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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

Case No. BK-S-16-10025-mkn Chapter 11

> SECOND AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT PREPARED IN **CONNECTION WITH DEBTOR'S** THIRD AMENDED CHAPTER 11 PLAN OF REORGANIZATION DATED

MARCH 17, 2017

Hearing Date: April 18, 2017 Hearing Time: 1:30 p.m.

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THIS SECOND AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT IS SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL IN CONNECTION WITH DEBTOR'S THIRD AMENDED CHAPTER 11 PLAN OF REORGANIZATION (THE "PLAN"), DATED MARCH 17, 2017, FILED BY MOHAVE AGRARIAN GROUP, LLC ("DEBTOR"), DEBTOR AND DEBTOR IN POSSESSION IN THE ABOVE-CAPTIONED CHAPTER 11 CASE (THE "CHAPTER 11 CASE"). THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION ("SEC") OR ANY OTHER REGULATORY AUTHORITY.

This Disclosure Statement has been prepared in accordance with section 1125 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") and Rule 3016(c) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the "Bankruptcy Rules") and not necessarily in accordance with federal or state securities laws or other laws governing disclosure outside the context of the Bankruptcy Code. This Disclosure Statement has neither been approved nor disapproved by the SEC, nor has the SEC passed judgment upon the accuracy or adequacy of the statements contained herein.

Capitalized terms utilized in this Disclosure Statement, if not defined herein, shall have the meaning used or defined in Article I(A) of the Plan, the Bankruptcy Code or the Bankruptcy Rules, as applicable, unless the context hereof requires a different meaning.

This Disclosure Statement is being provided to Holders of Impaired Claims, in connection with the solicitation of their votes on the Plan, in order to provide adequate information to enable them to make reasonably informed decisions in the exercise of their rights to vote on the Plan. In making a decision in connection with the Plan, Holders of Impaired Claims must rely on their own examination of Debtor's financial situation and the terms of the Plan, including the merits and risks involved. HOLDERS OF IMPAIRED CLAIMS ARE URGED TO REVIEW ALL OF THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE PLAN CAREFULLY, AND NOT TO RELY SOLELY ON THE SUMMARY IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT. HOLDERS OF IMPAIRED CLAIMS ALSO SHOULD CAREFULLY REVIEW THE VOTING INSTRUCTIONS SET FORTH IN ARTICLE VII, SECTION 7.2 OF THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT.

HOLDERS OF IMPAIRED CLAIMS AND ANY OTHER PARTIES IN INTEREST SHOULD NOT CONSTRUE THE CONTENTS OF THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AS

PROVIDING ANY LEGAL, BUSINESS, FINANCIAL OR TAX ADVICE. EACH SUCH HOLDER AND PARTY SHOULD, THEREFORE, CONSULT WITH ITS OWN LEGAL, BUSINESS, FINANCIAL AND TAX ADVISORS AS TO ANY MATTERS CONCERNING SOLICITATION OF VOTES, THE PLAN AND THE TRANSACTIONS CONTEMPLATED THEREBY.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT IS BASED UPON FINANCIAL AND OTHER INFORMATION DEVELOPED BY DEBTOR. ALTHOUGH DEBTOR HAS REASONABLY ENDEAVORED TO OBTAIN AND SUPPLY ALL MATERIAL INFORMATION, THE INFORMATION PROVIDED HAS NOT BEEN SUBJECT TO CERTIFIED AUDIT OR INDEPENDENT REVIEW EXCEPT WHERE EXPRESSLY INDICATED. ACCORDINGLY, DEBTOR IS UNABLE TO WARRANT OR REPRESENT THAT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS WITHOUT ANY INACCURACY OR IS COMPLETE. NO REPRESENTATION CONCERNING DEBTOR IS AUTHORIZED OTHER THAN AS SET FORTH IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT.

Except as otherwise noted, the ballots being solicited (the "<u>Ballots</u>") hereby will not be used by Debtor for any purpose other than to determine votes for acceptance or rejection of the Plan (and any permitted non-materially modified version thereof) under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.

The information presented in this Disclosure Statement includes forward-looking statements in addition to historical information. These statements involve known and unknown risks and relate to future events, future financial performance or projected business results. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," "targets," "potential" or "continue" or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology. Forward-looking statements are only predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially from any forward-looking statement as a result of various factors, including those contained in the section entitled "Risk Factors" and other sections of this Disclosure Statement, including the documents incorporated by reference herein. Although Debtor believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are

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reasonable, Debtor cannot guarantee future results, events, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Debtor expressly disclaims a duty to update any of the forward-looking statements.

AS TO CONTESTED MATTERS, ADVERSARY PROCEEDINGS AND OTHER ACTIONS OR THREATENED ACTIONS, THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT SHALL NOT CONSTITUTE OR BE CONSTRUED AS AN ADMISSION OF ANY FACT OR LIABILITY, STIPULATION, OR WAIVER, BUT RATHER (IF AT ALL) AS A STATEMENT MADE IN SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS. THIS DISCLOSURE **STATEMENT** SHALL NOT BE ADMISSIBLE IN ANY **NON-BANKRUPTCY** PROCEEDING NOR SHALL IT BE CONSTRUED TO BE CONCLUSIVE ADVICE ON THE TAX, SECURITIES, OR OTHER LEGAL EFFECTS OF THE PLAN AS TO HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AGAINST, OR EQUITY INTERESTS IN, DEBTOR OR ANY OF ITS AFFILIATES.

ARTICLE I.

INTRODUCTION

The following introductory statements are qualified in their entirety by the more detailed information contained in the Plan and elsewhere in this Disclosure Statement.

On January 5, 2016 (the "Petition Date"), Debtor filed a voluntary petition for relief under the Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Nevada (the "Bankruptcy Court").

Debtor has twelve (12) parcels totaling 8,888.31 gross acres of agricultural farmland. Debtor's business plan contemplated for the planting of pistachio trees on approximately 6,862 acres and almond trees on approximately 1,186 acres. In addition, the Debtor has one parcel zoned industrial and has previously operated, through a services agreement, a tree propagation/cloning lab, which has subsequently stopped operations.

Debtor commenced this chapter 11 case (the "Chapter 11 Case") in order to reorganize its financial affairs, restructure its secured debt obligations and address its long term real estate asset plan and short term financing needs.

This Disclosure Statement was prepared by Debtor for use in conjunction with Debtor's Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization, and a copy of Debtor's Second Amended Plan, Dated March 17, 2017 (the "Plan"), is attached as Exhibit "A" to this Disclosure Statement. The Plan sets forth the means by which Debtor will use its Assets to satisfy its liabilities in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code. The purpose of this Disclosure Statement is to describe the Plan and provide adequate information to allow Creditors entitled to vote on the Plan to make an informed decision about how to cast their Ballot.

The balance of this Introduction will cover certain aspects of Debtor's financial condition and how the Plan will operate to reorganize Debtor's financial affairs. Following this Introduction, the remaining sections of this Disclosure Statement will discuss in greater detail Debtor's business and background, the history and anticipated course of Debtor's Chapter 11 Case, the operative provisions of the Plan, including the terms of a settlement agreement with Debtor's largest creditor, Contrail Holdings, LLC ("Contrail"), the Bankruptcy Code requirements that the Plan must satisfy (and the process for doing so), and certain other information that should be considered when evaluating the Plan, including risk factors and tax consequences.

Section 1.1 Plan Overview.

- 1. The Plan separates Claims against Debtor into five (5) classes based on their level of priority under the Bankruptcy Code and the legal nature of the Claims. There is also one (1) class of Old Equity Interests. Administrative Claims and Priority Tax Claims are not classified because the Bankruptcy Code requires that they receive specific treatment. The Plan provides for Debtor's existing Old Equity Interests to be cancelled and one hundred percent (100%) of the new membership interest shall be granted to the New Equity Investor for providing the Confirmation Funds. In return, the New Equity Investor will provide Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000.00) in funding to make payments under the Plan, and provide working capital for Reorganized Debtor.
- 2. Management anticipates meeting the financial requirements of the Plan through a capital contribution from its New Equity Investor up to two million dollars (\$2,000,000).
 - 3. Debtor's Principal Assets and Indebtedness.

Debtor's principal assets consist of real property of (i) 7,617.92 acres of vacant land at Peacock Mountain in Mohave County, Arizona (the "Peacock Mountain Property"); (2) 640.48 acres of vacant land at Red Lake in Kingman, Arizona (the "Red Lake Property); and (3) 629.91 acres of vacant land at Golden Valley, Arizona (the "Golden Valley Property"), together with the Peacock Mountain Property, Red Lake Property and Golden Valley Property. In addition, the Debtor has one parcel zoned industrial (the "Industrial Property", together with the Peacock Mountain Property, Red Lake Property and Golden Valley Property, the "Properties").

The Properties (and all of Debtor's other personal property assets) are collateral for the

The Properties (and all of Debtor's other personal property assets) are collateral for the Contrail Loan owed to Contrail, the principal balance of which totaled \$8,177,909.05 as of the Petition Date, pursuant to Contrail's proof of claim. See Proof of Claim No. 3.

Section 1.2 <u>Treatment of Claims and Interests.</u>

The Plan's classification and treatment of Claims and Equity Interests is summarized below:

Class	Description	Treatment	Estimated Amount of Claims ¹
Class 1	Priority Claims	Each Holder of an Allowed Priority Claim shall, either: (i) be paid the Allowed amount of such Claim in Cash on the Effective Date, (ii) have such Claim assumed by Reorganized Debtor, to be paid by Reorganized Debtor in Cash in the Allowed amount of any such Claim on the date on which such Claim is payable under applicable law or any agreement relating thereto; or (iii) receive such other treatment as is agreed by the Holder of the Allowed Priority Claim, Debtor and Reorganized Debtor.	\$10,000.00
		Priority Claims are not Impaired. Holders of Allowed Other Priority Claims are not entitled to vote and are conclusively determined to accept the Plan.	
Class 2	Contrail	Pursuant to the Contrail Settlement Agreement and	\$9,611,696.19

¹ These amounts were compiled by combining the undisputed Claims listed on Debtor's bankruptcy Schedules and any additional amounts included in the Proofs of Claim filed in this case. As such, these amounts are estimates only, and may change as additional Proofs of Claims are filed and as the adjudication or other resolution of pending contingent, unliquidated and/or Disputed Claims occurs. Debtor reserves the right to object to any Proof of Claim filed.

Estimated Amount of Claims¹

1	Class	Description	Treatment
2			
3		Secured Claim	in accordance with the terms of the Credit Bid Purchase Agreement, both of which are included
4			in the Plan Supplement, Contrail shall purchase the Properties at the Confirmation Hearing
5			pursuant to Sections 363(f) and 1123(a)(5)(D) of the Bankruptcy Code by credit bidding up to the
6			full amount of the Contrail Secured Claim. The sale shall be free and clear of all liens, claims,
7			equity interests, and other encumbrances, except the Permitted Encumbrances, as defined in the
8			Contrail Settlement Agreement.
9			The Contrail Secured Claim shall be deemed
10			satisfied in full upon the occurrence of both (i) the Contrail Closing Date (as defined in the Credit Bid
11			Purchase Agreement) and (ii) the Effective Date.
12			The Confirmation Order shall provide that
13			Contrail is a good faith purchaser within the meaning of Section 363(m) of the Bankruptcy
14			Code and entitled to all of the protections arising therefrom.
15			
16			Grant of Option. Subject to closing and consummating Contrail's purchase of the
17			Properties under the Credit Bid Purchase Agreement pursuant to Section 4.1 of the Contrail
18			Settlement Agreement, upon timely and irrevocable payment in immediately available
19			funds of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) by
20			Debtor to Contrail, Contrail shall grant to Debtor the Option pursuant to the Option/Sale Agreement.
21			
22			Provided Debtor has not defaulted under the
23			Contrail Settlement Agreement or the Option/Sale
24			Agreement, Debtor may exercise its Option on any one or more of the Taxable Parcel(s), at Debtor's
25			sole discretion and election, during the Option Period (as defined in the Contrail Settlement
26			Agreement), in accordance with the terms and
27			conditions set forth in the Contrail Settlement Agreement and in the Option/Sale Agreement.

Class	Description	Treatment	Estimated Amount
		Debtor's Payment of Taxes. Debtor shall be	of Claims ¹
		responsible for payment of the Mohave Tax	
		Obligations. To the extent Mohave elects to pay	
		any of the Mohave Tax Obligations pursuant to the Assessor Note, Contrail shall take the Properties	
		subject to the Assessor Note and corresponding	
		lien Upon the proper and timely exercise of the	
		Option with respect to any Taxable Parcel(s) under	
		the Option/Sale Agreement, Debtor agrees to take	
		title to such Taxable Parcel subject to any	
		remaining lien by the Mohave County Assessor in connection with any remaining outstanding	
		amounts not yet due and payable under the	
		Assessor Note.	
		Contrail's Payment of Taxes; Reimbursement.	
		Contrail shall pay all real property taxes in connection with the Properties accruing after the	
		Contrail Closing Date. Upon the timely and	
		proper exercise of the Option by Debtor with	
		respect to each Taxable Parcel(s), Mohave shall	
		reimburse Contrail for one half (1/2) of all real	16
		property taxes paid by Contrail with respect to such Taxable Parcel(s) during Contrail's	
		ownership thereof, which reimbursement amount	
		shall be added to the then-applicable Purchase	
		Price for such Taxable Parcel(s).	
		The Contrail Secured Claim is Impaired and the	
		Holder of the Contrail Secured Claim is entitled	
		to vote to accept or reject the Plan.	
Class 3	Secured	Holders of Class 3 Secured Property Tax Claims	\$85,355.33
	Property Tax Claims	on the Effective Date shall, in full satisfaction, settlement, release and exchange for such	
	Claims	Allowed Secured Property Tax Claims, receive a	
		Refinanced Secured Loan evidenced by a	
		promissory note (the Assessor Note) payable to	
		Mohave County Assessor in the principal amount	
		of \$85,355.33 (Refinanced Secured Tax Loan)	
]		maturing two (2) years from the Effective Date payable in Twenty-Four (24) equal monthly	
		payments at the interest rate of three point five	
		percent (3.5%) per annum (Refinanced Secured	
		Tax Note). The Assessor Note shall be executed	
		by the Reorganized Debtor and shall be secured	

Class	Description	Treatment	Estimated
			Amount
			of Claims ¹
		by the Properties.	
		Secured Property Tax Claims are Impaired and Holders of Secured Property Tax Claims are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.	
Class 4	Garrett Unsecured Claim	The Holder of the Class 4 Garrett Unsecured Claim shall not receive any distribution under the Plan.	\$500,000.00
		The Holder of the Class 4 Garrett Unsecured Claim is deemed to have rejected the Plan pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 1126(g)	
Class 5	General Unsecured Claims	Class 5 consists of all General Unsecured Claims against Debtor. Class 5 shall not receive any distribution under the Plan.	\$2,271,746.47
		General Unsecured Claims are Impaired and Holders of Allowed General Unsecured Claims are deemed to have rejected the Plan pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 1126(g).	
Class 6	Old Equity Interests	Class 6 consists of all Old Equity Interests. Old Equity interests will be cancelled and Old Equity Interests will receive nothing under the Plan. One Hundred Percent (100%) of the new membership interest in the Reorganized Debtor shall be granted to the New Equity Investor for providing the Confirmation Funds	N/A
		Class 6 is impaired. The Holders of Old Equity Interests are deemed to have rejected the Plan pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 1126(g).	

For a more detailed description of the treatment of the foregoing Classes of Claims and Interests, see Article V, Section 5.5 below.

Section 1.3 Voting, Objection to Confirmation and Confirmation Hearing.

Creditors holding Claims in Classes 2 and 3, shall receive a Ballot to vote to accept or reject the Plan. The Voting Deadline to submit the Ballot is by 5:00 p.m. (prevailing Pacific Time) on April ____, 2017 [3 weeks from mailing]. Ballots must be returned to Fox Rothschild LLP, Attention: Brett A. Axelrod, 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 700, Las Vegas, Nevada 89135. For more information regarding voting, see Article VII, Section 7.2 below.

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The Bankruptcy Court has established April ____, 2017 at 5:00 p.m. as the deadline to object to the Plan. Any objection to the Plan raised after the objection deadline may not be considered by the Bankruptcy Court. The Bankruptcy Court will hold a hearing on Confirmation of the Plan starting at 1:30 p.m. on April 18, 2017 (prevailing Pacific Time) at Courtroom 2, Foley Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, 300 Las Vegas Boulevard, South, Las Vegas, Nevada **89101.** For more information regarding the Confirmation hearing and objections, see Article VII, Section 7.3 below.

Section 1.4 Effectiveness of the Plan.

In order for the Plan to become effective, it must be confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court and certain other conditions must be satisfied. In order for the Bankruptcy Court to confirm the Plan, the Plan must satisfy certain requirements of the Bankruptcy Code. For more information regarding these requirements, see Article VII, Section 7.4 below.

Once the conditions to the Plan's effectiveness have occurred, the Plan will be implemented Reorganized Debtor will continue with its business operations as according to its terms. restructured pursuant to the Plan. For more information about these and other effects of the Plan, see Article V below.

ARTICLE II.

EXPLANATION OF CHAPTER 11

Section 2.1 Overview of Chapter 11.

Chapter 11 is the principal reorganization chapter of the Bankruptcy Code pursuant to which a debtor may reorganize its business for the benefit of its creditors, equity holders, and other parties in interest. Debtor commenced the Chapter 11 Case on the Petition Date by filing a petition for voluntary relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.

The commencement of a chapter 11 case creates an "estate" comprising all the legal and equitable interests of a debtor in property wherever located by whomever held as of the date the petition is filed. Bankruptcy Code sections 1101, 1107 and 1108 provide that a debtor may continue to operate its business and remain in possession of its property as a "debtor in possession" unless the bankruptcy court for cause orders the appointment of a trustee. In the Chapter 11 Case,

The filing of a chapter 11 petition triggers the automatic stay provisions of the Bankruptcy Code. Bankruptcy Code section 362 provides, among other things, for an automatic stay of all attempts by creditors or other third parties to collect pre-petition claims from the debtor or otherwise interfere with its property or business. There are certain limited exceptions to the automatic stay, including for governmental authorities seeking to exercise regulatory or policing powers. Except as otherwise ordered by the bankruptcy court, the automatic stay remains in full force and effect until the effective date of a confirmed plan of reorganization.

Confirmation of a plan of reorganization is the primary goal of a chapter 11 case. The plan sets forth the means for satisfying claims against and interests in a debtor's estate. Unless a trustee is appointed, only a debtor may file a plan during the first 120 days of a chapter 11 case (the "Filing Period"), and the debtor will have 180 days to obtain acceptance of such plan by each Impaired Class (the "Solicitation Period"). However, Bankruptcy Code section 1121(d) permits the bankruptcy court to extend or reduce the Filing Period and Solicitation Period upon a showing of "cause." The Filing Period and Solicitation Period may not be extended beyond 18 months and 20 months, respectively, from the Petition Date. Debtor sought and received an extension of the Filing Period and Solicitation Period. As Debtor filed the Plan during the Filing Period, no other creditor or party in interest is permitted to file a plan until the expiration of the Solicitation Period (including any extension(s) thereof).

Section 2.2 Plan of Reorganization.

Although referred to as a plan of reorganization, a plan may provide anything from a complex restructuring of a debtor's business and its related obligations to a simple liquidation of a debtor's assets. In either event, once a confirmed plan becomes effective, the plan becomes binding on the debtor and all of its creditors and equity holders, and the prior obligations owed by the debtor to such parties are compromised and exchanged for the obligations specified in the plan. For a description of key components of the Plan, see Article V below.

After a plan of reorganization has been filed, the holders of impaired claims against and equity interests in a debtor are permitted to vote to accept or reject the plan, unless the plan does not provide for the impaired class to receive or retain any property on account of its claims or interests, in which case the class is deemed to reject the plan. Before soliciting acceptances of the proposed plan, Bankruptcy Code section 1125 requires the debtor to prepare and file a disclosure statement containing adequate information (under the circumstances) of a kind, and in sufficient detail, to enable a hypothetical reasonable investor to make an informed judgment about the plan. This Disclosure Statement is presented to Holders of Impaired Claims against Debtor to satisfy the requirements of Bankruptcy Code section 1125 in connection with Debtor's solicitation of votes on the Plan.

Section 2.3 Confirmation of a Plan of Reorganization.

If all impaired classes of claims and equity interests accept or are deemed to accept a plan of reorganization, the bankruptcy court may confirm the plan if the bankruptcy court independently determines that the other requirements of Bankruptcy Code section 1129(a) have been satisfied. See Article VII, Section 7.4. Classes of claims or equity interests that are not "impaired" under a plan of reorganization are conclusively presumed to have accepted the plan and thus are not entitled to vote, as set forth in Section 1.2 above. The Bankruptcy Court has scheduled a hearing on confirmation of the Plan for April 18, 2017 at 1:30 p.m., the details of which are set forth in Section 1.3 above. Furthermore, classes that are to neither receive nor retain any property under the plan, namely Classes 4, 5, and 6 in Debtor's Plan, are conclusively deemed to have rejected the plan. See Article VII, Section 7.1.

Accordingly, acceptances of a plan will generally be solicited only from those persons who hold claims or equity interests in an impaired class. Except for Class 1 —Priority Claims, which are not Impaired under the Plan and therefore are deemed to unanimously accept the Plan.

Acceptance of the Plan has been solicited from holders of Class 2 and Class 3 claims.

In general, a bankruptcy court also may confirm a plan of reorganization even though fewer than all the classes of impaired claims against and equity interests in a debtor accept such plan. For a plan of reorganization to be confirmed, despite its rejection by a class of impaired claims or equity

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interests, the plan must be accepted by at least one class of impaired claims (determined without counting the vote of insiders) and the proponent of the plan must show, among other things, that the plan does not "discriminate unfairly" and that the plan is "fair and equitable" with respect to each class of impaired claims or equity interests that has not accepted the plan. See Article VII, Section 7.4.

The Plan has been structured by Debtor so that it will satisfy the foregoing requirements as to any rejecting Class of Impaired Claims or Equity Interests, and therefore can be confirmed, if necessary, over the objection of any (but not all) Classes of Claims or Equity Interests.

ARTICLE III.

BACKGROUND

Overview and History of Debtor's Business Operations. Section 3.1

The Debtor is engaged in the business of commercial agrarian development, future residential and commercial development, owning numerous parcels of real property spread across the area surrounding the city of Kingman, Arizona. These parcels include both agrarian and industrial parcels.

Section 3.2 Capital Structure.

The Debtor is the successor in interest to Cambridge House, LLC which is the successor in interest to Sedora, LLC. The Debtor is owned as follows: 42.4215% is owned by James M. Rhodes Dynasty Trust I; 42.4215% is owned by James M. Rhodes Dynasty Trust II; 14.30% is owned by JMR Irrevocable Investment Trust and 0.8570% by Truckee Springs Holdings, Inc. Truckee Springs Holdings, Inc. is the manager of the Debtor.

Events Leading to the Commencement of the Chapter 11 Case. Section 3.3

On June 23, 2005, Sedora Holdings, LLC ("Sedora"), predecessor in interest to Cambridge House, LLC ("Cambridge House")² entered into a loan agreement (the "Consolidated Mortgage Loan") made pursuant to a deed of trust with Consolidated Mortgage (the "Consolidated Mortgage

² Cambridge House was the predecessor of the Debtor pursuant to that certain Settlement Agreement dated June 30, 2014 between Cambridge House and DCR Liquidating Trust, the successor to Consolidated Mortgage.

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Deed of Trust"), encumbering, in part, approximately 7,600 acres of undeveloped property comprising parcel numbers 310-17-004; 313-01-005/008; 313-02-008/021-024; 313-20-025; 354-29-011, NE of Kingman Arizona, commonly known as Peacock Ranch (the "Peacock Highlands Properties"). The Consolidated Mortgage Deed of Trust was recorded July 5, 2005 in Book 5700, Page 922 of the Official Records of Mohave County, Arizona.

On June 23, 2005, Sedora executed a promissory note in favor of Consolidated Mortgage in the original principal amount of \$4,640,000, at a fixed rate of 12.250% (the "Consolidated Mortgage Note").

On September 29, 2005, an Assignment of Deed of Trust was recorded in Book 5861, Page 279 of the Official Records of Mohave County, Arizona between Sedora as borrower and Consolidated Mortgage as Lender.

The Consolidated Mortgage Loan was thereafter assigned to DCR Liquidating Trust ("DCR") pursuant to an Assignment of Deed of Trust recorded on March 8, 2006 in Book 6144, Page 662 of the Official Records of Mohave County, Arizona.

The Consolidated Mortgage Note was modified pursuant to that certain Extension and Modification Agreement dated January 11, 2008 and that certain Extension and Modification Agreement dated April 30, 2009.

The Peacock Highlands Properties were conveyed by Sedora to Cambridge House on September 9, 2005. As a result of certain defaults of the Consolidated Mortgage Loan, DCR and Cambridge House entered into settlement negotiations. As part of their negotiations, Cambridge House pledged to the DCR additional unrelated property owned by it to secure the DCR Loan (the Golden Valley Property and the Red Hills Property). Also, as part of the settlement, DCR required that all of its collateral be held by the borrower in a new entity, formed specifically to own solely the DCR collateral. That entity is the Debtor.

On June 30, 2014, Mohave Agrarian Group, LLC (the new limited liability company as required by the Settlement Agreement) consummated the terms and conditions of the Settlement Agreement and executed a Loan and Security Agreement and secured promissory note in favor of

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DCR in the amount of seven million, six hundred ten thousand, three hundred twenty-eight dollars (\$7,610,328.00) (the "DCR Loan Agreement").

On August 4, 2014, a Deed of Trust, Assignment of Rents and Leases, Security Agreement and Fixture Filing was recorded in the Official Records of Mohave County, Arizona as Document No. 2014034006 for \$7,610,328.00.

On May 5, 2015, DCR issued a Notice of Event of Default for failure to make the April 1, 2015 and May 1, 2015 payment.

On or about August 18, 2015, DCR transferred and assigned all if its rights, title and interest in the DCR Loan Agreement, the New Senior Note, the Rhodes Guaranty and the Liens created by the DCR Loan Agreement to Contrail as evidenced by that certain Assignment of Deed of Trust dated August 12, 2015 and recorded in the Official Records of Mohave County, Arizona on August 18, 2015 as Document No. 2015036884.

On October 6, 2015, a Notice of Substitution of Trustee was recorded in the Official Records of Mohave County, Arizona as Document No. 2015044539, appointing Bruno, Brooks & Goldberg, P.C. as Successor Trustee.

On October 6, 2015, a Notice of Trustee's Sale was recorded in the Official Records of Mohave County, Arizona as Document No. 2015044540 (the "Notice of Trustee Sale").

ARTICLE IV.

THE CHAPTER 11 CASE

Debtor filed its bankruptcy case to preserve value and to maintain control of its assets that otherwise would have been lost due to a pending foreclosure sale initiated by Contrail. The following is a summary of the events that have taken place in Debtor's Chapter 11 Case and the anticipated course of events.

Continuation as Debtor In Possession. Section 4.1

Following the commencement of the Chapter 11 Case, Debtor remains in control over its assets and business as debtor in possession pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 1108 absent further order of the Bankruptcy Court. As a debtor in possession, the Debtor will be required to obtain Bankruptcy Court approval (i) for any transactions that are outside of the ordinary course of

business, (ii) before making payment of any Claims that arose prior to the Petition Date, and (iii) as otherwise required under the Bankruptcy Code for certain specific types of actions or relief.

Section 4.2 <u>Significant Requests for Court Approval.</u>

Debtor filed certain motions and applications for relief following commencement of the Chapter 11 case, that are summarized below.

(a) **Employment of Professionals.**

The Bankruptcy Code has certain requirements for the employment and compensation of professionals at the expense of a debtor's estate. In compliance with these requirements, Debtor filed applications for approval to employ the professionals listed below.

(i) <u>Debtor's Counsel—Fox Rothschild LLP</u>

Prior to the Petition Date, Debtor retained the law firm of Fox Rothschild LLP ("Fox Rothschild") as its general bankruptcy and reorganization counsel. Based on the firm's qualifications and prior experience in representing Debtor, Debtor sought to employ Fox Rothschild as its counsel in connection with the Chapter 11 Case. The Bankruptcy Court granted Debtor's application on February 26, 2016 pursuant to Bankruptcy Code sections 327, 329, 1107 and 1108. See Docket No. 49. Fox Rothschild bills Debtor for its services on an hourly basis, plus reimbursement of necessary expenses incurred.

(ii) <u>Debtor's Appraiser – Landauer Valuation & Advisory</u>

Debtor engaged Landauer Valuation & Advisory ("Landauer") as its Appraiser to provide all necessary valuation, consultation and research services to Debtor in connection with its real property assets. The Bankruptcy Court granted Debtor's application on February 26, 2016. See Docket No. 48.

(iii) <u>Debtor's Real Estate Agent —Hunt Real Estate, ERA Real Estate Agents</u> and Associates

On or about January 13, 2016, Debtor engaged John Gall ("Mr. Gall") to provide real estate services to Debtor as may become necessary throughout this Chapter 11 case. Specifically, Debtor needed assistance in listing and selling the Properties. In light of his expertise and success in listing and selling real property in Arizona, Mr. Gall was best suited to provide such services to Debtor,

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and Debtor relied on Mr. Gall in that regard. Debtor filed an application to employ Mr. Gall pursuant to Bankruptcy Code sections 327, 328, 1107 and 1108, which application was granted by the Bankruptcy Court. See Docket No. 89.

(b) **Motion for Single Asset Real Estate Determination**

On February 10, 2016, Contrail filed its Motion For Single Asset Real Estate Determination Under 11 U.S.C. § 101(51B) (the "SARE Motion"). See Docket No. 41.

On May 23, 2016, the Court entered its Order Denying Contrail's Motion For Single Asset Real Estate Determination Under 11 U.S.C. Section 101(51B). See Docket No. 87.

Debtor's Motion to Extend Exclusivity (c)

On April 22, 2016, Debtor filed its Motion Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(A) and 1121(D), Fed. R. Bankr. Procedure 9014 and Local Rule 9014 For An Order Extending the Debtors Exclusive Periods Within Which to File a Plan And to Solicit Acceptances Thereto [Docket No. 70].

On May 11, 2016, Contrail filed its Opposition to Motion Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 105(A) and 1121(D), Fed. R. Bankr. Procedure 9014 and Local Rule 9014 For An Order Extending the Debtors Exclusive Periods Within Which to File a Plan And to Solicit Acceptances Thereto [Docket No. 81].

On June 9, 2016, the Court entered its Order Extending the Debtors Exclusive Periods Within Which to File a Plan and to Solicit Acceptances Thereto whereby the Debtor's exclusive deadline to file a plan of reorganization was extended to August 4, 2016 and the exclusive deadline to solicit acceptances to the plan was extended to October 5, 2016. See Docket No. 92.

Debtor's Valuation Motion and other Contested Matters. (d)

On June 27, 2016, Debtor filed its Motion for Valuation of Debtor's Real Property [Docket No. 94] (the "Valuation Motion") for two essential reasons:

First, in anticipation of filing its Plan, the Debtor sought a determination of the value of the Properties for all purposes so it could ensure that its plan satisfied all statutory requirements. Under the originally proposed version of the Plan, Debtor intended to surrender some of its real property assets to Contrail as the indubitable equivalent of Contrail's secured claim.

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On July 27, 2016, Contrail filed its Opposition to the Valuation Motion [Docket No. 109]. Contrail disputed the value of the Properties as determined by Debtor's appraisal expert, and submitted its own valuation which opined that the value of Debtor's Properties is \$9,625,000.

On August 3, 2016, Debtor filed its Reply to Contrail's Opposition to the Valuation Motion [Docket No. 119]. Debtor's appraiser reviewed the appraisal submitted by Contrail and prepared a Rebuttal Report that updated the as is value of Debtor's Properties to \$31,400,000. Debtor also reserved the right to either: (1) add additional parcels or (2) provide a new secured note that would reflect a principal reduction based on the Court's valuation of the surrendered parcels. Thus, the valuation of the Properties became the subject of extensive litigation between Debtor and Contrail. The Valuation Motion was scheduled for an evidentiary hearing, and the parties engaged in extensive discovery related to the issues in the Valuation Motion, in preparation for the evidentiary hearing.

Contrail filed its Motion for Relief from the Automatic Stay and for Adequate Protection (the "Stay Motion") [Docket No. 140], seeking relief from the automatic stay to initiate foreclosure proceedings on Debtor's Properties. Debtor filed its Opposition to Contrail's Stay Motion on January 9, 2017 [Docket No. 239]. Contrail also objected to confirmation of the Plan, and filed its Objection to Debtor's Plan and Disclosure Statement and Supplemental Opposition to Motion to Value Real Property on January 12, 2017 [Docket No. 266]. Debtor filed its Memorandum of Law in Support of Confirmation on January 19, 2017 [Docket No. 305] and a Reply to Contrail's Supplemental Opposition to the Valuation Motion on January 19, 2017 [Docket No. 302].

Debtor and Contrail agreed to a discovery schedule with respect to the Valuation Motion, confirmation of the Plan and Stay Motion (the "Contested Matters"). Pursuant to a Stipulated Discovery Plan Between Debtor and Contrail Holdings, LLC [Docket No. 131], the parties commenced written discovery on September 2, 2016, in preparation for a hearing to be held on January 23, 2017.

In addition to the Valuation Motion and Stay Motion, Debtor filed two motions seeking Bankruptcy Court approval of two sales of small portions of Debtor's Properties. Debtor entered into purchase agreements for certain parcels of its Properties, and sought Court approval for those

sales. Debtor filed the following motions related to the potential sale of certain parcels: Debtor's Motion for Order Authorizing Private Sale of Debtor's Real Property to Encore Investments, LLC, Free & Clear of Liens; Subdivision of Debtor's Property [Docket No. 208] (the "Encore Sale Motion") and Debtor's Motion for Order Authorizing Private Sale of Debtor's Real Property to James D. Hammer Free & Clear of Liens; Subdivision of Debtor's Property [Docket No. 219] (the "Hammer Sale Motion", and together with the Encore Sale Motion, the "Sale Motions"). Contrail opposed both the Encore Sale Motion and Hammer Sale Motion in its Omnibus Opposition to the Sale Motions, filed on January 12, 2017 [Docket No. 263]. The Sale Motions were set for hearing on the same date as the Valuation Motion, Stay Motion, and confirmation of Plan hearing (all of which have been collectively defined by the parties as the "Contested Matters").

(e) Hearing on the Contested Matters.

Pursuant to a Stipulation to Modify Hearing Dates and to Extend Deadlines Relating to Contested Matters filed January 13, 2017 [Docket No. 272], and an Order approving the same [Docket No. 283], the Debtor and Contrail stipulated to continue the hearing on the Contested Matters to commence on January 26, 2017, and then to be continued on January 30, 2017 and January 31, 2017. Debtor and Contrail filed multiple motions in limine on January 16, 2017, with respect to the evidentiary hearing on the Contested Matters:

- Debtor's Motion in Limine to Exclude Testimony of Luis Vega [Docket No. 273].
 Contrail's Opposition to this motion was filed on January 23, 2017 [Docket No 326].
- Debtor's Motion in Limine to Exclude Testimony of Michele Van Quatham [Docket No. 275]. Contrail's Opposition to this motion was filed on January 23, 2017 [Docket No 327].
- Contrail's Motion in Limine to Preclude Evidence Regarding Hammer and Encore Sales in Connection with Confirmation, Valuation, and Stay Relief [Docket No. 277]. Debtor's Opposition to this motion was filed on January 23, 2017 [Docket No. 328].
- Contrail's Motion in Limine to Exclude Evidence Relating to Gypsum Resource Materials, LLC [Docket No. 278]. Debtor filed a response and qualified non-

Contrail's Motion in Limine to Exclude Testimony of John Gall [Docket No. 279].
 Debtor's Opposition to this motion was filed on January 23, 2017 [Docket No. 331].

Debtor and Contrail also submitted declarations, exhibit lists, and witness lists pursuant to the Stipulation and Order outlined above. An evidentiary on the Contested Matters commenced on January 26, 2017 dates, and Debtor presented evidence with regard to various issues pertaining to the Contested Matters, but did not complete its presentation of evidence in support of the Contested Matters prior to the close of the January 31, 2017 hearing date. Accordingly, hearing on the Contested Matters was continued to March 13-14, 2017 and March 20-21, 2017, pursuant to a Notice of Continued Hearings dated February 3, 2017 [Docket No. 301].

(f) Settlement of the Contested Matters.

On March 12, 2017, Debtor and Contrail entered into the Contrail Settlement Agreement, the terms of which are outlined in Section 5.5 below, under the discussion of the Plan's treatment of the Contrail Claim. In sum, under the Contrail Settlement Agreement and in accordance with the terms of the Credit Bid Purchase Agreement, both of which are included in the Plan Supplement, Contrail shall purchase the Properties at the Confirmation Hearing pursuant to Sections 363(f) and 1123(a)(5)(D) of the Bankruptcy Code by credit bidding up to the full amount of the Contrail Secured Claim. The sale shall be free and clear of all liens, claims, equity interests, and other encumbrances, except the Permitted Encumbrances, as defined in the Contrail Settlement Agreement. Section 3.1 of the Contrail Settlement Agreement sets for the pertinent details of the sale pursuant to Section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Contrail Settlement Agreement sets the value of the Properties at the amount of the Contrail Secured Claim.

The Contrail Secured Claim shall be deemed satisfied in full upon the occurrence of both (i) the Contrail Closing Date (as defined in Section 1 the Credit Bid Purchase Agreement) and (ii) the Effective Date, as outlined above with respect to the treatment of the Contrail Secured Claim.

Accordingly, the continued hearing on the Contested Motions was vacated and Debtor filed its Motion for Approval of Settlement, Pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9019, by and Among Mohave Agrarian Group, LLC, and Contrail Holdings, LLC (the "Contrail 9019 Motion") [Docket No. 408]

on March 16, 2017. Contrail's claim shall be resolved as set forth in the Contrail Settlement Agreement, subject to the Court's approval of the Contrail 9019 Motion.

Pursuant to the terms of the Contrail Settlement Agreement, Debtor shall withdraw both the Encore Sale Motion and the Hammer Sale Motion upon the Bankruptcy Court's approval of the Contrail Settlement Agreement.

(g) Debtor's Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization

On August 3, 2016, Debtor filed its Notice of Debtor's Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization [Docket No. 117] (the "Plan") and an Errata to the Plan [Docket No. 118].

On September 2, 2016, Debtor filed its First Amended Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization dated September 2, 2016 [Docket No. 136], which sought to provide Contrail with the indubitable equivalent of its claim, and which required the bankruptcy court to value the properties securing the Contrail Secured Claim.

On January 19, 2017, Debtor filed its Second Amended Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization [Docket No. 300], clarifying that the Plan was not seeking a release of guarantees as to the Contrail Claim, to the extent that Contrail may be allowed to pursue those guarantees under Nevada law.

As a condition to the Contrail Settlement Agreement, Debtor filed its Third Amended Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization on March 17, 2017, which sets forth the new plan treatment for the Contrail Claim pursuant to the Contrail Settlement Agreement, and incorporates all settlement terms of the Contrail Settlement Agreement.

Section 4.3 <u>Compliance with Statutory Requirements.</u>

The Bankruptcy Code imposes certain reporting and compliance requirements on chapter 11 debtors in order to provide transparency and disclosure regarding their financial affairs both before and during the course of the chapter 11 case. At the outset of the case, a debtor must: (1) file Schedules of Assets and Liabilities; (2) file a Statement of Financial Affairs; (3) attend a meeting of creditors under Bankruptcy Code section 341(a); and (4) provide certain initial financial information to the Office of the United States Trustee ("OUST"), followed by additional postpetition reporting to the OUST on a monthly basis. With the goal of a smooth and expeditious

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resolution of the Chapter 11 Case, Debtor has fully and timely complied with these requirements, as described below.

Section 4.4 Schedules of Assets and Liabilities.

For a chapter 11 debtor, the Schedules of Assets and Liabilities must include:

- Schedule A: Real Property Assets
- Schedule B: Personal Property Assets
- Schedule D: Secured Claims
- Schedule E: Priority Claims
- Schedule F: Unsecured Claims
- Schedule G: Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases
- Schedule H: Codebtors

Debtor filed its Schedules of Assets and Liabilities on January 19, 2016, which were subsequently amended on February 4, 2016 [Docket No. 32] and on August 30, 2016 [Docket No. 134] (collectively, "Schedules") the contents of which are summarized below.

Section 4.5 **Assets**

Debtor listed on its Schedule A real property assets in the amount of \$16,510,000.00 consisting of the Peacock Mountain Property, the Red Lake Property, the Golden Valley Property and the Industrial Property. The Debtor contended that the Properties have an "as is" market value of \$31,400,000 pursuant to the Rebuttal Appraisal Report dated August 3, 2016. Contrail contended that the Properties have an "as is" value of \$9,625,000, based on its appraiser's valuation. Debtor listed approximately \$143,486.00 in personal property assets on Schedule B, which primarily consist of agricultural assets, assets related to the propagation/cloning lab, machinery and prepaid expenses.

Section 4.6 Liabilities

Debtor identified Contrail as a Creditor holding a Secured Claim in the amount of \$7,700,172.00 on Schedule D.

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Debtor's total liabilities were \$10,401,790.12, as of January 5, 2016. The total liabilities consist of the following: (1) \$7,700,172.00 - Term Loan; (2) \$42,733.12 - real property tax lien claims; and (3) \$2,271,746.47— unsecured claims.

The Bankruptcy Code provides for certain unsecured claims existing on the petition date to receive priority above other unsecured claims, such as tax claims, employee wage claims (subject to certain limits) and consumer deposit claims. Debtor listed Claims in the amount of \$42,733.12 on Schedule E.

Debtor listed Schedule F claim in the amount of \$2,752,628.00 consisting primarily of contingent liability claims based on an executory contract, a personal loan and business expenses.

The following proofs of claim were filed in the Chapter 11 Case:

On February 28, 2016, Mohave County Attorney filed proof of claim no. 2 in the amount of \$42,474.26 for taxes due to the Mohave County Assessor, which claim is secured by a liens on the Properties. On May 3, 2016, Contrail filed proof of secured claim no. 3 in the amount of \$8,177,909.05, and on May 4, 2016, Dave Wilson Nursery filed its proof of claim no. 4 in the amount of \$1,050,000.00. Debtor and Dave Wilson Nursery have prepared a stipulation wherein Dave Wilson Nursery will withdraw its proof of claim. However, the stipulation has not yet been executed. If Dave Wilson Nursery does not execute the contemplated stipulation withdrawing its claim, Debtor will object to the Dave Wilson Nursery proof of claim.

Section 4.7 **Executory Contracts and Unexpired Leases**

Bankruptcy Code section 365 authorizes a debtor in possession to assume, assume and assign, or reject executory contracts and unexpired leases, subject to certain conditions. Generally speaking, an "executory contract" is a contract under which material obligations remain to be performed by the debtor and the contract counter-party(ies). Debtor is a party to four executory contracts. The contracts listed on Schedule G consist of three service agreements and one purchase agreement. Attached hereto as Exhibit "D" is Debtor's Schedule of Assumed/Rejected Contracts.

Section 4.8 Statement of Financial Affairs.

The Statement of Financial Affairs contains a series of questions to be completed by the debtor regarding various financial and corporate matters. The debtor must provide information

regarding its income, payments to creditors, pending litigation, shareholders, and officers and directors, among other items.

Debtor filed its Statements of Financial Affairs on January 19, 2016. In response to Part 1: Question 1, Debtor listed income of (\$865,057.00) for fiscal year ending December 31, 2015; In response to Part 2: Question 4, Debtor listed payments totaling approximately \$389,000.00 to insider Creditors within one year of the Petition Date. In response to Part 6, Question 11, Debtor listed payments totaling approximately \$25,000.00 related to this bankruptcy filing. In response to Part 11: Question 21, Debtor listed various equipment used on its Property which is owned by Kingman Farms, LLC.

Section 4.9 341(a) Meeting.

Pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 341(a), the OUST conducts an initial meeting of creditors shortly after the commencement of a bankruptcy case. At the section 341(a) meeting, OUST personnel review the debtor's Schedules of Assets and Liabilities and Statements of Financial Affairs, and creditors have the opportunity to ask questions of a debtor representative regarding the same. The 341(a) meeting for Debtor took place on February 11, 2016 and was closed by the OUST at the conclusion thereof.

Section 4.10 Office of the United States Trustee Reporting.

At the outset of a chapter 11 case, the OUST requires the debtor in possession to provide certain initial information regarding insurance coverage and other matters. The OUST also requires the debtor in possession to provide monthly post-petition financial reporting in a format determined on a case-by-case basis. Debtor filed its first monthly operating report on February 19, 2016, the second on March 18, 2016, the third on April 20, 2016, the fourth on May 1, 2016, the fifth on June 21, 2016, the sixth on July 20, 2016 and the seventh on August 22, 2016. Amended reports for the foregoing monthly operating reports were filed on September 20, 2016. Debtor's eighth operating report was filed on September 20, 2016, the ninth on October 21, 2016, the tenth on November 18, 2016, the eleventh on December 16, 2016, the twelfth on January 20, 2017, and the thirteenth on February 23, 2017.

Section 4.11 Creditors Committee.

Bankruptcy Code section 1102 directs the OUST to appoint a committee of creditors holding unsecured claims, and also authorizes the OUST to appoint additional committees of creditors or of equity security holders as the OUST deems appropriate. To date, no creditors committee has been appointed.

Section 4.12 Plan Solicitation and Confirmation Process.

As noted above, Debtor filed its Chapter 11 Case with the intent to proceed immediately down the path to presenting the Plan to its Creditors for their acceptance or rejection and to the Bankruptcy Court for confirmation. Debtor filed a Motion to set a hearing on the adequacy of its original Disclosure Statement on September 2, 2016 [Docket No. 138]. Contrail filed an Objection to the Disclosure Statement on October 6, 2016 [Docket No. 179]. Debtor filed a Reply in support of the Motion to Approve Disclosure Statement on October 12, 2016 [Docket No. 180].

Debtor filed a First Amended Disclosure Statement on October 26, 2016 [Docket No. 187]. The Court held a hearing with regard to approval of the Disclosure Statement and entered an Order (I) Approving (A) the Adequacy of the First Amended Disclosure Statement, (B) Procedures for Solicitation, Submission and Tabulation of Votes, (C) Form and Scope of Notices, and (D) Form of Ballots and Related Documents; and (II) Scheduling Confirmation Hearing and Related Deadlines; and (III) Granting Related Relief on November 9, 2016 [Docket No. 198]. A hearing on confirmation of the Plan was scheduled for January 23, 2017 along with the Contested Matters outlined in Section 4.2(d) above.

The confirmation hearing was continued to March 13-14, 2017 and March 20-21, 2017 together with the Contested Motions. As part of Debtor's settlement with Contrail with respect to the Contested Matters, the Bankruptcy Court has continued the confirmation hearing, which is now scheduled for April 18, 2017, as set forth above. In order to ensure that this process moves forward smoothly and expeditiously, Debtor seeks to establish certain procedures for providing notice of, and soliciting votes on, the Plan.

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Section 4.13 Solicitation Procedures.

Debtor developed certain customized procedures and forms for the solicitation of votes to accept or reject the Plan. The forms of Disclosure Statement, along with various other forms of notice and proposed ballot forms, are to be used in connection with certain Solicitation Procedures, which cover four main topics:

- (a) Voting Eligibility: Establishment of the Voting Record Date, Identification of Claims Eligible to Vote, Identification of Eligible Holders, Determination of Amount of Claims for Voting Purposes and Reservation of Rights re: Estimation and/or Designation;
- (b) Noticing: The Confirmation Hearing Notice, Notice of Non-Voting Status, Solicitation Packages, Disputed Claim Notice, Addresses, Undeliverable Mail and the Plan Supplement;
- Submission and Tabulation of Votes: Voting Deadline; Completion. (c) Submission and Tabulation of Ballots; and
- Confirmation Hearing: Confirmation Hearing and Objection Deadline. (d)

The Solicitation Procedures are attached as an exhibit to the Solicitation Procedures Order, which is included in the Disclosure Statement solicitation package. In addition, certain key provisions of the Solicitation Procedures are referenced in Article VII of this Disclosure Statement.

ARTICLE V.

SUMMARY OF THE PLAN

THIS SECTION PROVIDES A SUMMARY OF THE STRUCTURE AND MEANS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN AND OF THE CLASSIFICATION AND TREATMENT OF CLAIMS AND INTERESTS UNDER THE PLAN. IT IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO THE PLAN, WHICH IS ANNEXED TO THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT AS EXHIBIT "A" AND WHICH SHALL CONTROL IN THE EVENT THAT IT VARIES FROM THE TERMS OF THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT.

THE PLAN, SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE, PROVIDES FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL CREDITORS THAT HOLD CLAIMS ARISING

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PRIOR TO THE CONFIRMATION DATE OF THE PLAN, FOR THE PAYMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE PRIORITY CLAIMS AND FOR THE TREATMENT OF EQUITY INTERESTS IN DEBTOR.

THE SUMMARIES OF THE PLAN AND OF OTHER DOCUMENTS REFERRED TO HEREIN DO NOT PURPORT TO BE PRECISE OR COMPLETE STATEMENTS OF ALL THE TERMS AND PROVISIONS OF THOSE DOCUMENTS. REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE PLAN AND THE OTHER DOCUMENTS FOR THE FULL AND COMPLETE STATEMENTS OF THEIR TERMS AND PROVISIONS.

SINCE THE PLAN DEALS WITH SOPHISTICATED LEGAL CONCEPTS, AND INCORPORATES THE DEFINITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE, YOU MAY WISH TO CONSULT WITH COUNSEL OF YOUR CHOICE IN MAKING YOUR DECISION REGARDING YOUR VOTE ON THE PLAN. TO THE EXTENT THAT THE TERMS OF THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT VARY FROM THE TERMS OF THE PLAN OR ANY OTHER OPERATIVE DOCUMENT, THE TERMS OF THE PLAN OR SUCH OTHER OPERATIVE DOCUMENT SHALL BE CONTROLLING.

ARTICLE XI OF THE PLAN, EFFECT OF CONFIRMATION OF THE PLAN, CONTAINS DISCHARGES, INJUNCTIONS, RELEASES AND EXCULPATIONS THAT SHOULD BE READ CAREFULLY BY ALL STAKEHOLDERS. THE USE THEREIN OF "RELEASED PARTY" OR "RELEASEES" INCLUDES, AMONG OTHERS, CURRENT AND FORMER OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE DEBTOR AND THE OTHER PERSONS AND ENTITIES THAT FALL WITHIN THE DEFINITION OF RELATED PARTY PURSUANT TO THE PLAN.

Section 5.1 Overall Structure of the Plan.

Under the Plan, Claims against and Equity Interests in Debtor are divided into Classes according to their relative seniority and other criteria. If the Plan is confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court and consummated, the Allowed Administrative Claims (unclassified), Allowed Priority Tax Claims (unclassified) and Allowed Priority Claims (Class 1) will receive Distributions equal to the

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full Allowed amount of the Claims as required by the Bankruptcy Code (unless otherwise agreed by the Holder(s) of such Claim(s)).

The Class 2 Secured Claim of Contrail Holdings shall be satisfied pursuant to the terms set forth in the Contrail Settlement Agreement, and pursuant to the terms of the Credit Bid Purchase Agreement, which call for Contrail to purchase the Properties at the Confirmation Hearing pursuant to Sections 363(f) and 1123(a)(5)(D) of the Bankruptcy Code by credit bidding up to the full amount of the Contrail Secured Claim. Complete details of the treatment of the Contrail Claim are set forth in greater detail in Section 1.2 above, and in Section 5.5(b) below.

Class 3 Secured Property Tax Claims will receive, on the Effective Date, in full satisfaction, settlement, release and exchange for such Allowed Secured Real Property Tax Claims, a Refinanced Secured Loan evidenced by the Assessor Note in the principal amount of the Mohave Tax Obligations, maturing two (2) years from the Effective Date payable in Twenty-Four (24) equal monthly payments at the interest rate of three and one half percent (3.5%) per). The Assessor Note shall be executed by the Reorganized Debtor and shall be secured by the Properties.

Class 4 Garrett Unsecured Claim shall receive nothing under the Plan, and the Claim.

Class 5(a) General Unsecured Claims shall not receive any distributions under the Plan.

Class 6 Old Equity Interests will be cancelled and Old Equity Interests will receive nothing under the Plan. One Hundred Percent (100%) of the new membership interest shall be granted to the New Equity Investor for providing the Confirmation Funds.

Classification and Treatment of Claims and Interests Under the Plan. Section 5.2

Bankruptcy Code section 1123 provides that a plan must classify the claims and interests of a debtor's creditors and interest holders. In accordance with Bankruptcy Code section 1123, the Plan divides Claims and Interests into Classes and sets forth the treatment for each Class (other than Administrative Claims and Priority Tax Claims which, pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 1123(a)(1), need not be and have not been classified). Bankruptcy Code section 1122 requires that each Class contain only Claims or Interests that are substantially similar to the other Claims or Interests in such Class.

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A Claim or Interest is placed in a particular Class only to the extent that the Claim or Interest falls within the description of that Class and is classified in other Classes to the extent that any portion of the Claim or Interest falls within the description of such other Classes. A Claim or Interest is also placed in a particular Class for the purpose of receiving Distributions pursuant to the Plan only to the extent that such Claim or Interest is an Allowed Claim in that Class and such Claim has not been paid, released or otherwise settled prior to the Effective Date.

Section 5.3 Unclassified Claims.

(a) Administrative Claims.

Administrative Claims are Claims for costs and expenses of administration, pursuant to Bankruptcy Code sections 503(b), 507(a)(2), 507(b) or 546(c)(2), including, but not limited to: (a) the actual and necessary costs and expenses incurred after the Petition Date and through the Effective Date of preserving the Estate and operating the business of Debtor (such as wages, salaries, or commissions for services, and payments for goods and services); (b) the value of any goods received by Debtor within twenty (20) days before the Petition Date which goods have been sold to Debtor in the ordinary course of its business; (c) compensation and reimbursement of expenses for legal, financial advisory, accounting, and other services, including but not limited to, Allowed Professional Fees, pursuant to Bankruptcy Code sections 328, 330(a) or 331 or otherwise for the period commencing on the Petition Date and ending on the Effective Date; (d) all fees and charges assessed against the Estate, pursuant to chapter 123 of the Judicial Code and 28 U.S.C. § 1930; and (e) all Bankruptcy Court approved requests for compensation or expense reimbursement for making a substantial contribution in the Chapter 11 Case, pursuant to Bankruptcy Code sections 503(b)(3), (4) and (5).

The Holder of an Administrative Claim, other than (i) a Professional Fee Claim, or (ii) a liability incurred and paid in the ordinary course of business by Debtor, must File with the Bankruptcy Court and serve on Debtor and Debtor's counsel, notice of such Administrative Claim on or before the Administrative Claim Bar Date. Such notice must include, at minimum, (i) the name of the Holder of such Administrative Claim, (ii) the basis of the Administrative Claim, including why it is entitled to administrative priority under the Bankruptcy Code, and (iii) the

Subject to the provisions of Bankruptcy Code sections 330(a), 331 and 503(b), each Holder of an Administrative Claim shall, either: (x) be paid from the Confirmation Funds in the Allowed amount of any such Administrative Claim on, or as soon as reasonably practicable after, the later of (i) the Effective Date, (ii) the date upon which such Administrative Claim becomes Allowed, or (iii) such date as is otherwise agreed to by Debtor or Reorganized Debtor, as the case may be, and the Holder of such Administrative Claim; or (y) have such Administrative Claim assumed by Reorganized Debtor, to be paid by Reorganized Debtor in Cash in the Allowed amount of any such Administrative Claim on, or as soon as reasonably practicable after, the later of (i) the date upon which such Administrative Claim becomes Allowed, (ii) the date on which such Administrative Claim becomes due in the ordinary course of business, or (iii) such date as is otherwise agreed by Debtor, Reorganized Debtor and the Holder of such Administrative Claim.

(b) Professional Fee Claims and US Trustee Fees.

Notwithstanding the foregoing or anything to the contrary in the Plan: (A) all final applications for Professional Fee Claims constituting amounts due for services rendered on or before the Effective Date shall be Filed no later than twenty (20) days after the Effective Date, unless otherwise ordered by the Bankruptcy Court; (B) Debtor shall pay, or cause to be paid, all accrued US Trustee Fees on or before the Effective Date of the Plan; and following the Effective Date, the Reorganized Debtor shall be responsible for timely payment of all US Trustee Fees until such time as the Final Decree closing this Chapter 11 Case is entered and all US Trustee Fees due are paid in full; (C) Debtor or Reorganized Debtor (as applicable) shall File with the Bankruptcy Court and serve on the United States Trustee a quarterly financial report for each quarter (or portion thereof) that the Chapter 11 Case remains open in such format as reasonably may be required by the United States Trustee.

Section 5.4 **Priority Tax Claims.**

Priority Tax Claims are any Claims entitled to priority under Bankruptcy Code sections 502(i) or 507(a)(8). Priority tax claims do not include *ad valorem* tax claims if such claims under applicable state law are secured by a lien on a Debtor's assets.

The legal and equitable rights of the Holders of Priority Tax Claims are unaltered by the Plan. Each Holder of an Allowed Priority Tax Claim shall receive, subject to <u>Section 5.4</u> of the Plan and at Debtor's option, either:

- (1) from the Confirmation Funds, be paid the Allowed amount of such Claim in Cash on the Effective Date,
- (2) have such Claim assumed by Reorganized Debtor, to be paid by Reorganized Debtor in Cash in the Allowed amount of any such Claim on the date on which such Claim is payable under applicable law or any agreement relating thereto; or
- Priority Tax Claim, and the Debtor and Reorganized Debtor. Under the Plan, Holders of Allowed Priority Tax Claims against the Debtor shall not be entitled to any payments on account of any post Petition Date interest or penalty with respect to or in connection with an Allowed Priority Tax Claim. Any such Claim or demand for any post Petition Date interest or penalty will be discharged upon the entry of the Confirmation Order by Bankruptcy Code section 1141(d)(1), and the Allowed Priority Tax Claim Holder shall not assess or attempt to collect such accrued interest or penalty from the Debtor, Reorganized Debtor, or their property.

Section 5.5 <u>Classified Claims.</u>

(a) Class 1 - Priority Claims.

Class 1 consists of Priority Claims against Debtor which are Allowed Claims entitled to priority under Bankruptcy Code sections 507(a) other than under subsections (a)(2) through (a)(8) thereof. The legal and equitable rights of the Holders of Allowed Other Priority Claims are unaltered by the Plan. Each Holder of an Allowed Priority Claim shall, either: (i) be paid the Allowed amount of such Claim in Cash on the Effective Date, (ii) have such Claim assumed by Reorganized Debtor, to be paid by Reorganized Debtor in Cash in the Allowed amount of any such

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Claim on the date on which such Claim is payable under applicable law or any agreement relating thereto; or (iii) receive such other treatment as is agreed by the Holder of the Allowed Priority Claim, Debtor and Reorganized Debtor.

Class 1 Claims are not Impaired and the Holders of Allowed Priority Claims are conclusively deemed to have accepted the Plan, pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 1126(f). Therefore, the Holders of Class 1 are not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

Class 2 - Contrail Secured Claim. (b)

Class 2 consists of the Contrail Secured Claim against Debtor.

The claim of Contrail in the amount of \$9,611,696.19 is secured by a first priority deed of trust on the Properties (comprised of Mohave County Assessor Parcel Nos. 354-29-011, 313-01-035, 313-01-005, 313-02-023, 313-02-022, 313-02-021, 313-02-008, 313-02-024, 310-17-004, 313-20-025, 215-01-072, 341-15-008).

Pursuant to the Contrail Settlement Agreement, executed on March 12, 2017, and in accordance with the terms of the Credit Bid Purchase Agreement, both of which are included in the Plan Supplement, Contrail shall purchase the Properties at the Confirmation Hearing pursuant to Sections 363(f) and 1123(a)(5)(D) of the Bankruptcy Code by credit bidding up to the full amount of the Contrail Secured Claim. The sale shall be free and clear of all liens, claims, equity interests, and other encumbrances, except the Permitted Encumbrances, as defined in the Contrail Settlement Agreement.

The Contrail Secured Claim shall be deemed satisfied in full upon the occurrence of both (i) the Contrail Closing Date (as defined in the Credit Bid Purchase Agreement) and (ii) the Effective Date.

Debtor shall obtain, at Debtor's sole cost and expense, an owner's title insurance policy in favor of Contrail, or its designee, from First American Title Insurance Company, insuring the Properties in the amount of the credit bid, free and clear of all liens, claims, equity interests and other encumbrances, except for the Permitted Encumbrances.

The expenses of the Credit Bid Purchase Agreement closing shall be paid as follows: Debtor shall pay (i) the premium for the title policy up to the premium for a standard C.L.T.A. Owner's

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Policy of Title Insurance, (ii) one-half of escrow fees, and (iii) one-half of any real property transfer taxes. Contrail shall pay (i) the premium for an extended A.L.T.A. Title Policy, if any, together with the cost of any additional coverage or endorsements requested by Contrail, (ii) one-half of escrow fees, (iii) one-half of any real property transfer taxes, and (iv) any recording fees.

The Confirmation Order shall provide that Contrail is a good faith purchaser within the meaning of Section 363(m) of the Bankruptcy Code and entitled to all of the protections arising therefrom.

Commissions. Contrail shall not be responsible for the payment of any real estate commissions, finder's fees, success fees, or other compensation which may be owed by Debtor to a third party as a result of the sale of the Properties to Contrail.

Deficiency. The Contrail Secured Claim and the Indebtedness (as defined in the Contrail Settlement Agreement) shall be deemed satisfied in full and the Rhodes Guaranty shall be released upon the occurrence of both (i) the Contrail Closing Date (as defined in the Contrail Settlement Agreement) and (ii) the Effective Date.

Grant of Option. Subject to closing and consummating Contrail's purchase of the Properties under the Credit Bid Purchase Agreement pursuant to Section 4.1 of the Contrail Settlement Agreement, upon timely and irrevocable payment in immediately available funds of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) by Debtor to Contrail, Contrail shall grant to Debtor the Option pursuant to the Option/Sale Agreement.

The Option shall be for an initial period from the execution date of the Option/Sale Agreement through March 20, 2018 (the "Initial Option Period"). Provided Debtor has not defaulted under the Contrail Settlement Agreement or the Option/Sale Agreement, the Initial Option Period may be extended by Debtor from March 20, 2018 to March 20, 2019 (the "First Extension Option Period") upon written notice delivered to Contrail at least thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of the Initial Option Period (the "First Extension Option Notice") and payment by Debtor to Contrail of an amount equal to 2% of the March 20, 2018 Option Price as shown on the Take-Down Schedule for those Taxable Parcels not purchased by Debtor on or before March 20, 2018 (the "First Extension Option Payment"). The First Extension Option Payment must be paid in

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immediately available funds no later than March 20, 2018. In the event Debtor fails to timely deliver its First Extension Option Notice or fails to timely pay the First Extension Option Payment, then the Option shall automatically terminate upon the expiration of the Initial Option Period and be of no further force and effect.

Provided that (i) Debtor has not defaulted under the Contrail Settlement_Agreement or the Option/Sale Agreement, (ii) Debtor timely and properly delivered the First Extension Option Notice and First Extension Option Payment, and (iii) Contrail has been paid at least \$5,181,402.60, constituting at least 60% of the March 20, 2019 Option Price as shown on the Take Down Schedule by no later than the expiration of the First Extension Option Period, then Debtor_may further extend the First Extension Option Period from March 20, 2019 to September 20, 2019 (the "Second Extension Option Period") upon written notice delivered by Debtor to Contrail at least thirty (30) days prior to the expiration of the First Extension Option Period (the "Second Extension Option Notice") and payment by Debtor_to Contrail of an amount equal to 3% of the March 20, 2019 Option Price as shown on the Take-Down Schedule for those Taxable Parcels not purchased by Mohave on or before March 20, 2019 (the "Second Extension Option Payment"). The Second Extension Option Payment must be paid in immediately available funds no later than March 20, 2019. In the event Debtor fails to timely deliver its Second Extension Option Notice or fails to timely pay the Second Extension Option Payment, then the Option shall automatically terminate upon the expiration of the First Extension Option Period and be of no further force and effect. In no event shall the Option Period be extended beyond September 20, 2019. "Option Period" shall mean the Initial Option Period, the First Extension Option Period, if the Initial Option Period was timely properly extended, and the Second Extension Option Period, provided the First Extension Option Period was properly extended.

Provided Debtor has not defaulted under the Contrail Settlement Agreement or the Option/Sale Agreement, Debtor may exercise its Option on any one or more of the Taxable Parcel(s), at Debtor's sole discretion and election, during the Option Period, in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth herein and in the Option and Sale Agreement. Debtor shall provide

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Contrail no less than ten (10) days' prior written notice of its intent to exercise the Option with respect to each Taxable Parcel.

Debtor's Payment of Taxes. Debtor shall be responsible for payment of the Mohave Tax Obligations. To the extent Mohave elects to pay any of the Mohave Tax Obligations pursuant to the Assessor Note, Contrail shall take the Properties subject to the Assessor Note and corresponding lien (not to exceed the amount set forth in the Amended Plan); provided however, if any payment with respect to any Taxable Parcel is not received from Debtor by the Mohave County Assessor on or before the due date pursuant to such Assessor Note, the Option/Sale Agreement and Option thereunder shall immediately and automatically terminate without further notice and be of no force and effect. Any Mohave Tax Obligations not payable pursuant to the Assessor Note or otherwise paid by Debtor on or before the Contrail Closing Date shall be due and payable no later than thirty (30) days following demand by Contrail for payment therefor. If such payment is not timely paid by Debtor, the Option/Sale Agreement and Option thereunder shall immediately and automatically terminate without further notice and be of no force and effect. Upon the proper and timely exercise of the Option with respect to any Taxable Parcel(s) under the Option/Sale Agreement, Debtor agrees to take title to such Taxable Parcel subject to any remaining lien by the Mohave County Assessor in connection with any remaining outstanding amounts not yet due and payable under the Assessor Note.

Contrail's Payment of Taxes; Reimbursement. Contrail shall pay all real property taxes in connection with the Properties accruing after the Contrail Closing Date. Upon the timely and proper exercise of the Option by Debtor with respect to each Taxable Parcel(s), Mohave shall reimburse Contrail for one half (1/2) of all real property taxes paid by Contrail with respect to such Taxable Parcel(s) during Contrail's ownership thereof, which reimbursement amount shall be added to the then-applicable Purchase Price for such Taxable Parcel(s).

No Assignment. The Parties' respective rights under the Option and the Contrail Settlement Agreement shall be personal to Debtor and Contrail, and shall not be assignable by either party. Any assignment, transfer, conveyance, or hypothecation of the Parties' respective rights under the Option and/or the Contrail Settlement Agreement shall be null and void.

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No Improvements; No Liens. Neither Debtor nor its affiliates will install or construct any improvements nor perform any work on the Properties owned by Contrail or otherwise conduct any activity on the Properties owned by Contrail without the prior express written consent of Contrail, which consent may be withheld in Contrail's sole discretion. Installation or construction of any improvements or performance of any work by Debtor or its affiliates, or the conduct of any activity by Debtor or its affiliates, on any Taxable Parcel owned by Contrail without such prior express written consent of Contrail will constitute a default under the Option/Sale Agreement and will automatically terminate the Option/Sale Agreement and Option thereunder in its entirety, and the Option will be deemed void and of no further force and effect. Furthermore, from and after the Execution Date (as defined in the Contrail Settlement Agreement), neither Debtor nor its affiliates will permit, or take any action that would result in, any lien (other than the Permitted Encumbrances) being recorded against or otherwise attached to any of the Properties (whether such lien constitutes a priming lien, a pari passu lien, a junior lien, a mechanic's lien, or otherwise). The filing or recording of such lien against any of the Properties during Contrail's ownership thereof as a result of Debtor's or its affiliates' action or inaction with respect to the Properties will constitute a default under the Option/Sale Agreement and will automatically terminate the Option/Sale Agreement and Option thereunder in its entirety, and the Option will be deemed void and of no further force and effect.

Recording. Within five (5) Business Days of entry of the Confirmation Order (as hereinafter defined), the deeds transferring the Properties to Contrail pursuant to the Credit Bid Purchase Agreement and a memorandum of the Option/Sale Agreement shall be filed with the County Recorder's Office of Mohave County, Arizona

Attached hereto as Exhibit "G" is the Contrail Settlement Agreement executed March 12, 2017.

Class 2 is Impaired. Holders of Allowed Class 2 Secured Claims are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

Class 3 – Secured Property Tax Claims (c)

Class 3 consists of Real Property Tax Liens against Debtor.

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Holders of Class 3 Secured Property Tax Claims on the Effective Date shall, in full satisfaction, settlement, release and exchange for such Allowed Secured Property Tax Claims, receive a promissory note (the Assessor Note) payable to Mohave County Assessor in the principal amount of Eighty-Five Thousand, Three Hundred Fifty-Five Dollars and 33/100 (\$85,355.33) (Refinanced Secured Tax Loan) maturing two (2) years from the Effective Date payable in Twenty-Four (24) equal monthly payments at the interest rate of three point five percent (3.5%) per annum (Refinanced Secured Tax Note). The Assessor Note shall be executed by the Reorganized Debtor and shall be secured by the Property. Class 3 is Impaired. Therefore, the Holders of Class 3 Secured Property Tax Claims are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

Class 4 – Garrett Unsecured Claim (d)

Claims in Class: Class 4 consists of the Unsecured Claim of John Garrett against Debtor.

Treatment: Holder of the Class 4 Garrett Unsecured Claim shall receive no distributions under the Plan. This plan treatment does not affect the guaranty issued by Debtor's principal in favor of the Holder of the Garrett Unsecured Claim.

Class 4 is Impaired. Holders of the Class 4 Garrett Unsecured Claim are deemed to have rejected the Plan pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 1126(g), and will therefore not be entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan

Class 5 - General Unsecured Claims. (e)

Class 5(a) consists of non-insider General Unsecured Claims against Debtor. Class 5(b) consists of General Unsecured Claims of insiders: (1) Kingman Farms, LLC's claim in the amount of \$567,861.47 pursuant to a Shared Services Agreement; and (2) Shumway Well Water Systems' claims in the amount of \$1,200,000.00.

Holders of Class 5(a) General Unsecured Claims shall not receive any distributions under the Plan.

Class 5 Claims are Impaired under the Plan. Holders of Class 5 Claims are deemed to have rejected the Plan pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 1126(g), and will therefore not be entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

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(f) Class 6 – Old Equity Interests.

Class 6 consists of all Old Equity Interests.

Old Equity Interests will be cancelled and Old Equity Interests will receive nothing under the Plan. One Hundred Percent (100%) of the new membership interest shall be granted to the New Equity Investor for providing the Confirmation Funds.

Class 6 Interests are Impaired and the Holders of Old Equity Interests are conclusively deemed to have rejected the Plan, pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 1126(g), and will therefore not be entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

Means of Implementation of Plan. Section 5.6

(a) Plan Implementation.

The Plan shall be implemented in all respects in a manner that is consistent with the terms and conditions of the Operative Documents and the requirements of section 1123(a) and other applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, Debtor and Contrail will perform their respective obligations under the Contrail Settlement Agreement, as set forth and incorporated in Section 5.5(b) above.

The New Capital Contribution shall be used to fund the Plan and shall be distributed or applied in the manner necessary to provide all required Confirmation Funds for Distribution pursuant to the Plan, satisfy the costs, expenses, required payments and entitlements outlined herein on the Effective Date and provide the Reorganized Debtor with working capital and funding for operations and Plan needs. On the Effective Date, that portion of the New Capital Contribution to be used for the Confirmation Funds shall be turned over to the Distribution Agent for Distribution pursuant to the Plan.

The New Equity Investor shall pay Cash to the Reorganized Debtor in the amount of the Confirmation Funds to be used in accordance with the provisions of the Plan and has executed a line of credit or similar device for the balance of the New Capital Contribution.

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Section 5.7 Issuance of Equity Interests.

Reorganized Debtor. (a)

On the Effective Date, Old Equity Interests shall be extinguished, canceled, terminated and of no force and effect.

(b) Reorganized Debtor New Equity Interests.

The Reorganized Debtor New Equity Interests shall be issued as follows:

(1) One Hundred Percent (100%) of the new membership interest shall be granted to the New Equity Investor for providing the Confirmation Funds.

Section 5.8 Disposition of Assets, Properties and Equity Interests.

On the Effective Date (as more fully set forth in Article XI of the Plan), without any further action, the Reorganized Debtor will be vested with all of Properties, free and clear of all Claims, Liens and Old Equity Interests (except for Liens provided or authorized pursuant to the Plan).

Section 5.9 Assumption of Liabilities.

On the Effective Date, unless such Claims shall be paid on or prior to such date, Reorganized Debtor shall be deemed to have assumed any Claim that is an Administrative Claim, a Priority Tax Claim or a Priority Claim (including any such Claims that are Disputed Claims or with respect to which any applicable period for asserting a Claim has not expired). Attached hereto as Exhibit "E" is Debtor's Scheduled of Disputed Claims.

Section 5.10 Corporate Actions.

- Adoption of Reorganized Debtor's Operating Agreement. On the Effective Date (a) and without further order of the Bankruptcy Court or need for corporate approval, the Reorganized Debtor Operating Agreement shall supersede and replace all other corporate agreements and bylaws previously governing the Debtor.
- (b) Renaming Reorganized Debtor and Authority to Execute Operative Documents.

The Confirmation Order shall, among other things, constitute an Order authorizing the managers, officers, and agents of the Debtor and Reorganized Debtor to execute and deliver the Operative Documents, as applicable (to the extent they have not already been executed and delivered), including without limitation all documents necessary to, on or prior to the Effective

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Date, rename Reorganized Debtor, at the option and in the sole discretion of the Reorganized Debtor, without requiring any further corporate authorizations and notwithstanding the requirements under any applicable non-bankruptcy law. A copy of Reorganized Debtor's Operating Agreement is attached hereto as Exhibit "F".

Good Faith and Non Avoidability. (c)

The Confirmation Order shall, among other things, provide that: (i) Debtor, Reorganized Debtor, Contrail, and New Equity Investor have acted in good faith; and (ii) the Distributions and/or consideration received by the New Equity Investor and Reorganized Debtor shall not be subject to avoidance, turnover or disgorgement in any subsequent insolvency proceeding by any Person or Entity.

Section 5.11 Management.

Following the Effective Date, Reorganized Debtor shall be managed as provided in the Reorganized Debtor Operating Agreement. It is anticipated that the Reorganized Debtor will be managed by James M. Rhodes.

Certain Transfer Taxes and Further Transactions.

Pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 1146(a), the issuance or exchange of any security, or the making or delivery of any instrument of transfer under, in furtherance, or in connection with the Plan, including, but not limited to, any deeds, bills of sale, assignments or other instruments of transfer (including those with respect to the Properties), shall not be subject to any stamp tax, real estate transfer tax or similar tax.

Section 5.12 Final Decree.

Notwithstanding otherwise applicable law, the Chapter 11 Case shall be closed and a Final Decree entered as soon as possible after the occurrence of the Effective Date.

Section 5.13 Effectuating Documents, Further Transactions.

On and after the Effective Date, Debtor and its agents, officers and members thereof, are authorized to and may issue, execute, deliver, file, or record such contracts, securities, instruments. releases, and other agreements or documents and take such actions as may be necessary or appropriate to effectuate, implement, and further evidence the terms and conditions of the Plan in

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Section 5.14 Post Effective Date Fees and Expenses.

- From and after the Effective Date, the Distribution Agent shall pay all Post Effective a. Date Fees from the Post Effective Date Fee Fund without the necessity of any approval by the Bankruptcy Court.
- h. In the event, and to the extent, that there are not sufficient funds in the Post Effective Date Fee Fund from which to pay any of the Post Effective Date Fees, the Reorganized Debtor shall, in the ordinary course of business and without the necessity of any approval by the Bankruptcy Court, pay any Post Effective Date Fees and Expenses, which are not paid by the Distribution Agent from the Post Effective Date Fee Fund.
- In order to seek payment of Post Effective Date Fees, each respective Professional will send its invoice to the Reorganized Debtor and Distribution Agent, and the Reorganized Debtor shall have ten (10) business days thereafter within which to notify the Professional and the Distribution Agent in writing that it objects to the invoice. If no objection is made within that time frame, Distribution Agent or Reorganized Debtor (as applicable) shall pay the invoice within thirty (30) days thereafter. In the event the Reorganized Debtor objects and the parties are unable to resolve the objection, the Professional may bring the matter before the Bankruptcy Court on a motion for determination.

ARTICLE VI.

PROVISIONS CONCERNING PLAN DISTRIBUTIONS

Section 6.1 Distributions on Account of Claims Allowed as of the Effective Date.

Distributions under the Plan on account of Claims Allowed on or before the Effective Date shall be made on the Effective Date, or on the first date thereafter as is reasonably practicable.

Section 6.2 Distributions on Account of Claims Allowed After the Effective Date.

(a) Payments and Distributions on Disputed Administrative and Priority Claims.

In the event that there are Disputed Administrative Claims or Disputed Priority Claims requiring adjudication and resolution and such Claims have not become Allowed or Disallowed

prior to the Effective Date, then the obligation to satisfy such Claims shall be from the Confirmation Funds which are held for same, but to the extent there are no available Confirmation Funds from which to pay such Claim, the obligation to satisfy such Claims will be assumed by Reorganized Debtor, subject to Allowance or Disallowance by the Bankruptcy Court. Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, or Final Order, any Disputed Administrative Claim or Disputed Priority Claim that becomes Allowed after the Effective Date shall be satisfied from the Confirmation Funds or performed by Reorganized Debtor in the ordinary course of business in accordance with the terms and conditions of any controlling agreements, course of dealing, course of business, or industry practice.

(b) Special Rules for Distributions to Holders of Disputed Claims.

Except as otherwise provided in the Plan and except as otherwise agreed by the relevant parties: (i) no partial payments and no partial Distributions shall be made with respect to a Disputed Claim until all such disputes in connection with such Disputed Claim have been resolved by settlement or Final Order, and (ii) any Entity that holds both an Allowed Claim and a Disputed Claim shall not receive any Distribution on the Allowed Claim unless and until all objections to the Disputed Claim have been resolved by settlement or Final Order and the Claims have been Allowed.

(c) Manner of Payment Under the Plan.

Distributions of Cash to be made by the Distribution Agent pursuant to the Plan shall be made, at the discretion of the Distribution Agent, by check drawn on the Distribution Agent's bank account or by wire transfer from a domestic bank.

(d) Whole Dollars.

Any other provision of the Plan to the contrary notwithstanding, no payments of cents will be made. Whenever any payment of cents would otherwise be called for, the actual payment may reflect a rounding of such fraction to the nearest whole dollar (up or down).

(e) Escheat.

Holders of Allowed Claims shall have three (3) months from the check date to negotiate Distribution checks issued by the Distribution Agent under the terms of the Plan, otherwise payment

on such checks may at the Distribution Agent's sole discretion be stopped and the funds shall escheat to the Distribution Agent and shall be promptly distributed to Reorganized Debtor (in accordance with Bankruptcy Code section 347).

Section 6.3 <u>Delivery of Distributions.</u>

(a) Record Date for Distributions

On the Distribution Record Date, the Claims Register shall be closed and any Person responsible for making Distributions shall be authorized and entitled to recognize only those record Holders listed on the Claims Register as of the close of business on the Distribution Record Date. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a Claim is transferred twenty or fewer days before the Distribution Record Date, the Distribution Agent shall make Distributions to the transferee only to the extent practical and in any event only if the relevant transfer form contains an unconditional and explicit certification and waiver of any objection to the transfer by the transferor.

(b) <u>Distribution Agent.</u>

The Distribution Agent shall make all Distributions required under the Plan.

(c) <u>Delivery of Distributions in General.</u>

Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, and notwithstanding any authority to the contrary, Distributions to all Holders of Allowed Claims shall be made to Holders of record as of the Distribution Record Date by the Distribution Agent: (a) in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4, as modified and made applicable by Bankruptcy Rule 7004; (b) to the signatory set forth on any of the Proofs of Claim Filed by such Holder or other representative identified therein (or at the last known addresses of such Holder if no Proof of Claim is Filed or if Debtor has been notified in writing of a change of address); (c) at the addresses set forth in any written notices of address changes delivered to the Debtor after the date of any related Proof of Claim; (d) at the addresses reflected in the Schedules if no Proof of Claim has been Filed and the Distribution Agent has not received a written notice of a change of address; or (e) on any counsel that has appeared in the Chapter 11 Cases on the Holder's behalf. Except as otherwise provided in the Plan, Distributions under the Plan on account of Allowed Claims shall not be subject to levy, garnishment, attachment, or like legal process, so that each Holder of an Allowed Claim shall have

and receive the benefit of the Distributions in the manner set forth in the Plan. Absent willful misconduct or gross negligence, Debtor or Reorganized Debtor and Distribution Agent, as applicable, shall not incur any liability on account of any Distributions made under the Plan.

(d) Returned Distributions.

In the case of Distributions to the Holders of Allowed Claims that are returned to the Distribution Agent due to an incorrect or incomplete address, the Distribution Agent shall retain any such returned Distribution in a segregated account established by the Distribution Agent to keep track of any returned Distributions. Unless the Holder of the Allowed Claim relating to any such returned Distribution contacts the Distribution Agent (or its designee) within three (3) months from the date on which such Distribution was returned and provides the Distribution Agent (or its designee) with acceptable proof of identity and an accurate address, such Holder shall forfeit all rights thereto, and to any and all future Distributions or rights under the Plan. In such event, the Claim for which such Distributions was issued shall be treated as a Disallowed Claim and the Distribution on account of such Disallowed Claim shall promptly be distributed Reorganized Debtor.

(e) Disputed Distributions.

In the event of any dispute between or among Holders of Claims as to the right to any Holder of a Claim to receive or retain any Distribution to be made to such Holder under the Plan, the Distribution Agent, in lieu of making such Distribution to such Holder, may make it instead into an escrow account for payment as ordered by the Bankruptcy Court or as the interested parties to such dispute may otherwise agree among themselves. Any such Holder who fails to raise such dispute by filing an appropriate request for relief with the Bankruptcy Court prior to the issuance of such disputed Distribution by the Distribution Agent shall be deemed to have forever waived any right to dispute such Distribution or to enjoin, impair or otherwise restrict the use of any such Distribution.

Section 6.4 Setoffs.

The Distribution Agent may, but shall not be required to, set-off against any Distributions to be made pursuant to the Plan to a Holder of an Allowed Claim, Claims of any nature whatsoever

that Debtor may have, or may have had, against such Holder that have not been previously released, but neither the failure to do so, nor the allowance of any Claim held by such Holder shall constitute a waiver or release by the Distribution Agent of any such Claim Debtor may have, or may have had, against such Holder.

Section 6.5 Withholding Taxes.

The Distribution Agent shall be entitled to deduct any applicable federal or state withholding taxes from any payments made with respect to Allowed Claims, as appropriate, and shall otherwise comply with Bankruptcy Code section 346.

Section 6.6 Allocation of Distributions.

Distributions on account of Allowed Claims shall, for tax purposes, be treated as allocated first to principal, and thereafter to interest only to the extent that the entire principal amount has been recovered, if applicable.

ARTICLE VII.

CONFIRMATION OF THE PLAN

The Bankruptcy Court may confirm the Plan only if it determines that the Plan complies with the technical requirements of Chapter 11, including, among other things, that (a) the Plan properly classifies Claims and Equity Interests, (b) the Plan complies with applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, (c) Debtor has complied with applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, (d) Debtor has proposed the Plan in good faith and not by any means forbidden by law, (e) disclosure of "adequate information" has been made as required by Bankruptcy Code section 1125, (f) the Plan has been accepted by the requisite votes of Creditors in Impaired Classes (or the non-accepting Impaired Classes have been successfully crammed-down under Bankruptcy Code section 1129(b)), (g) the Plan is in the "best interests" of all Holders of Claims or Interests in each Impaired Class that has not unanimously accepted the Plan, and (h) all fees and expenses payable under 28 U.S.C. § 1930, as determined by the Bankruptcy Court at the Confirmation Hearing, have been paid or the Plan provides for the payment of such fees on the Effective Date.

Section 7.1 Voting Eligibility.

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Under the Bankruptcy Code, only Holders of Claims and Equity Interests in Classes that are "Impaired" (as that term is defined in Bankruptcy Code section 1124) under the Plan are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. Generally speaking, a Class of Claims or Interests is Impaired if the Plan modifies the legal, equitable or contractual rights of Holders of Claims or Equity Interests in the Class (other than by curing defaults and reinstating debt). Under Bankruptcy Code section 1126(f), Classes of Claims and Equity Interests that are unimpaired are conclusively presumed to have accepted the Plan and are not entitled to vote on the Plan. Under Bankruptcy Code section 1126(g), Classes of Claims and Equity Interests whose Holders will neither receive nor retain any property under the Plan are deemed to have rejected the Plan and are not entitled to vote on the Plan. An Impaired Class of Claims will have accepted the Plan if (a) the Holders (other than any Holder designated under Bankruptcy Code section 1126(e)) of at least two-thirds (2/3) in amount of the Allowed Claims actually voting in such Class have voted to accept the Plan and (b) the Holders (other than any Holder designated under Bankruptcy Code section 1126(e)) of more than one-half (1/2) in number of the Allowed Claims actually voting in such Class have voted to accept the Plan. As noted above, the Plan utilizes five Classes of Claims and one Class of Equity Interests. Class 1 is not Impaired and is not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. Classes 2 and 3 are Impaired and are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

The Solicitation Procedures approved pursuant to the Solicitation Order (and attached thereto as Exhibit "A") establish criteria by which Holders of Claims in Classes 2 and 3 will be entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan and in what amount(s).

A Ballot to be used to accept or reject the Plan has been enclosed with all copies of this Disclosure Statement mailed to Holders of Claims in Classes 2 and 3.

The confirmation hearing shall take place on April 18, 2017 at 1:30 p.m. (prevailing Pacific Time).

Section 7.2 **Voting Instructions.**

THE PERIOD DURING WHICH BALLOTS WITH RESPECT TO THE PLAN WILL BE ACCEPTED BY DEBTOR WILL TERMINATE AT 5:00 P.M. PREVAILING PACIFIC TIME,

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COUNTED AS ACCEPTING THE PLAN.

If you have any questions about the procedure for voting, or if you did not receive a Ballot, received a damaged Ballot, or have lost your Ballot, or if you would like any additional copies of

this Disclosure Statement, please contact:

Fox Rothschild LLP
Attn: Brett A. Axelrod
1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 700
Las Vegas, Nevada 89135
Telephone: (702) 262-6899
Email: baxelrod@foxrothschild.com

HAND DELIVERY AT THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES: BALLOTS MUST BE DELIVERY AT THE FOLLOWING ADDRESSES:

Fox Rothschild LLP Attn: Brett A. Axelrod 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 700 Las Vegas, Nevada 89135

In the event that Claims or Equity Interests may be (or have been) transferred among

different parties, Bankruptcy Rule 3018 authorizes the Bankruptcy Court to fix a date (the "<u>Voting Record Date</u>") upon which the Holder of a particular Claim or Equity Interest as of that <u>Voting Record Date</u> is identified as the party entitled to vote such Claim or Equity Interest to accept or reject the Plan. For example, if the Voting Record Date is Wednesday, and Party A (as the current

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Holder of Claim 1) transfers Claim 1 to Party B on Thursday, then Party A (and not Party B) is entitled to vote Claim 1 to accept or reject the Plan. Conversely, if the Voting Record Date was Friday instead, and Party A still transfers Claim 1 to Party B on Thursday, then Party B is entitled to vote Claim 1 to accept or reject the Plan. Consistent with the provisions of Bankruptcy Rule 3018, Debtor is seeking to fix the Voting Record Date as 5:00 P.M., prevailing Pacific Time, on **September 2, 2016.**

Section 7.3 Confirmation Hearing.

Bankruptcy Code section 1128(a) requires the Bankruptcy Court, after notice, to hold a hearing on Confirmation of the Plan after the Ballots have been cast. Bankruptcy Code section 1128(b) provides that any party in interest may object to Confirmation of the Plan.

THE BANKRUPTCY COURT HAS SCHEDULED THE CONFIRMATION HEARING TO COMMENCE ON APRIL 18, 2017 AT 1:30 P.M. PREVAILING PACIFIC TIME BEFORE THE HONORABLE MIKE K. NAKAGAWA, UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA, IN COURTROOM 2, FOLEY FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE, 300 LAS VEGAS BOULEVARD SOUTH, LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101.

THE CONFIRMATION HEARING MAY BE ADJOURNED FROM TIME TO TIME BY THE BANKRUPTCY COURT WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE EXCEPT FOR AN ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE ADJOURNED DATE MADE AT THE CONFIRMATION HEARING OR ANY ADJOURNMENT THEREOF.

OBJECTIONS TO CONFIRMATION MUST BE FILED AND SERVED ON OR BEFORE , 2017 IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SOLICITATION ORDER. UNLESS OBJECTIONS ARE TIMELY SERVED AND FILED IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SOLICITATION ORDER, THEY MAY NOT BE CONSIDERED BY THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

At the Confirmation Hearing, the Bankruptcy Court will determine, among other things, whether the following Confirmation requirements specified in Bankruptcy Code section 1129 have been satisfied:

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- The Plan complies with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code. a.
- b. Debtor has complied with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code.
- The Plan has been proposed in good faith and not by any means proscribed by law. c.
- d. Any payment made or promised by Debtor for services or for costs and expenses in, or in connection with, the Chapter 11 Case, or in connection with the Plan and incident to the Chapter 11 Case, has been disclosed to the Bankruptcy Court, and any such payment made before the Confirmation of the Plan is reasonable or, if such payment is to be fixed after Confirmation of the Plan, such payment is subject to the approval of the Bankruptcy Court as reasonable.
- e. Each Holder of an Impaired Claim either has accepted the Plan or will receive or retain under the Plan on account of such Holder's Claims, property of a value, as of the Distribution Date, that is not less than the amount that such Holder would receive or retain if Debtor's Estate was liquidated on such date under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.
- f. Each Class of Claims has either accepted the Plan or is not Impaired under the Plan. As to Classes that are deemed to reject the Plan, see "Cramdown," Section 7.4(e), below.
- Except to the extent that the Holder of a particular Claim has agreed to a different g. treatment of such Claim, the Plan provides that Allowed Administrative Claims, Allowed Priority Claims and Allowed Priority Tax Claims will be paid in full.
- h. At least one Class of Claims has accepted the Plan, determined without including any acceptance of the Plan by any insider holding a Claim in such Class.
- Confirmation of the Plan is not likely to be followed by the need for further financial reorganization or liquidation of Reorganized Debtor, unless such further reorganization or liquidation is proposed in the Plan.
- Holders of Class 2 and 3 claims are impaired and are entitled to vote on the Plan, į. while holders of Class 4, 5 and 6 claims are impaired but due to the plan treatment of those claims are deemed to have rejected the Plan pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 1126(g), and are not entitled to vote on confirmation of the Plan.
- k. All fees payable under 28 U.S.C. § 1930 as determined by the Court at the Confirmation Hearing have been paid or the Plan provides for payment of all such fees on the Plan

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Effective Date.

1. The Plan addresses payment of retiree benefits, if any, in accordance with Bankruptcy Code section 1114.

Section 7.4 Confirmation Requirements.

(a) Classification.

Bankruptcy Code section 1122 sets forth the requirements relating to classification of claims. Bankruptcy Code section 1122(a) provides that claims or equity interests may be placed in a particular class only if they are substantially similar to the other claims or equity interests in that class. Debtor believes that all Classes under the Plan satisfy the requirements of Bankruptcy Code section 1122(a) because none of the Classes under the Plan contain Claims or Equity Interests that are not substantially similar to each other.

(b) Acceptance by Impaired Classes.

Fox Rothschild LLP will be responsible for tabulating all validly executed Ballots received prior to the Voting Deadline for purposes of determining whether each Impaired voting Class has accepted or rejected the Plan. Bankruptcy Rule 3018(b) prescribes the conditions that must be satisfied in order to count the ballots cast with respect to a plan prior to the commencement of a Chapter 11 case. The rule requires that for the ballot of a creditor to count (i) a Chapter 11 plan and a disclosure statement must be distributed to substantially all creditors of the same class, (ii) the time prescribed for voting on such a plan must not be unreasonably short, and (iii) the solicitation must be conducted in compliance with Bankruptcy Code section 1126, which section requires that the solicitation be conducted in compliance with all applicable nonbankruptcy laws, rules, or regulations or, if there are no such applicable laws, rules, or regulations, that the disclosure statement for such plan contains "adequate information." Under Bankruptcy Code section 1125, "adequate information" is defined as information of a kind and in sufficient detail to the extent it is reasonably practicable in light of the nature and history of a company and the condition of such company's books and records, that would enable a hypothetical reasonable investor typical of holders of claims or equity interests of the relevant class to make an informed judgment about the plan.

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Debtor submits that all the requirements of Bankruptcy Rule 3018(b) will be satisfied. Debtor is soliciting votes from the Voting Record Date Holders of Impaired Claims in Classes 2 and 3 pursuant to the Solicitation Order. Holders of Claims in Class 1 are not Impaired and not entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. Debtor further submits that this Disclosure Statement contains adequate information within the meaning of Bankruptcy Code section 1125 and that solicitation of votes in connection with the Plan will be in accordance with Bankruptcy Code section 1126 pursuant to the Solicitation Order.

(c) Best Interests Test.

In order for the Plan to be confirmed, the Bankruptcy Court must find with respect to any Impaired Class that has not unanimously voted to accept the Plan that any Holder of a Claim who votes to reject the Plan will receive or retain under the Plan on account of such Claim property that has a value, as of the Effective Date of the Plan, that is not less than the value of the distribution each such Holder would receive or retain if Debtor's Estate was liquidated on the Effective Date under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. To make this finding, the Bankruptcy Court must: (a) evaluate the estimated Cash proceeds (the "Liquidation Proceeds") that a chapter 7 trustee would generate from liquidating Debtor's assets if the Chapter 11 Case was converted to a case under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code; (b) evaluate the estimated distribution ("Liquidation Distribution") that each non-accepting Holder of a Claim or Interest would receive from the Liquidation Proceeds under the priority scheme dictated in, inter alia, Bankruptcy Code sections 725 and 726; and (c) compare each rejecting Holder's Liquidation Distribution to the distribution under the Plan ("Plan Distribution") that such Holder would receive if the Plan is confirmed and consummated.

Allowed Claims in Class 1 are not Impaired and therefore deemed to accept the Plan unanimously (thereby rendering the "best interests" test inapplicable). No Liquidation Distribution would be made to Class 6 since Holders of Old Equity Interests are not entitled to receive anything when general unsecured claims are not paid in full (as would be the case in a chapter 7 liquidation). In the event of a conversion to Chapter 7, Contrail would receive, based on its security interest in the Properties, the full value of its claim. In that event, the New Equity Investor would not provide

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the New Capital Contribution - which would leave the case administratively insolvent and the Assessor's Note unpaid. Therefore, as more specifically demonstrated by the liquidation analysis attached hereto as Exhibit "B", Debtor submits that the Plan satisfies the "best interests" test encompassed by Bankruptcy Code section 1129(a)(7).

Feasibility of the Plan. (d)

Bankruptcy Code section 1129(a)(11) requires a finding that confirmation of a plan is not likely to be followed by the liquidation, or the need for further financial reorganization, of the debtor or any successor-in-interest.

Based on the projections set forth in Exhibit "C" to this Disclosure Statement and the operational, business and other assumptions set forth therein, Debtor submits that Reorganized Debtor will have the financial capability to satisfy their respective obligations following the Effective Date of the Plan, including the payment of all Cash distributions contemplated by the Plan. Therefore, Debtor submits that the Plan is feasible as required by Bankruptcy Code section 1129(a)(11).

Confirmation Without Acceptance of All Impaired Classes - "Cramdown." (e)

The Bankruptcy Code contains provisions which could enable the Bankruptcy Court to confirm the Plan, even though the Plan has not been accepted by all Impaired Classes, provided that the Plan has been accepted by at least one Impaired Class of Claims. Debtor believes that the Plan will be able to meet the statutory standards set forth in the Bankruptcy Code.

Bankruptcy Code section 1129(b)(1) states:

Notwithstanding section 510(a) of this title, if all of the applicable requirements of subsection (a) of this section other than paragraph (8) are met with respect to a plan, the court, on request of the proponent of the plan, shall confirm the plan notwithstanding the requirements of such paragraph if the plan does not discriminate unfairly, and is fair and equitable, with respect to each class of claims or interests that is impaired under, and has not accepted the plan.

This section makes clear that a plan must be confirmed notwithstanding the failure of an impaired class to accept the plan, so long as the plan "does not discriminate unfairly" and it is "fair and equitable" with respect to each rejecting class.

(f) No Unfair Discrimination.

A plan does not "discriminate unfairly" if (a) the plan does not treat any rejecting class of claims or equity interests in a manner that is materially less favorable than the treatment afforded to another class with similar legal claims against or equity interests in a debtor, and (b) no class receives payments in excess of that which it is legally entitled to receive for its claims or equity interests. However, a plan also may satisfy this requirement even if classes of claims or equity interests that are of equal priority are receiving different treatment. The test does not require that the classes of equal priority receive identical treatment, but instead only that if there is a difference in treatment that such difference be "fair."

Under the amended Plan, holders of Class 4 and Class 5 Claims will receive no distributions, as all of the Debtor's Properties (i.e. all of Debtor's assets) will be sold to Contrail pursuant to the Contrail Settlement Agreement. No junior classes are receiving a distribution under the amended Plan, and all unsecured creditors are receiving the same treatment. Moreover, no Class of Claims will receive payments or property with an aggregate value greater than the aggregate value of the Allowed Claims in such Class. Therefore, Debtor submits that if there are any rejecting Classes of Claims, the Plan nevertheless satisfies the "no unfair discrimination" requirement.

(g) Fair And Equitable Test.

The Bankruptcy Code sets forth three different standards for establishing that a plan is "fair and equitable" with respect to a rejecting class, depending on whether the class is comprised of secured or unsecured claims or equity interests. In general, Bankruptcy Code section 1129(b) permits confirmation notwithstanding non-acceptance by an impaired class if that class and all classes junior to it are treated in accordance with the "absolute priority" rule, which requires either that the dissenting class be paid in full, or if it is not, that no junior class receives or retains property under the plan. In addition, the "fair and equitable" standard has been interpreted to prohibit any class senior to a rejecting class from receiving under a plan more than 100% of its allowed claims.

Class 1 is not Impaired, and therefore their treatment must be deemed to be fair and equitable. Class 2 is receiving all of the Debtor's Properties pursuant to the terms set forth in the Contrail Settlement Agreement and its corresponding Credit Bid Purchase Agreement in satisfaction

of its claim. Class 3 is receiving a promissory note payable to Mohave County Assessor in the principal amount of Eighty-Five Thousand, Three Hundred Fifty-Five Dollars and 33/100 (\$85,355.33) (Refinanced Secured Tax Loan) maturing two (2) years from the Effective Date payable in Twenty-Four (24) equal monthly payments at the interest rate of three and one half percent (3.5%) per annum (Refinanced Secured Tax Note); Class 4 and Class 5 Claims will not receive any distributions as a result of Debtor's sale of all of its Properties under the Contrail Settlement Agreement, and Class 6 Old Equity Interests will be cancelled and Old Equity Interests will receive nothing under the Plan. One Hundred Percent (100%) of the new membership interest shall be granted to the New Equity Investor for providing the Confirmation Funds. The treatment of Class 4 Claims does not affect the guaranty that the Holder of the Garrett Unsecured holds from Debtor's principal.

Therefore, Debtor submits that the Plan satisfies the "fair and equitable" requirement with respect to any rejecting Class(es).

ARTICLE VIII.

CERTAIN RISK FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED

Although Debtor believes that the Plan is confirmable and feasible, there are some risks that should be considered. Certain specific risk factors are described below. Parties in interest should read and carefully consider the following factors, as well as the other information set forth in this Disclosure Statement (and the documents delivered together herewith and/or incorporated by reference herein), before deciding whether to vote to accept or to reject the Plan.

ARTICLE IX.

CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS OF THE PLAN

Section 9.1 <u>Introduction.</u>

TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH TREASURY DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR 230, HOLDERS OF CLAIMS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT: (A) ANY DISCUSSION OF FEDERAL TAX ISSUES IN THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT IS NOT INTENDED OR WRITTEN TO BE RELIED UPON, AND CANNOT BE RELIED UPON, BY HOLDERS OF

A summary description of certain material United States federal income tax consequences of the Plan is provided below. This description is for informational purposes only and, due to a lack of definitive judicial or administrative authority or interpretation, substantial uncertainties exist with respect to various tax consequences of the Plan as discussed herein. Only the principal consequences of the Plan for Holders of Claims who are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan are described below. No opinion of counsel has been sought or obtained with respect to any tax consequences of the Plan. No rulings or determinations of the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") or any other tax authorities have been or will be sought or obtained with respect to any tax consequences of the Plan, and the discussion below is not binding upon the IRS or such other authorities. No representations are being made regarding the particular tax consequences of the confirmation or implementation of the Plan as to any Holder of a Claim. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a different position from any discussed herein.

The discussion of United States federal income tax consequences below is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "IRC"), the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder, judicial authorities, published positions of the IRS, and other applicable authorities, all as in effect on the date hereof and all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations (possibly with retroactive effect).

The following discussion does not address foreign, state or local tax consequences of the Plan, nor does it purport to address the United States federal income tax consequences of the Plan to special classes of taxpayers (e.g., banks and certain other financial institutions, insurance companies, tax-exempt organizations, Holders of Claims who are (or who hold their Claims

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through) pass-through entities, persons whose functional currency is not the United States dollar, foreign persons, dealers in securities or foreign currency, and persons holding claims that are a hedge against, or that are hedged against, currency risk or that are part of a straddle, constructive sale or conversion transaction). The following discussion assumes that Holders of Claims hold their Claims as capital assets for United States federal income tax purposes. Furthermore, the following discussion does not address United States federal taxes other than income taxes.

For purposes of the following discussion, a "United States person" is any of the following:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States:
- a corporation created or organized under the laws of the United States or any state or political subdivision thereof;
- an estate, the income of which is subject to federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust that (a) is subject to the primary supervision of a United States court and which has one or more United States fiduciaries who have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (b) has a valid election in effect under applicable United States Treasury regulations to be treated as a United States person.

As used herein, the term "U.S. Holder" means a Holder of a Claim that is a United States person, the term "non-U.S. person" means a person other than a United States person and the term "Non-U.S. Holder" means a Holder of a Claim that is a non-U.S. person.

Holders of Claims are strongly urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the United States federal, state, local and any foreign tax consequences of the transactions described herein or in the Plan.

Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences to Debtor. Section 9.2

(a) Overview of Transaction Steps.

Debtor is an Arizona corporation for federal income tax purposes. The Plan involves the following:

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(i) The Old Equity Interests will be canceled and Holders of Old Equity Interests will receive one hundred percent (100%) of the new membership interest in the Reorganized Debtor for providing the Confirmation Funds;

(ii) The Holder of the Contrail Secured Claim shall acquire the Properties pursuant to the terms set forth in the Contrail Settlement Agreement and its corresponding documents, attached hereto as Exhibit "G", which are incorporated herein by reference. In sum, the Properties, which comprise all of the Debtor's real property, will be sold to Contrail in accordance with the terms of the Contrail Settlement Agreement and the Credit Bid Purchase Agreement. The Sale shall be free and clear of all liens, claims, equity interests, and other encumbrances, except the Permitted Encumbrances.

Contrail is a good faith purchaser within the meaning of Section 363(m) of the Bankruptcy Code and entitled to all of the protections arising therefrom. On the Contrail Closing Date, Debtor shall deliver good and marketable title to the Properties to Contrail by way of Grant, Bargain, and Sale Deed (all as defined in the Contrail Settlement Agreement) and all such other instruments as may be necessary or customary to effectuate the Credit Bid Purchase Agreement

Since all of the debt owing to Contrail will be satisfied by the transfer of the Contrail's collateral under the terms set forth in the Contrail Settlement Agreement and the Credit Bid Purchase Agreement, the Guarantor on the loan shall also be released from all liability on the debt owing to Contrail upon the closing of the Credit Bid Purchase Agreement and the Effective Date of the Plan. The Debtor and Reorganized Debtor shall be responsible for the payment of all taxes through the Contrail Closing Date (as defined in the Contrail Settlement Agreement).

(iii) The Holders of Class 3 Secured Property Tax Claims shall receive a promissory note payable to Mohave County Assessor in the principal amount of Eighty-Five Thousand, Three Hundred Fifty-Five Dollars and 33/100 (\$85,355.33) (Refinanced Secured Tax Loan) maturing two (2) years from the Effective Date payable in Twenty-Four (24) equal monthly payments at the interest rate of 3.5 percent (3.5%) per annum (Assessor Note). The Assessor Note shall be executed by the Reorganized Debtor and shall be secured by the Property;

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(iv) The holder of the Garrett Unsecured Claim shall not be entitled to any distribution, but retains a guaranty from Debtor's principal as provided in the Allowed Garrett Unsecured Claim;

- (v) Holders of General Unsecured Claim shall not be entitled to any distributions; and
- (vi) Holders of Old Equity Interests will receive nothing under the Plan. One Hundred Percent (100%) of the new membership interest shall be granted to the New Equity Investor for providing the Confirmation Funds..

Cancellation of Debt Income ("CODI"). (b)

In general, a debtor realizes gain from the cancellation of a debt at less than its face amount (or adjusted issue price, in the case of an obligation issued at a discount from it face amount). When the debtor is an S corporation, its taxable CODI is exempt from income tax at the corporate level. Instead, the CODI of the S corporation passes through and is taken into account ratably by its shareholders.

Taxpayers under the jurisdiction of a bankruptcy court, however, are generally not required to include any CODI in gross income. As a consequence of such exclusion, a debtor in a bankruptcy proceeding is required to reduce certain of its tax attributes by the amount of CODI that is excluded from gross income. Such CODI will reduce the debtor's tax attributes in the following order: (i) net operating losses ("NOLs"); (ii) general business credits; (iii) minimum tax credits; (iv) capital loss carryovers; (v) basis of property; (vi) passive activity loss and credit carryovers; and (vii) foreign tax credit carryover. As a result of the reduction in the debtor's tax attributes, in general, the CODI is not permanently excluded from taxation but, is instead, deferred for later recognition.

In the case of an S corporation, this bankruptcy exception for excluding CODI from gross income, as well as the required reductions of the tax attributes, is applied at the corporate level rather than at the shareholder level. Due to the pass-through tax status of an S corporation, an S corporation rarely possesses certain of the tax attributes set forth above, such as operating and capital loss carryovers. Consequently, the tax attribute that is most commonly reduced for an S

corporation due to the bankruptcy exception is the basis of its property. For purposes of reducing tax attributes, a special definition of "net operating loss" is provided for S corporations which may apply to reduce certain suspended losses and deductions at the shareholder level.

(c) Accrued Interest.

Payments made on the debts owing to the Holders of Allowed Claims that are allocable to accrued but unpaid interest may be deductible by Reorganized Debtor in accordance with its method of accounting used for income tax purposes, to the extent, if any, that such accrued but unpaid interest has not previously been deducted by Debtor. To the extent that Debtor has previously taken a deduction for accrued but unpaid interest, any amounts so deducted that are paid will not give rise to any tax deduction to Reorganized Debtor. If such interest amounts are not paid, then such amounts will give rise to CODI that, in the instant case, would be eligible for the exclusion from gross income due to the exception provided for taxpayers under the jurisdiction of a bankruptcy court. As a result, in such cases, Debtor would ordinarily be required to reduce its tax attributes to the extent of such interest previously deducted, not paid, and discharged in the bankruptcy proceeding.

Section 9.3 Tax Consequences To Creditors.

As indicated in Article IX, what follows is a summary of certain United States federal income tax consequences of the transactions contemplated by the Plan to Holders of Allowed Claims who are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. These consequences (including the character, timing and amount of income, gain or loss recognized) will depend upon, among other things: (1) the manner in which a Holder acquired a Claim; (2) the length of time the Claim has been held; (3) the Holder's method of tax accounting; (4) whether the Holder of a Claim has taken a bad debt deduction with respect to the Claim (or any portion of the Claim) in the current or prior years; and (5) (a) whether the Claim was acquired at a discount, (b) whether the Holder of a Claim has previously included in income, for tax purposes, accrued but unpaid interest with respect to the Claim, (c) whether the Claim constitutes an installment obligation for United States federal income tax purposes and (d) whether the Claim constitutes a "security" for United States federal income tax purposes. Therefore, Holders of Claims should consult their own tax advisors for information that

may be relevant to their particular situations and circumstances and the particular tax consequences to them of the transactions contemplated by the Plan.

Section 9.4 Tax Consequences to Certain Holders of Allowed Claims.

(a) Class 2: Secured Claims.

The Holder of the Secured Claim shall acquire the Properties pursuant to the terms set forth in the Contrail Settlement Agreement and its corresponding documents, attached hereto as Exhibit G, which are incorporated herein by reference. In sum, the Properties, which comprise all of the Debtor's real property, will be sold to Contrail in accordance with the terms of the Contrail Settlement Agreement and the Credit Bid Purchase Agreement. The Sale shall be free and clear of all liens, claims, equity interests, and other encumbrances, except the Permitted Encumbrances. Contrail shall accept these parcels in full satisfaction of the debt owning from the Debtor and Guarantor in satisfaction of the Contrail Loan.

Contrail shall not be entitled to seek a deficiency judgment against the Debtor or Guarantor upon the occurrence of the Contrail Closing Date and the Effective Date. Debtor will be entitled to exercise its Option for repurchase of the Properties or portions of the Properties, as set forth in the Contrail Settlement Agreement.

In general the modification of the terms of a debt instrument will be treated as an exchange of the original debt instrument for a new debt instrument if the modification of the terms is considered "significant." Whether or not any alteration, including any deletion or addition, in whole or in part, of a legal right or obligation of the issuer or a holder of a debt instrument, will be considered a significant modification of the terms of a debt instrument will depend on all of the facts and circumstances and the legal rights and obligations provided by the new debt instrument. In the event a modification of the terms of the debt instrument is treated as an exchange (e.g., where the modification is deemed to be "significant"), the holder of the debt instrument should recognize a gain or loss upon receipt of the new debt instrument in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the amount realized on such exchange (i.e., the issue price of the new debt instrument) and the holder's adjusted tax basis in the original debt instrument. A modification of the terms of a debt instrument that is not deemed to be a "significant" modification will not be treated as an exchange.

In a case under the jurisdiction of a bankruptcy court, if the modification of the terms of a debt instrument occurs pursuant to a plan of reorganization, such modification is deemed to occur upon the effective date of the plan.

(b) Class 4 and 5: Allowed General Unsecured Claim.

Holders of the Garrett Unsecured Claim and Allowed General Unsecured Claim shall have their claims extinguished as of the Effective Date. The following discussion assumes that the Allowed General Unsecured Claims do not constitute "securities" for federal income tax purposes.

In general, each Holder of Allowed General Unsecured Claim will recognize gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between the amount of Cash received and the recipient's adjusted tax basis in such Claim. Any gain or loss will be capital or ordinary, depending on whether the Claim is a capital asset in the hands of the Holder. If such Claim is a capital asset, the gain or loss will be long-term if the Claim has been held for more than one year.

With respect to any accrued but unpaid interest, a Holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim may recognize a deductible loss to the extent any accrued but unpaid interest was previously included in the Holder's gross income.

Section 9.5 General Tax Considerations for Certain Holders of Allowed Claims.

(a) <u>Bad Debt Deduction and Worthless Securities Deduction.</u>

In general, a Holder of an Allowed Claim that is not a security for purposes of Section 165(g) of the IRC who receives in exchange, pursuant to the Plan, an amount of consideration that is less than the Holder's tax basis in the Allowed Claim, may be entitled, in the year of receipt (or in an earlier year), to a bad debt deduction under Section 166(a) of the IRC, or may be entitled to a loss deduction under Section 165(a) of the IRC in the year of receipt. Any such loss would be limited to the Holder's tax basis in the Allowed Claim.

A Holder of stock or securities whose Allowed Claim is deemed to be wholly worthless may be entitled to a worthless securities deduction under Sections 165(g) and 165(a) of the IRC. The rules governing the timing and amount of such deductions place considerable emphasis on the facts and circumstances of the Holder, the obligor, and the instrument with respect to which a deduction

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is claimed. Any such loss would be limited to the Holder's tax basis in the equity interest underlying its claim.

(b) Market Discount.

If a Holder of an Allowed Claim purchased the underlying security or debt obligation at a price less than its issue price, the difference would constitute "market discount" for United States federal income tax purposes. Any gain recognized by a Holder on the exchange of its Allowed Claim on the Effective Date should be treated as ordinary income to the extent of any market discount that accrued on the underlying securities or debt obligations while in the hands of the Holder. Any additional accrued but unrecognized market discount should carry over to any securities or debt obligation received in a tax-free exchange pursuant to the Plan, and should be allocated among such securities or debt obligation based upon their relative fair market values as of the Effective Date. Any gain recognized by such Holder on a subsequent disposition of such securities or debt obligation received under the Plan may be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the accrued but unrecognized market discount as of the date of the exchange.

Information Reporting and Backup Withholding. (c)

Certain payments, including payments in respect of accrued interest or OID, are generally subject to information reporting by the payor to the IRS. Moreover, such reportable payments are subject to backup withholding (at a rate of 28% through 2012) in certain circumstances. Under the backup withholding rules, a Holder of an Allowed Claim may be subject to backup withholding at the applicable rate with respect to certain distributions or payments pursuant to the Plan, unless the Holder (a) falls within certain exempt categories (which generally include corporations) or (b) provides a correct U.S. taxpayer identification and certifies under penalties of perjury that the Holder is a United States person, the taxpayer identification number is correct, and the Holder is not subject to backup withholding because of a failure to report all dividend and interest income.

THE FOREGOING DISCUSSION IS INTENDED ONLY AS A SUMMARY OF CERTAIN INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE PLAN AND IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR CONSULTATION, ADVICE AND CAREFUL TAX PLANNING WITH AND FROM A TAX PROFESSIONAL. THE ABOVE DISCUSSION IS FOR

INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT TAX ADVICE NOR SHOULD IT BE CONSTRUED AS SUCH. THE POTENTIAL TAX CONSEQUENCES ARE, IN MANY CASES, UNCERTAIN AND WILL VARY DEPENDING ON THE PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES OF A HOLDER OF CLAIM. ACCORDINGLY, HOLDERS OF CLAIMS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISERS ABOUT THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL AND APPLICABLE FOREIGN INCOME, AS WELL AS OTHER TAX, CONSEQUENCES OF THE PLAN THAT ARE OR MAY BE RELEVANT TO THEM.

ARTICLE X.

FURTHER INFORMATION

If you have any questions or require further information about the voting procedures for voting your Claim, or about the packet of material you received, or if you wish to obtain an additional copy of the Plan, the Disclosure Statement, or any Exhibits to such documents (at your own expense, unless otherwise specifically required by Bankruptcy Rule 3017(d)), please contact Fox Rothschild LLP, at:

Fox Rothschild LLP
Attn: Brett A. Axelrod
1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 700
Las Vegas, NV 89135
Telephone: (702) 262-6899
Email: baxelrod@foxrothschild.com

Additional information about the Chapter 11 Case, including the full docket of all pleadings filed in the Chapter 11 Case, is available at http://www.nvb.uscourts.gov.

ARTICLE XI.

ALTERNATIVE TO CONFIRMATION AND CONSUMMATION OF THE PLAN

If the Plan is not confirmed and consummated, there can be no assurance that the Chapter 11 Case will continue rather than be converted to a chapter 7 liquidation. In fact, Debtor believes that absent Confirmation of the Plan, the likely result could be that Debtor would cease operations and any value that could be generated from Debtor's Assets would go to satisfy its obligations to the Contrail. If that were to occur, Contrail likely would receive a fraction of the face amount of its

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Secured Claim, and Holders of other Claims likely would receive no recovery. See Article VI, Section D(3) above.

If the Plan is not confirmed, any other party in interest can formulate a different plan of Such a plan of reorganization might involve either a reorganization and reorganization. continuation of the business of Debtor, the sale of Debtor as a going concern or an orderly liquidation of Debtor's Estate. With respect to an alternative plan of reorganization, Debtor has examined various other alternatives in connection with the process involved in the formulation and development of the Plan. Debtor believes that the Plan, as described herein, enables Holders of Claims to realize the best recoveries under the present circumstances. In a liquidation of Debtor under chapter 11, the properties and interests in property likely would be sold in a more orderly fashion and over a more extended period of time than in a liquidation under chapter 7, probably resulting in marginally greater recoveries. Further, if a trustee were not appointed, since one is not required in a chapter 11 case, the expenses for professional fees would most likely be lower than in a chapter 7 case. However, although preferable to a chapter 7 liquidation, Debtor believes that its liquidation under chapter 11 is a much less attractive alternative because the recovery realized by Holders of Allowed Claims under the Plan is likely to be greater than their recovery under a chapter 11 liquidation.

Alternatively, if no plan can be confirmed, Debtor's Chapter 11 Case may be dismissed. In such event, Class 2 likely would receive all of the value generated from Debtor's assets. Administrative Claims, Priority Claims, Claims in Classes 3, 4 and 5, and Old Equity Interests (Class 6) could be wiped out and receive no distribution.

DEBTOR BELIEVES THAT CONFIRMATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN IS PREFERABLE BECAUSE IT IS EXPECTED TO PROVIDE GREATER RECOVERIES AND INVOLVE LESS DELAY AND UNCERTAINTY AND LOWER ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS. ACCORDINGLY, DEBTOR URGES HOLDERS OF CLAIMS IN CLASSES 2 and 3 TO VOTE TO ACCEPT THE PLAN BY SO INDICATING ON THEIR BALLOTS AND RETURNING THEM AS SPECIFIED IN THE NOTICE.

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ARTICLE XII.

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

Debtor believes that the Plan provides the best possible recoveries for Creditors that can be achieved in any reasonable time frame and that possible alternatives are likely to result in delayed Distributions for all and diminished recoveries for other Holders of Claims or Interests. Therefore, Debtor urges all Holders of Claims in Classes 2 and 3 to vote to accept the Plan.

DATED this 17th day of March 2017.

Respectfully submitted by:

FOX ROTHSCHILD LLP

/s/Brett A. Axelrod

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Las Vegas, Nevada 89135
Counsel for Mohave Agrarian Group, LLC

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned party(ies) have set their hand as of the date first set forth above. Mohave Agrarian Group, LLC, By: Truckee Springs Holdings, Inc.
Its: Manager By: James M. Rhodes, President