenues, control future operating expenses or make necessary capital expenditures; (c) general business and economic conditions; (d) overall industry performance and trends; and (e) the Debtors' ability to maintain the loyalty of its current patrons and prospective patrons.

The liquidation analysis, distribution projections and other information contained herein and attached hereto are estimates only, and the timing and amount of actual distributions to Holders of Allowed Claims may be affected by many factors that cannot be predicted. Therefore, any analyses, estimates or recovery projections may or may not turn out to be accurate.

No legal or tax advice is provided by this disclosure statement. This Disclosure Statement is not legal advice to any person. The contents of this Disclosure Statement should not be construed as legal, business or tax advice. Each Holder of a Claim or an Equity Interest should consult his or her own legal counsel and accountant with regard to any legal, tax and other matters concerning his or her Claim or Interest. This Disclosure Statement

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may not be relied upon for any purpose other than to determine how to vote on the Plan or object to Confirmation of the Plan.

The information and statements contained in this Disclosure Statement will neither (a) constitute an admission of any fact or liability by any Entity (including, without limitation, the Debtors) nor (b) be deemed evidence of the tax or other legal effects of the Plan on the Debtors, the Reorganized Debtors, Holders of Allowed Claims, Interests or any other parties in interest.

No reliance should be placed on the fact that a particular litigation claim or projected objection to a particular Claim or Equity Interest is, or is not, identified in this Disclosure Statement. The Debtors or the Reorganized Debtors may seek to investigate, file and prosecute Claims and Interests and may object to Claims after the Confirmation or Effective Date of the Plan irrespective of whether the Disclosure Statement identifies such Claims or objections to Claims.

Counsel to and other advisors retained by the Debtors have relied upon information provided by the Debtors in connection with the preparation of this Disclosure Statement. Although counsel and other advisors retained by the Debtors have performed certain limited due diligence in connection with the preparation of this Disclosure Statement, they have not verified independently the information contained herein.

No representations concerning or relating to the Debtors, these Chapter 11 Cases or the Plan are authorized by the Bankruptcy Court or the Bankruptcy Code, other than as set forth in this Disclosure Statement. Any representations or inducements made to

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secure your acceptance or rejection of the Plan that are other than as contained in, or included with, this Disclosure Statement, should not be relied upon by you in arriving at your decision. You should promptly report unauthorized representations or inducements to counsel to the Debtors and the Office of the United States Trustee.

V. TAX CONSEQUENCES

Creditors and Equity Interest Holders concerned with how the Plan may affect their tax liability should consult with their own accountants, attorneys, and/or advisors.

VI. CONFIRMATION REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES

PERSONS OR ENTITIES CONCERNED WITH CONFIRMATION OR THIS PLAN SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR OWN ATTORNEYS BECAUSE THE LAW ON CONFIRMING A PLAN OF REORGANIZATION IS VERY COMPLEX. The following discussion is intended solely for the purpose of alerting readers about basic confirmation issues, which they may wish to consider, as well as certain deadlines for filing claims. The Proponents CANNOT and DO NOT represent that the discussion contained below is a complete summary of the law on this topic.

Many requirements must be met before the Court can confirm a Plan. Some of the requirements include that the Plan must be proposed in good faith, acceptance of the Plan, whether the Plan pays creditors at least as much as creditors would receive in a Chapter 7 liquidation, and whether the Plan is feasible. These requirements are not the only requirements for confirmation.

A. Who May Vote or Object

1. Who May Object to the Confirmation of the Plan

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Any party in interest may object to the confirmation of the Plan, but as explained below not everyone is entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

2. Who May Vote to Accept/Reject the Plan

A Creditor or Equity Interest Holder has a right to vote for or against the Plan if that Creditor or Equity Interest Holder has a Claim which is both (1) allowed or allowed for voting purposes and (2) classified in an impaired class.

a. What is an Allowed Claim/Interest

As noted above, a Creditor or Equity Interest Holder must first have an Allowed Claim or Allowed Interest to have the right to vote. When an objection to a Claim or interest is filed, the Creditor or Equity Interest Holder holding the Claim or interest cannot vote unless the Court, after notice and hearing, either overrules the objection or allows the Claim or interest for voting purposes.

THE BAR DATE FOR FILING A PROOF OF CLAIM is January 15, 2013. A Creditor or Equity Interest Holder may have an Allowed Claim or interest even if a proof of claim or interest is not timely filed. An "Allowed Claim" or "Allowed Interest" means (a) a Claim, as to which no proof of Claim has been filed, that is listed in the Schedules (i) in an amount greater than zero and not in an unknown amount and (ii) not designated as disputed, contingent or unliquidated; or (b) a Claim or Interest as to which a timely proof of Claim or interest has been filed in a sum certain and (i) no objection or motion to estimate, equitably subordinate, reclassify, set off, or otherwise limit the recovery thereon has been asserted before the expiration of the time period to object to such claim as

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set forth in this Plan or order of the Court, (ii) the applicable Debtor and the Holder of the Claim have entered into an agreement as to the priority and amount of the Claim, (iii) any objection or motion to estimate, equitably subordinate, reclassify, or set off has been resolved by agreement between the Creditor and the applicable Debtor or by Final Order of the Court; or (iv) that is expressly allowed by a Final Order.

b. What is an Impaired Claim/Interest

As noted above, an allowed claim or interest only has the right to vote if it is in a class that is <u>impaired</u> under the Plan. A class is impaired if the Plan alters the legal, equitable, or contractual rights of the members of that class. For example, a class comprised of general unsecured claims is impaired if the Plan fails to pay the members of that class 100% of what they are owed.

In this case, the Proponents believe that classes 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are impaired and that holders of claims in each of these classes are therefore entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. The Proponents believe that class 2 is unimpaired and that holders of class 2 claims do not have the right to vote to accept or reject the Plan. Parties who dispute the Proponent's characterization of their claim or interest as being impaired or unimpaired may file an objection to the Plan contending that the Proponent has incorrectly characterized the class.

3. Who is Not Entitled to Vote

The following three types of claims are <u>not</u> entitled to vote:

(1) Disputed Claims or Disallowed Claims; (2) Claims in unimpaired Classes; and (3) Claims in Classes that do not receive or retain any value under the Plan. Claims in unimpaired Classes are not

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entitled to vote because such Classes are deemed to have accepted the Plan. Claims in Classes that do not receive or retain any value under the Plan do not vote because such Classes are deemed to have rejected the Plan. Notwithstanding the foregoing, after notice and a hearing, the Court may temporarily allow the Claim in an amount which the Court deems proper solely for the purpose of voting on the Plan. EVEN IF YOUR CLAIM IS OF THE TYPE DESCRIBED ABOVE, YOU MAY STILL HAVE A RIGHT TO OBJECT TO THE CONFIRMATION OF THE PLAN.

4. Who Can Vote in More Than One Class

A Creditor whose Claim has been allowed in part as a secured Claim and in part as an unsecured Claim is entitled to accept or reject a Plan in both capacities by casting one ballot for the secured part of the Claim and another ballot for the unsecured Claim.

5. Votes Necessary to Confirm the Plan

If impaired Classes exist, the Court cannot confirm the Plan unless (1) at least one impaired class has accepted the Plan without counting the votes of any insiders within that class, and (2) all impaired classes have voted to accept the Plan, unless the Plan is eligible to be confirmed by "cramdown" on non-accepting classes, as discussed later in Section VI.A.7.

6. Votes Necessary for a Class to Accept the Plan

A class of claims is considered to have accepted the Plan when more than one-half (1/2) in number and at least two-thirds (2/3) in dollar amount of the claims which actually voted, voted in favor of the Plan. A class of interests is considered to have accepted the Plan when at least two-thirds (2/3) in amount of the interest-

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holders of such class which actually voted, voted to accept the Plan.

7. Treatment of Nonaccepting Classes

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As noted above, even if <u>all</u> impaired classes do not accept the proposed Plan, the Court may nonetheless confirm the Plan if the nonaccepting classes are treated in the manner required by the Code. The process by which nonaccepting classes are forced to be bound by the terms of the Plan is commonly referred to as "cramdown." The Code allows the Plan to be "crammed down" on nonaccepting classes of claims or interests if it meets all consensual requirements except the voting requirements of 1129(a)(8) and if the Plan does not "discriminate unfairly" and is "fair and equitable" toward each impaired class that has not voted to accept the Plan as referred to in 11 U.S.C. § 1129(b) and applicable case law.

8. Request for Confirmation Despite Nonacceptance by Impaired Class(es)

The Proponents ask <u>the Court</u> to confirm this Plan by cramdown on impaired classes 1, 3, 4, 5, or 6 if any of these classes do not vote to accept the Plan.

B. Liquidation Analysis

Another confirmation requirement is the "Best Interest Test", which requires a liquidation analysis. Under the Best Interest Test, if a claimant or interest holder is in an impaired class and that claimant or interest holder does not vote to accept the Plan, then that claimant or interest holder must receive or retain under the Plan property of a value not less than the amount that such

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holder would receive or retain if the Debtor were liquidated under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.

In a Chapter 7 case, the Debtor's assets are usually sold by a Chapter 7 trustee. Secured creditors are paid first from the sales proceeds of properties on which the secured creditor has a lien. Administrative claims are paid next. Next, unsecured creditors are paid from any remaining sales proceeds, according to their rights to priority. Unsecured creditors with the same priority share in proportion to the amount of their allowed claim in relationship to the amount of total allowed unsecured claims. Finally, interest holders receive the balance that remains after all creditors are paid, if any.

For the Court to be able to confirm this Plan, the Court must find that all creditors and interest holders who do not accept the Plan will receive at least as much under the Plan as such holders would receive under a Chapter 7 liquidation. In this case, because the Debtors assets are overencumbered, it is unlikely that creditors other than the Lender would receive any Distribution in a liquidation under Chapter 7. The Proponents maintain that the "Best Interest Test" is met for the reasons described below and in the liquidation analysis attached hereto as Exhibit "F" (the "Liquidation Analysis").

The Liquidation Analysis was prepared by the Debtors, and represents the Debtors' best estimate of the Cash proceeds, net of liquidation related costs, which would be available for distribution the holders of claims and interests if the Debtors were to be liquidated in chapter 7 cases that do not preserve the going concern value of the Debtors' estates. Underlying the

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liquidation analysis are a number of estimates and assumptions regarding liquidation proceeds that, although considered reasonable by the Debtors, are subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies beyond the control of the Debtors and their management.

THE INFORMATION SET FORTH IN THE LIQUIDATION ANALYSIS IS

PRELIMINARY AND IS SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION AND SUPPLEMENTATION BY

THE DEBTORS AT ANY TIME UP TO THE CONFIRMATION HEARING. THERE CAN

BE NO ASSURANCE THAT THE VALUES REFLECTED IN THE LIQUIDATION

ANALYSIS WOULD BE REALIZED IF THE DEBTORS WERE, IN FACT, TO UNDERGO

SUCH A LIQUIDATION UNDER CHAPTER 7, AND ACTUAL RESULTS COULD VARY

MATERIALLY FROM THOSE ESTIMATED HERE. NEITHER THE DEBTORS NOR

THEIR PROFESSIONALS MAKE ANY REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY THAT THE

ACTUAL RESULTS OF A LIQUIDATION OF THE DEBTORS' ASSETS WOULD OR

WOULD NOT APPROXIMATE THE ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS REPRESENTED IN

THE LIQUIDATION ANALYSIS.

The Liquidation Analysis assumes each of the Debtors Chapter 11 cases would convert to a chapter 7 as of March 31, 2013. It is also assumed that the liquidation of the Debtors would commence under the direction of a court appointed chapter 7 trustee and would continue for up to four months, during which time all of the Debtors' major assets would either be sold or conveyed to the appropriate lien holder. There is no assurance that four months would allow for a completed liquidation.

The Liquidation Analysis was prepared based on a review of the Debtors' assets based on the actual financial information as of September 30, 2012, forecast through to the estimated Effective Date of March 31, 2013. Estimates of hypothetical liquidation

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values were made by assessing classes of assets at a percentage discount or premium to book value, as opposed to an actual appraisal of specific assets. The Debtors did not retain third party experts to value individual assets in preparing this analysis.

The Liquidation Analysis contains an estimate of the amount of claims that will ultimately become Allowed Claims. The Claims Bar Date is set for January 15, 2013. Therefore, the Debtors do not know the total Claims in these Cases and must estimate the amount of Claims Estimates for various classes of claims. No order or finding has been entered by the Court estimating or otherwise fixing the amount of Claims at the projected amounts set forth in this Liquidation Analysis.

Liquidation would likely prompt other events to occur, including the rejection of remaining executory contracts and unexpired leases not assumed by the purchaser including, potentially, the Windsor Management Agreement. Such events could create a larger number of unsecured creditors than set forth in this Liquidation Analysis, and such increases could be material. No attempt has been made to estimate additional unsecured claims that may result from such events.

C. Feasibility

Another requirement for confirmation involves the feasibility of the Plan, which means that confirmation of the Plan is not likely to be followed by the liquidation, or the need for further financial reorganization, of the Debtors or any successor to the Debtors under the Plan, unless such liquidation or reorganization is proposed in the Plan.

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There are at least two important aspects of a feasibility analysis. The first aspect considers whether the Debtors will have enough cash on hand on the Effective Date of the Plan to pay all the claims and expenses which are entitled to be paid on such date. The Plan Proponent maintains that this aspect of feasibility is satisfied as illustrated in the Sources and Uses of Funds chart attached hereto as Exhibit "D."

The second aspect considers whether the Debtors will have enough cash over the life of the Plan to make the required Plan payments. The Debtors have provided financial statements that include projected financial information, which are attached hereto as Exhibit "C." The financial statements project that the Debtors will have sufficient funds to make the Distributions under the Plan.

The financial projections consist of a projected statement of operations (the "Income Statement"), a projected, pro forma statement of financial position (the "Balance Sheet"), and a projected cash flow statement (the "Cash Flow Statement") for the time period from January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2017. The Financial Projections are based on the actual and projected results of the Debtors' and Reorganized Debtors' ongoing business operations for the forecast period. Projected results for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2013 are shown on a quarterly basis assuming an Effective Date for the Plan of March 31, 2013. The Financial Projections are presented for two scenarios: (i) the Lender votes against the Plan (the "Cramdown Plan"); and (ii) the Lender votes in favor of the Plan (the "Consensual Plan").

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Additionally, a balance sheet (the "Pro Forma Balance Sheet") has been provided as of the assumed Effective Date of March 31, 2013 with pro forma adjustments to account for the reorganization and related transactions pursuant to the Plan. The Pro Forma Balance Sheet may not be in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices.

THE DEBTORS' MANAGEMENT PREPARED THE FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THEIR PROFESSIONALS. THE DEBTORS' MANAGEMENT DID NOT PREPARE SUCH FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS TO COMPLY WITH THE GUIDELINES FOR PROSPECTIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS ("AICPA") OR THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION. THE DEBTORS' INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS HAVE NEITHER COMPILED NOR EXAMINED THE FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS THAT ACCOMPANY THE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AND, ACCORDINGLY, DO NOT EXPRESS AN OPINION OR ANY OTHER FORM OF ASSURANCE WITH RESPECT TO THE FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS, ASSUME NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS, AND DISCLAIM ANY ASSOCIATION WITH THE FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS. EXCEPT FOR PURPOSES OF THE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT, THE DEBTORS DO NOT PUBLISH FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS OF THEIR ANTICIPATED FINANCIAL POSITION OR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

MOREOVER, THE FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS CONTAIN CERTAIN STATEMENTS THAT ARE "FORWARDLOOKING STATEMENTS" WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995. THESE STATEMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO A NUMBER OF ASSUMPTIONS, RISKS, AND UNCERTAINTIES, MANY OF WHICH ARE BEYOND THE CONTROL OF THE DEBTORS OR THE REORGANIZED DEBTORS, INCLUDING THE CONSUMMATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN, ACHIEVING OPERATING EFFICIENCIES, MAINTENANCE OF GOOD

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EMPLOYEE RELATIONS, EXISTING AND FUTURE GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS
AND ACTIONS OF GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, NATURAL DISASTERS AND UNUSUAL
WEATHER CONDITIONS, ACTS OF TERRORISM OR WAR, INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC
RISK FACTORS (AS DETAILED IN SECTION IV OF THE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT
ENTITLED "RISK FACTORS"), AND OTHER MARKET AND COMPETITIVE
CONDITIONS.

HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AND INTERESTS ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS SPEAK AS OF THE DATE MADE AND ARE NOT GUARANTEES OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE. ACTUAL RESULTS OR DEVELOPMENTS MAY DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THE EXPECTATIONS EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED IN THE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS, AND THE DEBTORS UNDERTAKE NO OBLIGATION TO UPDATE ANY SUCH STATEMENTS. THE FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS, WHILE PRESENTED WITH NUMERICAL SPECIFICITY, ARE NECESSARILY BASED ON A VARIETY OF ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS WHICH, THOUGH CONSIDERED REASONABLE BY THE DEBTORS, MAY NOT BE REALIZED AND ARE INHERENTLY SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT BUSINESS, ECONOMIC, COMPETITIVE, INDUSTRY, REGULATORY, MARKET, AND FINANCIAL UNCERTAINTIES AND CONTINGENCIES, MANY OF WHICH WILL BE BEYOND THE DEBTORS' OR REORGANIZED DEBTORS' CONTROL. THE DEBTORS CAUTION THAT NO REPRESENTATIONS CAN BE MADE OR ARE MADE AS TO THE ACCURACY OF THE FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS OR TO THE DEBTORS' OR REORGANIZED DEBTORS' ABILITY TO ACHIEVE THE PROJECTED RESULTS. ASSUMPTIONS INEVITABLY WILL BE INCORRECT. MOREOVER, EVENTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES OCCURRING SUBSEQUENT TO THE DATE ON WHICH THE DEBTORS PREPARED THE FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS MAY BE DIFFERENT FROM THOSE ASSUMED, OR, ALTERNATIVELY, MAY HAVE BEEN UNANTICIPATED, AND THUS THE OCCURRENCE OF THESE EVENTS MAY AFFECT FINANCIAL RESULTS IN A MATERIALLY ADVERSE OR MATERIALLY BENEFICIAL MANNER.

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THE DEBTORS AND THE REORGANIZED DEBTORS, AS APPLICABLE, DO NOT INTEND AND UNDERTAKE NO OBLIGATION TO UPDATE OR OTHERWISE REVISE THE FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS TO REFLECT EVENTS OR CIRCUMSTANCES EXISTING OR ARISING AFTER THE DATE ON WHICH THE DISCLOSURE STATEMENT IS INITIALLY FILED OR TO REFLECT THE OCCURRENCE OF UNANTICIPATED EVENTS. THEREFORE, THE FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS MAY NOT BE RELIED UPON AS A GUARANTY OR OTHER ASSURANCE OF THE ACTUAL RESULTS THAT WILL OCCUR. IN DECIDING WHETHER TO VOTE TO ACCEPT OR REJECT THE PLAN, HOLDERS OF CLAIMS MUST MAKE THEIR OWN DETERMINATIONS AS TO THE REASONABLENESS OF SUCH ASSUMPTIONS AND THE RELIABILITY OF THE FINANCIAL PROJECTIONS AND SHOULD CONSULT WITH THEIR OWN ADVISORS. YOU ARE ADVISED TO CONSULT WITH YOUR ACCOUNTANT OR FINANCIAL ADVISOR IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

VII. EFFECT OF CONFIRMATION

A. Discharge

This Plan provides that upon Confirmation, the Debtors shall be discharged of liability for payment of debts incurred before confirmation of the Plan, to the extent specified in 11 U.S.C. § 1141. However, the discharge will not discharge any liability imposed by the Plan.

B. Revesting of Property in the Debtor

Except as provided in the Plan, the confirmation of the Plan revests all of the property of the estate in the Debtors.

C. Modification of Plan

The Proponents of the Plan may modify the Plan at any time before confirmation. However, the Court may require a new disclosure statement and/or revoting on the Plan.

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The Proponents of the Plan may also seek to modify the Plan at any time after confirmation only if (1) the Plan has not been substantially consummated <u>and</u> (2) the Court authorizes the proposed modifications after notice and a hearing.

D. Post-Confirmation Status Report

Within 120 days of the entry of the order confirming the Plan, the Proponents shall file a status report with the Court explaining what progress has been made toward consummation of the confirmed Plan. The status report shall be served on the United States

Trustee, the twenty largest unsecured creditors, and those parties who have requested special notice. Further status reports shall be filed every 120 days and served on the same entities.

E. Quarterly Fees

Quarterly fees accruing under 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6) to date of confirmation shall be paid to the United States Trustee on or before the effective date of the plan. Quarterly fees accruing under 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6) after confirmation shall be paid to the United States Trustee in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6) until entry of a final decree, or entry of an order of dismissal or conversion to chapter 7.

F. Post-Confirmation Conversion/Dismissal

A creditor or party in interest may bring a motion to convert or dismiss the case under § 1112(b), after the Plan is confirmed, if there is a default in performing the Plan. If the Court orders, the case converted to Chapter 7 after the Plan is confirmed, then all property that had been property of the Chapter 11 estate, and that has not been disbursed pursuant to the Plan, will revest in the Chapter 7, estate. The automatic stay will be reimposed upon

the revested property, but only to the extent that relief from stay was not previously authorized by the Court during this case.

The order confirming the Plan may also be revoked under very limited circumstances. The Court may revoke the order if the order of confirmation was procured by fraud and if the party in interest brings an adversary proceeding to revoke confirmation within 180 days after the entry of the order of confirmation.

G. Final Decree

Once the estate has been fully administered as referred to in Bankruptcy Rule 3022, the Proponents, or other party as the Court shall designate in the Plan Confirmation Order, shall file a motion with the Court to obtain a final decree to close the case.

DATED: November 28, 2012

NESBITT PORTLAND PROPERTY LLC; NESBITT BELLEVUE PROPERTY LLC; NESBITT LYNNWOOD PROPERTY LLC; NESBITT COLORADO SPRINGS PROPERTY LLC; NESBITT LIVONIA PROPERTY LLC; NESBITT BLUE ASH PROPERTY LLC

By:

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By: CNATHAN G. GURA

Attorneys for Debtors and Debtors-in-Possession

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