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6	Attorneys for Debtor		
7	IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT		
8	THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA		
9	In re:	Chapter 11 Proceedings	
10	SCOTTSDALE VENETIAN VILLAGE, LLC	Case No. 2-13-bk-02150-GBN	
11	Debtor.	SECOND AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT RELATING TO	
12		DEBTOR'S SECOND AMENDED PLAN OF REORGANIZATION DATED	
13		SEPTEMBER 19, 2013	
14	I. INTRODUCTION		
15	Scottsdale Venetian Village, LLC, debtor and debtor-in-possession in the above captioned		
16	bankruptcy case ("Debtor"), hereby submits to the Court and creditors of the Debtor's estate the		
17	Second Amended Disclosure Statement Relating to Debtor's Plan of Reorganization Date		
18	September 19, 2013 (the "Disclosure Statement"). This Disclosure Statement is submitted pursuan		
19	to 11 U.S.C. § 1125.		
20	11 U.S.C. § 1125(b) prohibits the solici	tation of acceptances or rejections of a plan of	
21	reorganization unless such plan is accompanied by a copy of the Disclosure Statement which ha		
22	been approved by the Bankruptcy Court.		
23	The purpose of this Disclosure Statement	is to provide creditors and interested parties in this	
24	bankruptcy proceeding with such information a	s is sufficient to allow Creditors and interested	
25	parties to make an informed decision regarding the Debtor's Second Amended Plan of		
26	Reorganization Dated September 19, 2013 (the "Plan").		
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Unless otherwise noted, those portions of the Plan and this Disclosure Statement providing factual information concerning the Debtor, its assets and liabilities, have been prepared from information submitted by the Debtor and its retained professionals.

This Disclosure Statement contains information that may influence your decision to accept or reject the Debtor's proposed Plan. Please read this document with care.

The financial information contained in this Disclosure Statement has not been subjected to an audit by an independent certified public accountant. For that reason, the Debtor is not able to warrant or represent that the information contained in this Disclosure Statement is without any inaccuracy. To the extent practicable, the information has been prepared from the Debtor's financial books and records and great effort has been made to ensure that all such information is fairly represented.

This Disclosure Statement and the Plan will classify all Creditors into classes. The treatment of each class of Creditors will be set forth in this Disclosure Statement and in the Plan. You should carefully examine the treatment of the Class to which your Claim will be assigned.

This Disclosure Statement requires approval by the Bankruptcy Court after notice and a hearing pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §1125(b). Once approved, the Disclosure Statement will be distributed with the Debtor's proposed Plan for voting. Approval of the Disclosure Statement by the Bankruptcy Court does not constitute either certification or approval of the Debtor's Plan by the Bankruptcy Court or that the Disclosure Statement is without any inaccuracy.

The Bankruptcy Court will confirm the Plan if the requirements of §1129 of the Bankruptcy Code are satisfied. The Bankruptcy Court must determine whether the Plan has been accepted by each impaired Class entitled to vote on the Plan. Impaired Classes entitled to vote on the Plan are those Classes of claims whose legal, equitable, or contractual rights are altered, as defined under §1124 of the Bankruptcy Code. An impaired Class of claims is deemed to have accepted the Plan if at least two-thirds (2/3) in amount of those claims who vote and more than one-half (1/2) in number of those claims who vote have accepted the Plan. An impaired Class of interests is deemed to have accepted the Plan if the Plan has been accepted by at least two-thirds (2/3) in amount of the allowed interests who vote on the Plan.

Even if each Class of creditors does not accept the Plan, the Plan can be confirmed under §1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, so long as one impaired Class of creditors accepts the Plan. This is referred to as the "cram down" provision of the Bankruptcy Code. The failure of each Class to accept the Plan could very well result in a conversion of this case to Chapter 7 or dismissal of the Chapter 11.

Only the votes of those creditors or interested parties whose ballots are timely received will be counted in determining whether a Class has accepted the Plan.

DEFINITIONS II.

Unless otherwise indicated herein, the definitions set forth in Article I of the Plan apply in this Disclosure Statement.

III. THE DEBTOR AND ITS OPERATIONS

Α. **The Debtor**

The Debtor is an Arizona limited liability company that was formed on March 30, 2006. The Debtor is managed by Ceasar Perez and owned by Perez Holdings II LLC.

В. The Debtor's Property

The Debtor operates the Days Hotel located at 5101 N. Scottsdale Road, Scottsdale, Arizona (the "Hotel"). The Hotel consists of 211 guest rooms and, among other things, facilities for meetings and banquets. In prior years, the Hotel was operated as a Clarion Hotel under the Choice franchise system. On or about December 12, 2012, however, the Debtor changed the Hotel's franchise affiliation, and it is now being operated as a Days Hotel. The Debtor has completed the substitution of signage and other practical aspects of the Hotel's change in flag, and is working towards completing the transfer of all of its remaining systems and procedures.

In addition to the Hotel, the Debtor operates the Papi Chulo's Mexican Grill & Cantina, a restaurant located immediately adjacent to the Hotel (the "Restaurant," and together with the Hotel, the "Property"). The Restaurant is a full service restaurant and bar that offers guests of the Hotel and the general public Sonoran style Mexican cuisine and cocktails.

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The Debtor does not own the real property on which the Hotel and Restaurant are situated, but, rather, occupies the Property pursuant to a long-term land lease (the "Land Lease"). The Land Lease was originally entered into on April 15, 1969 by and between Raymond and Lenore Silverman, as lessors, and Scottsdale, Inc. as lessee. The Land Lease has been amended from time to time, and is presently set to terminate on April 30, 2068. The Debtor currently holds the lessee's interest under the Land Lease and believes that TRC Holdings, LLC ("TRC") holds the lessor's interest.

C. Value of the Hotel and Restaurant

According to an appraisal performed by Appraisal Technology, Inc., as of January 26, 2010, the Debtor's leasehold interest in the Property, and its furniture, fixtures, and equipment, had a value of \$12,000,000. Given the passage of time, and the changes in the marketplace and at the Hotel, however, the Hotel's current value could be meaningfully higher or lower than this amount. These variables notwithstanding, however, the Debtor is confident that the value of its leasehold is in excess of the extent of its encumbrances.

D. Operations and Management

The Debtor intends to complete its transition of the Hotel to the Days Hotel system, and to continue operating the Restaurant in the current manner. The Debtor intends to continue to use the revenues generated by the Hotel and the Restaurant to pay the ordinary and necessary operating and maintenance expenses of the Property. For a budget demonstrating the Debtor's current projected revenues and expenses, parties can look to the budget attached to the recent cash collateral order for the period of August 1, 2013 through September 30, 2013. For further information regarding the Debtor's cash position and receivables, parties are directed to the Monthly Operating Reports reflecting the Debtor's operations on a monthly basis. The Monthly Operating Report for July 2013 is attached hereto as Exhibit "A", and the Debtor's other Monthly Operating Reports are available from the Court's docket.

The Debtor's manager is Ceasar Perez. Mr. Perez has been involved in the operation and management of the Hotel and Restaurant since 2006. Prior to his involvement with the Hotel, among other things, Mr. Perez had been involved in the operation and remodeling of a La Quinta

Inn in Phoenix that was comprised of approximately 164 rooms. Mr. Perez is also a mortgage banker and real estate developer that has developed shopping centers, housing, apartments, and raw land. The Hotel's general manager and controller is Safia Edwards. Prior to her employment by the Debtor, Ms. Edwards was a general manager and controller for Windemere Hotels. In that position, Ms. Edwards was responsible for management oversight, finance, and accounting for five separate hotels with total annual revenues in excess of \$8.2 million. _

In order to provide for efficient and continuous operations, and to keep the Debtor's business competitive, the Debtor intends to retain the same management team and structure that existed pre-petition. The issues that led to the Debtor's bankruptcy filing were a result of the economy and the credit market, and arguably FNBH's improper actions, not the Debtor's management. The Debtor's existing management structure is appropriate to meet the needs of the Debtor, and a change in management would not be in the best interests of the Debtor or its creditors. By maintaining its current management and operational structure, the Debtor will avoid the transactional costs associated with significant and unnecessary change and preserve the Debtor's institutional knowledge.

E. Projections of Future Operations

The Debtor has prepared cash flow projections for the Property for the life of the Plan, (the "Projections"). The Projections are attached hereto as Exhibit "B" and incorporated herein by this reference. The Projections are based upon the Debtor's best estimates of the future revenue to be generated by the Hotel and Restaurant, and the future expenses to be incurred in in their operation and maintenance. The Debtor believes that the Projections are conservative and achievable.

IV. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE CHAPTER 11 CASE

A. The Bankruptcy Filing and First Meeting of Creditors

The Debtor filed its voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 on February 19, 2013 (the "Petition Date"), and a first meeting of creditors was held on March 26, 2013.

B. Retention of Professionals

The Debtor retained Polsinelli P.C. ("Polsinelli") to act as its bankruptcy counsel. The Court signed an Order approving the retention of Polsinelli on February 19, 2013.

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C. Appointment of Unsecured Creditors Committee

The United States Trustee's Office filed a statement stating that, despite its efforts to contact unsecured creditors, it was unable to appoint a Committee of Unsecured Creditors.

D. <u>First Day Motions and Order Regarding the Use of Cash Collateral</u>

On the Petition Date, the Debtor filed (a) a motion seeking authority to pay the pre-petition claims of critical vendors; (b) a motion seeking authority to pay the pre-petition wages, benefit contributions, and reimbursements owed to the Debtor's employees and contractors; and (c) a motion seeking authority to use cash claimed to be the collateral of FNBH for the payment of ordinary and necessary expenses (collectively, the "First Day Motions"). After a hearing before the Court on March 7, 2013, and with the consent of FNBH and the office of the United States Trustee, the First Day Motions were granted by the entry of the *Stipulated Order Authorizing Debtor's Use of Cash Collateral Under 11 U.S.C.§ 363 on an Interim Basis and Granting the Debtor's First Day Motions*.

On June 7, 2013, the Debtor and FNBH agreed, and the Court authorized by entry of its *Second Stipulated Order Authorizing the Debtor's Use of Cash Collateral Under 11 U.S.C. § 363 on an Interim Basis*, the Debtor's continued use of cash claimed to be the collateral of FNBH through July 31, 2013. On August 2, 2013, the Debtor, FNBH, and the Arizona Department of Revenue lodged stipulated orders authorizing the continued use of cash collateral through September 30, 2013. Those stipulated orders were entered by the Court on August 5, 2013.

V. DESCRIPTION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE DEBTORS

A. Assets

Unless otherwise indicated, the values ascribed to the Debtor's assets below are based on the Debtor's best estimate and other factors such as the purchase price, comparable sales, tax assessments, and appraisals.

1. **Real Property** – The Debtor does not own the real property upon which the Hotel and Restaurant are located. Based upon an appraisal performed in 2010 and the opinion of its management, the Debtor believes that the total value of its interest in the Property may approximate \$12,000,000. This amount, however, includes the value of certain personal property owned by the

Case 2:13-bk-02150-GBN Doc 147 Filed 09/19/13 Entered 09/19/13 16:16:50 Desc Main Document Page 6 of 26 actions taken in violation of the Debtor's prior franchise agreement, and against FNBH for unreasonably preventing the sale of a portion of the Debtor's equity interests that would have provided a cash infusion sufficient to satisfy the obligations that were then due to FNBH and, conceivably, eliminated the need for a bankruptcy proceeding. The Debtor's analysis of these claims is ongoing, and the Debtor has yet to determine whether their prosecution would be in the

5. **Personal Property** – The Debtor owns a wide array of furniture, equipment, and inventory, as is necessary to the operations of the Hotel and Restaurant. This personal property is more specifically identified in the Debtor's Schedules and Statements. Although the extent of these items, and therefore their total value, fluctuates in the ordinary course of operations, the Debtor estimates that, in aggregate, this personal property has an aggregate value of approximately \$1,175,000.

B. Liabilities

best interests of the estate.

The following is an overview of the Debtor's known liabilities.

1. **Priority Claims**

In its Schedules and Statements, the Debtor has listed priority claims owing to (i) the Arizona Department of Revenue for unpaid pre-petition taxes in the aggregate amount of \$285,958;

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(ii) the City of Scottsdale for unpaid pre-petition sales taxes in the amount of \$10,550; and (iii) the 2 Maricopa County Treasurer for unpaid pre-petition personal property taxes in the amount of \$1,000. 3 2. **Secured Claims** First National Bank of Hutchinson 4 5 6 7 Debtor's leasehold interest in the Property, in the aggregate amount of approximately \$6,888,857. 8 9 10 h. Maricopa County 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

First National Bank of Hutchinson ("FNBH"), on behalf of itself and various participants, has asserted claims against the Debtor, allegedly secured by, among other things, the

As discussed above, the Debtor believes that it may have certain claims against FNBH that could

result in a substantial reduction in the amount of FNBH's claim against the Debtor.

The Maricopa County Treasurer holds a claim for unpaid pre-petition real property taxes, which is secured by a tax lien on the real property upon which the Hotel and Restaurant are operated. In the Debtor's schedules, the amount of Maricopa County's claim for property taxes is estimated to be \$217,300. TRC, the owner of the real property upon which the Hotel and Restaurant are situated, believes that Maricopa County's claim is in the amount of \$232,912.24. Maricopa County asserts that, because the Debtor does not own the real property upon which the Hotel and Restaurant are situated, its claim for property taxes is not a claim against the Debtor that can be treated in the Plan.

The Maricopa County Treasurer has also asserted a claim for unpaid personal property taxes in the amount of \$14,617.09 which is alleged to be secured by all of the personal property located at the Hotel and Restaurant. In the Debtor's schedules, Maricopa County's claim for personal property taxes is estimated to be \$1,000.25. Ultimately, the Court will establish the amount of Maricopa County's claims and the extent to which they can be modified in the Plan.

c. Arizona Department of Revenue

The Arizona Department of Revenue ("ADOR") has filed a proof of claim asserting a secured claim against the Debtor in the amount of \$236,770, which is asserted to be secured by all of the Debtor's assets. This claim relates to pre-petition transaction privilege taxes

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3	d. <u>Horizon Capital Investment Group, LLC</u>	
4	Horizon Capital Investment Group, LLC holds a claim in the approximate	
5	amount of \$15,000, which is secured by a lien on the Debtor's 2006 Dodge Sprinter.	
6	e. <u>Plexus Technology Solutions, LLC</u>	
7	Plexus Technology Solutions, LLC holds a claim in the approximate amount	
8	of \$10,000, which is secured by a lien on the Debtor's 2006 F 450 van.	
9	f. <u>Small Business Term Loans, Inc.</u>	
10	Small Business Term Loans, Inc. holds a claim against the Debtor in the	
11	approximate amount of \$243,040, which is allegedly secured by the Debtor's credit card	
12	receivables and other personal property.	
13	3. Unsecured Claims	
14	The Debtor's Schedules of Assets and Liabilities indicate that the total amount of general	
15	unsecured claims against the Debtor's estate is approximately \$1,326,313, however, as identified in	
16	the Schedules of Assets and Liabilities, various of those claims are disputed and may not ultimately	
17	be entitled to repayment.	
18	C. <u>Administrative Expenses</u>	
19	Debtor's administrative expenses consist of the fees and costs of attorneys and other	
20	professionals necessary to the Debtor's operations, the administration of the Debtor's bankruptcy	
21	case, and the formulation and confirmation of the Plan. The fees and costs of these professionals	
22	will not be precisely known until the Bankruptcy Case is completed. The largest anticipated	
23	administrative expense of the Debtor's bankruptcy will be its attorneys' fees. The Debtor's	
24	bankruptcy counsel is Polsinelli PC. Prior to the bankruptcy, Polsinelli received, in two	
25	installments, a retainer in the amount of \$30,000 from the Debtor. Prior to the filing of the	
26	Debtor's petition, however, Polsinelli offset approximately \$15,188.50 against this retainer in	
27	connection with pre-petition services rendered. Polsinelli is unable to presently estimate the	
28	ultimate extent of its fees in the Debtor's reorganization, but expects that they may exceed	
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that are allegedly owed. The Debtor is still conducting an investigation into the ADOR's asserted

claim, but suspects that all or part of such claim may not be enforceable against the Debtor.

\$100,000. To the extent that Polsinelli's fees and costs exceed the amount of the retainer, and are approved by the Court, Polsinelli's fees and costs will constitute administrative claims against the Debtor's Estate.

VI. PLAN SUMMARY

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The following statements concerning the Plan are merely a summary of the Plan and are not complete. The statements are qualified entirely by express reference to the Plan. Creditors are urged to consult with counsel or each other in order to understand the Plan fully. The Plan is complete, inasmuch as it proposes a legally binding agreement by the Debtor, and an intelligent judgment cannot be made without reading it in full. With the exception of the Classes 1-A, all the Creditors of the Debtor are impaired under the terms of the Plan. The Secured Creditors are impaired because they will be subjected to different treatment than they had originally contracted for with the Debtor. The Unsecured Creditors will be impaired because they will be subject to different treatment than they originally contracted for. Thus, the Debtor will have numerous classes with the right to vote on its Plan of reorganization, as set forth herein.

VII. CLASSIFICATION OF CLAIMS AND INTERESTS.

A. Class 1: Priority Claims

- 1. Class 1-A consists of Allowed Administrative Claims.
- 2. Class 1-B consists of Allowed Priority Tax Claims.

B. Class 2: Secured Claims

- 1. Class 2-A consists of the Allowed Secured Claim of First National Bank of Hutchinson (on behalf of itself and its participant banks, "FNBH").
- Class 2-B consists of the Allowed Secured Claim of the Maricopa County
 Treasurer ("Maricopa County").
- 3. Class 2-C consists of the Allowed Secured Claim, if any, of the Arizona Department of Revenue (the "ADOR").
- 4. Class 2-D consists of the Allowed Secured Claim of Horizon Capital Investment Group, LLC ("Horizon").

1	5. Class 2-E consists of the Allowed Secured Claim of Plexus Technology			
2	Solutions, LLC ("Plexus").			
3	6. Class 2-F consists of the Allowed Secured Claim of Small Business Term			
4	Loans, Inc. ("SBTLI").			
5	C. <u>Class 3: Unsecured Claims</u>			
6	1. Class 3-A consists of the Allowed Unsecured Claim of Days Inn Worldwide,			
7	Inc. ("Days Inn").			
8	2. Class 3-B consists of the Allowed Unsecured Claims of Creditors not			
9	otherwise treated in the Plan.			
10	D. <u>Class 4: Interest Holders</u>			
11	Class 4 consists of all Allowed Interests of Interest Holders in the Debtor.			
12	VIII. IMPAIRMENT OF CLASSES.			
13	Classes 1-A is unimpaired under the Plan. All other Classes are impaired, as that term is			
14	defined in Section 1124 of the Bankruptcy Code.			
15	IX. TREATMENT OF CLASSES.			
16	A. <u>Class 1: Priority Claims</u>			
17	1. Class 1-A: Administrative Claims			
18	This Class consists of Allowed Administrative Claims. This Class is not impaired. Unless			
19	Claimants holding Claims in this Class agree to an alternative form of treatment, the Allowed			
20	Administrative Claims of Class 1-A shall be paid in full, in cash, on or before the Effective Date.			
21	Any Class 1-A Administrative Claim not allowed as of the Effective Date shall be paid as soon			
22	thereafter as it is allowed and ordered paid by the Court.			
23	2. Class 1-B: Tax Claims			
24	This Class consists of Allowed Priority Claims under 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(8) which are not			
25	otherwise treated as secured claims herein. This Class is not impaired. As provided in 11 U.S.C. §			
26	1129(a)(9)(C), unless Claimants holding Claims in this Class agree to an alternative form of			
27	treatment, the Allowed Priority Claims of Class 1-B shall be paid in full, in cash, on or before the			
28	Effective Date, or, at the Debtor's option, holders of such Allowed Claims shall be paid, on			

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account of such Allowed Claim, quarterly cash payments, commencing 30 days after the Effective Date and extending to the date that is five years from the Petition Date, of a value, as of the Effective Date of the Plan, equal to the allowed amount of such Claim. Any Class 1-B Claims not allowed as of the Effective Date shall be paid as soon thereafter as they are allowed by the Court according to the terms of this Class.

B. Class 2: Secured Claims

1. Class 2-A – Allowed Secured Claims of First National Bank of Hutchinson

This Class consists of the Allowed Secured Claim of FNBH. This Class is impaired. Pursuant to § 506(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, the amount of FNBH's Allowed Secured Claim will be limited to the value of its collateral, as determined by the Court, and any amount by which FNBH's Allowed Claim exceeds the value of its collateral will be deemed to be an unsecured Claim, pursuant to § 506(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, and treated as part of Class 3-B. The Debtor intends to pay the full amount of FNBH's Allowed Secured Claim, with interest, over a period of 12 years.

Specifically, the Debtor will execute and deliver to FNBH a promissory note (the "New Note") in the amount of FNBH's Allowed Secured Claim. The New Note will mature and become fully due and payable on the twelfth anniversary of the Effective Date (the "FNBH Maturity Date"). The New Note shall be secured by the same collateral which existed on the Petition Date, as evidenced by the pre-petition loan documents, except to the extent the documents are modified by this Plan and any Order confirming the Plan. For the months of January, February, March, and April of each year, the Debtor shall make payments of 150% of the monthly principal and interest payments that would be due if FNBH's Allowed Secured Claim were amortized over twenty-five years at the Plane Rate ("Standard Monthly Payment"). For the months of May, June, July, and August of each year, the Debtor shall make monthly payments of 25% of the Standard Monthly Payment. For the months of September, October, November and December of each year, the Debtor shall make monthly payments of 125% of the Standard Monthly Payment. This payment schedule shall remain in full force and effect until FNBH's Allowed Secured Claim is paid in full

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or the parties agree to a different schedule in writing. The first payment will be made on the Effective Date and each payment thereafter will be made on the first business day of each calendar month during the term of the New Note. Any remaining principal balance and any interest due under the New Note will be paid to FNBH on the FNBH Maturity Date. At any time prior to the FNBH Maturity Date, the Debtor may pay the balance of the New Note without penalty. Immediately upon payment in full of the New Note, FNBH's Allowed Secured Claim and its liens and security interests in the Debtor's property, will be deemed satisfied, extinguished, released, and discharged, in full.

2. Class 2-B – Allowed Secured Claim of Maricopa County

This Class consists of the Allowed Secured Claims of Maricopa County ("Maricopa County"), including claims for unpaid real and personal property taxes, which are allegedly secured, respectively, by tax liens on the Property and the Debtor's personal property. This Class is impaired.

Commencing on the Effective Date, the Allowed Secured Claim of Maricopa County will be paid, in full, in equal quarterly payments of principal and interest based upon a twenty year amortization schedule and interest accruing at the statutory rate. Any remaining principal and accrued interest due to Maricopa County on account of its Allowed Secured Claim will be paid, in cash, on or before the fifth anniversary of the Petition Date. Maricopa County will retain its existing secured interest in the Property until its Allowed Secured Claim has been satisfied in full.

If, and only if, Maricopa County votes in favor of this Plan, it will receive a cash payment of \$5,000 on the Effective Date. The remainder of its Allowed Secured Claim will be treated as described above.

3. Class 2-C – Allowed Secured Claim, if any, of the Arizona Department of Revenue

This Class consists of the Allowed Secured Claim, if any, of the Arizona Department of Revenue ("ADOR"), which is alleged to exist as against the Debtor and be secured by all of the Debtor's assets. The Debtor is still conducting an investigation in to the ADOR's asserted claim,

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but suspects that all or part of such claim may not be enforceable against the Debtor. This class is impaired.

Commencing on the Effective Date, the Allowed Secured Claim of ADOR, if any, will be paid, in full, in equal quarterly payments of principal and interest based upon a twenty year amortization schedule and interest accruing at the statutory rate. Any remaining principal and accrued interest due to ADOR on account of its Allowed Secured Claim will be paid, in cash, on or before the fifth anniversary of the Petition Date. ADOR will retain any existing liens and security interests, to the extent of its Allowed Secured Claim, with the same validity and priority as existed pre-petition.

If, and only if, ADOR votes in favor of this Plan, it will receive a payment of \$5,000 on the Effective Date. The remainder of its Allowed Claim will be treated as described above.

4. Class 2-D – Allowed Secured Claim of Horizon Capital Investment Group

This Class consists of the Allowed Secured Claim of Horizon Capital Investment Group ("Horizon"), which is alleged to be secured by a lien upon a 2006 Dodge Sprinter owned by the Debtor and used in its business. This Class is impaired.

The Allowed Secured Claim of Horizon will be paid in full, with interest at the Plan Rate, in equal quarterly installments commencing on the Effective Date and concluding on the seventh anniversary of the Effective Date. Horizon shall retain a lien on its collateral, to the same extent and with same priority as enjoyed prior to the Petition Date, until its Secured Claim is paid in full. Upon Horizon's receipt of payment in full of its Allowed Secured Claim, its security interest in its collateral shall be deemed released and discharged in full.

5. Class 2-E – Allowed Secured Claim of Plexus Technology Solutions

This Class consists of the Allowed Secured Claim of Plexus Technology Solutions ("Plexus"), which is alleged to be secured by a lien upon a 2006 Ford van owned by the Debtor and used in its business. This Class is impaired.

The Allowed Secured Claim of Plexus will be paid in full, with interest at the Plan Rate, in equal quarterly installments commencing on the Effective Date and concluding on the seventh

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anniversary of the Effective Date. Plexus shall retain a lien on its collateral, to the same extent and with same priority as enjoyed prior to the Petition Date, until its Secured Claim is paid in full. Upon Plexus' receipt of payment in full of its Allowed Secured Claim, its security interest in its collateral shall be deemed released and discharged in full.

6. Class 2-F – Allowed Secured Claim of Small Business Term Loans, Inc.

This Class consists of the Allowed Secured Claim of Small Business Term Loans, Inc. ("SBTLI"), which is alleged to be secured by a lien upon the Debtor's credit card receivables and other personal property. This Class is impaired.

The Allowed Secured Claim of SBTLI will be paid in full, with interest at the Plan Rate, in equal quarterly installments commencing on the Effective Date and concluding on the tenth anniversary of the Effective Date. SBTLI shall retain a lien on its collateral, to the same extent and with same priority as enjoyed prior to the Petition Date, until its Secured Claim is paid in full. Upon SBTLI's receipt of payment in full of its Allowed Secured Claim, its interest in its collateral shall be deemed released and discharged in full.

Class 3: Unsecured Claims

1. Class 3-A – Allowed Unsecured Claim of Days Inn Worldwide ("Days Inn")

This Class consists of the Allowed Unsecured Claim of Days Inn Worldwide, Inc. ("Days Inn"), in the approximate amount of \$135,000, arising by virtue of that certain Development Incentive Note (the "Days Inn Note"). This Class is impaired.

The Days Inn Note will be treated, and retired, in accordance with its terms, but for the date upon which payment is due in the event of acceleration. In the event of an acceleration, the Debtor will be permitted ninety ("90") days in which to pay the remaining balance of the Days Inn Note.

2. Class 3-B – All Unsecured Claims Not Otherwise Classified in the Plan

This Class consists of all Allowed Unsecured Claims of Creditors that are not specifically treated elsewhere in the Plan. This Class is impaired.

Holders of Allowed Unsecured Claims in this Class will be paid in full, with interest accruing at the Plan Rate, in equal quarterly installments commencing on the Effective Date and

concluding on the eighth anniversary of the Effective Date. Any Insider that holds a Claim included in this class shall not be paid anything on account of such Claim until all other Claims against the Debtor are paid in full. Upon each Unsecured Claimant's receipt of payment in full, its Allowed Unsecured Claim shall be deemed paid and discharged in full.

C. Class 4: Interest Holders

Class 4 consists of the Allowed Interests in the Debtor. The Interest Holder(s) will retain their equity interests, and constitute the New Interest Holders in the Reorganized Debtor.

X. MEANS FOR EXECUTING THE PLAN.

A. <u>Funding</u>

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The Plan will be funded by the operations of the Hotel and Restaurant, as demonstrated in the financial projections attached to this Disclosure Statement as Exhibit "B." Although the Debtor's projections do not anticipate the need for any material infusion of cash, to the extent any such infusion is necessary, it will be made from either the Debtor's Interest Holder, Perez Holdings II, LLC, or a third-party investor, likely through the sale of a portion of the Interest Holder's equity interest in the Debtor.

B. Liquidation of Estate Property

The Debtor has marketed, and will continue to market, its leasehold interest in the Property for sale. The Debtor does not have, and has never purported to have, the ability to convey fee title to the real property upon which the Hotel and Restaurant are situated. The Reorganized Debtor shall be able to sell or assign any of its interests in the Property so long as such sale or assignment complies with the requirements of Section 363 and/or 365 of the Bankruptcy Code, and shall have the authority to retain such brokers, agents, counsel, or representatives as it deems necessary.

C. Management

The Plan will be implemented through the retention of the Debtor's existing management.

The Debtor's current management structure is described in the Disclosure Statement.

D. Disbursing Agent

The Reorganized Debtor shall act as the Disbursing Agent under the Plan.

E. Documentation of Plan Implementation

In the event any entity which possesses an Allowed Secured Claim or any other lien in any of the Debtor's assets for which the Plan requires the execution of any documents to incorporate the terms of the Plan, fails to provide a release of its lien or execute the necessary documents to satisfy the requirements of the Plan, the Debtor may record a copy of this Plan or the Confirmation Order with the appropriate governmental agency and such recordation shall constitute the lien release and creation of any necessary new liens to satisfy the terms of the Plan. If the Debtor deems advisable, it may obtain a further Order from the Court that may be recorded in order to implement the terms of the Plan.

XI. EFFECT OF CONFIRMATION

Except as otherwise provided in the Plan or the Confirmation Order, Confirmation acts as a discharge, effective as of the Confirmation Date, of any and all debts of the Debtor that arose any time before the entry of the Confirmation Order including, but not limited to, all principal and all interest accrued thereon, pursuant to § 1141(d)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code. The Discharge shall be effective as to each Claim, regardless of whether a proof of claim thereon was filed, whether the Claim is an Allowed Claim, or whether the holder thereof votes to accept the Plan.

In addition, any pre-confirmation obligations of the Debtor dealt with in the Plan shall be considered New Debt Obligations of the Reorganized Debtor that completely replace the Debtor's pre-confirmation obligations, and these New Debt Obligations shall not be considered in default unless and until the Reorganized Debtor defaults in making payments on the New Debt Obligations pursuant to the terms of the Plan. The New Debt Obligations provided for in the Plan shall be in the place of, and completely substitute for, any pre-Confirmation obligations of the Debtor. Once the Plan is confirmed, the only obligations of the Reorganized Debtor shall be such New Debt Obligations as provided for under the Plan.

XII. OBJECTIONS TO AND ESTIMATIONS OF CLAIMS

A. Objections and Bar Date for Filing Objections

As soon as practicable, but in no event later than 90 days after the Effective Date, objections to Claims shall be filed with the Bankruptcy Court and served upon the holders of each

Case 2:13-bk-02150-GBN Doc 147 Filed 09/119/13 Entered 09/19/13 16:16:50 Desc Main Document Page 17 of 26 of the Claims to which objections are made pursuant to the Bankruptcy Code and the Bankruptcy Rules.

В. **Settlement of Claims**

Settlement of any objection to a Claim not exceeding \$10,000 shall be permitted on the eleventh (11th) day after notice of the settlement has been provided to the Reorganized Debtor, the Creditors, the settling party, and other persons specifically requesting such notice, and if on such date there is no written objection filed, such settlement shall be deemed approved. In the event of a written objection to the settlement, the settlement must be approved by the Court on notice to the objecting party.

C. **Estimation of Claims**

For purposes of making distributions provided for under the Plan, all Claims objected to shall be estimated by the Disbursing Agent at an amount equal to (i) the amount, if any, determined by the Court pursuant to § 502(c) of the Bankruptcy Code as an estimate for distribution purposes; (ii) an amount agreed to between the Debtor and the Claimant; or (iii) that amount set forth as an estimate in the Plan or Disclosure Statement. Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, no distributions shall be made on account of any Claim until such Claim is an Allowed Claim.

D. **Unclaimed Funds and Interest**

Distribution to Claimants shall be mailed by the Reorganized Debtor to the Claimants at the address appearing on the master mailing matrix unless the Claimant provides the Reorganized Debtor with an alternative address. For a period of one year from the date that a distribution was to be made by the disbursing agent but has gone uncollected by the Claimant, the disbursing agent shall retain any distributions otherwise distributable hereunder which remain unclaimed or as to which the disbursing agent has not received documents required pursuant to the Plan. Thereafter, the unclaimed funds shall be deposited in the appropriate distribution account for distribution to other Claimants entitled to participate in such respective fund.

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XIII. NON-ALLOWANCE OF PENALTIES AND FINES

No distribution shall be made under this Plan on account of, and no Allowed Claim, whether Secured, Unsecured, Administrative, or Priority, shall include any fine, penalty, exemplary or punitive damages, late charges, default interest or other monetary charges relating to or arising from any default or breach by the Debtor, and any Claim on account thereof shall be deemed disallowed, whether or not an objection was filed to it.

XIV. CLOSING OF CASE

Until this case is officially closed, the Reorganized Debtor will be responsible for filing pre- and post-confirmation reports required by the United States Trustee and paying the quarterly post-confirmation fees of the United States Trustee, in cash, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1930, as amended. Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1129(a)(12), all fees payable under § 1930 of Title 28, as determined by the Court at the hearing on confirmation of the Plan, will be paid, in cash, on the Effective Date.

XV. MODIFICATION OF THE PLAN

In addition to its modification rights under § 1127 of the Bankruptcy Code, the Debtor may amend or modify this Plan at any time prior to Confirmation without leave of the Court. The Reorganized Debtor may propose amendments and/or modifications of this Plan at any time subsequent to Confirmation with leave of the Court and upon notice to Creditors. After Confirmation of the Plan, the Reorganized Debtor may, with approval of the Court, as long as it does not materially or adversely affect the interests of Creditors, remedy any defect or omission or reconcile any inconsistencies of the Plan, or in the Confirmation Order, if any may be necessary to carry out the purposes and intent of this Plan.

XVI. JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

The Court will retain jurisdiction until this Plan has been fully consummated for, including but not limited to, the following purposes:

1. To determine the classification of the Claims of any Creditors and the reexamination of any Claims which have been allowed for the purposes of voting, and for the determination of such objections as may be filed to the Creditor's Claims. The failure by the

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To hear, determine, and approve any requests to sell or assign any of the Debtor's property, including, but not limited to, its leasehold interest in the Property. To enter an order concluding and terminating this case. Pursuant to § 1123(b)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code, the Reorganized Debtor shall retain and may enforce any and all claims of the Debtor, except those claims specifically waived herein. Any Case 2:13-bk-02150-GBN Entered 09/19/13 16:16:50 Desc Main Document Page 20 of 26

retained causes of action include, but are not limited to, all avoidance actions, fraudulent conveyance actions, preference actions, and other claims and causes of action of every kind and nature whatsoever, arising before the Effective Date which have not been resolved or disposed of prior to the Effective Date, whether or not such claims or causes of action are specifically identified in the Disclosure Statement.

Any recovery obtained from retained causes of action shall become an additional asset of the Reorganized Debtor and may be distributed to creditors or used in connection with the operations of the Reorganized Debtor's business, in the sole discretion of the Reorganized Debtor, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

XVIII. EXECUTORY CONTRACTS AND UNEXPIRED LEASES

The Debtor hereby assumes any and all executory contracts listed in Schedule "G" of the Debtor's Schedules of Assets and Liabilities, as amended. Unless otherwise assumed prior to the Confirmation Date, every other executory contract and/or unexpired lease of the Debtor not expressly assumed by this Plan is hereby rejected. Claims under § 502(g) of the Code arising as a result of the rejection of executory contracts or unexpired leases shall be filed no later than 30 days after the Confirmation Date. Any such Claims not timely filed and served shall be disallowed.

XIX. REVESTING

Except as provided for in the Plan or in the Confirmation Order, on the Effective Date the Reorganized Debtor shall be vested with all the property of the Estate free and clear of all claims, liens, charges, and other interests of Creditors, arising prior to the Effective Date. Upon the Effective Date, the Reorganized Debtor shall operate their business free of any restrictions.

XX. LIQUIDATION ANALYSIS

Section 1129(a)(7) of the Bankruptcy Code requires that, in order for a plan to be confirmed, each holder of a claim within an impaired class of claims either accept the plan or "retain under the plan on account of such claim or interest property of a value, as of the effective date of the plan, that is not less than the amount that such holder would so receive or retain if the debtor were liquidated under chapter 7 of [the Bankruptcy Code] on such date." In this case, because the Plan provides for the repayment of all Allowed Claims in full, with interest at a market

Case 2:13-bk-02150-GBN Doc 147 Filed 09/129/13 Entered 09/19/13 16:16:50 Desc Main Document Page 21 of 26 rate, it would not be possible for a creditor to receive any more from the Debtor's estate through a Chapter 7 liquidation than it is entitled to receive under the Plan. The very best that any creditor could hope to receive through a liquidation would be full repayment of its Allowed Claim, and that is what each creditor is to be paid under the Plan. As such, the Debtor submits that the Plan necessarily provides all creditors with at least as much as they would receive in the event of a Chapter 7 liquidation.

Furthermore, in all likelihood, if the Plan were not confirmed and the Debtor's assets were liquidated under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code instead, many creditors would receive far less than what is provided under the Plan. The Debtor's ability to repay unsecured creditors is completely derivative of its ability to continue to generate revenue through the operation of the Hotel and Restaurant. In the event of a Chapter 7 liquidation, it is likely that the operations of the Hotel and Restaurant would be terminated. Although it is conceivable that a Chapter 7 trustee could retain an independent operator and maintain the Debtor's operations in an attempt to sell the Debtor's leasehold and personal property as a going concern, it would be unlikely that a Chapter 7 trustee would be willing to assume responsibility for the Debtor's ongoing operations. Moreover, given that the Debtor has been actively involved in marketing its assets throughout the course of these proceedings, it does not suspect that a ready buyer would be willing to pay the fair market value of the Debtor's assets, even as a going concern, within the context of a Chapter 7 liquidation.

The Debtor submits that the most likely consequences of a conversion of these bankruptcy proceedings to a Chapter 7 liquidation would be a termination of the Debtor's ongoing business operations and a subsequent foreclosure upon all of the Debtor's equipment and inventory. Although, as demonstrated by the Debtor's prior appraisal, the Debtor's interests in the Property, and its equipment and inventory, have substantial value as a going concern, in the context of a forced liquidation, their value would be drastically reduced. Specifically, in a forced sale, the Debtor's inventory and equipment may generate very few, if any, proceeds. In aggregate, it is possible that no proceeds in excess of the Debtor's secured claims would be generated and available to unsecured creditors in the event of a Chapter 7 liquidation. Moreover, even in the unlikely event that excess proceeds were generated, they would like be consumed by the

administrative costs of a Chapter 7 trustee and his or her counsel that would necessarily attend a conversion of the Debtor's bankruptcy to a Chapter 7 liquidation. In sum, in the event of a liquidation, it is possible that only the Debtor's secured creditors, and potentially certain administrative claimants, would recover anything, and all other creditors would recover nothing from the Debtor's Estate.

The Debtor's Plan provides a better recovery than such liquidation. It provides for the repayment in full of all secured claims in a reasonable time, while also providing full repayment to unsecured creditors who would receive nothing in the event of a liquidation. Thus, the Plan provides for a better recovery to creditors than would a Chapter 7 liquidation.

XXI. TAX CONSEQUENCES

A. General Tax Issues

Pursuant to §1125(a)(1) of the Bankruptcy Code, the Debtor is to provide a discussion of the potential material tax consequences of the Plan to the Debtor, any successor to the Debtor, and a hypothetical investor typical of the holders of claims or interests in the case, that would enable such a hypothetical investor of the relevant Class to make an informed judgment about the Plan. However, the Debtor need not include such information about any other possible or proposed plan. In determining whether the Disclosure Statement provides adequate information, the Court shall consider the complexity of the case, the benefit of additional information to creditors and other parties in interest, and the cost of providing additional information. The following discussion summarizes certain considerations that may affect the anticipated federal income tax consequences of the Plan's implementation to Creditors and to the Debtor. It does not address all federal income tax consequences of the Plan nor does it address the state or local income tax or other state or local tax consequences of the Plan's implementation to Creditors or to the Debtor.

This description of the federal income tax consequences of implementing the Plan is based on Debtor's interpretation of the applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "IRC"), the regulations promulgated thereunder, and other relevant authority. Debtor's interpretation, however, is not binding on the IRS or any court. The Debtor has not obtained, nor does it intend to obtain, a private letter ruling from the IRS, nor has the Debtor

obtained an opinion of counsel with respect to any of these matters. The discussion below is general in nature and is not directed to the specific tax situation of any particular interested taxpayer. For these reasons, all Creditors and the Interest Holder should consult with their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of implementation of the Plan to them under applicable federal, state, and local tax laws.

B. <u>Tax Consequences to the Debtor</u>

In general, pursuant to IRC Section 108, the amount of any debt of a corporation that is partially or totally discharged pursuant to a Title 11 bankruptcy case is excluded from gross income. According to IRC Section 108(b), the amount of debt discharge income ("DDI") that is excluded from gross income must be applied to reduce the tax attributes of the Debtor. The Debtor's tax attributes are reduced in the following order: (1) net operating losses ("NOLs"); (2) general business credits; (3) minimum tax credit; (4) capital loss carryovers; (5) reduction in tax basis of the Debtor's property; (6) passive activity loss and credit carryovers; and (7) foreign tax credit carryovers. To the extent any discharge takes place, the Debtor may elect to apply the debt discharge exclusion first to depreciable property and thereafter to the tax attributes in the above-prescribed order.

C. Tax Consequences to the Secured and Unsecured Creditors

Both the Secured Claimants and/or the Unsecured Claimants may be required to report income or be entitled to a deduction as a result of implementation of the Plan. The exact tax treatment depends on, among other things, each Claimant's method of accounting, the nature of each Claimant's claim, and whether and to what extent such Claimant has taken a bad debt deduction in prior taxable years with respect to the particular debt owed to it by one of the Debtors. Each Holder of a secured claim or an unsecured claim is urged to consult with his, her, or its own tax advisor regarding the particular tax consequences of the treatment of his, her, or its claim under the Plan.

XXII. DISCLAIMER

Court approval of this Disclosure Statement and the accompanying Plan of Reorganization is not a certification of the accuracy of the contents thereof. Furthermore, Court approval of these

Case 2:13-bk-02150-GBN Doc 147 Filed 09/129/13 Entered 09/19/13 16:16:50 Desc Main Document Page 24 of 26 documents does not constitute the Court's opinion as to whether the Plan should be approved or disapproved.

XXIII. RISKS

The risk of the Plan lies primarily with the Debtor's ability to successfully operate the Hotel and Restaurant as necessary to fund the Plan. If the revenues generated by the Hotel and Restaurant exceed projections, or if the Interest Holders are able to infuse cash as necessary to cover any operating shortfalls, the risks inherent in the Plan will be substantially reduced. To some extent, the success of the Debtor also depends on the recovery of the national economy over the several years following confirmation.

XXIV. PROPONENTS RECOMMENDATION/ALTERNATIVES TO THE PLAN

The Debtor recommends that all creditors entitled to vote for the Plan do so. The Debtor's Plan will pay all allowed claims, in full, with interest. The alternatives to confirmation of the Plan would be conversion of this case to a case under Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code or dismissal, and neither of those options would serve to benefit the Debtor's creditors at large.

Conversion will result in the appointment of a Chapter 7 trustee and, most likely, the hiring of an attorney by the trustee. Expenses incurred in administering the Chapter 7 case would take priority in the right to payment over allowed, administrative expenses incurred in the Chapter 11 case. Both Chapter 7 and Chapter 11 administrative expenses take priority over the payment of unsecured claims without priority. In other words, conversion would likely decrease the net amount available to pay currently existing creditors. The most likely effect of conversion of the case to a Chapter 7 would be a series of foreclosures by secured creditors and, as a result, Unsecured Creditors would receive nothing.

Dismissal of this case would likewise result in the foreclosure of the Debtor's assets by all secured creditors. Again, in the event of such foreclosures, Unsecured Creditors would likely receive nothing on account of their claims.

For all these reasons, the Debtor urges you to vote to accept its Plan and to return your ballots in time to be counted.

SIGNATURES ON NEXT PAGE

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10		SCOTTSDALE VENETIAN VILLAGE, LLC	
11		By: Ceasar A. Perez	
12		Its Manager	
13			
14			
15			
16 17	COPY of the foregoing mailed (or served velectronic notification if indicated by an "*" on September 19, 2013, to:		
18		W1 12 0	
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27	By: <u>/s/ Tasha M. Shultz</u>	_	
28			