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8			
	UNITED STATES BA	ANKRU	PTCY COURT
9	DISTRICT	OF NEV	/ADA
10			
11	In re	Case	e No. BK-17-11942-ABL
12	BISHOP GORMAN DEVELOPMENT	Cha	pter 11
13	CORPORATION, a Nevada nonprofit corporation,	FIR	ST AMENDED DISCLOSURE
14	-	STA	TEMENT FOR DEBTOR'S
15	Debtor.		COND AMENDED PLAN OF DRGANIZATION DATED
16			RIL 27, 2018
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This Disclosure Statement is submitted for approval in connection with the Second Amended Chapter 11 Plan dated April 27, 2018 (the "Plan") filed by Bishop Gorman Development Corporation, a Nevada nonprofit corporation ("BGDC" or "Debtor"), Debtor and Debtor in Possession in this chapter 11 case (the "Chapter 11 Case").

Capitalized terms utilized in this Disclosure Statement, if not defined herein, shall have the meaning used or defined in the Plan, the Bankruptcy Code, or the Bankruptcy Rules.

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.

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.

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. Forward-looking statements are only predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially from any forward-looking statement as a result of various factors. Although Debtor believes that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, Debtor cannot guarantee future results, events, 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 DEBTOR.

ARTICLE I

INTRODUCTION

On April 17, 2017 (the "<u>Petition Date</u>"), Debtor filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "<u>Bankruptcy Code</u>") in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Nevada (the "<u>Bankruptcy Court</u>").

BGDC is the owner of that certain real property and the improvements thereon located at 5959 S. Hualapai Way in Las Vegas, Nevada, bearing the Clark County Assessor's Parcel No. 164-36-601-005 (the "Property"). BGDC was organized on February 6, 2003, to acquire and own the Property, to raise funds for and construct Bishop Gorman High School's current campus, buildings, and other related facilities on the Property (collectively the "Project"), and to lease the Property to The Roman Catholic Bishop of Las Vegas and His Successors, a Corporation Sole (the "Diocese" or the "Tenant") in order for the Diocese to operate Bishop Gorman High School ("BGHS" or the "School") on the Property.

The majority of the Debtor's revenues come from rental income, charitable donations, and fundraising events. Debtor is a not-for-profit corporation exempt from income taxes under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and is classified as a publically supported organization under Internal Revenue Code section 509(a)(1).

BGDC has filed the Second Amended Plan. (ECF No. 459). This First Amended Disclosure Statement was prepared by Debtor for use in conjunction with the Plan, a copy of which is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

Section A. Plan Overview

The Plan separates Claims against BGDC into classes, based on their level of priority under the Bankruptcy Code and the legal nature of the Claims.

Administrative Claims and Priority Tax Claims are not classified because the Bankruptcy Code requires that they receive specific treatment. Other than Professional Fees, U.S. Trustee Fees, and the DIP Loan, the Debtor is not aware of and does not anticipate any Administrative Expenses or Priority Tax Claims. Professional Fees will be paid when Allowed by the Bankruptcy Court and U.S. Trustee Fees will be paid when due. The Debtor and, as otherwise appropriate, the Reorganized Debtor will repay the DIP Loan in equal monthly payments of principal and interest over five years commencing on the first day of the month that is more than 30 days after the seventh (7th) anniversary of the Effective Date of the Plan. The Plan's classification and treatment of Claims are summarized below:

Class	Description	Treatment	Estimated Amount of Claims ¹
Class 1	Priority Claims	There are no priority claims, other than Administrative Claims treated above.	\$0.00
Class 2	Bank Secured Claim	On the Effective Date, the Reorganized Debtor shall reinstate the Bank Loan Agreements, as amended hereby to provide that: (i) the expiration date of the Letter of Credit shall be extended from November 30, 2018 to November 30, 2020; (ii) the Bank shall have no right to seek from Debtor or Reorganized Debtor interest in excess of the non-default rate or penalties that accrued under the Bank Loan Agreements prior to the Effective Date; (iii) the Net Unencumbered Liquid Assets covenant of Section 5.2(b) of the Letter of Credit and Reimbursement Agreement requiring the Debtor and BGHS to maintain a minimum of Three Million Dollars (\$3,000,000.00) of Net Unencumbered Liquid Assets shall be reduced to Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000.00) of Net	\$25,590,691.00

¹ These amounts were compiled by combining: (a) the undisputed Claims listed on Debtor's Bankruptcy Schedules, (b) the Proofs of Claim filed that have neither been disallowed or settled yet, and (c) Debtor's books and records. As such, these amounts are estimates only, and may change as the adjudication or other resolution of Disputed Claims occurs. Attached as Exhibit E hereto is an estimated percentage for class recoveries. Please note that these are merely estimates based on the debtor's legal theories of valuation and that the actual distributions and recoveries may vary depending on the final amounts of all allowed claims, the results of the pending preference adversary proceeding against JATCO, and the Court's determination of the fair market value of the Debtor's Assets.

Class	Description	Treatment	Estimated Amount of Claims ¹
		Unencumbered Assets; (iv) any amendments to	
		the Reimbursement Agreement as proposed under	
		the Plan shall not violate or constitute a breach of	
		any of the Bank Loan Agreements; and (v) any	
		payments to be made under the Plan, agreements contemplated by the Plan, or actions proposed to	
		be taken under the Plan, including but not limited	
		to amendment of the BGHS Lease, shall not	
		violate or constitute a breach of the Bank Loan	
		Agreements, including but not limited to Sections	
		5.34 and 5.16 of the Reimbursement Agreement. The Bank shall retain all Liens on the Bank's	
		Collateral.	
		The Reorganized Debtor shall continue to make	
		payments on the Bonds through the Bank in the	
		same manner as prepetition and the Bank shall	
		continue to be entitled to all fees under the Bank	
		Loan Agreements.	
		Class 2 is Impaired. Therefore, the Holder of the	
		Class 2 Allowed Bank Secured Claim is entitled to	
		vote to accept or reject this Plan.	
Class 3	Trustee	On the Effective Date, the Reorganized Debtor	Unliquidated
	Claim	shall reinstate the Credit Documents, <i>provided</i> ,	
		however, that the Trustee shall have no right to	
		seek from Debtor or Reorganized Debtor interest in excess of the non-default rate or fees, expenses	
		and penalties that accrued under the Credit	
		Documents prior to the Effective Date. Any	
		payments to be made under the Plan, agreements	
		contemplated by the Plan, or actions proposed to	
		be taken under the Plan, including but not limited	
		to amendment of the BGHS Lease, shall not violate or constitute a breach under the Credit	
		Documents.	
		20044000	
		Class 3 is Impaired. Therefore, the Holder of the	
		Class 3 Trustee Claim is entitled to vote to accept	
<u>(1)</u>	G	or reject this Plan.	TT 1' '1 4 1
Class 4	County Claim	On the Effective Date, the Reorganized Debtor shall reinstate the County Note, <i>provided</i> ,	Unliquidated
	Ciaiiii	however, that the County shall have no right to	
		seek from Debtor or Reorganized Debtor interest	
		in excess of the non-default rate or fees, expenses	
		and penalties that accrued under the County Note	

1	Class	Description	Treatment	Estimated Amount
2			i da Escaria Da A	of Claims ¹
3			prior to the Effective Date. Any payments to be made under the Plan, agreements contemplated by	
4			the Plan, or actions proposed to be taken under the	
5			Plan, including but not limited to amendment of	
3			the BGHS Lease, shall not violate or constitute a breach under the County Note.	
6			breach under the County Note.	
7			Class 4 is Impaired. Therefore, the Holder of the	
8			Class 4 County Claim is entitled to vote to accept	
0	Class 5	SAP Claim	or reject this Plan. After the Effective Date, the Tenant shall assume	\$1,313,338.41
9	Cidos J	Sili Ciuilli	all the Debtor's obligations under the SAP and	Ψ1,515,550,71
10			shall continue to pay the SAP Claim according to	
11			its terms until its maturity, provided, however,	
11			that the County shall have no right to seek from Debtor or Reorganized Debtor interest in excess	
12			of the non-default rate or fees, expenses and	
13			penalties that accrued under the SAP prior to the	
1.4			Effective Date.	
14			Class 5 is Impaired. Therefore, the Holder of the	
15			Class 5 SAP Claim is entitled to vote to accept or	
16	GI (TA TICO	reject this Plan.	Φ20 445 075 00
	Class 6	JATCO Claim	The JATCO Claim will be treated in one out of the four alternative ways described below,	\$29,446,976.00
17		Cluiiii	depending on the Bankruptcy Court's: (i)	
18			determination regarding the Avoidability of the	
19			JATCO Liens; and (ii) valuation of Debtor's	
20			Assets. (I) In the event that the Bankruptcy Court	
20			determines that the JATCO Liens are Avoidable	
21			and/or values the aggregate of all of Debtor's	
22			Assets at an amount that is equal to or less than the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured	
			Claims, then JATCO shall have the Allowed	
23			JATCO Unsecured Claim which shall be included	
24			in Class 7, and JATCO shall receive, in full satisfaction, settlement, release and discharge of	
25			and in exchange for the Allowed JATCO	
			Unsecured Claim, the treatment provided to	
26			Allowed General Unsecured Claims in Class 7	
27			(including, for the avoidance of doubt, the option to grant the Consensual Diocese Release). In this	
28			event, the JATCO Fund will be available for	
-			payment to Allowed General Unsecured Claims	
			5	

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Class	Description	Treatment	Estimated Amount of Claims ¹
		as provided in Class 7 herein.	
		(II) In the event that the Bankruptcy Court	
		determines that the JATCO Liens are not	
		Avoidable and values the aggregate of all of	
		Debtor's Assets at an amount in excess of the	
		aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims,	
		but less than the sum of (i) the aggregate of the	
		Allowed Senior Secured Claims and (ii) the	
		JATCO Fund, then JATCO shall have: (a) the	
		Allowed JATCO Secured Claim in the amount	
		that the value of the Assets exceeds the aggregate	
		of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims; and (b)	
		the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim for the	
		difference between the Allowed JATCO Claim	
		and the Allowed Secured JATCO Claim.	
		In the event that JATCO does not make an	
		election under Bankruptcy Code section 1111(b),	
		then JATCO shall receive on the Effective Date,	
		in full satisfaction, settlement, release and	
		discharge of and in exchange for the Allowed	
		JATCO Secured Claim, that amount of the	
		JATCO Fund equal to the Allowed JATCO	
		Secured Claim; provided, however, that JATCO	
		shall be entitled to receive the portion of the	
		JATCO Fund that is attributable to the Additional	
		Rent only in the event that JATCO elects to grant	
		the Consensual Diocese Release; and provided,	
		further, that to the extent that the JATCO Fund exceeds the amount of Allowed JATCO Secured	
		Claim (the "JATCO Fund Excess"), the JATCO	
		Fund Excess will be available for payment to	
		Allowed General Unsecured Claims as provided	
		in Class 7 herein. In the event that JATCO does	
		not make an election under Bankruptcy Code	
		section 1111(b), then the Allowed JATCO	
		Unsecured Claim shall be included in Class 7, and	
		JATCO shall receive, in full satisfaction,	
		settlement, release and discharge of and in	
		exchange for the Allowed JATCO Unsecured	
		Claim, the treatment provided to Allowed General	
		Unsecured Claims in Class 7 (including, for the	
		avoidance of doubt, the option to grant the	
		Consensual Diocese Release).	
		If JATCO timely makes an election under	
		Bankruptcy Code section 1111(b), then JATCO	

1 2	Class	Description	Treatment	Estimated Amount of Claims ¹
3			shall receive on the Effective Date, in full	or Claims
3			satisfaction, settlement, release and discharge of	
4			and in exchange for the Allowed JATCO Claim,	
			the JATCO Secured Note. The JATCO Secured	
5			Note shall be in the principal amount of the	
6			Allowed JATCO Claim, shall bear non-	
U			compounded interest at the rate of 7.30% per	
7			annum (" <u>JATCO Interest</u> "), and shall be payable	
8			in monthly installments of approximately	
8			\$56,412.00, which include principal and JATCO	
9			Interest, for approximately forty-four (44) years	
			following the Effective Date, until paid in full; provided, however, that JATCO shall not be	
10			entitled to receive, as payment for the JATCO	
11			Secured Note, funds attributable to the Additional	
			Rent unless JATCO elects to grant the Consensual	
12			Diocese Release.	
13			(III) In the event that the Bankruptcy Court	
13			determines that the JATCO Liens are not	
14			Avoidable and values the aggregate of all of	
			Debtor's Assets at an amount that is greater than	
15			the sum of (i) the aggregate of the Allowed Senior	
16			Secured Claims and (ii) the JATCO Fund, but less	
10			than or equal to Forty-Six Million Eight Hundred	
17			Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$46,800,000.00), then JATCO shall have: (a) the Allowed JATCO	
18			Secured Claim in the amount that the value of the	
10			Assets exceeds the aggregate of the Allowed	
19			Senior Secured Claims; and (b) the Allowed	
20			JATCO Unsecured Claim for the difference	
20			between the Allowed JATCO Claim and the	
21			Allowed Secured JATCO Claim.	
			In this event, the Diocese shall have a non-	
22			assignable option to purchase Debtor's residual	
23			interest in the Property at the expiration of the	
23			BGHS Lease (the " <u>Diocese Option</u> ") for the	
24			amount that the value of the aggregate of all of	
25			Debtor's Assets exceeds the sum of (i) the	
25			aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims and (ii) the JATCO Fund, but in no event more	
26			than Nine Million and No/100 Dollars	
			(\$9,000,000.00) (the "Additional Diocese	
27			Funding Amount"). The Diocese shall have the	
28			right, but not the obligation, in its sole and	
			absolute discretion, to exercise the Diocese	
			7	

Class	Description	Treatment	Estimated Amount of Claims ¹
		Option at any time after the Bankruptcy Court	or Cauring
		renders its valuation up to and including the date	
		of the Confirmation Hearing (the "Diocese Option	
		<u>Period</u> "). For avoidance of doubt, the Additional	
		Diocese Funding Amount, if any, will be in	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		•	
		-	
		1 -	
		further right to purchase Debtor's residual interest	
		in the Property; and (b) Debtor shall seek	
		dismissal of the Chapter 11 Case on terms	
		* *	
		· ·	
		_	
		Diocese Option; provided, however, that JATCO	
		shall be entitled to receive (i) the portion of the	
		1	
		full satisfaction, settlement, release and discharge	
		of and in exchange for the Allowed JATCO	
		Unsecured Claim, the treatment provided to	
		1 ,	
		_ · · · ·	
		Forty-Six Million Eight Hundred Thousand and	
		No/100 Dollars (\$46,800,000.00), then Debtor	
		shall seek dismissal of the Chapter 11 Case on	
		terms acceptable to the Bankruptcy Court,	
			Option at any time after the Bankruptcy Court renders its valuation up to and including the date of the Confirmation Hearing (the "Diocese Option Period"). For avoidance of doubt, the Additional Diocese Funding Amount, if any, will be in addition to any other funding that the Diocese is required to provide under the Diocese Plan Support Agreement. If the Diocese fails to exercise the Diocese Option during the Diocese Option Period, then: (a) the Diocese shall be deemed to have waived its right to exercise the Diocese Option and shall have no further right to purchase Debtor's residual interest in the Property; and (b) Debtor shall seek dismissal of the Chapter 11 Case on terms acceptable to the Bankruptcy Court, including the payment of Allowed Administrative Claims. JATCO Shall receive on the Effective Date, in full satisfaction, settlement, release and discharge of and in exchange for the Allowed JATCO Secured Claim: (a) the JATCO Fund; and (b) the Additional Diocese Funding Amount, if any, but only in the event that the Diocese exercises the Diocese Option; provided, however, that JATCO shall be entitled to receive (i) the portion of the JATCO Fund that is attributable to the Additional Rent and (ii) the Additional Diocese Funding Amount, if any, only in the event that JATCO elects to grant the Consensual Diocese Release. The Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claims shall be included in Class 7, and JATCO shall receive, in full satisfaction, settlement, release and discharge of and in exchange for the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim, the treatment provided to Allowed General Unsecured Claims in Class 7 (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the option to grant the Consensual Diocese Release). (IV) In the event that the Bankruptcy Court determines that the JATCO Liens are not Avoidable and values the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets at an amount that is greater than Forty-Six Million Eight Hundred Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$46,800,000,00), then Debtor shall seek dismissal of the Chapter 11 Case on

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Class	Description	Treatment	Estimated Amount of Claims ¹
		including the payment of Allowed Administrative Claims.	
		Class 6 is Impaired. Therefore, the Holder of the Class 6 JATCO Claim is entitled to vote to accept or reject this Plan.	
Class 7	General Unsecured Claims	Each Holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim shall receive, in full satisfaction, settlement, release and discharge of and in exchange for such Allowed General Unsecured Claim, its Pro Rata portion of: (a) the GUC Fund; (b) the JATCO Fund, in the event that the Bankruptcy Court determines that the JATCO Liens are Avoidable and/or values the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets at an amount that is equal to or less than the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims; and/or (c) the JATCO Fund Excess, if any, in the event that the Bankruptcy Court determines that the JATCO Liens are not Avoidable and values the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets at an amount in excess of the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims, but less than the sum of (i) the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims and (ii) the JATCO Fund; provided, however, that only those Holders of Allowed General Unsecured Claims (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim) that elect to grant the Consensual Diocese Release shall be entitled to receive their pro rata share of the JATCO Fund or the JATCO Fund Excess (if any) that is attributable to the Additional Rent.	\$973,062.00
		Class 7 is Impaired. Therefore, the Holders of	
		Class 7 General Unsecured Claims are entitled to vote to accept or reject this Plan.	
Class 8	Donor Claims	If a Donor votes to accept the Plan, then that	\$2,266,577.00
		Donor's Donor Funds will become Authorized Donor Funds and that Authorizing Donor will not	
		receive or retain any property on account of its	
		Class 8 Donor Claim. If a Donor votes to reject the Plan, then that Donor's Allowed Donor Claim	
		shall be included in Class 7, and that Donor shall receive, in full satisfaction, settlement, release and discharge of and in exchange for its Donor Claim,	

Consensual Diocese Release).

accept or reject this Plan.

retain its Lien on the Property.

accept or reject this Plan.

Treatment

the treatment provided to Allowed General Unsecured Claims in Class 7 (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the option to grant the

Class 8 is Impaired. Therefore, the Holders of Class 8 Donor Claims are entitled to vote to

The Reorganized Debtor shall continue to comply

with the Development Declarations which shall remain in full force and effect, and HHP shall

Class 9 is Unimpaired. Therefore, the Holder of the Class 9 HHP Claim is not entitled to vote to Estimated Amount of Claims¹

Unliquidated

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Class

Class 9

Description

HHP Claim

Section B. Debtor's Principal Assets And Indebtedness

(1) Property

BGDC acquired the Property from Howard Hughes Properties, Inc. ("<u>HHP</u>") in 2003 and 2011. The Property is subject to use restrictions set forth in that certain Declaration of Development Covenants and Restrictions, recorded December 19, 2003 (the "<u>2003 Declaration</u>") and that certain Declaration of Development Covenants and Restrictions, recorded March 15, 2011 (the "<u>2011 Declaration</u>" and together with the 2003 Declaration, the "<u>Declarations</u>").

The 2003 Declaration encumbers the original portion of the Property acquired by BGDC in 2003 and the 2011 Declaration encumbers the additional portion of the Property acquired by BGDC in 2011, upon expansion of the School. The two parcels were consolidated into a single parcel in 2011. Certain of the restrictions set forth in the Declarations are summarized below:²

a. Recital C of the 2003 Declaration requires that the Property must be used exclusively for the construction, development and operation of a private, non-profit, Roman Catholic college

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² This summary is provided for the convenience of the reader. To the extent of any inconsistency between this summary and the Declarations, the Declarations shall control.

preparatory high school (the "<u>Purpose</u>").³ Recital D of the 2003 Declaration states that the price paid by BGDC for the purchase of the Property from HHP would otherwise have been substantially higher had the Property not been sold subject to the restrictive covenants limiting its use to the Purpose. Recital E and Recital F of the 2011 Declaration are to the same effect.

- b. Sections 2.1 and 6.1 of both Declarations state that all of the restrictive covenants in the Declarations ("Restrictions") shall run with the Property. Thus, should a third party acquire title to the Property, that party would also be bound by the Restrictions.
- c. Section 5.1 of both Declarations provides that the Property shall be used, developed, maintained and operated only for the Purpose and the owner shall be permitted to conduct all operations and uses that are standard and customary to the operation and development of such Purpose. Thus, if a third party acquired the Property, such party's use would also be restricted to the Purpose.
- d. Section 5.4 of both Declarations restricts subdivision of the Property. Thus, neither BGDC nor any subsequent owner of the Property would be able to subdivide the Property without HHP's consent and approval. This Restriction substantially impairs future development of the Property.
- e. Upon a breach of any of the Restrictions, HHP may enforce any one or more applicable remedy under the Declarations or available at law or equity at its sole option and discretion, including the right to enter into the Property and remove any nonconforming use that is inconsistent with the Purpose.
- f. Section 7.1(d) of the 2003 Declaration provides that a default occurs under the Declarations if the Property is occupied by any person other than the owner at any time during the 15 years following the date on which the Declarations were recorded.

³ JATCO has taken the position that under N.R.S. § 111.237, the Purpose may not be enforceable as a result of the reference to the Roman Catholic religion. The Debtor disagrees, but, in any event, the Debtor believes N.R.S. § 111.237 would not nullify the balance of the Purpose, which requires that the Property be used for a private, non-profit college preparatory high school.

g. Section 8.1 of the 2003 Declaration provides that, unless approved by HHP, BGDC shall not sell, lease, transfer, exchange, or otherwise dispose of or convey its interest in the Property for a period of 15 years following substantial completion of certain required improvements on the Property. Section 8.1 of the 2011 Declaration provides for a similar covenant to hold. Under both Declarations, upon the occurrence of a conveyance in violation of Section 8.1, BGDC shall pay to HHP as "Price Participation" for the Property, an amount equal to 100% of the excess of the consideration received by BGDC for the sale of the Property over the "Base Price" of the Property. Base Price means the sum of cash paid by BGDC to Hughes plus all costs and expenses actually and

reasonably incurred by BGDC in development of the Project.

- h. As an alternative to any other remedy for a violation of the Declarations, HHP may, pursuant to Article 9, elect to be paid an "additional purchase price" equal to the then highest market value of the Property minus the original price paid by BGDC to purchase the Property. Pursuant to Section 8.2 of both Declarations, HHP may also elect to be paid such additional purchase price in the case of an authorized conveyance of the Property.
- i. In the event there is any proposed conveyance of the Property, HHP would have the option to reacquire the Property pursuant to a formula set forth in Article 10 of the Declarations. The repurchase price would be the amount of cash originally paid by BGDC, plus the (a) lower of actual direct costs incurred by BGDC in constructing the Usable Improvements, as defined in the Declarations, on the Property, or (b) the fair market value of such Usable Improvements, minus all advances made by HHP under the Declarations. Therefore, should a third party acquire the Property, HHP could invoke its right to repurchase the Property.
- j. Section 11.1 of both Declarations contains a right of first refusal in favor of HHP. This right extends for 25 years from the recording of each Declaration.

(2) 2011 Expansion

In 2011, BGHS desired to expand. Accordingly, BGDC acquired about 16 additional acres from HHP adjacent to the existing School on which to construct, among other things, an athletic training facility and the northern expansion of the School (the "2011 Expansion"). BGDC obtained donations from Donors to fund the 2011 Expansion. The donations were evidenced by, among other

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This replaced an earlier Lease dated February 8, 2006. The terms of the 2006 Lease were materially similar to the terms of the BGHS Lease.

things, Charitable Contribution Agreement(s) and/or letter(s) of intent. The donations were conditioned on being used in connection with the 2011 Expansion. The initial donations were used to acquire the land and the additional donations were used to pay the 2011 Construction Loan (described below) and for other purposes related to the 2011 Expansion.

(3) BGHS Lease

As indicated, BGDC owns the Property where BGHS is located. Debtor has a rental lease agreement dated as of December 1, 20114 with the Diocese, pursuant to which the Diocese leases the Property from Debtor and operates BGHS thereon through a distinct canonical entity. The separate ownership and leasing structure between the Debtor and the Diocese was adopted at the insistence of donors, actual and prospective (including the long-time, former president of JATCO, Tito Tiberti), based on their concerns that the Diocese might be subject to substantial tort claims wholly unrelated to the Project that would place the solvency of the Diocese at risk. The donors did not want the funds raised for the construction of the School, to which they expected to contribute millions of dollars, to be exposed to the potential claims of the Diocese's creditors.

The initial monthly rent under the BGHS Lease was \$136,250 (or \$1,635,000 per year), subject to adjustment in accordance with the terms of the BGHS Lease. The BGHS Lease expires in November 2061. The BGHS Lease is a true "triple net" lease that provides for the Tenant to assume and perform all duties and obligations with relation to the Property and the use, operation, and maintenance thereof, including the payment of assessments, capital repairs and replacements, and taxes.

(4) Other Assets

Debtor's Assets are identified in its bankruptcy schedules and discussed below.

Section C. Effectiveness of the Plan.

In order for the Plan to become effective, it must be confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court and certain other conditions set forth in Section 7.1 of the Plan must be satisfied. In order for the

Bankruptcy Court to confirm the Plan, the Plan must satisfy certain requirements of the Bankruptcy Code.

Once the conditions to the Plan's effectiveness have occurred, the Plan will be implemented according to its terms.

ARTICLE II

BACKGROUND

Section A. Legal Structure

BGDC is a Nevada non-profit corporation. The Diocese is its sole member, however BGDC is governed by a board of directors. The manager of the corporation is the Diocese with power to appoint the board of directors, historically the majority of whom are not Diocesan personnel. BGDC was formed for the specific purposes of acquiring and owning the Property, constructing the School, and leasing it to the Diocese consistent with the covenants and restrictions that encumber the Property. BGDC maintains its own corporate formalities, including, among other things, maintaining separate bank accounts, undergoing separate audits (conducted by a different accounting firm from the firm employed by the Diocese), submitting separate and independent reports to the IRS and preparing independent financial statements.

Section B. Events Leading Up To The Chapter 11 Case

(1) Initial Construction

The Property was purchased and the School constructed with a combination of donated and borrowed funds. The borrowing included sums from the sale of \$15,496,176.00 in bonds issued by Clark County, a political subdivision of the State of Nevada (the "County") in 2005, with financial support via a letter of credit and a construction and bridge loan from Allied Irish Bank. The School

⁵ The current members of the board of directors are The Most Reverend Joseph A. Pepe (the Roman Catholic Bishop of Las Vegas), Michael Gaughan, Deacon Aruna Silva, and Lorenzo J. Fertitta. The Bishop did not join the board until following the passing of Frank Fertitta in 2009.

⁶ Arbitration Transcripts, Vol. I, J. Kilduff, 102:9–11.

⁷ Arbitration Transcripts, Vol. I, A. Silva.

⁸ Arbitration Transcripts, Vol. I, A. Silva, 117:1–15; Arbitration Transcripts, Vol. III, H. Sanman, 400:19–401:5

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later replaced by the BGHS Lease.

(2) Bond Debt

As part of refinancing the Allied Irish Bank obligations, the County and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., a national banking association duly organized and existing under the laws of the United States of America, as trustee (the "Trustee"), entered into and are parties to the Indenture of Trust, dated as of December 1, 2011 (as amended, modified and/or supplemented from time to time, the "Indenture").

was constructed and originally leased to the Tenant by a Lease dated February 8, 2006, which was

The County issued the "Clark County, Nevada Variable Rate Demand Economic Development Refunding Revenue Bonds (Bishop Gorman High School Project) Series 2011" in the principal amount of \$25,000,000 (the "Bonds") pursuant to the Indenture. The proceeds of the Bonds were loaned to BGDC, pursuant to a loan agreement between the County and BGDC dated as of December 1, 2011 (the "Credit Documents").

BGDC used the proceeds of the Bonds to, among other things, refinance the Allied Irish Bank obligations and for construction and other costs related to the North expansion of the School.

(3) Bank of America – Bond Support

In order to provide credit and liquidity support for the Bonds, Bank of America issued the Irrevocable Transfer Direct Pay Letter of Credit No. 3118248 (as amended, supplemented and/or modified from time to time, the "Letter of Credit") to the Trustee for the account of BGDC. The Letter of Credit authorizes Trustee, among other things, to make one or more draws on Bank of America, up to an aggregate of \$25,320,548.00 (as reduced and reinstated from time to time, the "Letter of Credit Amount"). Of the total Letter of Credit Amount, \$25,000,000.00 would be in respect of the principal amount of the Bonds and the balance of \$320,548.00 would be in respect of interest on the Bonds.

In connection with issuance of the Letter of Credit and certain other financial accommodations provided by Bank of America to BGDC, BGDC, the Diocese as Guarantor and Bank of America entered into that certain Letter of Credit and Reimbursement Agreement, dated as of December 1, 2011 (as amended, supplemented and/or modified from time to time, the

"Reimbursement Agreement").

Pursuant to the Reimbursement Agreement, BGDC is required, among other things, to reimburse Bank of America for any amounts paid by Bank of America pursuant to the terms of the Letter of Credit.

BGDC and Bank of America entered into that certain interest rate swap transaction, effective as of November 28, 2011, which transaction is subject to the terms and conditions of, or governed by, that certain 2002 Master Agreement, dated as of November 28, 2011, published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc. (the "Swap Agreement"). The estimated balance on the Swap Agreement on the Petition Date was \$1,720,691.

In order to guarantee the obligations of BGDC to Bank of America under the Reimbursement Agreement and the Swap Agreement, the Diocese as Guarantor entered into that certain Continuing and Unconditional Guaranty dated as of December 1, 2011 (the "Guaranty").

All obligations of BGDC to Bank of America under the Reimbursement Agreement and the Swap Agreement are secured by a lien perfected by a UCC-1 financing statement filed with the State of Nevada Office of the Secretary of State on December 1, 2011, as Instrument Number 2011031777-7 (as amended, modified, continued and/or supplemented from time to time, the "Reimbursement UCC").

The BGHS Lease with the Tenant provides, among other things, that the Tenant shall pay to BGDC rent in the amount of \$1,635,000.00 per year, payable in equal monthly installments except as otherwise modified under the terms of the BGHS Lease. However, any rent due under the BGHS Lease is impacted by the Indenture, such that upon any acceleration of amounts due under the Indenture, the Tenant shall immediately pay to BGDC as rent under the BGHS Lease an amount of money which, together with other moneys available under the Indenture, is sufficient to pay the entire principal of and interest on the Bonds. Rent due under the BGHS Lease is also adjustable under Section 5.2 of the Loan Agreement, Section 10 of that certain Remarketing Agreement dated December 1, 2011, and Section 2.2 of the Reimbursement Agreement. Regardless of the impact of the amount of rent due caused by the Indenture, BGHS is obligated to pay at least \$1,635,000.00 per year under the terms of the Lease.

All obligations of BGDC to Bank of America under the Reimbursement Agreement and

Swap Agreement are secured by, among other things, that certain Deed of Trust, Assignment,

Security Agreement and Fixture Filing, dated as of December 1, 2011 (the "Reimbursement Deed of

Trust"), executed by BGDC, as grantor, to First American Title Company, as trustee, for the benefit

of Bank of America, as beneficiary, and recorded on December 1, 2011, as Instrument No.

201112010002417 in the Office of the County Recorder, Clark County, Nevada. The

Reimbursement Deed of Trust evidences a senior lien upon the Project and certain other assets of

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BGDC described therein.

(4) Bank of America – Construction Loan

BGDC and Bank of America also entered into that certain Construction Loan Agreement dated as of December 1, 2011 (the "Construction Loan Agreement"). Pursuant to the Construction Loan Agreement, Bank of America issued a line of credit in the amount of \$12,500,000.00 in favor of BGDC to allow BGDC to construct additional improvements to the Project (the "2011 Construction Loan"). As of the Petition Date, the Construction Loan had a balance of \$676,500. Pursuant to an order of the Bankruptcy Court (ECF No. 51), Debtor has paid the Construction Loan in full during this Chapter 11 Case.

(5) Forbearance Agreement

Entry of the JATCO Judgment discussed below caused a default under the obligations of BGDC to the Bank. On January 11, 2017, BGDC, the Diocese as Guarantor and Bank of America entered into that certain Forbearance Agreement (the "Forbearance Agreement"). Pursuant to the Forbearance Agreement, in consideration of the Bank's agreement to forbear from exercising its remedies available to it as a result of the Judgment, BGDC granted Bank of America a lien in all Assets of BGDC to secure repayment of all obligations of BGDC to Bank of America. On January 13, 2017, an amendment to the Reimbursement UCC ("Reimbursement UCC 2017 Amendment") was filed with the Nevada Secretary of State as Document Number 2017001268-4, which restated the collateral description to the following: "ALL ASSETS OF DEBTOR (WHETHER NOW OWNED OR HEREAFTER ACQUIRED OR ARISING), AND ALL PROCEEDS (IN WHATEVER FORM OR NATURE) THEREOF" (together with all Debtor's assets in which Bank

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Reimbursement UCC, the Reimbursement Deed of Trust, the Construction Loan Deed of Trust, and/or the Construction Loan Fixture Filing, the "Bank's Collateral").

of America has an interest, lien, claim or encumbrance, including under the County UCC, the Bank

(6) BGHS

The Clerics of St. Viator, a Roman Catholic religious order, in conjunction with a predecessor of the Diocese, the Diocese of Reno-Las Vegas (from which the Diocese was split off in 1995) established the School in 1954, which operated continuously at 1801 S. Maryland Pkwy., Las Vegas, until it moved to its present location in 2007. Since its inception, Debtor intended to lease the Property to the Diocese to operate BGHS. Debtor entered into the BGHS Lease, Debtor's current lease with the Diocese, on or about December 1, 2011. The BGHS Lease provides for monthly rent of \$136,250.00 (adjustable based upon the occurrence of certain events set forth in the BGHS Lease), and the term of the BGHS Lease runs through November 2061. The BGHS Lease is a true, triple-net lease under which the Tenant is obligated to make all capital repairs and replacements and to pay for taxes and assessments.

BGHS has a long, rich history in Southern Nevada. BGHS began over sixty years ago as the vision and dream of five outstanding individuals, Romy Hammes, Dorothy Hammes, Kathlyn Hammes Mowbray, Bishop Robert J. Dwyer of Reno-Las Vegas, and Father John F. Brown, Provincial Superior of the Clerics of St. Viator. On September 7, 1954, Bishop Gorman High School opened its doors as the only Catholic high school in Southern Nevada. BGHS has been providing the only Catholic college preparatory education to Las Vegas students for 63 years on the Project property it now leases from the Debtor for its educational operations. BGHS has a student population of approximately 1,500 students who come to the school from 59 different middle schools in the Las Vegas valley. Thirty percent of the students come to BGHS from public schools. The school is tuition based; however, to ensure BGHS provides a Catholic college preparatory education to as many students as possible, BGHS gave \$1.3 million in tuition assistance to 30 percent of its students last year. Moreover, some students receive scholarship funds under Assembly Bill 165, the Nevada Educational Choice Scholarship, which allows families within a certain income bracket to receive grants from state-approved scholarship organizations.

BGHS is known for many of its high-quality programs, including athletics; however, the

School is proudest of its established, strong, and rigorous academic program. Last year, 98 percent

of the graduating seniors were accepted at 220 four-year colleges and universities around the country

(7) JATCO Dispute

and received \$27 million in scholarship offers.

In the early 2000's, a group of individuals comprised of major donors and supporters of BGHS came together to start the process of planning and fundraising for the construction of a new campus for BGHS that would ultimately become the Project. Tito Tiberti, then President of a family-owned construction company, the J.A. Tiberti Construction Co., Inc. ("JATCO"), was among those major donors, and he also became a member of BGDC's Board of Directors.

As part of the process of planning for the construction of the Project, Debtor and JATCO entered into a construction agreement, which included a related addendum, for the Project's construction. Pursuant to the construction agreement, JATCO agreed to build the School and to charge BGDC only for its costs, foregoing any profit. Debtor paid JATCO approximately \$54 million dollars pursuant to the construction agreement but was unable to pay the remaining \$20 million advanced by JATCO. On December 4, 2015, JATCO filed a Complaint in the Eighth Judicial District Court seeking a judicial declaration compelling arbitration and appointing an arbitrator. On January 22, 2016, the Court entered an order directing the parties to proceed with arbitration. Thereafter, the parties conducted an arbitration regarding their dispute in June and July 2016.

On November 11, 2016, the Arbitrator issued a Final Award (the "Award") finding in favor of JATCO. The Arbitrator awarded JATCO \$20,009,787.84 in damages; reflecting a \$2,000,000 setoff as a result of JATCO's conduct that deprived Debtor the opportunity to obtain certain financing. The Arbitrator also awarded interest in the amount of \$8,356,100.57. Finally, the Arbitrator also awarded JATCO attorneys' fees in the amount of \$353,064.77 and costs in the amount of \$21,711.16. The Eighth Judicial District Court confirmed the Award and directed that judgment be entered in the total amount of \$28,749,663.34. Judgment was entered in this amount on January 19, 2017 (the "Judgment"). The Debtor does not dispute liability for the Judgment. JATCO

then recorded the Judgment with the Clark County Recorder's Office against certain Assessor Parcel Numbers.

After recording the Judgment, JATCO served Writs of Execution and Writs of Garnishment on several entities seeking to recover funds held by such parties owed to Debtor. Among the assets that JATCO took action against were funds held in trust by Debtor in bank accounts with Bank of America that were contributed by certain of BGDC's major donors for specific, restricted purposes, namely the 2011 Expansion. JATCO also garnished all funds of BGDC on deposit with Bank of America, leading to defaults on the Reimbursement Agreement and related documents. JATCO's actions in seeking to enforce the Judgment severely limited BGDC's access to cash and necessitated the filing of the Chapter 11 Case.

ARTICLE III

CHAPTER 11 FILING

Section A. Bankruptcy Filing

BGDC filed its chapter 11 petition on April 17, 2017.

Section B. Initial Filings and Developments

In its initial filings with this Court, Debtor sought and obtained an extension of the deadline to file its bankruptcy schedules; sought and obtained relief from the ordinary requirements with respect to debtor in possession bank accounts, in cooperation with the office of the United States Trustee (UST); sought and was denied on an emergency basis authority to use cash collateral; and obtained expedited hearings with respect to these initial motions. Thereafter, pursuant to a stipulation with JATCO, the Bankruptcy Court approved an agreement among JATCO, the Diocese, Bank of America and BGDC concerning use of cash collateral and adequate protection. Under the cash collateral order, BGDC is authorized to use funds in its bank accounts, and to collect and use

⁹ ECF 45.

¹⁰ ECF 11, 52. As requested by the Bankruptcy Court, BGDC provided a summary explanation of its bank accounts by account number and purpose.

¹¹ ECF 12, 44.

¹² ECF 50, 51.

rent payments from the Tenant, to pay expenses pursuant to a budget filed with the Bankruptcy Court, with reasonable adjustments. That budget includes payments to third-party accountants as approved by the Bankruptcy Court for audit preparation and financial statement preparation; ordinary course obligations due under the County Loan Agreement, Reimbursement Agreement, Swap Agreement, Remarketing Agreement between BGDC and Zion's First National Bank as remarketing agent, dated as of December 1, 2011, and to rating agencies in connection with the Bonds. Further, BGDC is authorized to pay periodic payments due on the 2011 Construction Loan, miscellaneous bank maintenance fees, and periodic US Trustee Fees.

After BGDC filed its bankruptcy required schedules of assets and liabilities and statement of financial affairs, BGDC sought Bankruptcy Court authority to: employ Greenberg Traurig, LLP as special litigation counsel;¹³ employ Wallace Neumann & Verville, LLP as accountants;¹⁴ to enter into post-petition financing pursuant to Bankruptcy Code § 364 to borrow up to \$500,000 from Service Campaign Corporation, a Nevada non-profit corporation (the "DIP Lender"), which is an affiliate of the Diocese;¹⁵ and to employ Fox Rothschild, LLP as counsel to the debtor in possession.¹⁶ These motions were all granted.

Section C. Other Important Events

(1) Repurchase and Remarketing of Bonds

Since the bankruptcy filing, information was provided to the public bondholders. In response, the Bonds were tendered for purchase, and were purchased by Bank of America as Bank Bonds within the meaning of Section 2.9 of the Reimbursement Agreement. Thereafter, the Bank Bonds were remarketed by the Remarketing Agent in whole.

¹³ Application For Order Authorizing Retention And Employment Of Greenberg Traurig, LLP, As Special Litigation Counsel Nunc Pro Tunc To The Petition Date [ECF No. 85].

¹⁴ Application For Order Authorizing The Employment And Retention Of Wallace Neumann & Verville, LLP As Accountant For Debtor To Provide Auditing Services [ECF No. 89].

¹⁵ Motion For Final Order Pursuant To 11 U.S.C. §§ 105, 364, Fed R. Bankr. P. Rule 4001(c) And L.R. 4001(b) And (c): (I) Authorizing Debtor To Obtain Post-Petition Financing; (II) Granting Related Relief [ECF No. 93].

¹⁶ Application For Order Authorizing Retention And Employment Of Fox Rothschild LLP As Debtor's Counsel, Nunc Pro Tunc To The Petition Date [ECF No. 76].

(2) Meeting of Creditors

The meeting of creditors pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 341 was held on May 25, 2017.

(3) JATCO Adversary Proceeding

The trial in the JATCO Adversary Proceeding was conducted on March 19th and 20th, 2018. The Parties filed their closing briefs on April 4, 2018 (Adv. ECF Nos. 242 and 243) and the Bankruptcy Court entertained oral argument on April 24, 2018. The Bankruptcy Court took the matter under submission.

The primary issues at trial were (1) whether the Debtor was insolvent at the time the transfers to JATCO occurred and (2) whether, as a result of the transfers, JATCO received more than it would have if BGDC had filed a chapter 7 bankruptcy. Thus, the outcome of the adversary proceeding will largely turn on the Court's determination of the fair market and liquidation values of Debtor's Assets.

(4) The Court-Ordered Settlement Conference in the JATCO Adversary Proceeding

At the September 20, 2017 hearing on Debtor's motion seeking an extension of the exclusive filing and solicitation periods (ECF No. 169) and JATCO's opposition thereto (ECF No. 180), Debtor's counsel advised the Bankruptcy Court that a settlement conference may be of assistance to the parties in their efforts to resolve the issues raised in the JATCO Adversary Proceeding without the need for further litigation. In response, JATCO's counsel agreed with Debtor's counsel's suggestion, and the Bankruptcy Court entered its *Order Scheduling Settlement and Status Conference* on October 13, 2017 (the "Settlement Conference Order") (ECF No. 35). Pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Conference Order, a two-day settlement conference was scheduled to take place in Reno, Nevada on November 8 & 9, 2017 before the Honorable Gregg W. Zive, United States Bankruptcy Judge. (*Id.* at pg. 1 of 4). The Debtor, JATCO, and the Diocese participated in the settlement conference. The settlement conference ended after one day, and the parties did not reach a settlement.

The Court has ordered the Debtor, JATCO, and the Diocese to attend a second settlement conference which will take place on June 11 and 12 before the Honorable Gregg W. Zive. See

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Order Scheduling Settlement and Status Conference on March 23, 2018 (the "Second Settlement Conference Order") (ECF No. 413).

(5) Debtor's Expert Evidentiary Support for Valuation and Insolvency Positions

As discussed below, evaluation of Debtor's Plan and whether to vote to accept Debtor's Plan hinges on the fair market and liquidation values of the Debtor's Assets, the largest of which is its interest in the Property. The Debtor's appraiser, Gregory G. Gotthardt of FTI Consulting, Inc. ("Gotthardt"), has appraised both the fair market and liquidation values of the Debtor's leased fee interest in the Property at \$8,650,000, taking into consideration the effect of the "Repurchase Option," among the Restrictions established by the Declarations in favor of Hughes, discussed in detail below. Absent a negotiated agreement with HHP, the \$8,650,000 Repurchase Option price represents the highest potential gross proceeds for the Property. Any sale transaction to a third-party would require a negotiated agreement with HHP prior to consummation. Additionally, in the less likely hypothetical scenario in which an agreement with HHP is reached to limit HHP's rights under the Declarations to the exercise of its "Price Participation" and "Additional Purchase Price" remedies (but not its more favorable Repurchase Option remedy), then Gotthardt estimates that the liquidation value of the Property would be \$12,500,000. Finally, as a further hypothetical, Gotthardt appraised the fair market value of the Debtor's leased fee interest in the Property at \$25,650,000, and the liquidation value of the Debtor's leased fee interest in the Property at \$21,615,000, both without taking into consideration the Restrictions. The Debtor believes the Declarations impact the value of the Property and would continue to bind any proposed purchaser of the Property, and thus believes that any valuation of the Property must consider the Restrictions. A copy of the Appraisal is attached hereto as **Exhibit D**.

The Debtor's solvency expert, Michael A. Tucker of FTI Consulting, Inc. ("Tucker"), has reported that the fair market value of the Debtor's liabilities (\$59,798,832, including the JATCO Claim) exceeded the fair market value of BGDC's Assets (\$36,518,853, even including Gotthardt's hypothetical \$25,650,000 for the Debtor's leased fee interest in the Property without taking into consideration the Restrictions) on the dates that JATCO obtained the JATCO Liens. Thus rendering the Debtor insolvent. Tucker has also concluded that, as a result of the JATCO Judgment, the

Debtor was unable to pay its debts as they became due as of January 19, 2017.

Solvency. As noted above, Tucker has concluded that, as a result of the JATCO Judgment, the Debtor was insolvent because its liabilities exceeded the fair value of its Assets (the balance sheet test) and because it was unable to pay its debts as they became due (on a cash flow basis). JATCO did not designated a solvency expert or rebuttal solvency expert, and the only "evidence" JATCO has offered to rebut the section 547(f) presumption of insolvency and Tucker's opinion is that, based upon Mr. DiFederico's appraisal, the Debtor's Assets exceed its liabilities by \$65,201,168.

The Debtor is confident that the Bankruptcy Court will find that it was insolvent on the dates that JATCO obtained the JATCO Liens.

(6) Diocese's Adversary Proceeding

On December 8, 2017, the Diocese filed a complaint for declaratory relief against JATCO and the Debtor (the "Diocese Adversary Proceeding"). On, December 29, 2017, JATCO moved to dismiss the Diocese's Adversary Proceeding. *See Motion to Dismiss Complaint with Prejudice* (Adv. ECF No 7). Both the Debtor and the Diocese opposed JATCO's Motion and the Court heard oral argument on JATCO's Motion to Dismiss on February 26, 2018. On March 1, 2018, the Court entered an order dismissing the Diocese's Adversary Proceeding without prejudice and allowing the Diocese to amend its complaint. (*See* Adv. ECF No. 29.)

The Diocese filed its First Amended Complaint on March 14, 2018 (the "Amended Diocese Adversary Proceeding"). The Diocese seeks a judgment from the Bankruptcy Court declaring that the BGHS Lease is a binding obligation according to its terms, and that the BGHS Lease is and, subject to performance thereof by the Diocese, will remain valid and enforceable in accordance with its terms through the end of its term on November 30, 2061. The time for the named defendants, including Debtor, to answer this complaint has not yet expired.

The Amended Diocese Adversary Proceeding does not seek to question the Judgment (which is final in any event) nor take any position with respect to the JATCO Adversary Proceeding, including whether JATCO's liens are avoidable. Rather, the Diocese initiated the Diocese's Adversary Proceeding because the dispute between BGDC and JATCO threatens to adversely affect

the School as a result of JATCO's claim that the BGHS Lease is not enforceable according to its terms. The Diocese disputes this contention and believes it is problematic, for multiple reasons, including because JATCO might contend that the BGHS Lease's validity had been determined in the JATCO Adversary Proceeding. The Debtor and the Diocese believe that the validity of the BGHS Lease cannot be determined in the JATCO Adversary Proceeding. Accordingly, the Amended Diocese' Adversary Proceeding seeks to resolve this dispute as to the validity of the BGHS Lease and to assure that the Diocese's rights are not determined in its absence in the JATCO Adversary Proceeding.

JATCO filed its *Motion to Dismiss Amended Complaint with Prejudice* on April 5, 2018. *See* Adv. ECF No. 42. HHP also filed its Motion to Dismiss. *See* Adv. ECF No. 47. Both Motions are currently scheduled to be heard on June 18, 2018 at 1:30 p.m.

(7) JATCO's Motion to Appoint a Trustee and Classification Motion

On December 29, 2017 JATCO filed its *Motion For an Order Appointing a Chapter 11 Trustee* "(Trustee Motion") (ECF No. 251). The Debtor, the Diocese, and Bank of America each filed its oppositions to JATCO's Trustee Motion (ECF Nos. 335, 330, and 348 respectively) and JATCO filed its Omnibus Reply (ECF No. 372). The Court heard oral argument on the matter on March 2, 2018 and took the matter under submission.

Also on January 29, 2018, JATCO filed its *Amended Motion Pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 3013 Determining Classification and Impairment of Claims* ("Classification Motion") seeking an order determining that Debtor did not properly classify or impair its claims in Debtor's First Amended Chapter 11 Plan of Reorganization Dated December 27, 2017 ("First Amended Plan"). The Debtor, the Diocese, and Bank of America each filed oppositions to the Classification Motion (ECF Nos. 346, 329, and 349) and JATCO filed its reply (ECF No. 369). The Court heard oral argument on March 2, 2018 and also took the matter under submission. Debtor asserts that the Classification Motion is moot as the Debtor has filed its Second Amended Plan Dated April 27, 2017 (ECF No. 459).

Section D. Case Administration

(1) Continuation as Debtor in Possession

Debtor remains in control over its Assets as debtor in possession pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 1108 absent further order of the Bankruptcy Court. Debtor is authorized to continue to operate day-to-day in the ordinary course of business without Bankruptcy Court approval.

(2) Compliance With Statutory Requirements

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 UST, followed by additional post-petition reporting to the UST on a monthly basis. With the goal of a smooth and expeditious resolution of the Chapter 11 Case, Debtor has fully and timely complied with these requirements, including as follows:

(i) 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 May 17, 2017.¹⁷ Debtor amended its schedules of Assets & Liabilities on July 12, 2017.¹⁸

¹⁷ ECF No. 80.

¹⁸ ECF No. 148.

The Schedules identify Debtor's Assets. As a result of writs of garnishment served before the Petition Date, BGDC's funds at Bank of America were frozen. On the petition date these were \$4,016,033.14 in account ending in 6059 (includes donated restricted and unrestricted funds), \$485,326.20 in account ending in 5127, and \$908,894.08 in account ending in 4652. BGDC had \$138,696.86 in deposits.

The Schedules also identify Debtor's other Assets. The Diocese owed money to BGDC prior to the Petition Date and subsequently executed an Unsecured Promissory Note on May 9, 2017 in the original principal amount of \$4,859,567.42 (the "Diocese Note") to reflect that prepetition obligation. In connection with Debtor's efforts to discharge its fiduciary duties to creditors and prior to the commencement of Debtor's Chapter 11 Case, Debtor made demand upon the Diocese to remit payment of the amount of outstanding indebtedness that was ultimately reflected in the Diocese Note. The Debtor and the Diocese exchanged written correspondence to that effect on at least three occasions, resulting ultimately in the parties' prepetition agreement to resolve the outstanding receivable through the delivery of the Diocese Note, which the Diocese executed and delivered to Debtor on or about May 9, 2017. JATCO has reserved any and all rights to contest the validity of the Diocese Note and the prepetition agreement between Debtor and the Diocese in this regard.

In addition, Debtor may have contract and tort claims available against former officers and directors of Debtor. Debtor does maintain appropriate directors and officers insurance. No such claims have been asserted to date. All rights will be retained by Debtor under the Plan.

The Schedules also identify Debtor's liabilities, principally Clark County assessments on the Property, the \$24 million County Bond debt, the 2011 Construction Loan, the Swap Agreement, the JATCO Judgment, smaller unsecured claims and the claims of donors that contributed to the School's 2011 expansion.

(ii) Executory Contracts And Unexpired Leases

Bankruptcy Code section 365 authorizes 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 counterparty.

²⁰ ECF No. 148.

As listed in Schedule G, BGDC is a party to the BGHS Lease with Tenant for the School, Master Lease Agreements with De Lage Landen Financial Services, and a ground lease with Golden State Towers LLC for a cell tower. The leases with Tenant, De Lage Landen Financial Services and the cell tower lease will be assumed.

(iii) 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 their income, payments to creditors, pending litigation, shareholders, and officers and directors, among other items.

Debtor filed its Statements of Financial Affairs on May 17, 2017. ¹⁹ Debtor filed its Amended Statements of Financial Affairs on July 12, 2017. ²⁰ Copies are on file with the Clerk of the Court and available from Debtor's counsel.

(iv) Office Of The United States Trustee Reporting.

At the outset of a chapter 11 case, the UST requires a debtor in possession to provide certain initial information regarding insurance coverage and other matters, which Debtor has done. The UST also requires the debtor in possession to provide monthly post-petition financial reporting in a format determined on a case-by-case basis. Debtor has timely filed its monthly operating reports since the bankruptcy filing. Copies are on file with the Clerk of the Court and available from Debtor's counsel.

(v) 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 certain professionals.

¹⁹ ECF No. 81.

As recited above, Debtor has sought Bankruptcy Court approval for retention of Fox Rothschild LLP as Debtor's general bankruptcy and reorganization counsel; Greenberg Traurig, LLP as special litigation counsel; Wallace Neumann & Verville, LLP as accountants, and FTI Consulting, Inc., to provide real estate valuation and consulting services. Each firm will bill Debtor for its services on an hourly basis, plus reimbursement of necessary expenses incurred, but payment will require Court approval.

(3) Exclusivity

The Debtor had an initial exclusive period to file a plan of reorganization until August 15, 2017. On that date, the Debtor filed a motion to extend its exclusive period to file a plan of reorganization. JATCO opposed the motion. Before the Bankruptcy Court could hear the Debtor's motion, JATCO filed its own plan of reorganization. (ECF No. 181). The Bankruptcy Court heard argument on the Debtor's motion to extend exclusivity on September 20, 2017 and reserved decision.

On October 23, 2017, the Bankruptcy Court announced its ruling in open court granting, in part, Debtor's motion to extend the initial exclusivity periods for filing and soliciting acceptance of a chapter 11 plan of reorganization. The Bankruptcy Court subsequently entered its order on October 30, 2017 granting, in part, Debtor's request to extend the exclusivity periods set forth in 11 U.S.C. § 1121 (ECF No. 219). Debtor's initial period for filing a chapter 11 plan of reorganization was extended through and including Monday, January 8, 2018, and the exclusive period during which Debtor may solicit acceptance of a chapter 11 plan was extended to Friday, March 9, 2018. (*Id.* at pg. 2 of 2).

On February 22, 2018 the Court entered an *Order Approving Stipulation Extending the Solicitation Period to April 8, 2018* (ECF No 363). However, on March 16, 2018 the Court entered its *Order Granting Motion for an Order Terminating the Exclusive period to Confirm the Debtor's Chapter 11 Plan* (ECF No. 404) and *its Order Denying Motion for Further Extension of the Debtor's Exclusive Solicitation Period* (ECF No. 405). Thus, the Debtor's exclusive periods within which to file and to solicit acceptances of its Plan are terminated.

ARTICLE IV

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 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.

Section A. Overall Structure of the Plan and the Plan Support Agreement.

Debtor's Plan is one of reorganization. The Plan provides for BGDC to retain the Property and other assets and continue to lease the Property to the Diocese for operation of the School. In general, the Debtor's obligations to the Bank will be reinstated pursuant to the terms of the Plan, and the Plan creates the GUC Fund for the benefit of General Unsecured Creditors. Debtor expects to pay holders of General Unsecured Claims no less than they would obtain in a hypothetical chapter 7 liquidation of the assets comprising Debtor's bankruptcy estate.

Allowed Administrative Claims and Allowed Priority Claims will be paid in full, in cash, on the Effective Date of the Plan unless otherwise agreed. Because it is a nonprofit corporation, BGDC has no equity interest to be classified and treated under the Plan.

The Debtor, the Diocese and the DIP Lender are parties to the Diocese Plan Support Agreement, ²¹ which sets forth the material terms and conditions pursuant to which the Diocese and the DIP Lender agree to support and provide funding for the Debtor's Plan. Subject to the terms and conditions of the Diocese Plan Support Agreement, (a) the Diocese has agreed to (i) prepay the Diocese Note to the Reorganized Debtor on the Effective Date unless JATCO timely makes an election under Bankruptcy Code section 1111(b); (ii) pay, on behalf of the School, the Additional Rent to the Reorganized Debtor in accordance with the terms of the Amended BGHS Lease; (iii) pay the Additional Administrative Funding Amount to the Reorganized Debtor on or after the Effective Date as needed by the Reorganized Debtor; and (iv) only in the event the Diocese timely exercises the Diocese Option, pay the Additional Diocese Funding Amount to the Reorganized Debtor on the

Effective Date and (b) the DIP Lender has agreed to defer the Debtor's obligation to repay the DIP Loan until the first day of the month that is more than thirty (30) days after the seventh (7th) anniversary of the Effective Date of the Plan. A true and correct copy of the Diocese Plan Support Agreement shall be filed with the Plan Supplement.

Section B. Classification And Treatment of Claims Under The Plan

(1) Unclassified Claims.

(i) Administrative Claims

- Administrative Claim, other than (i) the DIP Lender Claim, (ii) a Professional Fee Claim, or (iii) a liability incurred and paid in the ordinary course of business by the Debtor, must file with the Bankruptcy Court and serve on Debtor and its 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 Claim, (ii) the basis of the Claim, and (iii) the amount of the Claim. Failure to file such notice timely and properly shall result in the Administrative Claim being forever barred and discharged.
- (2) <u>Payment Provisions</u>. Subject to the provisions of Bankruptcy Code sections 330(a), 331 and 503(b), each Holder of an Administrative Claim shall, either:
- (A) be paid in Cash in the Allowed amount of any such Claim from the Confirmation Funds 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 by Debtor and the Holder of such Claim; or
- (B) have such Claim assumed by the Reorganized Debtor, to be paid by Reorganized Debtor in Cash in the Allowed amount of any such 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 Claim.

(ii) Priority Tax Claims.

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Debtor estimates that there are no Priority Tax Claims.

(2) Classified Claims.

Class 1 - Priority Claims

There are no priority claims, other than Administrative Claims treated above.

Class 2 – Bank Secured Claim

Class 2 consists of the Allowed Bank Secured Claim.

Treatment. On the Effective Date, the Reorganized Debtor shall reinstate the Bank Loan Agreements, as amended hereby to provide that: (i) the expiration date of the Letter of Credit shall be extended from November 30, 2018 to November 30, 2020; (ii) the Bank shall have no right to seek from Debtor or Reorganized Debtor interest in excess of the non-default rate or penalties that accrued under the Bank Loan Agreements prior to the Effective Date; (iii) the Net Unencumbered Liquid Assets covenant of Section 5.2(b) of the Letter of Credit and Reimbursement Agreement requiring the Debtor and BGHS to maintain a minimum of Three Million Dollars (\$3,000,000.00) of Net Unencumbered Liquid Assets shall be reduced to Two Million Dollars (\$2,000,000.00) of Net Unencumbered Assets; (iv) any amendments to the Reimbursement Agreement as proposed under the Plan shall not violate or constitute a breach of any of the Bank Loan Agreements; and (v) any payments to be made under the Plan, agreements contemplated by the Plan, or actions proposed to be taken under the Plan, including but not limited to amendment of the BGHS Lease, shall not violate or constitute a breach of the Bank Loan Agreements, including but not limited to Sections 5.34 and 5.16 of the Reimbursement Agreement. The Bank shall retain all Liens on the Bank's Collateral.

The Reorganized Debtor shall continue to make payments on the Bonds through the Bank in the same manner as prepetition and the Bank shall continue to be entitled to all fees under the Bank Loan Agreements.

Impairment and Voting: Class 2 is Impaired. Therefore, the Holder of the Class 2 Allowed Bank Secured Claim is entitled to vote to accept or reject this Plan.

Class 3 – Trustee Claim

Class 3 consists of the Allowed Trustee Claim,

Treatment. On the Effective Date, the Reorganized Debtor shall reinstate the Credit Documents, provided, however, that the Trustee shall have no right to seek from Debtor or

Reorganized Debtor interest in excess of the non-default rate or fees, expenses and penalties that accrued under the Credit Documents prior to the Effective Date. Any payments to be made under the Plan, agreements contemplated by the Plan, or actions proposed to be taken under the Plan, including but not limited to amendment of the BGHS Lease, shall not violate or constitute a breach under the Credit Documents..

Impairment and Voting: Class 3 is Impaired. Therefore, the Holder of the Class 3 Trustee Claim is entitled to vote to accept or reject this Plan.

Class 4- County Claim

Class 4 consists of the Allowed County Claim.

Treatment. On the Effective Date, the Reorganized Debtor shall reinstate the County Note, *provided, however*, that the County shall have no right to seek from Debtor or Reorganized Debtor interest in excess of the non-default rate or fees, expenses and penalties that accrued under the County Note prior to the Effective Date. Any payments to be made under the Plan, agreements contemplated by the Plan, or actions proposed to be taken under the Plan, including but not limited to amendment of the BGHS Lease, shall not violate or constitute a breach under the County Note

Impairment and Voting: Class 4 is Impaired. Therefore, the Holder of the Class 4 County Claim is entitled to vote to accept or reject this Plan.

Class 5 – SAP Claim

Class 5 consists of the Allowed SAP Claim.

Treatment. After the Effective Date, the Tenant shall assume all the Debtor's obligations under the SAP and shall continue to pay the SAP Claim according to its terms until its maturity, provided, however, that the County shall have no right to seek from Debtor or Reorganized Debtor interest in excess of the non-default rate or fees, expenses and penalties that accrued under the SAP prior to the Effective Date.

Impairment and Voting: Class 5 is Impaired. Therefore, the Holder of the Class 5 SAP Claim is entitled to vote to accept or reject this Plan.

Class 6 – JATCO Claim

Class 6 consists of the JATCO Claim

Treatment: The JATCO Claim will be treated in one out of the four alternative ways described below, depending on the Bankruptcy Court's: (i) determination regarding the Avoidability of the JATCO Liens; and (ii) valuation of Debtor's Assets.

- (I) In the event that the Bankruptcy Court determines that the JATCO Liens are Avoidable and/or values the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets at an amount that is equal to or less than the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims, then JATCO shall have the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim which shall be included in Class 7, and JATCO shall receive, in full satisfaction, settlement, release and discharge of and in exchange for the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim, the treatment provided to Allowed General Unsecured Claims in Class 7 (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the option to grant the Consensual Diocese Release). In this event, the JATCO Fund will be available for payment to Allowed General Unsecured Claims as provided in Class 7 herein.
- (II) In the event that the Bankruptcy Court determines that the JATCO Liens are not Avoidable and values the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets at an amount in excess of the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims, but less than the sum of (i) the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims and (ii) the JATCO Fund, then JATCO shall have: (a) the Allowed JATCO Secured Claim in the amount that the value of the Assets exceeds the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims; and (b) the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim for the difference between the Allowed JATCO Claim and the Allowed Secured JATCO Claim.

In the event that JATCO does not make an election under Bankruptcy Code section 1111(b), then JATCO shall receive on the Effective Date, in full satisfaction, settlement, release and discharge of and in exchange for the Allowed JATCO Secured Claim, that amount of the JATCO Fund equal to the Allowed JATCO Secured Claim; *provided, however*, that JATCO shall be entitled to receive the portion of the JATCO Fund that is attributable to the Additional Rent only in the event that JATCO elects to grant the Consensual Diocese Release; *and provided, further*, that to the extent that the JATCO Fund exceeds the amount of Allowed JATCO Secured Claim (the

"JATCO Fund Excess"), the JATCO Fund Excess will be available for payment to Allowed General Unsecured Claims as provided in Class 7 herein. In the event that JATCO does not make an election under Bankruptcy Code section 1111(b), then the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim shall be included in Class 7, and JATCO shall receive, in full satisfaction, settlement, release and discharge of and in exchange for the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim, the treatment provided to Allowed General Unsecured Claims in Class 7 (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the option to grant the Consensual Diocese Release).

If JATCO timely makes an election under Bankruptcy Code section 1111(b), then JATCO shall receive on the Effective Date, in full satisfaction, settlement, release and discharge of and in exchange for the Allowed JATCO Claim, the JATCO Secured Note. The JATCO Secured Note shall be in the principal amount of the Allowed JATCO Claim, shall bear non-compounded interest at the rate of 7.30% per annum ("JATCO Interest"), and shall be payable in monthly installments of approximately \$56,412.00, which include principal and JATCO Interest, for approximately forty-four (44) years following the Effective Date, until paid in full; *provided*, *however*, that JATCO shall not be entitled to receive, as payment for the JATCO Secured Note, funds attributable to the Additional Rent unless JATCO elects to grant the Consensual Diocese Release

(III) In the event that the Bankruptcy Court determines that the JATCO Liens are not Avoidable and values the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets at an amount that is greater than the sum of (i) the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims and (ii) the JATCO Fund, but less than or equal to Forty-Six Million Eight Hundred Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$46,800,000.00), then JATCO shall have: (a) the Allowed JATCO Secured Claim in the amount that the value of the Assets exceeds the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims; and (b) the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim for the difference between the Allowed JATCO Claim and the Allowed Secured JATCO Claim.

In this event, the Diocese shall have a non-assignable option to purchase Debtor's residual interest in the Property at the expiration of the BGHS Lease (the "<u>Diocese Option</u>") for the amount that the value of the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets exceeds the sum of (i) the aggregate

of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims and (ii) the JATCO Fund, but in no event more than Nine Million and No/100 Dollars (\$9,000,000.00) (the "Additional Diocese Funding Amount"). The Diocese shall have the right, but not the obligation, in its sole and absolute discretion, to exercise the Diocese Option at any time after the Bankruptcy Court renders its valuation up to and including the date of the Confirmation Hearing (the "Diocese Option Period"). For avoidance of doubt, the Additional Diocese Funding Amount, if any, will be in addition to any other funding that the Diocese is required to provide under the Diocese Plan Support Agreement.

If the Diocese fails to exercise the Diocese Option during the Diocese Option Period, then: (a) the Diocese shall be deemed to have waived its right to exercise the Diocese Option and shall have no further right to purchase Debtor's residual interest in the Property; and (b) Debtor shall seek dismissal of the Chapter 11 Case on terms acceptable to the Bankruptcy Court, including the payment of Allowed Administrative Claims.

JATCO shall receive on the Effective Date, in full satisfaction, settlement, release and discharge of and in exchange for the Allowed JATCO Secured Claim: (a) the JATCO Fund; and (b) the Additional Diocese Funding Amount, if any, but only in the event that the Diocese exercises the Diocese Option; *provided, however*, that JATCO shall be entitled to receive (i) the portion of the JATCO Fund that is attributable to the Additional Rent and (ii) the Additional Diocese Funding Amount, if any, only in the event that JATCO elects to grant the Consensual Diocese Release. The Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim shall be included in Class 7, and JATCO shall receive, in full satisfaction, settlement, release and discharge of and in exchange for the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim, the treatment provided to Allowed General Unsecured Claims in Class 7 (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the option to grant the Consensual Diocese Release).

(IV) In the event that the Bankruptcy Court determines that the JATCO Liens are not Avoidable and values the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets at an amount that is greater than Forty-Six Million Eight Hundred Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$46,800,000.00), then Debtor shall seek dismissal of the Chapter 11 Case on terms acceptable to the Bankruptcy Court, including the payment of Allowed Administrative Claims.

Impairment and Voting: Class 6 is Impaired. Therefore, the Holder of the Class 6 JATCO Claim is entitled to vote to accept or reject this Plan.

Class 7- Unsecured Claims

Class 7 consists of Allowed General Unsecured Claims, including the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim, as applicable.

Treatment: Each Holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim shall receive, in full satisfaction, settlement, release and discharge of and in exchange for such Allowed General Unsecured Claim, its Pro Rata portion of: (a) the GUC Fund; (b) the JATCO Fund, in the event that the Bankruptcy Court determines that the JATCO Liens are Avoidable and/or values the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets at an amount that is equal to or less than the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims; and/or (c) the JATCO Fund Excess, if any, in the event that the Bankruptcy Court determines that the JATCO Liens are not Avoidable and values the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets at an amount in excess of the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims, but less than the sum of (i) the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims and (ii) the JATCO Fund; provided, however, that only those Holders of Allowed General Unsecured Claims (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim) that elect to grant the Consensual Diocese Release shall be entitled to receive their pro rata share of the JATCO Fund or the JATCO Fund Excess (if any) that is attributable to the Additional Rent.

Impairment and Voting: Class 7 is Impaired. Therefore, the Holders of Class 7 General Unsecured Claims are entitled to vote to accept or reject this Plan.

Class 8 – Donors

Class 8 consists of all Allowed Donor Claims.

Treatment: If a Donor votes to accept the Plan, then that Donor's Donor Funds will become Authorized Donor Funds and that Authorizing Donor will not receive or retain any property on account of its Class 8 Donor Claim. If a Donor votes to reject the Plan, then that Donor's Allowed Donor Claim shall be included in Class 7, and that Donor shall receive, in full satisfaction, settlement, release and discharge of and in exchange for its Donor Claim, the treatment provided to

grant the Consensual Diocese Release).

Impairment and Voting: Class 8 is Impaired. Therefore, the Holders of Class 8 Donor Claims are entitled to vote to accept or reject this Plan.

Allowed General Unsecured Claims in Class 7 (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the option to

Class 9- HHP Claims

The Reorganized Debtor shall continue to comply with the Development Declarations which shall remain in full force and effect, and HHP shall retain its Lien on the Property.

Impairment and Voting: Class 9 is Unimpaired. Therefore, the Holder of the Class 9 HHP Claim is not entitled to vote to accept or reject this Plan.

(3) Executory Contracts Assumption.

To the extent not previously assumed or rejected, the Debtor shall be deemed to have assumed all of its executory contracts and unexpired leases, including the BGHS Lease, the Cell Tower Lease and the De Lage Landen Master Lease Agreements.

Section C. Means of Implementation of Plan.

(1) Plan Implementation.

- (a) This Plan shall be implemented in all respects in a manner that is consistent with the terms and conditions of the Operative Documents (including the Diocese Plan Support Agreement), DIP Financing Order, and the requirements of section 1123(a) and other applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code. Disbursements under the Plan shall be funded from the Confirmation Funds, which are comprised of: (i) the prepayment of the Diocese Note; (ii) the Additional Rent; (iii) up to \$2,000,000 from the Diocese as needed to fund Administrative Claims (the "Additional Administrative Funding Amount"); (iv) the Additional Diocese Funding Amount, if any; (v) the Authorized Donor Funds; and (vi) Debtor's other Cash.
- (b) Pursuant to the Diocese Plan Support Agreement, and to the extent required thereby, the Diocese shall: (i) prepay the Diocese Note to the Reorganized Debtor on the Effective Date unless JATCO timely makes an election under Bankruptcy Code section 1111(b); (ii) pay, on behalf of the School, the Additional Rent to the Reorganized Debtor in accordance with the terms of the Amended BGHS Lease; (iii) pay the Additional Administrative Funding Amount to the

Reorganized Debtor on or after the Effective Date as needed by the Reorganized Debtor; and (iv) only in the event the Diocese timely exercises the Diocese Option, pay the Additional Diocese Funding Amount to the Reorganized Debtor on the Effective Date. Additionally, pursuant to the Diocese Plan Support Agreement and to the extent required thereby, the DIP Lender has agreed to defer the Debtor's obligation to repay the DIP Loan until the first day of the month that is more than thirty (30) days after the seventh (7th) anniversary of the Effective Date of the Plan.

- (c) Accordingly, Confirmation Funds are estimated to be in the total amount of approximately \$14,400,000 plus the Additional Diocese Funding Amount, if any. The JATCO Fund is a subset of the Confirmation Funds in the amount of \$10,000,000 that is comprised of: (i) the assignment and prepayment of the Diocese Note; (ii) the Additional Rent; and (iii) other Cash from the Confirmation Funds. The GUC Fund is a subset of the Confirmation Funds that is comprised of \$100,000 in other Cash from the Confirmation Funds.
- (d) All Liens on the Debtor's bank accounts shall be void and the Debtor shall use the unrestricted funds in its bank accounts to make the Confirmation Payments. Payments due after the Effective Date to the Bank, the DIP Lender, and to counterparties on Assumed Contracts and Leases shall be paid from the rents received by the Reorganized Debtor under the Amended BGHS Lease and the Cell Tower Lease. Payments due after the Effective Date to the County on account of the SAP shall continue to be paid by the Tenant directly to the County.
- (e) The manner and amount of disbursements to Allowed Claims in Class 6 and Class 7 under the Plan will vary, depending on: (a) the Bankruptcy Court's (i) determination regarding the Avoidability of the JATCO Liens, and (ii) valuation of Debtor's Assets; and (b) the Creditor's election to grant the Consensual Diocese Release, if applicable.

First, in the event that the Bankruptcy Court determines that the JATCO Liens are Avoidable and/or values the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets at an amount that is equal to or less than the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims, then the JATCO Fund and the GUC Fund shall be available for payment of Allowed General Unsecured Claims (including, for the avoidance of doubt the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim) in accordance with sections 2.3(e)(I) and 2.3(f) of the Plan.

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Second, in the event that the Bankruptcy Court determines that the JATCO Liens are not Avoidable and values the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets at an amount in excess of the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims, but less than the sum of (i) the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims and (ii) the JATCO Fund, then the JATCO Fund shall be available for payment of the Allowed JATCO Secured Claim in accordance with section 2.3(e)(II) of this Plan and the JATCO Fund Excess, if any, and the GUC Fund shall be available for payment of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims (including, for the avoidance of doubt the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim, if any) in accordance with sections 2.3(e)(II) and 2.3(f) of this Plan. For the avoidance of doubt, in the event that JATCO timely makes an election under Bankruptcy Code section 1111(b), then the JATCO Fund shall be available for payment of the Allowed JATCO Claim, and in this event, the Diocese Note will be paid according to its terms and the Additional Rent shall be modified, pursuant to a further amendment to the Amended BGHS Lease, as necessary to fund the payments of the JATCO Secured Note in accordance with the Plan.

Third, in the event that the Bankruptcy Court determines that the JATCO Liens are not Avoidable and values the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets at an amount that is greater than the sum of (i) the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims and (ii) the JATCO Fund, but less than or equal to Forty-Six Million Eight Hundred Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$46,800,000.00), then the JATCO Fund and the Additional Diocese Funding Amount, if any, shall be available for payment of the Allowed JATCO Secured Claim in accordance with section 2.3(e)(III) of this Plan and the GUC Fund shall be available for payment of the Allowed General Unsecured Claims (including, for the avoidance of doubt the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim, if any) in accordance with sections 2.3(e)(III) and 2.3(f) of the Plan.

Fourth, in the event that the Bankruptcy Court determines that the JATCO Liens are not Avoidable and values the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets at an amount that is greater than Forty-Six Million Eight Hundred Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$46,800,000.00), then Debtor shall seek dismissal of the Chapter 11 Case on terms acceptable to the Bankruptcy Court, including the payment of Allowed Administrative Claims, and the Diocese shall not make the contributions provided for in the Diocese Plan Support Agreement.

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Finally, for avoidance of doubt, (i) only those Holders of Allowed Claims in Class 6 or Class 7 that elect to grant the Consensual Diocese Release shall be entitled to receive any share of the portion of the JATCO Fund or the JATCO Fund Excess (if any), as applicable, that is attributable to the Additional Rent as provided in Sections 2.3(e) and 2.3(f) of the Plan, and (ii) in the event that the Diocese exercises the Diocese Option, then JATCO shall be entitled to receive the Additional Diocese Funding Amount only in the event that JATCO elects to grant the Consensual Diocese Release, as provided in Section 2.3(e) of the Plan.

(2) Disposition of Assets, Properties and Equity Interests.

On the Effective Date, without any further action, the Reorganized Debtor will be vested with all of Properties, free and clear of all Claims, and Liens (except for Liens provided or authorized pursuant to the Plan).

(3) Preservation of Causes of Action.

Pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 1123(b), Debtor as Reorganized Debtor shall retain and reserve the right to enforce all rights to commence and pursue causes of action whether arising prior to or after the Petition Date, and whether pending as of or filed after the Effective Date, in any court or other tribunal. Unless a cause of action is expressly waived, relinquished, released, compromised or settled in the Plan, or any Final Order, the Debtor on behalf of itself and as the Reorganized Debtor expressly reserve all causes of action for later adjudication and, therefore, no preclusion doctrine, including, without limitation, the doctrines of res judicata, collateral estoppel, issue preclusion, claim preclusion, estoppel (judicial, equitable or otherwise) or laches shall apply to any causes of action upon confirmation or the Effective Date of the Plan.

(4) 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 Administrative Claim.

(5) The Reorganized Debtor's Management.

Following the Effective Date, Reorganized Debtor shall be managed by the same Persons as before the Effective Date, whom shall comprise the Reorganized Debtor's Board of Directors: The

Most Reverend Joseph A. Pepe, or his successor, President; Michael Gaughan, Secretary; Deacon Aruna Silva, Executive Director/Treasurer; and Lorenzo J. Fertitta, Director.

(6) Exemption from 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 this Plan, including, but not limited to, any deeds, bills of sale, assignments or other instruments of transfer (including those with respect to the Property), shall not be subject to any stamp tax, real estate transfer tax or similar tax.

(7) Post Effective Date Fees.

- (a) From and after the Effective Date, 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.
- (b) In order to seek payment of Post Effective Date Fees, each respective Professional will send its invoice to the Reorganized Debtor and the Reorganized Debtor shall have ten (10) business days thereafter within which to notify the Professional in writing that it objects to the invoice. If no objection is made within that time frame, Reorganized Debtor 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.

The members of Reorganized Debtor's board of directors and officers shall be as follows as of the Effective Date:

The Most Reverend Joseph A. Pepe, President

Michael Gaughan, Secretary

Deacon Aruna Silva, Executive Director/Treasurer

Lorenzo J. Fertitta, Director

The member of the board of directors and officers shall not be entitled to compensation for such service, although reasonable expenses will be reimbursed.

Section D. Exculpation, Release, and Injunction Provisions.

(1) Exculpation.

None of the Exculpees nor any of their respective Representatives shall have or incur any liability to any Holder of a Claim against or Interest in Debtor, or any other party-in-interest, or any of their Representatives, or any of their successors or assigns, for any act, omission, transaction or other occurrence in connection with, relating to, or arising out of the Chapter 11 Case, the pursuit of confirmation of the Plan, or the consummation of the Plan, except and solely to the extent such liability is based on fraud, gross negligence or willful misconduct. The Exculpees shall be entitled to reasonably rely upon the advice of counsel with respect to any of their duties and responsibilities under the Plan or in the context of the Chapter 11 Case. No Holder of a Claim against the Debtor, or any other party-in-interest, including their respective Representatives, shall have any right of action against the Exculpees or any of their Representatives, for any act, omission, transaction or other occurrence in connection with, relating to, or arising out of, the Chapter 11 Case, the pursuit of confirmation of the Plan, the consummation of the Plan or the administration of the Plan, except to the extent arising from fraud, gross negligence or willful misconduct. Nothing in this Section shall be deemed an exculpation by any Exculpor of any Exculpee or any of its Representatives for any acts, omissions, transactions, events or other occurrences taking place after the Effective Date.

(2) Release of the Diocese Released Parties.

- (a) As of the Effective Date, for good and valuable consideration, the adequacy of which is hereby confirmed, Debtor and its Bankruptcy Estate hereby release, waive and forever discharge the Diocese Released Parties from all Diocese Released Liabilities.
- (b) As of the Effective Date, for good and valuable consideration, the adequacy of which is hereby confirmed, each Voluntary Releasor hereby releases, waives and forever discharges the Diocese Released Parties from all Diocese Released Liabilities.

(3) Injunctions.

(a) <u>Injunction Protecting Exculpation of Exculpees</u>. ALL HOLDERS OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE DEBTOR AND ANY OTHER PARTIES-IN-INTEREST, ALONG WITH ANY OF THEIR REPRESENTATIVES AND ANY OF THEIR SUCCESSORS OR ASSIGNS ARE

PERMANENTLY ENJOINED, FROM AND AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE, FROM (I) 1 COMMENCING OR CONTINUING IN ANY MANNER ANY ACTION OR OTHER 2 PROCEEDING OF ANY KIND AGAINST EXCULPEES OR ANY OF THEIR RESPECTIVE REPRESENTATIVES IN RESPECT OF ANY POTENTIAL LIABILITY FOR WHICH EXCULPATION IS GRANTED PURSUANT TO THIS PLAN, (II) ENFORCING, ATTACHING, 5 COLLECTING OR RECOVERING BY ANY MANNER OR MEANS OF ANY JUDGMENT, 6 AWARD. DECREE OR ORDER AGAINST EXCULPEES OR ANY OF THEIR RESPECTIVE 7 REPRESENTATIVES IN RESPECT OF ANY POTENTIAL LIABILITY FOR WHICH 8 EXCULPATION IS GRANTED PURSUANT TO THIS PLAN, (III) CREATING, PERFECTING, 9 OR ENFORCING ANY ENCUMBRANCE OF ANY KIND AGAINST EXCULPEES OR ANY 10 OF THEIR RESPECTIVE REPRESENTATIVES IN RESPECT OF ANY POTENTIAL 11 LIABILITY FOR WHICH EXCULPATION IS GRANTED PURSUANT TO THIS PLAN, OR (IV) 12 ASSERTING ANY RIGHT OF SETOFF, SUBROGATION OR RECOUPMENT OF ANY KIND 13 AGAINST ANY EXCULPEE OR ANY OF THEIR RESPECTIVE REPRESENTATIVES OR 14 AGAINST THE PROPERTY OR INTERESTS IN PROPERTY OF ANY EXCULPEE OR ANY 15 OF THEIR RESPECTIVE REPRESENTATIVES, IN RESPECT OF ANY POTENTIAL 16 LIABILITY FOR WHICH EXCULPATION IS GRANTED PURSUANT TO THIS PLAN; 17 PROVIDED, HOWEVER, THAT NOTHING CONTAINED HEREIN SHALL PRECLUDE ANY 18 19 HOLDER OR OTHER PARTY-IN-INTEREST FROM EXERCISING ITS RIGHTS PURSUANT TO AND CONSISTENT WITH THE TERMS HEREOF AND THE CONTRACTS, 20 INSTRUMENTS, RELEASES AND OTHER AGREEMENTS AND DOCUMENTS DELIVERED 21 UNDER OR IN CONNECTION WITH THIS PLAN. 22

(b) <u>Injunction Against Voluntary Releasors</u>. ALL OF THE VOLUNTARY RELEASORS, ALONG WITH ANY OF THEIR SUCCESSORS OR ASSIGNS, ARE PERMANENTLY ENJOINED, FROM AND AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE, FROM (I) COMMENCING OR CONTINUING IN ANY MANNER ANY ACTION OR OTHER PROCEEDING OF ANY KIND AGAINST THE DIOCESE RELEASED PARTIES OR ANY OF THEIR RESPECTIVE REPRESENTATIVES IN RESPECT OF ANY DIOCESE RELEASED

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Section E. **Conditions to Effective Date.**

CONNECTION WITH THIS PLAN.

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Section 7.1 of the Plan sets forth the following conditions to be met on or before the Effective Date of the Plan, which conditions must be satisfied or waived in writing by the Debtor and the Diocese:

RESPECTIVE

- That the Confirmation Order shall be entered by the Bankruptcy Court and (a) shall have become a Final Order;
 - (b) There are sufficient funds to make up the required Confirmation Funds;
- (c) To the extent Confirmation Funds are insufficient to satisfy the Allowed Administrative Claims, the Reorganized Debtor has assumed or will pay the remaining amounts unless otherwise agreed by the Holder of such Allowed Administrative Claim(s);
 - (d) Any outstanding U.S. Trustee Fees shall have been paid in full;

(e) The BGHS Lease shall have been assumed by Debtor pursuant to an order of the Bankruptcy Court under 11 U.S.C. § 365, and shall have been amended to reflect the Additional Rent;

- (f) Either (i) the JATCO Liens shall have been Avoided; or (ii) the Bankruptcy Court has valued the aggregate of all of the Debtor's Assets at an amount less than or equal to Forty-Six Million Eight Hundred Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$46,800,000.00); and
- (g) If the Bankruptcy Court has valued the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets at an amount that is greater than the sum of (i) the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims and (ii) the JATCO Fund, but less than or equal to Forty-Six Million Eight Hundred Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$46,800,000.00), the Diocese has exercised the Diocese Option and contributed to Debtor the Additional Diocese Funding Amount.

Debtor, in its sole discretion, may waive the final order condition in subpart (a) above at any time from and after the Confirmation Date; *provided, however*, that the Debtor shall first obtain the written consent of the Diocese pursuant to the Diocese Plan Support Agreement. In that event, Debtor will be entitled to render any or all performance under the Plan prior to what otherwise would be the Effective Date if the above-referenced condition was not waived, including, but not limited to, the right to perform under any circumstances which would moot any appeal, review or other challenge of any kind to the Confirmation Order if the Confirmation Order is not stayed pending such appeal, review or other challenge.

ARTICLE V

RESERVATION OF RIGHTS PENDING CONFIRMATION AND EFFECTIVE DATE

Section A. No Admissions or Waiver.

Nothing contained in the Plan, or in the Disclosure Statement shall be deemed an admission by Debtor or any Person with respect to any matter set forth herein. No statement contained in the Plan or in the Disclosure Statement may be used or relied on in any manner in any suit, action, proceeding or controversy within or outside of the Chapter 11 Case against Debtor. The Debtor reserves any and all rights as against all Persons.

ARTICLE VI

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.

Section A. Voting Eligibility.

Under the Bankruptcy Code, only holders of Claims 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. Classes of Claims that are unimpaired are conclusively presumed to have accepted the Plan and are not entitled to vote on the Plan.

A Ballot to be used to accept or reject the Plan will be send to all Holders of Claims in Impaired Classes.

Section B. Voting Instructions.

THE PERIOD DURING WHICH BALLOTS WILL BE ACCEPTED WILL TERMINATE AT 4:00 P.M. PREVAILING PACIFIC TIME, ON [______], 2018 (THE "VOTING DEADLINE").

TO BE COUNTED, YOUR BALLOT MUST BE COMPLETELY FILLED IN, SIGNED, AND TRANSMITTED IN THE MANNER SPECIFIED IN THE BALLOT SO THAT IT IS RECEIVED BY THE VOTING DEADLINE. PLEASE FOLLOW CAREFULLY ALL INSTRUCTIONS CONTAINED IN THE BALLOT. ANY BALLOTS RECEIVED WHICH DO NOT INDICATE EITHER AN ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF THE PLAN WILL BE 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:

FTI Consulting
Attn: Michael Tucker
One Renaissance Square
Two North Central Ave. #1200
Phoenix, AZ 85004

BALLOTS MUST BE DELIVERED BY FIRST CLASS MAIL, OVERNIGHT DELIVERY OR HAND DELIVERY AT THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

By First Class Mail, Overnight Delivery or Hand Delivery:

FTI Consulting
Attn: Michael Tucker
One Renaissance Square
Two North Central Ave. #1200
Phoenix, AZ 85004

Section C. Confirmation Hearing.

Bankruptcy Code section 1128(a) requires the Bankruptcy Court to hold a hearing on Confirmation of the Plan. 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 [_____], 2018 AT # _.m. PREVAILING PACIFIC TIME BEFORE THE HONORABLE AUGUST B. LANDIS, UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEVADA, IN COURTROOM 1, 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. UNLESS OBJECTIONS ARE TIMELY SERVED, THEY MAY NOT BE CONSIDERED BY THE BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Section D. Confirmation Requirements.

(1) Best Interests of Creditors / Liquidation Analysis.

Often called the "best interests" test, Bankruptcy Code section 1129(a)(7) requires that the Bankruptcy Court find as a condition to confirmation, that a chapter 11 plan provides, with respect to each impaired class of claims, that each holder of a claim such class either (i) has accepted the plan

or (ii) will receive or retain under the plan property of a value that is not less than the amount that the holder would receive or retain if the debtor's assets were liquidated under chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code.

To make this finding, the Bankruptcy Court must, among other things, compare each rejecting holder's distribution under a chapter 7 liquidation with the distribution that such holder would receive if the plan is confirmed.

In a typical chapter 7 case, a trustee is elected or appointed to liquidate a debtor's assets for distribution to creditors in accordance with the priorities set forth in the Bankruptcy Code. Generally, secured creditors are paid first from the proceeds of sales of the properties securing their liens. If any assets are remaining in the estate after satisfaction of secured creditors' claims from their collateral, administrative expenses are next to receive payment. Unsecured creditors are paid from any remaining sales proceeds, according to their respective priorities. Unsecured creditors with the same priority share in proportion to the amount of their allowed claims in relationship to the total amount of allowed claims held by all unsecured creditors with the same priority.

Attached hereto as **Exhibit B** is a liquidation analysis showing that as of July 31, 2018, the Debtor's Assets have a liquidation value of \$18,398,822, should HHP exercise its Repurchase Option (the "Minimum Liquidation Value"). However, if HHP declines to exercise its options under the Declarations, the liquidation value will be no greater than \$31,363,822.00 million (the "Maximum Liquidation Value"). Regardless of whether HHP exercises its options under the Declarations, the Minimum and Maximum Liquidation Values of the Assets are less than the Senior Secured Claims, Priority Claims, and Chapter 7 Fees and Administrative Claims. Accordingly, a chapter 7 liquidation would leave no assets for distribution to Unsecured Creditors or to JATCO, regardless of whether its Liens are Avoidable. Thus, the Plan proposes better treatment for all Creditors than they would receive in a chapter 7 liquidation. Debtor submits that the Plan satisfies the "best interests" test in Bankruptcy Code section 1129(a)(7).

(2) Feasibility of the Plan.

Bankruptcy Code section 1129(a)(11) requires a finding that confirmation of the 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.

Disbursements under the Plan shall be funded from the Confirmation Funds, which are comprised of: (i) the prepayment of the Diocese Note in the amount of approximately \$4,300,000.00; (ii) the Additional Rent in the aggregate amount of \$3,000,000; (iii) payment by the Diocese of the Additional Administrative Funding Amount of up to \$2,000,000; (iv) the Additional Diocese Funding Amount, if any, of up to \$9,000,000; (v) the Authorized Donor Funds of up to approximately \$2,200,000.00; and (vi) Debtor's other Cash of up to approximately \$2,900,000.00.

Pursuant to the Diocese Plan Support Agreement, and to the extent required thereby, the Diocese shall: (i) prepay the Diocese Note to the Reorganized Debtor on the Effective Date unless JATCO timely makes an election under Bankruptcy Code section 1111(b); (ii) pay, on behalf of the School, the Additional Rent to the Reorganized Debtor in accordance with the terms of the Amended BGHS Lease; (iii) pay the Additional Administrative Funding Amount to the Reorganized Debtor on or after the Effective Date as needed by the Reorganized Debtor; and (iv) only in the event the Diocese timely exercises the Diocese Option, pay the Additional Diocese Funding Amount to the Reorganized Debtor on the Effective Date.

Accordingly, Confirmation Funds are estimated to be in the total amount of approximately \$14,400,000 plus the Additional Diocese Funding Amount, if any. The JATCO Fund is a subset of the Confirmation Funds in the amount of \$10,000,000 that is comprised of: (i) the assignment and prepayment of the Diocese Note; (ii) the Additional Rent; and (iii) other Cash from the Confirmation Funds. The GUC Fund is a subset of the Confirmation Funds that is comprised of \$100,000 in other Cash from the Confirmation Funds.

Attached hereto as **Exhibits C-1, C-2 & C-3** are pro forma projections (the "<u>Projections</u>") for each of the three alternative JATCO Claim treatments described in Sections 5.3(e)(I)-(III) of the Plan. The Projections demonstrate that the Reorganized Debtor will be able to make all payments required under the Plan.

According, Debtor submits that the Plan is feasible within the meaning of Bankruptcy Code section 1129(a)(11).

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

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) [requiring that all impaired classes have accepted the plan] 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 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.

(i) No Unfair Discrimination.

A plan does not "discriminate unfairly" if the plan does not treat any rejecting class of claims in a manner that is materially less favorable than the treatment afforded to another class with similar legal claims against the debtor. However, a plan also may satisfy this requirement even if classes of claims that are of equal priority receive 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."

Here, the Plan here separates the Claims by priority, and no Class of Claims is equal in priority or similar to any other Class, with the possible exception of Class 7 (General Unsecured Claims) and Class 8 (Donor Claims). Holders of Class 8 Allowed Donor Claims are given the choice of either (i) voting to accept the Plan and authorizing their Donor Funds to become part of the Confirmation Funds, in which event they will not receive any distribution on account of their Claims, or (ii) voting to reject the Plan, in which event their Claims will be included in Class 7 and

receive the treatment afforded Allowed General Unsecured Claims. Thus, the Plan does not discriminate unfairly between Classes 7 and 8, or any other Classes, and Debtor submits that the Plan satisfies the "no unfair discrimination" requirement.

(ii) 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. 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 9 (HHP Claim) is not Impaired under the Plan, and therefore its treatment is fair and equitable.

The Plan is fair and equitable with respect to Class 2 (Bank Claim), Class 3 (Trustee Claim), Class 4 (County Claim) and Class 5 (SAP Claim) because each Holder of a Secured Claim in those Classes will retain its Lien on its respective Collateral and will receive deferred cash payments of a value, as of the Effective Date of the Plan, equal to the allowed amount of the such Secured Claim.

See Bankruptcy Code section 1129(b)(2)(A)(i).

The Plan is fair with respect to Class 7 (General Unsecured Claims) and Class 8 (Donor Claims) because no junior class will receive or retain any property under the Plan. See Bankruptcy Code section 1129(b)(2)(B)(ii). Interests in the Debtor are not classified or treated in this Plan because the Debtor is a not-for-profit corporation. See, e.g., In re Gen. Teamsters, Warehousemen & Helpers Union, Local 890, 265 F.3d 869, 873–74 (9th Cir. 2001).

Finally, the Plan is fair and equitable to Class 6 (JATCO Claim) in each of the following three alternative treatment provisions set forth in Section 2.3(e)(I)-(III) of the Plan.

(I) In the event that the Bankruptcy Court determines that the JATCO Liens are Avoidable and/or values the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets at an amount that is equal to or less than the

aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims, then JATCO shall have the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim which shall be included in Class 7, and receive the treatment provided to Allowed General Unsecured Claims in Class 7. See Plan § 2.3(e)(I). As discussed above, the Plan is fair and equitable with respect to Class 7 Claims because no junior class will receive or retain any property under the Plan. See Bankruptcy Code section 1129(b)(2)(B)(ii).

(II) In the event that the Bankruptcy Court determines that the JATCO Liens are not Avoidable and values the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets at an amount in excess of the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims, but less than the sum of (i) the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims and (ii) the JATCO Fund, then JATCO shall have: (a) the Allowed JATCO Secured Claim in the amount that the value of the Assets exceeds the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims; and (b) the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim for the difference between the Allowed JATCO Claim and the Allowed Secured JATCO Claim. See Plan § 2.3(e)(II).

In the event that JATCO does not make an election under Bankruptcy Code section 1111(b), then JATCO shall receive on the Effective Date, in exchange for the Allowed JATCO Secured Claim; provided, however, that JATCO shall be entitled to receive the portion of the JATCO Fund that is attributable to the Additional Rent only in the event that JATCO elects to grant the Consensual Diocese Release. See Plan § 2.3(e)(II). Accordingly, the Plan is fair and equitable because JATCO will receive cash on the Effective Date equal to the amount of the Allowed JATCO Secured Claim from the JATCO Fund, including, if JATCO elects to grant the Consensual Diocese Release, that portion of the JATCO Fund attributable to the Additional Rent." If you're not comfortable with it, leave as drafted.

In the event that JATCO does not make an election under Bankruptcy Code section 1111(b), then the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim shall be included in Class 7, and receive the treatment provided to Allowed General Unsecured Claims in Class 7. See Plan § 2.3(e)(II). As discussed above, the Plan is fair and equitable with respect to Class 7 Claims because no junior class will receive or retain any property under the Plan. See Bankruptcy Code section 1129(b)(2)(B)(ii).

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If JATCO timely makes an election under Bankruptcy Code section 1111(b), then JATCO shall receive on the Effective Date, in exchange for the Allowed JATCO Claim, the JATCO Secured Note. The JATCO Secured Note shall be in the principal amount of the Allowed JATCO Claim, shall bear non-compounded interest at the rate of 7.30% per annum ("JATCO Interest"), and shall be payable in monthly installments of approximately \$56,412.00, which include principal and JATCO Interest, for approximately forty-four (44) years following the Effective Date, until paid in full; provided, however, that JATCO shall not be entitled to receive, as payment for the JATCO Secured Note, funds attributable to the Additional Rent unless JATCO elects to grant the Consensual Diocese Release. See Plan § 2.3(e)(II). As set forth in **Exhibit C** hereto, the Plan is fair and equitable because the JATCO Secured Note provides JATCO with deferred cash payments of a value, as of the Effective Date of the Plan, equal to the allowed amount of the Allowed JATCO Secured Claim from the JATCO Fund, including, if JATCO elects to grant the Consensual Diocese Release, that portion of the JATCO Fund attributable to the Additional Rent.

(III) In the event that the Bankruptcy Court determines that the JATCO Liens are not Avoidable and values the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets at an amount that is greater than the sum of (i) the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims and (ii) the JATCO Fund, but less than or equal to Forty-Six Million Eight Hundred Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$46,800,000.00), then JATCO shall have: (a) the Allowed JATCO Secured Claim in the amount that the value of the Assets exceeds the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims; and (b) the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim for the difference between the Allowed JATCO Claim and the Allowed Secured JATCO Claim. See Plan § 2.3(e)(III).

In this event, the Diocese shall have the Diocese Option, which gives it the right, but not the obligation, in its sole and absolute discretion, to purchase Debtor's residual interest in the Property at the expiration of the BGHS Lease for the amount that the value of the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets exceeds the sum of (i) the aggregate of the Allowed Senior Secured Claims and (ii) the JATCO Fund, but in no event more than Nine Million and No/100 Dollars (\$9,000,000.00). Only in the event that the Diocese elects to exercise the Diocese Option during the Diocese Option Period, JATCO shall receive on the Effective Date, in exchange for the Allowed JATCO Secured Claim:

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(a) the JATCO Fund; and (b) the Additional Diocese Funding Amount; *provided, however*, that JATCO shall be entitled to receive (i) the portion of the JATCO Fund that is attributable to the Additional Rent and (ii) the Additional Diocese Funding Amount, if any, only in the event that JATCO elects to grant the Consensual Diocese Release. See Plan § 2.3(e)(III).

Accordingly, in the event that the Diocese elects to exercise the Diocese Option, the Plan is fair and equitable because JATCO will receive cash on the Effective Date equal to the amount of the Allowed JATCO Secured Claim from the JATCO Fund and the Additional Diocese Funding Amount, including, if JATCO elects to grant the Consensual Diocese Release, that portion of the JATCO Fund attributable to the Additional Rent and the Additional Diocese Funding Amount. See Bankruptcy Code section 1129(b)(2)(A)(i). In this scenario, the Allowed JATCO Unsecured Claim will be included in Class 7, and receive the treatment provided to Allowed General Unsecured Claims in Class 7. See Plan § 2.3(e)(II). As discussed above, the Plan is fair and equitable with respect to Class 7 Claims because no junior class will receive or retain any property under the Plan. See Bankruptcy Code section 1129(b)(2)(B)(ii).

In the event that the Diocese does not exercise the Diocese Option in scenario (III) described above, or the Bankruptcy Court determines that the JATCO Liens are not Avoidable and values the aggregate of all of Debtor's Assets at an amount that is greater than Forty-Six Million Eight Hundred Thousand and No/100 Dollars (\$46,800,000.00), then Debtor shall seek dismissal of the Chapter 11 Case on terms acceptable to the Bankruptcy Court, including the payment of Allowed Administrative Claims.

Finally, 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 the Plan satisfies the "fair and equitable" requirement with respect to any rejecting Classes.

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ARTICLE VII

RISK FACTORS

Section A. Risks Related to Bankruptcy.

(1) Parties May Object to the Plan's Classification of Claims and Interests.

Section 1122 of the Bankruptcy Code provides that a plan may place a claim or an interest in a particular class only if such claim or interest is substantially similar to the other claims or interests in such class. The Debtor believes that the classification of the Claims under the Plan complies with the requirements set forth in the Bankruptcy Code because each Class encompasses Claims that are substantially similar to the other Claims (if any) in such Class. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that the Bankruptcy Court will reach the same conclusion.

(2) The Debtor May Not Be Able to Obtain Confirmation of the Plan.

With regard to any proposed plan of reorganization, a debtor may not receive the requisite acceptances to confirm a plan. In the event that votes from Claims in Classes entitled to vote are received in number and amount sufficient to enable the Bankruptcy Court to confirm the Plan, the Debtor intends to seek confirmation of the Plan by the Bankruptcy Court.

By way of example, if Bank of America does not approve the plan and consent to the extension of the Letter of Credit, it is uncertain whether Debtor's plan will be feasible.

However, if the requisite acceptances are not received, the Debtor may nevertheless seek confirmation of the Plan notwithstanding the dissent of certain Classes of Claims. The Bankruptcy Court may confirm the Plan pursuant to the "cramdown" provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, which allow the Bankruptcy Court to confirm a plan that has been rejected by an Impaired Class of Claims if it determines that the Plan satisfies section 1129(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. To confirm the Plan over the objection of a dissenting Class, the Bankruptcy Court also must find that at least one Impaired Class has accepted the Plan, with such acceptance being determined without including acceptances of any "insider" in such Class. Even if the requisite acceptances of the Plan are received, the Bankruptcy Court might not confirm the Plan as proposed if the Bankruptcy Court finds that any of the statutory requirements for confirmation under section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code have not been met.

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If the Plan is not confirmed by the Bankruptcy Court, it is unclear whether the Debtor would be able to reorganize and what, if any, distributions Holders of Claims would ultimately receive with respect to their Claims. There can be no assurance that the Debtor would be able to successfully develop, prosecute, confirm, and consummate an alternative plan that is acceptable to the Bankruptcy Court and to the Debtor's creditors.

The Conditions Precedent to the Effective Date of the Plan Many Not Occur. **(3)**

The Effective Date is subject to several conditions precedent, as described more fully above and in the Plan. If such conditions are not met or waived, the Effective Date will not occur. For instance, if the Court values all the Debtor's property in excess of \$46,800,000, Debtor will seek dismissal of its case.

ARTICLE VIII

CERTAIN UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

Section A. Introduction.

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") 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 Debtor or 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

(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

as in effect on the date hereof and all of which are subject to change or differing interpretations

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 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.

The tax treatment of Holders and the character, amount and timing of income, gain or loss recognized as a consequence of the Plan and the distributions and transactions provided for by the Plan may vary, depending upon, among other things: (i) whether the Claim (or portion thereof) constitutes a Claim for principal or interest; (ii) the type of consideration received by the Holder in exchange for the Claim and whether the Holder receives distributions under the Plan in more than one taxable year; (iii) whether the Holder is a citizen or resident of the United States for tax purposes, is otherwise subject to United States federal income tax on a net basis, or falls into any special class of taxpayers, such as those that are excluded from this discussion as noted above; (iv) the manner in which the Holder acquired the Claim; (v) the length of time that the Claim has been held; (vi) whether the Claim was acquired at a discount; (vii) whether the Holder has taken a bad debt deduction with respect to the Claim (or any portion thereof) in the current or prior years; (viii) whether the Holder has previously included in income accrued but unpaid interest with respect to the Claim; (ix) the method of tax accounting of the Holder; (x) whether the Claim is an installment obligation for United States federal income tax purposes; and (xi) whether the "market discount" rules are applicable to the Holder.

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.

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.

Section B. Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences to Holders of Allowed Claims.

(a) Generally

Generally, a Holder of an Allowed Claim will realize gain or loss on the exchange under the Plan of its Allowed Claim for Cash or other property, in an amount equal to the difference between (i) the sum of the amount of any Cash and the fair market value on the date of the exchange of any other property received by the holder (other than any consideration attributable to a Claim for accrued but unpaid interest) and (ii) the adjusted tax basis of the Allowed Claim exchanged (other than tax basis attributable to accrued but unpaid interest previously included in the Holder's taxable income). With respect to the treatment of accrued but unpaid interest and amounts allocable thereto, please see Section VII.C.(b). When gain or loss is recognized, such gain or loss generally may be long-term capital gain or loss if the Claim disposed of is a capital asset in the hands of the Holder and is held for more than one year, except to the extent of any market discount. With respect to the

treatment of market discount, please see Section VII.C.(c).

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Changing the terms of debt is sometimes treated for United States federal income tax purposes as a deemed exchange, in which the original debt is satisfied with the modified debt, under Treasury regulations section 1.1001-3. If so, the Holder would realize gain or loss, in the amount of (a) the fair market value of the modified debt (generally determined in accordance with Treasury regulations section 1.1274-2), and (b) the Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Allowed Claim. Also, the modified debt may be subject to the "original issue discount" rules that would impute a certain amount of interest that would be different in amount and timing from the interest that is actually paid on the debt. Note that the original issue discount rules may apply to any debt instrument, note, or other promise to pay money in the future received by any Holder with respect to its Allowed Claim under the Plan. In addition, a Holder of an Allowed Claim that receives an Cash or other property as well as any debt instrument, note, or other promise to pay money in the future generally will realize gain or loss, in an amount equal to the difference, if any, between (a) the fair market value of all of the items received under the Plan in respect of the Allowed Claim, other than amounts received in respect of accrued but unpaid interest, and (b) the Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Allowed Claim. Holders of the Allowed Bank Secured Claim, the Allowed Trustee Claim, the Allowed County Claim, the Allowed SAP Claim, the Allowed DIP Lender Claim and the JATCO Claim are urged to consult their own tax advisors on the potential application of the United States federal income tax rules to the transactions and distributions contemplated by the Plan.

A distribution or payment to a Holder of an Allowed Claims contemplated by the Plan that is contingent upon execution of a release by the Holder may be treated for United States federal income tax purposes as an ordinary income to the Holder in exchange for the release. In addition, a promise to make a series of payments of Additional Rent to a Holder of an Allowed Claim could be treated for United States federal income tax purposes as a note that is distributed when the Plan is confirmed, in which case (a) the Holder may be required to take into income the fair market value of such note at the time when the Plan is confirmed, and (b) the note may be subject to the original issue discount rules. Holders of Allowed General Unsecured Claims are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the United States federal income tax treatment of receiving any amounts of

the Additional Rent.

A Donor who votes against confirmation of the Plan, and who is accorded the same treatment as the Holder of an Allowed General Unsecured Claim and receives a distribution, would recognize ordinary income and could be subject to additional excise taxes with respect to any distribution made under the Plan. Donors who vote against confirmation of the Plan should consult with their own tax advisors to determine the tax consequences of the Plan, including any distributions made to them under the Plan.

Furthermore, each Holder of an Allowed Claim should consult its own tax advisors to determine the tax consequences of the transactions and distributions contemplated by the Plan on such Holder.

(b) Interest Income With Respect to Allowed Claims

In general, to the extent any amount received (whether cash or other consideration) by a holder of a debt is received in satisfaction of accrued interest during its holding period, such amount will be taxable to the holder as interest income (if not previously included in the holder's gross income). Conversely, a holder generally recognizes a deductible loss to the extent any accrued interest claimed was previously included in its gross income and is not paid in full. Each holder of an Allowed Claim is urged to consult its own tax advisor regarding the allocation of consideration and the deductibility of unpaid interest for tax purposes.

(d) Market Discount

If a Holder of an Allowed Claim purchased the underlying security or debt obligation at a price less than its issue price, a portion or all of the difference may 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.

(d) Information Reporting and Backup Withholding

Certain payments, including payments in respect of accrued interest or original issue discount, are generally subject to information reporting by the payor to the IRS. Moreover, such

reportable payments are subject to backup withholding (currently at a rate of 24%) 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.

Section C. Importance of Obtaining Professional Tax Assistance

THE FOREGOING DISCUSSION IS NOT A SUBSTITUTE FOR CONSULTATION AND CAREFUL TAX PLANNING AND CONSULTATION WITH A TAX PROFESSIONAL OF YOUR CHOOSING. THE ABOVE DISCUSSION IS FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED TO BE, NOR DOES IT CONSTITUTE TAX ADVICE. THE TAX CONSEQUENCES ARE IN MANY CASES UNCERTAIN AND MAY VARY DEPENDING ON A HOLDER OF A CLAIM'S PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES. ACCORDINGLY, HOLDERS OF CLAIMS, AND OTHERS WHO MAY BE AFFECTED BY THE PLAN, ARE CAUTIONED TO NOT RELY ON THE CONTENTS OF THIS MATERIAL AS TO THE POTENTIAL TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM SPECIFICALLY, AND ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISERS ABOUT THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL, STATE. APPLICABLE OTHER LOCAL AND FOREIGN **INCOME AND** CONSEQUENCES OF THE PLAN AND ANY TRANSACTIONS ENTERED INTO IN CONNECTION THEREWITH.

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ARTICLE IX

FURTHER INFORMATION

If you have any questions or require further information about the voting procedures for voting your Claim or Interest, 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

Attn: Patricia Chlum 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 700 Las Vegas, NV 89135 Tel: (702) 699-5909

ARTICLE X

ALTERNATIVE TO CONFIRMATION AND CONSUMMATION OF THE PLAN

If the Plan (or any alternative plan of reorganization proposed) is not confirmed and consummated, Debtor's Chapter 11 Case may be dismissed. In such event, the Bank would likely foreclose its liens and extinguish any unsecured creditor recovery.

ARTICLE XI

RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

Debtor believes that the Plan provides the best prospect for recoveries for Creditors that can be achieved in any reasonable timeframe and that possible alternatives are likely to result in delayed and/or diminished prospective recoveries for holders of Claims. Therefore, Debtor urges all holders of Claims to vote to accept the Plan.

DATED _____ April 27, 2018.

BISHOP GORMAN	DEVELOPMENT
CORPORATION	

Ву: _____

Its: BECUTIVE DIRECTOR