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Case 16-06253-LT11 Filed 02/06/17

Acceptance or rejection of the Plan is important and must be made in writing. An acceptance or rejection of the Plan may only be made by completing the Ballot that accompanies the Plan and mailing it to:

Alan Vanderhoff, Esq. Vanderhoff Law Group 600 West Broadway, Suite 1550 San Diego, CA 92101

In order for a vote to be counted, the completed Ballot must be received no later than 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time, _________, 2017. The Disclosure Statement describes the business background of the Debtor, the events that preceded the filing of this chapter 11 case, and summarizes the terms of the Plan. If the Plan is confirmed by the Court, it will bind all creditors and interest holders regardless of whether an individual claimant voted for or against the Plan and regardless of whether that claimant filed a proof of claim or interest.

The Debtor strongly urges that each recipient carefully and completely review the contents of this Disclosure Statement and the Plan. Particular attention should be given to the provisions of the Plan affecting or impairing the rights of each holder of a Claim or Interest. The information contained in this Disclosure Statement has been submitted by the Debtor, unless specifically stated to be from other sources. The Debtor has authorized no representations concerning it or its financial affairs, other than those set forth herein.

The Plan is summarized below under the heading "Summary of the Plan," but all summaries are qualified by the terms of the Plan itself, which are in all instances controlling. You may not rely upon this Disclosure Statement for any purpose other than to determine how to vote on the Plan. Nothing contained in the Plan or Disclosure Statement shall constitute an admission of any fact or liability by any party, or be admissible in any proceeding involving the Debtor or any other party.

The statements contained in this Disclosure Statement are made as of the date hereof, unless another time is specified herein. Neither delivery of this Disclosure Statement nor any exchange of rights made in connection with the Disclosure Statement or the Plan shall under any circumstances create an implication that there has been no change in the facts set

forth herein after the date the Disclosure Statement was prepared. Although the Debtor believes that the contents of this Disclosure Statement are complete and accurate to the best of its knowledge, information and belief, the Debtor is unable to warrant or represent that the information contained herein is without any inaccuracy.

After notice and a hearing held on _______, and upon the request of the Debtor, the Court, pursuant to Section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code, approved this Disclosure Statement as containing information of a kind, and in sufficient detail, as far as is reasonably practicable in light of the nature and history of Debtor and the condition of its books and records, that would enable a hypothetical reasonable investor, typical of the Debtor's creditors and shareholders, to make an informed judgment to vote to accept or reject the Plan. Approval of this Disclosure Statement by the Court does not, however, constitute a recommendation by the Court to accept or reject the Plan.

The Debtor believes that confirmation of the Plan is in the best interests of creditors.

The Debtor recommends that investors and creditors vote to accept the Plan.

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. Introduction.

Pacific Imperial Railroad, Inc. ("PIR"), was created for the purpose of rehabilitating and operating the Desert Line rail line (the "Desert Line"). The Desert Line is the railroad right of way stretching approximately 70 miles from Mileposts 59.6 at or near the U.S. Border in Division, California to Milepost 130.0 at Plaster City, California. PIR leases the Desert Line pursuant to that certain Amended and Restated Desert Line Lease and Operating Agreement dated as of December 20, 2012, by and between Pacific Imperial Railroad, Inc., San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railway Company, a Nevada nonprofit corporation, and San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board also known as the San Diego Metropolitan Transit System (the "Desert Line Lease").

In May of 2016, PIR subleased a substantial portion of the Desert Line to Baja California Rail Road, Inc. ("Baja Rail") pursuant to that certain Cali-Baja Joint Venture Sublease and Operating Agreement dated as of May 31, 2016, by and among Pacific

Imperial Railroad, Inc. and Baja California Rail Road, Inc. (the "Desert Line Sublease"). Approximately 11 miles of the Desert Line were not subleased to Baja Rail. In addition, PIR owns real property adjacent to the Desert Line which may be suitable for the development of an intermodal facility. An intermodal facility is a facility that can transfer shipping containers from one mode of transportation to another – in this case, from trucks to trains.

The Debtor's plan of reorganization is a liquidating plan. The Debtor will sell its remaining non-cash assets and will distribute the cash proceeds from the sale of those assets to its creditors in the priority set forth in the Bankruptcy Code. The Debtor's assets will be sold pursuant to a motion brought under Bankruptcy Code section 363(f). The sale is not dependent upon the confirmation of the Plan and may occur either before or after confirmation of the Plan.

B. Description the Desert Line, the Desert Line Lease, and the Desert Line Sublease.

1. The Desert Line.

Over the span of approximately 70 miles, the Desert Line has 17 tunnels and 57 bridges. Both bridges and tunnels are costly features to maintain even when in the best of conditions, let alone situations in which remediation work may be required. Additionally, a significant portion of the line serpentines through the Carrizo Gorge Canyon where the edge of the right of way meets with near-vertical drops off rocky precipices. This poses several challenges for rehabilitation and the maintenance of way given the extreme remoteness and inaccessibility. For the portion of rail line running through the canyon, there is little to no room for maintenance equipment to sit adjacent to the line to allow trains to pass. This means that in many cases the maintenance must be performed from the rail line itself. The line also features a prolonged ruling grade of 1.4% through the Carrizo Gorge, with the approaches to the Gorge reaching grades up to 2.2%. The railroad is curvy, with over sixty percent of the route miles featuring curvature, much of which exceeds ten degrees. These numerous curves not only increase wear on the track structure, requiring more frequent replacement of track components, but also severely constrict the length of railcars and trains

that can traverse the line. Simply put, the railroad is among the most rugged railroads, both operationally and regarding maintenance, in the country.

2. The Desert Line Lease.

The Desert Line Lease was entered into by and between the Debtor, on the one hand, and San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railway Company, a Nevada nonprofit corporation, and San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board also known as the San Diego Metropolitan Transit System, on the other. The Desert Line Lease is for a term of 50 years with an option to renew for an additional 49 years. It requires lease payments of \$1 million per year in semi-annual payments of \$500,000 each. It also requires payment of a percentage of gross freight revenue which in the amount of 7% beginning in the first year of limited operations.

The Desert Line Lease also contains repair and improvement "milestones." Initial repairs were to be completed within 12 months of the approval of the Debtor's Desert Line Rehabilitation Plan, followed by testing of the track with trains. Within 36 months of the effective date of the Desert Line Lease, the Debtor was to have begun limited operations. Full scale repairs were to be completed within 60 months of the lease effective date, followed by full scale operations. For various reasons discussed below, the Debtor was not able to raise sufficient funds to complete the milestones on time. As a result, the Debtor is at risk of being in default under the Desert Line Lease for failing to timely perform the performance milestones set forth in the lease.

3. Challenges with the Desert Line Lease.

Although the Desert Line Lease is PIR's most valued asset, it is also the source of several challenges. First amongst these challenges is the biannual minimum lease payment of \$500,000. Given that PIR has no operating income, these payments have resulted in PIR assuming additional debt every six-month interval when the payments are due. From a fundraising standpoint, the high lease payments every six months have put undue pressure on PIR's management to shift fundraising focus to the payment of the lease rather than rehabilitation efforts. Originally, PIR had anticipated being fully vested and operational by

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the close of 2015, however due to issues arising from past management teams, PIR experienced substantial timeframe and material setback.

The second challenge with the lease is the obligation of 7% of annual gross freight revenues that ultimately must be paid to MTS once the Desert Line is fully operational and earning revenues. This has been a major roadblock for PIR with respect to securing substantial long-term financing given that short lines, on average, have operating ratios at or around 80%. If the Desert Line could be considered an "average" short line, this would leave PIR with an approximate 13% operating profit margin available to pay taxes and reinvest, and/or for distributing dividends to stockholders. This is not an attractive opportunity from an investor's standpoint especially considering the Desert Line is likely to have higher operating and maintenance costs due to the rugged nature of the line. It is reasonable to assume that the Desert Line's operating ratio will exceed 80%. David L. Parkinson, an unaffiliated and uninterested third party and Principal of Park Rail Co., a short line operator who is familiar with the line, asserted that over his career he has operated short line railroads with a 65% operating ratio; however, it was his opinion that because of the Desert Line's 17 tunnels and 57 bridges, PIR would have much higher than average maintenance of way costs. It was also Mr. Parkinson's opinion that if the Desert Line were operated efficiently, it could have an operating ratio of approximately 80-84%. The reality facing PIR is that the annual obligations of 7% of gross freight revenues could cause PIR to incur a deficit if it isn't operating below a 93% operating ratio.

Another key challenge with the lease has been that of the reconstruction and operating performance milestones. In July of 2015, it was clear that PIR had no chance of meeting initial milestones originally set forth in December of 2012. It had become difficult to attract sufficient investment to complete costly rehab work. As such, PIR revised its operational and reconstruction phasing strategy so that it included the build out of an intermodal facility at Coyote Wells that could accommodate trucking from Tijuana's maquiladoras, effectively bypassing the Baja Rail portion of rail. The rationale for such a revision was that it would allow PIR to cut down on capital expenditures, given it primarily

entailed rehab of approximately ten miles of track, or about 14% of Desert Line, and avoided much of the costly repairs associated with track structures in the Carrizo Gorge Canyon. It would also enable PIR to earn revenue quickly and independently of an agreement with Baja Rail, allowing PIR to finance continued reconstruction on the balance of the Desert Line by reinvesting earnings rather than going further into debt.

MTS was accommodating of these issues and on July 16, 2015, agreed to approve modification of the milestones in the Desert Line Lease to provide PIR with additional time to complete the revised construction in order to become operational in accordance with the new strategy. However, PIR was unable to meet the revised milestone reconstruction deadlines due to the inability to obtaining financing in a timely manner. Although the current Management of PIR enjoys a positive and fairly amicable relationship with MTS representatives, it is important to note that MTS has the sole discretion to declare the lease in default for PIR's failure to meet the milestones. Although there is a provision in the lease that lends substantial discretion to MTS to adjust milestones on a reasonable basis, not maintaining compliance with the Desert Line Lease exposes PIR to substantial undue risk.

4. The Desert Line Sublease.

In June of 2016, the Debtor entered into the Desert Line Sublease with Baja Rail. The Desert Line Sublease is a ninety-six year sublease of the Desert Line, granting Baja Rail exclusive operating rights between milepost 59.6 and milepost 119 ("Baja Rail Segment"), and nonexclusive operating rights between milepost 119 and milepost 129.61 ("Intermodal Segment"), in effect creating a binational rail corridor allowing Baja Rail the ability to traverse and operate over the entirety of the Desert Line, while reserving to PIR, or its assignee, the non-exclusive right to operate over the Intermodal Segment and the exclusive right to develop, construct, and operate an intermodal facility along the Intermodal Segment.

Baja Rail paid PIR \$3,000,000 as initial consideration for the operating rights over the Desert Line, and Baja Rail will be responsible for paying PIR semiannual lease payments of \$425,000. Additionally, Baja Rail will be responsible for financing the

reconstruction of the Baja Rail Segment and maintaining compliance with reconstruction milestones in the Desert Line Lease as they apply to the Baja Rail Segment.

C. The Reasons for Bankruptcy.

PIR had exhausted its efforts to raise investor capital to develop it remaining assets. Restoring the last 10 miles of the Desert Line would cost approximately \$10 million. Developing an intermodal facility would cost tens of millions of dollars more. During its entire history, PIR was unable to attract capital investment at a scale that would permit PIR to develop its assets. The reasons included such things as a perception by prospective investors that the revenue based portion of the rent under the Desert Line Lease was too high and that the Desert Line had been and continues to be the subject of intense litigation by multiple parties.

PIR was facing improvement milestones required under the Desert Line Lease which it knew it would not be able to meet. Moreover, PIR was being sued by multiple parties in multiple lawsuits. In one lawsuit, an investor in a company that was a prior operator of the Desert Line who had sued PIR, sought to amend its cross complaint to name individual employees of the MTS and Baja Rail.

Given that PIR would not be able to complete the milestones required under the Desert Line Lease, it made sense to sell the remaining assets to maximize the value of the remaining assets, rather than to simple default under the Desert Line Lease and lose the lease through termination by the MTS. Baja Rail was a likely candidate as a buyer of the remaining assets. However, it was under threat of being sued by prior operators of the line.

It was decided that a chapter 11 bankruptcy would be the best course of action for PIR. A chapter 11 bankruptcy case would stay the pending litigation against PIR, would enable PIR to sell its remaining assets to a buyer who could receive clean title to the assets free of the threat of future litigation, and it would provide a forum where creditors and shareholders could voice their view, concerns, and objections to any course of action proposed by PIR. After a full and fair opportunity for all parties to heard, the bankruptcy

judge would ultimately decide what course of action was in the best interests of the bankruptcy estate and its creditors.

III. SUMMARY OF THE PLAN

A. Introduction.

This Disclosure Statement contains a brief summary of the Plan and is qualified in its entirety by the full text of the Plan itself, a copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit "A."** All terms defined in the Plan have the same meaning in this Disclosure Statement unless otherwise stated. The Plan, if confirmed, will be binding upon the Debtor, the creditors and interest holders. All creditors and interest holders are urged to carefully read the Plan.

B. Classification and Treatment of Claims.

The Plan provides for the payment of Administrative Expenses and Claims of creditors. Administrative Expenses and priority tax Claims are not classified. The Plan divides all other prepetition Claims and equity interests into six (6) classes. The Claims of creditors and interests of equity holders are classified and treated as follows:

1. Class 1. Class 1 consists of the Allowed Secured Claim, if any, of Charles Fletcher. Class 1 is impaired. The holder of the Class 1 claim, Charles Fletcher, asserts a security interest in all of the Debtor's assets including, without limitation, the Desert Line Lease. The Debtor believes that the security interest of Charles Fletcher in the Desert Line Lease is unperfected and is subject to avoidance under applicable bankruptcy law. The holder of the Class 1 claim shall receive payment on the Distribution Date equal to the value of the property of the Debtor in which the holder of the Class 1 claim has a valid, duly-perfected, security interest as determined by the Bankruptcy Court or as set forth in a compromise between the Debtor and Mr. Fletcher which is approved by the Bankruptcy Court. To the extent that all or a portion of the security interest asserted by the holder of the Class 1 claim is avoided or compromised, the Class 1 claim shall receive the same treatment as the claims in Class 5.

2. Class 2. Class 2 consists of the Allowed Secured Claim of the Imperial County Tax Collector. Class 2 is unimpaired. The holder of the Class 2 claims shall be paid the later of the Distribution Date or the date upon which the Class 2 claims becomes due.

- **3.** Class 3. Class 3 consists of the Allowed Secured Claim of the San Diego Tax Collector. Class 3 is unimpaired. The holder of the Class 3 claims shall be paid the later of the Distribution Date or the date upon which the Class 3 claims becomes due.
- 4. Class 4. Class 4 consists of Allowed Secured Claim, if any, of Locati Global Holdings, Inc. Class 4 is impaired. The Class 4 claim is disputed. The Debtor believes that the security interest asserted by Locati Global Holdings, Inc. is invalid or avoidable and that the claim asserted by Locati Global Holdings, Inc. is invalid. To the extent that the Class 4 claim is determined by the Court to be an allowed, secured claim, the holder of the Class 4 claim shall receive on the Distribution Date payment in an amount equal to the value of the Class 4 claimant's interest in property owned by the Debtor. To the extent that the Class 4 claim is determined by the Court to be an allowed claim and all or part of that claim is determined to be an unsecured claim, the Class 4 claimant's unsecured claim shall receive the same treatment as the claims in Class 5.
- **5.** Class **5.** Class **5** consists of Allowed unsecured Claims. Class **5** is impaired. The holders of general unsecured claims shall receive on the Distribution Date a pro rata share of the Cash Assets of the Debtor remaining after the payment of Classes **1**, **2**, **3** and **4**.
- 6. Class 6. Class 6 consists of the holders of equity interests in the Debtor. Class 6 is unimpaired. The equity holders shall receive on the Distribution Date a pro rata share of the Cash Assets of the Debtor remaining after the payment of Classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

C. Payment of Administrative Expenses.

Administrative Claims are not classified under the Plan. Each holder of an Allowed Administrative Claim that has not been satisfied during the Case shall be paid in full on the Effective Date. The administrative claims are expected to be comprised of the legal fees and

costs of the Debtor's counsel. The Debtor estimates that the administrative expenses on the Effective Date will be approximately \$_____.

D. Executory Contracts.

At the time of a closing of a sale of the Assets pursuant to the Plan or pursuant to a motion to sell the Assets under Bankruptcy Code section 363, the Debtor shall assume the Desert Line Lease, the Desert Line Sublease, and all other leases and executory contracts designated by the Buyer and assign those leases and executory contracts to the Buyer. All other executory contracts and unexpired leases shell be rejected as of the Effective Date of the Plan.

Any individual or entity holding a Claim based upon the rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease pursuant to this Article must, within thirty days after Confirmation, file a proof of claim with the Bankruptcy Court. Any such Claims shall be treated as Class 5 unsecured Claims unless the Bankruptcy Court orders otherwise. The failure of any such individual or entity to file a proof of claim within the specified time period will result in the disallowance of such Claim.

E. Means for Implementing the Plan.

- 1. Sale of Assets. The Debtor shall sell all of its real and non-cash personal property of every kind and description including, without limitation, all of Debtor's real property, equipment, inventories, technology, patents, patent applications, copyrights, trademarks, trade names, trade secrets, know-how, and other intellectual property rights, and Debtor's rights under all contracts (collectively, the "Assets"). The sale will include the assumption by Debtor of such executory contracts and unexpired leases as the buyer selects and the concomitant assignment of those contracts and leases to the buyer. The Assets shall not include any cash or cash equivalents, deposit accounts, accounts receivable, bankruptcy avoidance claims, or any other assets that are specifically excluded by the asset purchase agreement entered into between the Debtor and the ultimate buyer (the "Buyer").
- 2. Procedure and Timing of Sale. The sale of the Debtor's assets shall be free and clear of all liens and interests pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 363(f). The sale

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will be pursuant to a motion to sell the Assets free and clear of liens. The sale may be approved prior to confirmation of this Plan, or may be accomplished after confirmation of this Plan. If the sale is conducted after confirmation of this Plan, it shall comply with all of the requirements of Bankruptcy Code section 363.

- 3. Revesting of Property. Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, all property of the Debtor which has not been previously sold shall be revested in the Reorganized Debtor on the Effective Date of the Plan.
- 4. Reorganized Debtor Power and Authority. Subject to the provisions of the Plan, the Reorganized Debtor may administer, manage, operate, or liquidate all property, contractual interests, setoffs, and recoupments of the estate and may prosecute or settle any and all causes of action of any type not otherwise disposed of by the Plan.

Without limiting any other power or authority granted to the Reorganized Debtor hereunder, the Reorganized Debtor shall have the power and authority to (1) prosecute, settle, compromise, and/or dismiss any of the causes of action owned by the bankruptcy estate, (2) manage and protect the estate and distribute the net proceeds as specified herein, (3) grant options to purchase, enter into contracts to sell, and sell the assets of the estate or any part or parts thereof on such terms as it shall deem appropriate in its independent business judgment, (4) release convey, assign, or sell any right, title, or interest in or about the estate, (5) pay and discharge any costs, expenses, fees, or obligations deemed necessary to preserve the estate, (6) purchase insurance to protect the estate, the Reorganized Debtor, and their agents and professionals from liability, (7) deposit funds and draw checks and make disbursements thereof, (8) employ and compensate brokers to help sell property of the estate, (9) file and prepare tax returns on behalf of the estate, (10) take any action required or permitted by this Plan, (11) employ attorneys, accountants, brokers, and other professionals, as it deems necessary to assist it in performing its duties as Reorganized Debtor, and compensate such persons pursuant to the Plan, (12) settle, compromise, or adjust by arbitration or otherwise, any disputes or controversies in favor of or against the estate subject to approval of the Bankruptcy Court, (13) abandon property of

the estate pursuant to section 554 of the Bankruptcy Code, (14) waive or release rights of any kind, and (15) cause the Debtor to be dissolved.

- 5. Disbursements. The Reorganized Debtor may make any number of interim distributions as it deems appropriate. Distributions shall be made to the addresses contained in the proofs of claim filed by such holders or the last known address of such holders. Checks issued by the Reorganized Debtor shall be null and void if not cashed within ninety days of the date of issuance thereof. If any distribution is returned as undelivered, no further distributions to such holder shall be made unless and until the Reorganized Debtor is notified of such holder's then current address, at which time all missed distributions shall be made to such holder without interest. Amounts with respect to undeliverable distributions made by the Reorganized Debtor shall be returned to the Reorganized Debtor until such distributions are claimed. All Claims for undeliverable distributions shall be made on or before the second anniversary of the Effective Date. After such date, all unclaimed property shall be deemed property of the Reorganized Debtor and no longer subject to the terms of the Plan, and all Claims against the Reorganized Debtor shall be forever barred.
- 6. Reserve. Prior to making distributions to particular classes, the Reorganized Debtor shall reserve sufficient cash for the payment of (1) all estimated post-confirmation expenses of the Reorganized Debtor and its agents, (2) all Claims in senior classes, and (3) Contested Claims in senior classes and Contested Claims in the class receiving the distribution. No reserve shall be established for any contingent Claim in the absence of a Final Order requiring such reserve. If a contingent Claim becomes fixed and absolute, the holder of such contingent Claim shall receive distributions pursuant to section 502(j) of the Bankruptcy Code, to the extent the Claim may otherwise be Allowed. In the event a contingent Claim is entitled to distributions pursuant to section 502(j) of the Bankruptcy Code, such Claim shall receive pro rata distribution in the proportion it bears to all other Allowed Claims of the same Class.

7. Post-confirmation Compensation of Reorganized Debtor's

Professionals. The Reorganized Debtor's professionals shall be entitled to compensation and reimbursement of expenses. The Reorganized Debtor's professionals may invoice the Reorganized Debtor directly on a monthly basis and also serve a copy of the invoice on the Office of the United States Trustee. In the event no objection to payment of an invoice is filed and served on the Reorganized Debtor and the billing professional by the Office of the United States Trustee within fifteen (15) days of service of the invoice and the Reorganized Debtor does not otherwise object to payment of the invoice, the Reorganized Debtor may pay such invoice without further order of the Court from non-estate property or from Net Sale Proceeds provided that all secured claims have been paid in full; provided further however, that in the event an objection is timely filed and served on the Reorganized Debtor and the billing professional or in the event of a dispute between the Reorganized Debtor and the professional, the professional may submit an application for payment to the Court, and the Court retains jurisdiction to hear such applications and enter appropriate orders thereon.

F. Objections to Claims.

Objections to Claims, whether filed by the Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor or creditors, must be filed not later than 90 days following the Effective Date of the Plan. This section shall not limit parties' rights to object to Claims, if any, filed or amended after the Effective Date, or to seek an extension of the time to object to Claims for cause shown. appropriate orders thereon.

G. Approval of Settlements.

Court approval for compromises entered into by the Reorganized Debtor shall be obtained pursuant to the Notice of Intended Action procedure set forth in Bankruptcy Local Rule 2002-2.

IV.LIQUIDATION ANALYSIS

When evaluating the terms of the Plan, each creditor should weigh various alternatives for payment. One alternative to the Plan is the liquidation of all of the estate's assets, through a proceeding under chapter 7 the Bankruptcy Code. If the Debtor's case was

converted to a case under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code, a chapter 7 trustee would be appointed and would liquidate all of the Debtor's assets and distribute the proceeds to the creditors.

In the present case, the Plan is a liquidating plan of reorganization. The assets will be sold as they would be in a chapter 7 case. The timing of the assumption and assignment of the Desert Line Lease is critical in this case. The Desert Line Lease is in default due to the inability of the Debtor to timely complete certain milestone improvements. The MTS has expressed concern regarding the defaults and has indicated that it reserves the right to declare a default under the Desert Line Lease if a sale to a viable party is not completed quickly. If the case were to be converted to a chapter 7, it is not certain that a Chapter 7 trustee could assume and assign the Desert Line Lease within timeframes acceptable to the MTS. It is possible that the primary asset of the Debtor could be lost if the Debtor's case was converted to a chapter 7. Creditors under the Plan will receive as least as much as they would have received if the Debtor's case was a chapter 7 case.

V. ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Additional sources of information available to all creditors include the various schedules and reports which were filed by the Debtor in accordance with the provisions of Bankruptcy Code. These include, without limitation, the "Chapter 11 Statement of Financial Affairs for Debtor Engaged in Business," Schedules and monthly operating reports for all periods from October 2016 to the present. The schedules and operating reports described above are available for inspection and review by the public in the office of the Clerk of the United States Bankruptcy Court located at 325 West F Street, San Diego, California during regular business hours (Monday - Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.).

VI. VOTING INSTRUCTIONS AND CONFIRMATION PROCEDURES A. Voting Procedure.

Bankruptcy is a type of creditor democracy. The Plan divides the Claims of Creditors and Equity Interest holders into six (6) separate classes. Only impaired classes of creditors are entitled to vote on the Plan. As a general rule "impaired classes" include

creditors who, under the Plan, will not receive payment in full of their Claims on the Effective Date of the Plan. In this case, all Classes are impaired.

All creditors entitled to vote on the Plan must cast their vote by completing, dating and signing the "Ballot," which is enclosed with this Disclosure Statement. When fully executed, the Ballot must be mailed to Alan Vanderhoff, Esq., 600 West Broadway, San Diego, California 92101 such that it is received not later than 5:00 p.m. (PDT) on

________. A vote rejecting the Plan may be changed to a vote accepting the Plan anytime prior to the conclusion of the confirmation hearing by providing notice of the change to counsel for the Debtor.

B. Confirmation of Plan/Solicitation of Acceptances.

This Disclosure Statement has been approved by the Bankruptcy Court in accordance with Section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code and is provided to each person whose Claim or Equity Interest has been scheduled by the Debtor or who has filed a proof of Claim or Equity Interest with respect to the Debtor or its property, and to the Debtor. The Disclosure Statement is intended to assist creditors in evaluating the Plan and determining whether to accept the Plan.

In determining acceptance of the Plan, votes of creditors will only be counted if submitted by a creditor whose Claim is duly scheduled by the Debtor as undisputed, non-contingent and liquidated, or who has filed with the Court a proof of Claim or proof of interest to which no objection has been filed.

C. Hearing on Confirmation of Plan.

the Bankruptcy Court in open session at the hearing without any further written notice being provided to you. Your attendance at the hearing on Confirmation of the Plan is encouraged.

D. Acceptances Necessary to Confirm Plan.

At the scheduled hearing, the Court must determine, among other things, whether the Plan has been accepted by each impaired class. Under Section 1126 of the Code, an impaired Class of Claims is deemed to have accepted the Plan upon a favorable vote of at least two-thirds in (dollar) amount and more than one-half in number of the Allowed Claims of Class members voting on the Plan. Further, unless there is unanimous acceptance of the Plan by an impaired class, the Court must also determine that Class members will receive at least as much as they would if the Debtor was liquidated under chapter 7 of the Code. The Debtor believes that the Plan satisfies this requirement as to each Class.

E. Confirmation of the Plan Without Necessary Acceptances.

The Plan may be confirmed even if it is not accepted by one or more of the impaired classes, if the Court finds that the Plan does not discriminate unfairly against and is "fair and equitable" as to each dissenting class. This provision is generally set forth in Section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. Generally, that section requires a showing that the Claims in such Class either will receive the full value of the Claim or, if they receive less, no Class with junior liquidation priority may receive anything. With respect to a class of unsecured Claims, the term "fair and equitable" in section 1129(b) means that the Plan provides that each holder of a Claim of such class receive or retain on account of such Claim property of a value, as of the effective date of the Plan, equal to the allowed amount of such Claim, or that the holder of any Claim or interest that is junior to the Claims of such class will not receive or retain any property under the Plan on account of such junior Claim or interest. Section 1129(b) is a relatively flexible, yet very complex provision, and this summary is not intended to be a complete statement of the law. You should consult your own legal counsel for a full understanding of your rights and the Debtor's powers under that section.

Please take notice that if one or more classes of impaired Claims fail to accept the Plan the Debtor presently intends to request confirmation of the Plan notwithstanding the non-acceptance of that class pursuant to the provisions of Bankruptcy Code section 1129(b).

F. Plan Amendments at Confirmation Hearing.

The provisions of the Bankruptcy Code give the Debtor substantial power to amend and alter provisions of the Plan up to and including the time of the Confirmation Hearing. The provisions of the Plan regarding technical and curative amendments are particularly significant because they permit the Debtor to propose and implement any number or type of amendments to the Plan for the purpose of neutralizing or curing an actual or claimed defect in the Plan asserted by the Bankruptcy Court or any party-in-interest. This right extends additionally to any amendments which are made to respond to or neutralize any objections to the Plan previously advanced by any party-in-interest.

By its terms, the Plan does not require any prior written notice of such technical and/or curative amendment to be given to any creditor or party-in-interest. The only requirement for notice of such modification is that the modification be disclosed in open session of the confirmation hearing. Unless you attend all sessions of the confirmation hearing, you may not have the opportunity to object to such changes.

In addition to the foregoing, the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code vest the Bankruptcy Court with substantial power and discretion to effectively modify (in ways which may be favorable or unfavorable) the rights and benefits which various parties may receive under the Plan by superimposing various conditions or other requirements as part of its Order of Confirmation. No prior notice of any provisions that the Court may insert in its Order of Confirmation will be given to any party-in-interest except to the extent that such intentions are disclosed in open session of the Bankruptcy Court. Here again, your failure to attend any session of the Confirmation Hearing might mean you will not have the opportunity to object to or otherwise be heard as to potential amendatory provisions to the Plan (if any) which the Court decides to insert in its Order of Confirmation.

All parties-in-interest are encouraged to personally attend every session of the confirmation hearing. Only by such attendance can parties be assured of obtaining notice and an opportunity to be heard on all amendatory provisions which may affect their rights under the Plan.

VII. TAX CONSEQUENCES

The Debtor is not offering tax advice to any creditor and this Disclosure Statement should not be considered to contain any specific advice or instruction considering the tax treatment of any Claim or interest. Each creditor is urged to consult with its own legal, accounting or other advisor concerning the tax treatment of its Claim or any distribution from or on behalf of the Debtor pursuant to the Plan or otherwise.

VIII. SOLICITATION OF ACCEPTANCES OF THE PLAN

The Debtor believes that the Plan will provide the best distribution that is possible in this case. The Debtor urges you to vote to accept the Plan. To accept or reject the Plan, the enclosed Ballot must be returned to the place and by the time specified on the Ballot.

February 6, 2017 VANDERHOFF LAW GROUP

/s/ Alan Vanderhoff By:

Alan Vanderhoff

Attorneys for Pacific Imperial Railroad, Inc.

EXHIBIT "A"

Entered 02/06/17 17:29:12 Doc 114 Pg. 21 of

6-06253-LT11

Case:

Filed 02/06/17

- 1.03 "Administrative Claim Request Deadline" means the date set as the deadline for filing Administrative Claim Requests, which shall be thirty (30) days after the Effective Date, unless otherwise ordered by the Bankruptcy Court.
- 1.04 "Allowed" when used in reference to a Claim means (i) a Claim against the Debtor, proof of which was timely filed, as to which no objection has been interposed; or (ii) if no proof of Claim has been filed, but the Claim has been scheduled by the Debtor as liquidated in amount and not disputed or contingent, as to which no objection has been interposed; or (iii) a Claim as to which any objection has been interposed, to the extent such Claim has been Allowed in whole or in part by a Final Order.
 - 1.05 "Bankruptcy Code" means title 11 of the United States Code.
- 1.06 "Bankruptcy Court" means the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of California or, in the event of a withdrawal of the reference, the United States District Court for the Southern District of California.
- 1.07 "Causes of Action" means any and all actions, proceedings, causes of action (including, without limitation, any causes of action of a debtor or debtor in possession or trustee under chapter 5 of the Bankruptcy Code, including pursuant to Sections 506, 510, 544, 545, 547, 548, 549, 550 or 553 thereof), suits, accounts, debts, sums of money, accounts, reckonings, covenants, contracts, controversies, agreements, promises, rights to legal remedies, rights to equitable remedies, rights to payment and claims, variances, trespasses, damages, judgments, executions, claims and demands whatsoever, whether known, unknown, reduced to judgment, not reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, secured or unsecured or whether asserted or assertable directly or derivatively, in law, equity or otherwise, and all rights thereunder or attendant thereto.

- 1.08 "Claim" means any right to payment from the Debtor, whether or not such right is reduced to judgment, liquidated, unliquidated, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, legal, equitable, secured, or unsecured; or any right to an equitable remedy for breach of performance if such breach gives rise to a right of payment from either of the Debtor, whether or not such right to an equitable remedy is reduced to judgment, fixed, contingent, matured, unmatured, disputed, undisputed, secured, or unsecured.
- 1.09 "<u>Confirmation Order</u>" means a Final Order of the Bankruptcy Court confirming the Plan.
 - 1.10 "Contested Claim" means any Claim that is not an Allowed Claim.
 - 1.11 "Debtor" means Pacific Imperial Railroad, Inc.
- 1.12 "<u>Desert Line</u>" means the Desert Line railroad right of way stretching approximately 70 miles from Mileposts 59.6 at or near the U.S. Border in Division, California to Milepost 130.0 at Plaster City, California;
- 1.13 "Desert Line Lease" means that certain Amended and Restated Desert Line Lease and Operating Agreement dated as of December 20, 2012, by and between Pacific Imperial Railroad, Inc., San Diego and Arizona Eastern Railway Company, a Nevada nonprofit corporation, and San Diego Metropolitan Transit Development Board also known as the San Diego Metropolitan Transit System, a California public agency, and all amendments thereto.
- 1.14 "<u>Desert Line Sublease</u>" means that certain Cali-Baja Joint Venture Sublease and Operating Agreement dated as of May 31, 2016, by and among Pacific Imperial Railroad, Inc. and Baja California Rail Road, Inc., and all amendments thereto.
- 1.15 "<u>Disputed Claim</u>" means a claim to which an objection has been filed and which has not been determined by a final, non-appealable order of the Bankruptcy Court.

- 1.16 "<u>Distribution Date</u>" when used with respect to each Allowed Claim, means the later of (i) the Effective Date, and (ii) the date upon which the Claim becomes an Allowed Claim, and when used with respect to an Administrative Claim, means the later of (i) the Effective Date, and (ii) ten days following the entry of a Final Order allowing the Administrative Claim.
- 1.17 "<u>Effective Date</u>" means the first business day that is more than 15 days after the Confirmation Order becomes a Final Order.
 - 1.18 "Estate" means the bankruptcy estate of the Debtor.
- 1.19 "<u>Final Order</u>" means an order or judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, including the Bankruptcy Court, which is no longer subject to appeal or certiorari proceeding and as to which no appeal or certiorari proceeding is pending.
 - 1.20 "Petition Date" means October 13, 2016.
 - 1.21 "Reorganized Debtor" means the Debtor after the Effective Date.
- 1.22 Other Terms. The words "herein," "hereof," "hereto," "hereunder" and others of similar import refer to the Plan as a whole and not to any particular article, section or clause contained in the Plan. The term "day" means calendar day, except when used in the defined term "Business Day." The terms "include," "including" and forms thereof means inclusive without limitation. Whenever from the context it appears appropriate, each term stated in either the singular or the plural includes the singular and the plural, and pronouns stated in the masculine, feminine or neuter general include the masculine, feminine and the neuter. Section headings and captions contained in the Plan are for reference purposes only and shall not affect in any way the meaning or interpretation of the Plan. A reference to an "Article" or "Section" refers to an Article or Section of the Plan. A term used herein that is not defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed to that term, if any, in or by the Bankruptcy Code. The rules of construction set forth in section 102 of the Bankruptcy Code shall apply in constructing the Plan.

ARTICLE 2

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2.01 <u>Administrative Claims</u> . Unless the holder of an Administrative Claims
agrees to a different treatment, Administrative Claims Allowed pursuant to
Bankruptcy Code sections 503(b)(1) and 507(a)(2) (and not previously paid), shall be
paid in full on the Effective Date. All unpaid fees to the United States Trustee shall be

Payment of Administrative Claims and Priority Tax Claims

2.02 Administrative Claim Request Deadline. In order to be paid an

Administrative Claim, all administrative claimants, other than professionals employed

pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 327, must file Administrative Claim Requests

and serve those requests on counsel for the Debtor not later than the Administrative

Claim Request Deadline. All Administrative Claims for which an Administrative

Claim Request is not filed and served prior to the Administrative Claim Request

Deadline shall be forever barred.

paid in full on the Effective Date.

2.03 <u>Priority Tax Claims</u>. Taxes entitled to priority under Section 507(a)(8) of the Bankruptcy Code shall be paid in full on the Effective Date. The Debtor does not believe that there are any priority tax claims in this case.

ARTICLE 3

Classification of Claims and Equity Interests

- 3.01 <u>Class 1</u>. Class 1 consists of the Allowed Secured Claim, if any, of Charles Fletcher.
- <u>Class 2</u>. Class 2 consists of the Allowed Secured Claim of the Imperial County Tax Collector.
- Class 3. Class 3 consists of Allowed Secured Claim of the San Diego Tax Collector.
- Class 4. Class 4 consists of Allowed Secured Claim, if any, of Locati Global Holdings, Inc.

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3.05 Class 5. Class 5 consists of Allowed unsecured Claims.

3.06 Class 6. Class 6 consists of the holders of equity interests in the Debtor.

ARTICLE 4

Treatment of Claims

- 4.01 <u>Class 1 – Charles Fletcher</u>. Class 1 is impaired. The holder of the Class 1 Claim, Charles Fletcher, asserts a security interest in all of the Debtor's assets including, without limitation, the Desert Line Lease. The Debtor believes that the security interest of Charles Fletcher in the Desert Line Lease is unperfected and is subject to avoidance under applicable bankruptcy law. The holder of the Class 1 Claim shall receive payment on the Distribution Date equal to the value of the property of the Debtor in which the holder of the Class 1 claim has a valid, dulyperfected, security interest as determined by the Bankruptcy Court or as set forth in a compromise between the Debtor and Mr. Fletcher which is approved by the Bankruptcy Court.. To the extent that all or a portion of the security interest asserted by the holder of the Class 1 claim is avoided or compromised, the Class 1 claim shall receive the same treatment as the claims in Class 5.
- 4.02 <u>Class 2 – Imperial County Tax Collector</u>. Class 2 is unimpaired. The holder of the Class 2 claims shall be paid the later of the Distribution Date or the date upon which the Class 2 claims becomes due.
- <u>Class 3 San Diego Tax Collector</u>. Class 3 is unimpaired. The holder of the Class 3 claims shall be paid the later of the Distribution Date or the date upon which the Class 3 claims becomes due.
- <u>Class 4 Locati Global Holdings, Inc.</u> Class 4 is impaired. The Class 4 claim is disputed. The Debtor believes that the security interest asserted by Locati Global Holdings, Inc. is invalid or avoidable and that the claim asserted by Locati Global Holdings, Inc. is invalid. To the extent that the holder of the Class 4 claim is determined by the Court to be an allowed, secured claim, the holder of the Class 4

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claim shall receive on the Distribution Date payment in an amount equal to the value of the Class 4 claimant's interest in property owned by the Debtor. To the extent that the Class 4 claim is determined by the Court to be an allowed claim and all or part of that claim is determined to be an unsecured claim, the Class 4 claimant's unsecured claim shall receive the same treatment as the claims in Class 5.

- 4.05 <u>Class 5 Unsecured Claims</u>. Class 5 is impaired. The holders of general unsecured claims shall receive on the Distribution Date a pro rata share of the Cash Assets of the Debtor remaining after the payment of Classes 1, 2, 3 and 4.
- 4.06 <u>Class 6 Equity Holders</u>. Class 6 is unimpaired. The equity holders shall receive on the Distribution Date a pro rata share of the Cash Assets of the Debtor remaining after the payment of Classes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

ARTICLE 5

Means for Implementing the Plan

- 5.01 Sale of Assets. The Debtor shall sell all of its real and non-cash personal property of every kind and description including, without limitation, all of Debtor's real property, equipment, inventories, technology, patents, patent applications, copyrights, trademarks, trade names, trade secrets, know-how, and other intellectual property rights, and Debtor's rights under all contracts (collectively, the "Assets"). The sale will include the assumption by Debtor of such executory contracts and unexpired leases as the buyer selects and the concomitant assignment of those contracts and leases to the buyer. The Assets shall not include any cash or cash equivalents, deposit accounts, accounts receivable, bankruptcy avoidance claims, or any other assets that are specifically excluded by the asset purchase agreement entered into between the Debtor and the ultimate buyer (the "Buyer").
- 5.02 <u>Procedure and Timing of Sale</u>. The sale of the Debtor's assets shall be free and clear of all liens and interests pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 363(f). The sale may be approved prior to confirmation of this Plan pursuant to a motion filed

by the Debtor, or may be accomplished after confirmation of this Plan. If the sale is conducted after confirmation of this Plan, it shall comply with all of the requirements of Bankruptcy Code section 363.

- 5.03 <u>Revesting of Property</u>. Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, all property of the Debtor which has not been previously sold shall be revested in the Reorganized Debtor on the Effective Date.
- 5.04 Reorganized Debtor Power and Authority. Subject to the provisions of the Plan, the Reorganized Debtor may administer, manage, operate, or liquidate all property, contractual interests, setoffs, and recoupments of the estate and may prosecute or settle any and all causes of action of any type not otherwise disposed of by the Plan.

Without limiting any other power or authority granted to the Reorganized Debtor hereunder, the Reorganized Debtor shall have the power and authority to (1) prosecute, settle, compromise, and/or dismiss any of the causes of action owned by the bankruptcy estate, (2) manage and protect the estate and distribute the net proceeds as specified herein, (3) grant options to purchase, enter into contracts to sell, and sell the assets of the estate or any part or parts thereof on such terms as it shall deem appropriate in its independent business judgment, (4) release convey, assign, or sell any right, title, or interest in or about the estate, (5) pay and discharge any costs, expenses, fees, or obligations deemed necessary to preserve the estate, (6) purchase insurance to protect the estate, the Reorganized Debtor, and their agents and professionals from liability, (7) deposit funds and draw checks and make disbursements thereof, (8) employ and compensate brokers to help sell property of the estate, (9) file and prepare tax returns on behalf of the estate, (10) take any action required or permitted by this Plan, (11) employ attorneys, accountants, brokers, and other professionals, as it deems necessary to assist it in performing its duties as Reorganized Debtor, and compensate such persons pursuant to the Plan, (12) settle,

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compromise, or adjust by arbitration or otherwise, any disputes or controversies in favor of or against the estate subject to approval of the Bankruptcy Court, (13) abandon property of the estate pursuant to section 554 of the Bankruptcy Code, (14) waive or release rights of any kind, and (15) cause the Debtor to be dissolved.

<u>Distributions</u>. The Reorganized Debtor may make any number of 5.05 interim distributions as it deems appropriate. Distributions shall be made to the addresses contained in the proofs of claim filed by such holders or the last known address of such holders. Checks issued by the Reorganized Debtor shall be null and void if not cashed within ninety days of the date of issuance thereof. If any distribution is returned as undelivered, no further distributions to such holder shall be made unless and until the Reorganized Debtor is notified of such holder's then current address, at which time all missed distributions shall be made to such holder without interest. Amounts with respect to undeliverable distributions made by the Reorganized Debtor shall be returned to the Reorganized Debtor until such distributions are claimed. All Claims for undeliverable distributions shall be made on or before the second anniversary of the Effective Date. After such date, all unclaimed property shall be deemed property of the Reorganized Debtor and no longer subject to the terms of the Plan, and all Claims against the Reorganized Debtor shall be forever barred.

5.06 Reserve. Prior to making distributions to particular classes, the Reorganized Debtor shall reserve sufficient cash for the payment of (1) all estimated post-confirmation expenses of the Reorganized Debtor and its agents, (2) all Claims in senior classes, and (3) Contested Claims in senior classes and Contested Claims in the class receiving the distribution. No reserve shall be established for any contingent Claim in the absence of a Final Order requiring such reserve. If a contingent Claim becomes fixed and absolute, the holder of such contingent Claim shall receive distributions pursuant to section 502(j) of the Bankruptcy Code, to the extent the

Claim may otherwise be Allowed. In the event a contingent Claim is entitled to distributions pursuant to section 502(j) of the Bankruptcy Code, such Claim shall receive pro rata distribution in the proportion it bears to all other Allowed Claims of the same Class.

5.07 Post-confirmation Compensation of Reorganized Debtor's <u>Professionals</u>. The Reorganized Debtor's professionals shall be entitled to compensation and reimbursement of expenses. The Reorganized Debtor's professionals may invoice the Reorganized Debtor directly on a monthly basis and also serve a copy of the invoice on the Office of the United States Trustee. In the event no objection to payment of an invoice is filed and served on the Reorganized Debtor and the billing professional by the Office of the United States Trustee within fifteen (15) days of service of the invoice and the Reorganized Debtor does not otherwise object to payment of the invoice, the Reorganized Debtor may pay such invoice without further order of the Court; provided further however, that in the event an objection is timely filed and served on the Reorganized Debtor and the billing professional or in the event of a dispute between the Reorganized Debtor and the professional, the professional may submit an application for payment to the Court, and the Court retains jurisdiction to hear such applications and enter appropriate orders thereon.

5.08 <u>Approval of Settlements</u>. Court approval for compromises entered into by the Reorganized Debtor shall be obtained pursuant to the Notice of Intended Action procedure set forth in Bankruptcy Local Rule 2002-2.

ARTICLE 6

Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases

6.01 <u>Assumption and Rejection</u>. At the time of a closing of a sale of the Assets pursuant to the Plan or pursuant to a motion to sell the Assets under Bankruptcy Code section 363, the Debtor shall assume the Desert Line Lease, the

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Desert Line Sublease, and all other leases and executory contracts designated by the Buyer and assign those leases and executory contracts to the Buyer. All other executory contracts and unexpired leases shall be rejected as of the Effective Date.

Bar to Rejection Damages. Any individual or entity holding a Claim based upon the rejection of an executory contract or unexpired lease pursuant to this Article must, within thirty days after Confirmation, file a proof of claim with the Bankruptcy Court. Any such Claims shall be treated as Class 5 unsecured Claims unless the Bankruptcy Court orders otherwise. The failure of any such individual or entity to file a proof of claim within the specified time period will result in the disallowance of such Claim.

ARTICLE 7

Procedures for Resolving and Treating Contested and Contingent Claims

Objection Deadline. Objections to Claims, whether filed by the Debtor, the Reorganized Debtor or creditors, must be filed not later than 90 days following the Effective Date. This section shall not limit parties' rights to object to Claims, if any, filed or amended after the Effective Date, or to seek an extension of the time to object to Claims for cause shown.

Time for Filing Administrative Claims. Administrative Claims against 7.02 the Debtor, other than the applications of court-approved professionals, must be filed within thirty days following the entry of an order confirming the Plan.

ARTICLE 8

Miscellaneous Provisions

8.01 Modification of Plan. Modifications of the Plan may be proposed in writing by the Debtor at any time before confirmation, provided that the Plan, as modified, meets the requirements of sections 1122 and 1123 of the Bankruptcy Code, and the Debtor shall have complied with section 1125 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Plan may be modified at any time after confirmation and before its substantial

consummation, provided that the Plan, as modified, meets the requirements of sections 1122 and 1123 of the Bankruptcy Code and the Bankruptcy Court, after notice and a hearing, confirms the Plan, as modified, under section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code, and the circumstances warrant such modification. A holder of a Claim or equity interest that has accepted or rejected the Plan shall be deemed to have accepted or rejected, as the case may be, such Plan as modified, unless, within the time fixed by the Bankruptcy Court, such holder changes its previous acceptance or rejection.

- 8.02 Revocation of Plan. The Debtor reserves the right to revoke and withdraw the Plan prior to the commencement of the hearing to confirm the Plan. If the Debtor revokes or withdraws the Plan, or if confirmation of the Plan does not occur, then the Plan shall be deemed null and void and nothing contained herein shall be deemed to constitute a waiver or release of any Claims by or against the Debtor or any other person or to prejudice in any manner the rights of the Debtor or any person in any further proceedings involving the Debtor.
- 8.03 <u>Cramdown</u>. The Debtor requests the Bankruptcy Court to confirm the Plan pursuant to the provisions of section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code with respect to any Class that is deemed not to have accepted the Plan and any Class that fails to accept the Plan.
- 8.04 <u>US Trustee Fees</u>. The Reorganized Debtor shall file timely post-confirmation reports as required by law and shall pay all post-confirmation fees pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6).

ARTICLE 9

Effects of Plan Confirmation

9.01 <u>Injunction</u>. Except as to obligations arising under the Plan, and except in connection with the enforcement of the terms of the Plan or any documents provided for or contemplated in the Plan, all entities who have held, hold or may hold Claims

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against or Interests in the Debtor or the Estate that arose prior to the Effective Date are permanently enjoined from: (a) commencing or continuing in any manner, directly or indirectly, any action or other proceeding of any kind against the Estate, the Reorganized Debtor, or any property of the Reorganized Debtor with respect to any such Claim or Interest; (b) the enforcement, attachment, collection or recovery by any manner or means, directly or indirectly, of any judgment, award, decree, or order against the Reorganized Debtor the Estate, or any property of the Reorganized Debtor or the Estate, with respect to any such Claim or Interest; (c) creating, perfecting or enforcing, directly or indirectly, any Lien or encumbrance or any kind against the Reorganized Debtor, the Estate, or any property of the Reorganized Debtor or the Estate with respect to any such Claim or Interest; and (d) any act, in any manner, in any place whatsoever, that does not conform to or comply with the provisions of the Plan with respect to such Claim or Interest. Nothing contained in this Article shall prohibit the holder of a timely-filed proof of Claim from litigating its right to seek to have such Claim declared an Allowed Claim and paid in accordance with the distribution provisions of the Plan, or enjoin or prohibit the interpretation or enforcement by the holder of such Claim of any of the obligations of the Estate or the Reorganized Debtor under the Plan. Nothing contained in this Article shall prohibit the Reorganized Debtor from pursuing any Claims against third parties.

9.02 Effect of Confirmation. Except as otherwise expressly provided in the Plan, the confirmation of the Plan shall, if not vacated, have the effect described in Bankruptcy Code 1141 with respect to the Debtor and, without in any way limiting the foregoing, shall (i) bind all holders of Claims and Interests against the Debtor, whether or not they accept the Plan, and (ii) discharge the Debtor effective immediately from any Claim and any "debt" (as that term is defined in section 101(12) of the Bankruptcy Code) incurred before the Confirmation Date, and liability of the Debtor in respect thereof is extinguished completely including, without

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limitation, any liability of a kind specified in section 502(g) of the Bankruptcy Code. In addition, except as otherwise provided in the Plan, confirmation of the Plan pursuant to the Confirmation Order acts as a discharge effective as of the Confirmation Date, as to each Claim or Interest holder receiving or entitled to receive any distribution under the Plan in respect of any direct or indirect right or Claim or Interest such Claim or Interest holder had or may have had against or in the Debtor. On and after the Confirmation Date, as to every discharged Claim and Interest the Debtor, every holder of such Claim or Interest against the Debtor shall be precluded from asserting against the Reorganized Debtor or its assets, any further Claim or Interest based on any document, instrument or act, omission, transaction or other activity of any kind or nature that occurred prior to the Confirmation Date.

Binding Effect of Plan. Except as otherwise provided in the Plan or in section 1141(d)(3) of the Bankruptcy Code, on and after the Confirmation Date, the provisions of the Plan shall bind any holder of a Claim against, or Interest in, the Debtor, the Estate and their respective successors or assigns, whether or not the Claim or Interest of such holders is impaired under the Plan and whether or not such holder has accepted the Plan. The rights, benefits and obligations of any Person named or referred to in the Plan, whose actions may be required to effectuate the terms of the Plan, shall be binding on and shall inure to the benefit of any heir, executor, administrator, successor or assign of such Person (including, without limitation, any Trustee or any other trustee appointed for the Debtor under Chapters 7 or 11 of the Bankruptcy Code).

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1	ARTICLE 10
2	Jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court
3	10.01 The Bankruptcy Court shall retain jurisdiction to the fullest extent
4	permitted by law.
5	E 1 C 2015
6	February 6, 2017 VANDERHOFF LAW GROUP /s/ Alan Vanderhoff
7	By:
8	Alan Vanderhoff Attorneys for Pacific Imperial Railroad, Inc.
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Case 16-06253-LT11 Filed 02/06/17 Entered 02/06/17 17:29:12 Doc 114 Pg. 35 of 36

Case 16-06253-LT11 Filed 02/06/17 Entered 02/06/17 17:29:12 Doc 114 Pg. 36 of 36

In re Pacific Imperial Railroad, Inc.

Case No. 16-06253-LT11

PROOF OF SERVICE BY ECF

I, the undersigned, declare that I am, and was at the time of service of the papers herein referred to, over the age of 18 years and not a party to the within action or proceeding. My business address is 600 West Broadway, Suite 1550, San Diego, California 92101.

On February 6, 2017, I served the following document(s):

Notice of Hearing and Motion for Approval of Chapter 11 Disclosure Statement

Motion to Approve Proposed Disclosure Statement to Debtor's Plan of Reorganization Dated February 6, 2017

[Proposed] Disclosure Statement to Debtor's Plan of Reorganization Dated February 6, 2017 Debtor's Plan of Reorganization Dated February 6, 2017

by CM/ECF Notice Of Electronic Filing by causing such document(s) listed above to be served through this Court's electronic transmission facilities via the Notice of Electronic Filing (NEF) and hyperlink, to the parties and/or counsel who are determined this date to be registered CM/ECF Users set forth in the service list obtained from this Court on the Electronic Mail Notice List set forth below.

- Robert R. Barnes bbarnes@allenmatkins.com, jholman@allenmatkins.com
- Michael D. Breslauer mbreslauer@swsslaw.com, wyones@swsslaw.com
- Jess R. Bressi jess.bressi@dentons.com, kimberly.sigismondo@dentons.com
- Joseph R. Dunn jrdunn@mintz.com, tlmayo@mintz.com;aobrient@mintz.com;dsjohnson@mintz.com;docketing@mintz.com
- Michael A. Gardiner mgardiner@gardinerlegal.com, ctally@gardinerlegal.com
- Christopher V. Hawkins hawkins@sullivanhill.com, hill@sullivanhill.com;millerick@sullivanhill.com;bkstaff@sullivanhill.com;vidovich@ecf.inforuptc y.com;hawkins@ecf.inforuptcy.com
- Joseph M. Hoats josephhoats@hotmail.com
- Mark A. Maasch m-law@cox.net
- Kristin Mihelic Kristin.T.Mihelic@usdoj.gov, tiffany.l.carroll@usdoj.gov
- Abigail O'Brient aobrient@mintz.com, docketing@mintz.com;CJGreen@mintz.com;DEHashimoto@mintz.com
- Stewart J Powell stewart@yplawfirm.net
- Donald Stoecklein djs@prologicanalytics.net
- United States Trustee ustp.region15@usdoj.gov
- Alan Vanderhoff alan.vanderhoff@vanderhofflaw.com, alanvanderhoff@cox.net

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America and the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct. This proof of service was executed on February 6, 2017, in San Diego, California.

/s/ Alan Vanderhoff
Alan Vanderhoff