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5											
	By: Kasey C. Nye, #20610 Proposed Counsel for Debtor										
6	IN THE UNITED STATE	S BANKRUPTCY COURT									
7	FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA										
8 9	In re:	Chapter 11 Proceedings									
10	LAZAR ENTERPRISES, INC, d.b.a. ARIZONA STAGECOACH an Arizona	Case No. 4:17-bk-06877-BMW									
11	corporation	EMERGENCY MOTION FOR (1)									
12	Debtor.	INTERIM ORDER AUTHORIZING USE OF CASH COLLATERAL; (2)									
13		ORDER SCHEDULING FINAL									
14		HEARING ON USE OF CASH COLLATERAL; AND, (3) FINAL									
15		ORDER AUTHORIZING USE OF CASH COLLATERAL									
16		CASH COLLATERAL									
17	Debtor and debtor in possession	LAZAR ENTERPRISES, INC, an Arizona									
18	corporation, d.b.a. ARIZONA STAGECOA	CH (the "Debtor" or "Arizona Stagecoach")									
19	respectfully requests that the Court enter an	order under 11 U.S.C. §§ 105, 361, 362 and									
20	363 and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4001: (1) authoris	zing use of cash collateral on an interim basis;									
21	(2) scheduling a final hearing on use of case	h collateral, and (3) ultimately enter a final or									
22	authorizing use of cash collateral so that Art	izona Stagecoach may continue to operate and									
23	reorganize.										
24	This Court has jurisdiction to hear ar	nd determine the core proceeding arising from									
25	this Cash Collateral Motion under 28 U.S.C	C. §§ 1334, 157(a) and (b)(2)(A) and (M) and									
26											

General Order 01-15 of the United States District Court for the District of Arizona. Since Arizona Stagecoach filed its voluntary petition for relief under Chapter 11 on June 16, 2017 ("**Petition Date**"), venue is proper for this case under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409. This Cash Collateral Motion is supported by the Omnibus Declaration of Kirk Markworth filed contemporaneously herewith, and the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities and attached Exhibits (including proposed interim budget). DATED: June 19, 2017 KASEY C. NYE, LAWYER, PLLC, By /s/Kasey C. Nye, #20610 Kasey C. Nye Proposed Attorneys for the Debtor

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITY

I. BACKGROUND

A. Arizona Stagecoach

Arizona Stagecoach, based out of Tucson International Airport, has offered reliable and affordable transportation service throughout Southern Arizona since 1978. In addition to offering door-to-door to and from Tucson International Airport, Arizona Stagecoach offers transportation services in a 100-mile radius of Tucson, Arizona including, but not limited to Phoenix Sky Harbor, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Oro Valley, Saddlebrook, Vail, Green Valley, Nogales, AZ, Fort Huachuca/Sierra Vista, Benson, Bisbee, Tombstone, Douglas and places in between. Arizona Stagecoach also provides wedding, and Event Transportation.

B. Events Leading to Chapter 11

The market for airport shuttle services has changed significantly since 2012. As a preliminary matter, the number of enplanements and deplanements at Tucson International Airport have dropped 13% from 3,649,783 to 3,228,389. More significant has been the exponential growth of passengers using ride share apps such as UberX and Lyft which have dramatically eroded the Debtor's market share in revenue. In 2014 the Debtor's revenue was \$1.37 million, in 2015 it was \$1.24 million and in 2016 its revenue was just \$1,027,000.

Over the last 36-months, the Debtor has attempted various measures to cut costs and increase revenue including:

- Reducing staff;
- Eliminating the Counter inside Tucson International Airport, which required 24/7 staffing (even when there are no incoming or outgoing flights);
- Changing drivers from payroll employees to 1099 independent contractors;
 and,

• Adding a daily shuttle service to and from Phoenix Sky Harbor.

While the Debtor was trying to stabilize its rapidly contracting business, the Debtor borrowed money secured by merchant service receivables (credit card receivables).

C. The Chapter 11 Case

The Debtor filed this Chapter 11 Reorganization Case in order to implement strategies to increase profitability while certain historic obligations (back rent, back fuel debt, and merchant service loans) are stayed. Once its operational model is stabilized and profitable the Debtor will propose a plan restructuring its secured and unsecured debt in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code.

D. Secured Creditors Alleging Interest in Cash Collateral

The following creditors may assert an interest in cash collateral:

- On Deck Capital, Inc., 12/2/2015 Original Principal Balance \$165,000.
 Current Balance \$127,000;
- **IOU Financial** 5/21/2016 Original Principal Balance \$51,785 Current Balance. \$34,000
- Core Business Finance 8/5/2016 Original Principal Balance \$64,800.
 Current Balance \$50,000
 - **Core Business Finance** 9/13/2016 Original Principal Balance \$14,000. Current Balance \$33,000.

The only one of these creditors that require adequate protection is On Deck Capital, Inc. IOU Financial failed to file a UCC-1 financing statement with the Arizona Secretary of State, and therefore, whatever interests it may assert in the Debtor's cash collateral may be avoided under 11 U.S.C. § 544 strong arm powers.

While Core Business Finance appears to have filed a UCC-1 with the Arizona Secretary of State on August 9, 2016 SOS File Number 2016-222-8766-3, its claim suffers from a more significant defect. Section 4.5 of its agreements provide that the loans are to

be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York. The interest rates under the loans is 59.62% and on the second loan is 82.63% per annum respectively. Since the subject loans impose an annual interest rate well in excess of 25%, they are criminally usurious on their face (see New York Penal Law § 190.40; *Venables v Sagona*, 85 AD3d 904, 905 [2011]).

While a corporation or limited liability company, or an individual guarantor of such an entity's debt, may not assert the defense of civil usury under New York Law (see General Obligations Law § 5-521 [1]; Limited Liability Company Law § 1104 [a]; Schneider v Phelps, 41 NY2d 238, 242 [1977]; Pepin v Jani, 101 AD3d 694, 695 [2012]; Arbuzova v Skalet, 92 AD3d 816, 816 [2012]), a corporation or LLC, or a guarantor of such an entity's debt, may assert the defense of criminal usury (see General Obligations Law § 5-521 [3]; Limited Liability Company Law § 1104 [c]; Penal Law § 190.40; Blue Wolf Capital Fund II, L.P. v American Stevedoring, Inc., 105 AD3d 178 [2013]; Nikezic v Balaz, 184 AD2d 684, 685 [1992]).

In New York State, a usurious contract is *void* and relieves the Debtor of the obligation to repay principal and interest thereon (*see* General Obligations Law § 5-511; *Abir v Malky, Inc.* 59 AD3d 646 [2009], *Seidel v 18 E. 17th St. Owners*, 79 NY2d 735 [1992]; *Stanley Weisz, P.C. Retirement Plan v NCHD Assoc.*, 237 AD2d 276 [1997]). Since the contracts are void under New York Law, the Debtor has no obligation to repay Core Financial, much less an obligation to provide "adequate protection."

E. Proposed Adequate Protection

On the petition date, the Debtor had the following cash collateral in its possession: Merchant Service Receivables totaling \$1,926, other accounts receivable totaling

11 U.S.C. § 544.

Section 363(e) states that the Court "shall prohibit or condition such use, sale, or lease [of cash collateral] *as is necessary to provide adequate protection of such interest.*" Adequate protection is defined in 11 U.S.C. § 361 which provides:

When adequate protection is required under § 362, 363 or 364 of this title, of an interest of an entity and property, such adequate protection may be provided by -

- (1) requiring the trustee to make a cash payment or periodic cash payments to such entity, to the extent that the stay under section 362 of this title, use, sale, or lease under section 363 of this title, or any grant of a lien under section 364 of this title results in a decrease in the value of such entity's interest in such property;
- (2) providing to such entity an additional or replacement lien to the extent that such stay, use, sale, lease, or grant results in a decrease in the value of such entity's interest in such property; or
- (3) granting such other relief, other than entitling such entity to compensation allowable under section 503(b)(1) of this title as an administrative expense, as will result in the realization by such entity of the indubitable equivalent of such entity's interest in such property.

The purpose of providing "adequate protection" is to ensure the creditor receives the value for which the creditor bargained pre-bankruptcy. *In re O'Connor*, 808 F.2d 1393, 1396 (10th Cir. 1987). "Adequate protection" is a concept which is decided flexibly on a case-by-case basis. *In re Martin*, 761 F.2d 472 (8th Cir., 1985); *In re Monroe Park*, 17 B.R. 934 (D.C. Delaware 1982). Since "value" is the lynchpin of adequate protection, and since value is a function of many factual variables, it follows that adequate protection is a question of fact. *In re Martin*, 761 F.2d at 472; *In re O'Connor*, 808 F.2d at 1397.

Thus, the protection afforded a creditor whose cash collateral is permitted by the Bankruptcy Court to be used by a debtor in possession is whatever condition is deemed necessary to provide adequate protection of the creditors' interest. *In re Quality Beverage Co., Inc.*, 181 B.R. 887, 8 96 (Bankr. S.D. Tex, 1995); *In re J.K.J. Chevrolet, Inc.*, 190 B.R. 542, 545 (Bankr. E.D. Virginia 1995). Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 361, adequate protection may be provided by a replacement lien. *In re Center Wholesale, Inc.*, 759 F.2d

1440, 1450 (9th Cir. 1985); In re Swedeland Dev. Group, Inc., 16 F.3d 552, 564 (3d Cir., 1 2 1994); In re Beeker Industries Corp., 58 B.R. 725, Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1986). 3 The Debtor proposes to provide adequate protection to the On Deck by granting a 4 replacement lien on Cash Collateral generated post-petition to the same nature, extent and 5 priority as the creditor enjoyed in the Cash Collateral on the Petition Date. This replacement Lien in will give On Deck the indubitable equivalent to the interest in cash 6 7 collateral that it had on the Petition Date. On Deck will be further protected by the 8 operating budget and ongoing reporting. 9 III. **CONCLUSION** 10 Arizona Stagecoach respectfully requests that this Court set an emergency hearing 11 to: 1) Authorize the Debtor to use cash collateral on an interim basis in accordance 12 13 with the Budget; Set a final hearing on the Debtor's use of cash collateral; and, 14 2) 15 3) For such other relief as the Court deems just under the circumstances. 16 DATED: June 19, 2017 KASEY C. NYE, LAWYER, PLLC, 17 18 By /s/Kasey C. Nye, #20610 19 Kasey C. Nye 20 Proposed Attorneys for the Debtor 21 22 23 24 25 26

Exhibit A

				STAGECOACH		WEEKLY BUDGET		13 WEEKS						
WEEK ENDING	6-23-17	6-30-17	7-7-17	7-14-17	7-21-17	7-28-17	8-4-17	8-11-17	8-18-17	8-25-17	9-8-17	9-15-17	9-22-17	9-29-17
500 · Sales	12,000	14,000	12,000	14,000	12,000	14,000	12,000	14,000	12,000	14,000	12,000	14,000	12,000	14,000
606 ⋅ Fuel	1,500	1,500	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,400	1,400
607 · Permit Fees	0	3,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
604 · Sub Contract Drivers	8,500	0	8,100	0	8,100	0	8,100	0	8,100	0	8,100	0	8,100	0
608 · Van Insurance	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210	2,210
611 · Auto Expense & Repair	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
618 · Credit Card Fees	0	0	1,800	0	0	0	1,800	0	0	0	1,800	0	0	0
700 · Advertising & Promotion	0	0	1,600	0	0	0	1,600	0	0	0	1,600	0	0	0
701 · Management Wages	3,200	0	3,200	0	3,200	0	3,200	0	3,200	0	3,200	0	3,200	0
704 · Dispatch Wages	4,000	0	4,000	0	4,000	0	4,000	0	4,000	0	4,000	0	4,000	0
710 · Rent & Storage	0	1,350	0	0	0	1,350	0	0	0	1,350	0	0	0	1,350
711 · Payroll Taxes	648	0	648	0	648	0	648	0	648	0	648	0	648	0
713 ·Uniforms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
714 · Postage & Freight	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
717 · Telephone/cable	0	1,300	0	1,300	0	0	0	1,300	0	0	0	1,300	0	0
720 · Office Supplies	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
722 · Dues & Membership	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
728 · Radio Expense	0	0	450	0	0	0	450	0	0	0	450	0	0	0
736 · Business Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
737 · Printing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
748 · Professional Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
753 · Miscellaneous Expense	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
754 · Database	0	0	1,100	0	0	0	1,100	0	0	0	1,100	0	0	0
	20,538	10,090	24,988	5,390	20,038	5,440	24,888	5,290	19,938	5,340	24,888	5,390	20,038	5,440