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**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

-----)	
In re:)	Case No. 12-12020 (MG)
)	
RESIDENTIAL CAPITAL, LLC, <i>et al.</i> ,)	Chapter 11
)	
Debtors.)	Jointly Administered
-----)	

**DEBTORS' OMNIBUS REPLY IN FURTHER SUPPORT OF DEBTORS'
MOTION PURSUANT TO FED. R. BANKR. P. 9019 FOR APPROVAL OF THE
SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AMONG THE DEBTORS, FGIC, THE FGIC
TRUSTEES AND CERTAIN INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS**



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Exhibit 11: Order, Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law Approving Settlement of Management and Other Claims, *In re Dewey & LeBoeuf LLP*, Case No. 12-12321 (MG) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. May 30, 2013) [Dkt. No. 1472]

Exhibit 12: Order, *In the Matter of the Rehabilitation of Financial Guaranty Insurance Company*, No. 401265/12 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. July 31, 2013) (Ling-Cohan, J.).

Exhibit 13: Order Granting Debtors' Motion for Approval of Compromise and Settlement with Securities and Exchange Commission, *In re WorldCom, Inc.*, No. 02-13533 (AJG) (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Aug. 6, 2003) [Dkt. No. 8125]

The Debtors¹ hereby submit this omnibus reply (the “**Reply**”) to the objections to the Debtors’ motion [Dkt. No. 3929] (the “**Motion**”) seeking approval of the Settlement Agreement, dated as of May 23, 2013, among the Debtors, FGIC, the FGIC Trustees, and certain Institutional Investors, and allowing the FGIC Claims in the Minimum Allowed Claim Amount, subject to FGIC’s reservation of its rights to seek allowance of the FGIC Claims in a larger, but capped amount.² In support of this Reply, the Debtors respectfully state as follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. As the Court is aware, the Settlement Agreement arose in connection with a broader mediated settlement embodied in the PSA that forms the basis for the Debtors’ Plan (as defined below) and is supported by most of the major constituents in this case.

2. On a stand-alone basis, the Settlement Agreement reflects an important consensual agreement to collar the FGIC Claims with a floor and a ceiling, to resolve and release certain claims that the FGIC Insured Trusts have against the Debtors, and to resolve and release certain inter-creditor claims between FGIC and the FGIC Insured Trusts. With the Settlement Agreement, the Debtors will circumscribe and substantially reduce the allowed amount of the FGIC Claims while receiving a release of the remainder of the FGIC Claims *and* a release of the bulk of the claims asserted by the FGIC Trustees in connection with the FGIC Insured Trusts.

¹ Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Motion.

² The Debtors specifically respond to the following objections: (1) Objection of the Ad Hoc Group of Junior Secured Noteholders to the Debtors’ Motion Pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9019 for Approval of the Settlement Agreement Among the Debtors, FGIC, the FGIC Trustees and Certain Institutional Investors, dated June 19, 2013 [Dkt. No. 4027] (“Ad Hoc Obj.”); (2) Supplemental Objection of the Ad Hoc Group of Junior Secured Noteholders to the Debtors’ FGIC Settlement Motion, dated July 29, 2013 [Dkt. No. 4401] (“Ad Hoc Sup. Obj.”); (3) Objection of Monarch Alternative Capital LP, Stonehill Capital Management LLC, Bayview Fund Management LLC, CQS ABS Master Fund Limited and CQS ABS Alpha Master Fund Limited to Debtors’ Motion Pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9019 for Approval of the Settlement Agreement Among the Debtors, FGIC, the FGIC Trustees and Certain Institutional Investors, dated July 29, 2013 [Dkt. No. 4400] (“Willkie Obj.”); and (4) Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation’s Objection to Debtors’ Motion Pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9019 for Approval of the Settlement Agreement Among the Debtors, FGIC, the FGIC Trustees and Certain Institutional Investors, dated July 29, 2013 [Dkt. No. 4453] (“Freddie Obj.”).

3. Under the stand-alone Settlement Agreement, rather than having claims for \$1.85 billion against each of ResCap, GMAC Mortgage and RFC (collectively, the “**Settling Debtors**”), FGIC will be limited to seeking at most claims of \$596.5 million against each of the Settling Debtors, and if the Plan is not approved, the Debtors will be able to continue to contest or seek to subordinate such claims to the extent they exceed the Minimum Allowed Claim Amount of \$596.5 million in aggregate. (If a Plan is approved, the terms of the Plan will govern the amount of the FGIC Claims.) This Minimum Allowed Claim Amount reflects a floor set by the Settlement Agreement based on the fact that FGIC has previously paid \$343.2 million in claims to the FGIC Insured Trusts and, as part of this settlement, will make an additional \$253.3 million cash payment directly to the FGIC Insured Trusts in exchange for a release of the Policies. The Minimum Allowed Claim Amount is the sum of these two figures. Proceeding by way of a separate Settlement Agreement now further allows FGIC and the FGIC Trustees to resolve their significant inter-creditor disputes as part of the proceedings in the New York State Rehabilitation Court, which is in its final stages.

4. The Court has received objections from two constituencies, each of which has expressed diametrically opposing positions.

5. First, Monarch Alternative Capital LP, Stonehill Capital Management LLC, Bayview Fund Management LLC, CQS ABS Master Fund Limited and CQS ABS Alpha Master Fund Limited, each of which is represented by Willkie Farr & Gallagher, LLP (the “**Willkie Objecting Parties**”) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“**Freddie Mac**” and, and together with the Willkie Objecting Parties, the “**Investor Objecting Parties**”) object on the grounds that the \$253.3 million cash payment from FGIC to the FGIC Insured Trusts is too small. The Investor Objecting Parties take the position that FGIC and the Debtors got the better

of the bargain, specifically that the FGIC Trustees gave away too much and got too little in return. Of course, while it is understandable that aggressive, secondary market investors and Freddie Mac, would prefer to have a greater return, nothing in their objections changes the fact that in seeking approval of the Settlement Agreement, the Debtors have met the *Iridium* standards and that the Settlement Agreement should therefore be approved.

6. Second, the Ad Hoc Group of Junior Secured Noteholders (“**Ad Hoc Group**”) objects to the Settlement Agreement from the opposite perspective. With respect to the Minimum Allowed Claim Amount, the Ad Hoc Group argues that the Debtors gave FGIC too much and received too little in return. The Ad Hoc Group posits that if the Debtors simply refused to settle and, instead, litigated all of these disputed claims, FGIC might get less or perhaps nothing. That there may be a chance that a creditor would receive less if their claims were fully litigated does not mean that a debtor cannot or should not settle with that creditor. Moreover, the Ad Hoc Group completely ignores key components of the Settlement Agreement that provide substantial benefit to the Debtors, including the releases the Debtors will receive from the FGIC Insured Trusts eliminating billions of dollars in potential unsecured claims against the Debtors.

7. The Ad Hoc Group does not stop there. In its recurring effort to manufacture disputes and attempt to litigate plan confirmation issues ahead of the confirmation hearing, the Ad Hoc Group focuses on FGIC’s potential treatment under the global settlement embodied in the Debtors’ Plan that had not even been filed at the time the Ad Hoc Group filed its initial objection. The Ad Hoc Group ignores the fact that the Debtors do not, at this time, seek approval of FGIC’s treatment under the now-filed Plan. Instead, under the Settlement Agreement that is the subject of *this Motion*, the Debtors seek only to stem the further accrual of

the FGIC Claims by establishing a floor and a ceiling on the amount of the FGIC Claims while simultaneously securing releases of potentially billions of dollars of additional claims. The Court should disregard the Ad Hoc Group's arguments regarding the Plan in that they are not now at issue in this Motion.

8. The evidence will establish that the Debtors, exercising their business judgment, properly determined that the terms of the Settlement Agreement are fair, equitable and eminently reasonable to the Debtors' estates and creditors, and that the timely resolution of the FGIC Claims serves the best interests of the Debtors and their creditors. The evidence will further establish that all parties to the Settlement Agreement negotiated in good faith, with each party advocating for their own interest and for the interests of the parties they represent. This includes the FGIC Trustees, who were representing the interest of the investors in the FGIC Insured Trusts, including the Investor Objecting Parties here. The Institutional Investors, who have substantial holdings in the FGIC Insured Trusts, also had a seat at the table, and shared the interest of the Investor Objecting Parties in maximizing their recovery on those trusts.³ There is no support for the claim that the months-long negotiation of the Settlement Agreement that took place as part of the mediation process under the guidance of Judge Peck was unfair or not at arm's-length.

ARGUMENT

I. THE INVESTOR OBJECTING PARTIES' OBJECTIONS HAVE NO MERIT.

9. The Investor Objecting Parties' have focused their objection on a discrete part of the Settlement Agreement. The Investor Objecting Parties do not claim that the Settlement

³ See Exhibits D to the Third Amended and Restated RMBS Trust Settlement Agreements, by and between ResCap and the Institutional Investors [Dkt. Nos. 1887-2 and 1887-3]. Based on the schedules, the Steering Committee and the Talcott Franklin Group held approximately \$1.5 billion in original face value in FGIC Insured Truss as of September 2012 and approximately \$500 million in current face value.

Agreement is unfair, inequitable or unreasonable to the Debtors, the Debtors' estates and/or their creditors. None of the Investor Objecting Parties are in fact creditors of the Debtors. Rather, the Investor Objecting Parties object to the amount of the Settlement Payment from FGIC to the FGIC Insured Trusts and certain findings on which the Settlement Agreement is conditioned (the "**Findings**"). (See Settlement Agreement § 2.02 & Ex. D [Dkt. No. 3929-2].) The Investor Objecting Parties further challenge this Court's jurisdiction to make the Findings.⁴

10. The Findings are a critical component of the overall settlement of the FGIC Claims and will enable the parties to continue working toward a consensual plan without being drawn into an Article 77 proceeding in state court that could take years to resolve, thereby harming the estate and the Debtors' creditors. The Findings are appropriate, factually supported, and should be made. Moreover, this Court has clear jurisdiction to make the Findings.

A. This Court Has Jurisdiction to Make the Findings.

1. Approval of the Motion and Findings Are Clearly Within a Core Proceeding.

11. Approval of the Settlement Agreement is a core proceeding under 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2). "Core proceedings are matters arising under the Bankruptcy Code or arising in bankruptcy cases." *Cibro Petroleum Prods. v. City of Albany (In re Winimo Realty Corp.)*, 270 B.R. 108, 119 (S.D.N.Y. 2001) (citations omitted). Section 157 sets out a non-exhaustive list of core bankruptcy proceedings, including, (i) matters concerning administration of the estate; (ii) allowance or disallowance of claims against the estate, and (iii) other proceedings affecting the liquidation of the assets of the estate. 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2)(A),(B), and (O).

12. The Motion and Findings are inexorably linked and within a core proceeding for at least three reasons: (i) resolution of the FGIC Claims and the FGIC Trustee Claims concerns

⁴ The Debtors join and incorporate by reference the Statement of the FGIC Trustees' Reply in support of the Motion and FGIC's Reply in support of the Motion.

administration of the estate and affects the liquidation of the assets of the estate; (ii) the Findings are conditions to the Settlement Agreement (*see* Settlement Agreement §§ 1.03, 6.01(d) & Ex. D), and approval of the Settlement Agreement is a condition precedent to effectiveness of the Plan; and (iii) the Settlement Agreement resolves claims against the Debtors' estates, specifically the FGIC Claims and the FGIC Trustee Claims.

2. The Findings Fit Squarely Within the Scope of the Motion.

13. The Findings sought with the Motion are also appropriate under 28 U.S.C. § 1334(b), this Court's "related to" jurisdiction,⁵ and applicable precedent. *See, e.g., In re Delta Air Lines, Inc.*, 370 B.R. 537, 549 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2007) (holding court had jurisdiction to approve a Rule 9019 settlement over bondholders' objections and the settlement was in the best interests of both the debtor and the individual bondholders); Order, Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law Approving Settlement of Management and Other Claims, *In re Dewey & LeBoeuf LLP*, Case No. 12-12321 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. May 30, 2013) [Dkt. No. 1472] at ¶¶ I, J, 5, 8, annexed as Exhibit 11 (finding that insurer acted in good faith in entering into settlement with a debtor and enjoining non-debtor insureds from pursuing certain claims against the insurer).

14. Moreover, as one part of an integrated Settlement Agreement, the FGIC Trustees bargained for and required as a condition to their entry into the Settlement Agreement that any order approving the Settlement Agreement include the Findings. The Findings, like any other required term in a settlement agreement, must be viewed in the context of the entire Settlement Agreement. If this Court determines that the Findings are appropriate and supported by the evidence, and that the approval of the Settlement Agreement is in the best interests of the Debtors' estates, this Court can and should grant the Motion and make the requested Findings.

⁵ *See* authorities set forth in the RMBS Trustees PSA Joinder at ¶¶ 5-8 [Dkt. No. 3940].

15. The Willkie Objecting Parties argue that the Findings are outside of the scope of appropriate findings in connection with a motion under Bankruptcy Rule 9019. They rely heavily on a decision in which a court concluded that a preference defendant's investors did not have standing to object to a settlement. *See Kryz v. Official Comm. Of Unsecured Creditors (In re Refco Inc.)*, 505 F.3d 109, 117-18 (2d Cir. 2007). As a result, the court refused to involve itself in a dispute between a defendant in a preference litigation and its investors. *Id.* In *Refco*, investors sought to intervene and show that the preference defendant's entry into a settlement with the debtor was unauthorized and a product of tortious misconduct. The court found that permitting the investors to object would frustrate the Bankruptcy Code's "goal of a speedy and efficient reorganization" *Id.* at 118; *see also Ad Hoc Comm. of Kenton Cty. Bondholders v. Delta Air Lines, Inc.*, 309 Fed. Appx. 455, 457 (2d Cir. 2009) (finding bankruptcy court's decision regarding settlement in best interests of third-parties was "thorough" and "well-reasoned" and would be affirmed on the merits but for equitable mootness).

16. This is not *Refco*. Here, the settling parties do not contest the Investor Objecting Parties' standing, and this Court has expressly preserved their right to object to the Motion.⁶ Given that the Investor Objecting Parties have standing to object to the Motion, have engaged in discovery, have objected to the Motion on the merits, and are continuing to prosecute their objection, *Refco* is entirely inapposite, and this Court's consideration and entry of an order containing the Findings is an appropriate exercise of its discretion.

⁶ *See* Mem. Op. Approving the PSA at 15, 45, dated June 27, 2013 [Dkt. No. 4102] (Proposed PSA Findings would not preclude the Investor Objecting Parties from objecting to the Motion or have preclusive effect in connection with the Motion).

3. The Findings Are Consistent with the Rehabilitation Court’s Recent Order.

17. Moreover, the Rehabilitation Court has stated unequivocally that *this* Court is the appropriate forum for considering investor-related concerns regarding the Settlement Agreement. On July 31, 2013, the Rehabilitation Court denied the Willkie Objecting Parties’ Order to Show Cause to (i) intervene in the Rehabilitation Proceeding and (ii) conduct limited and expedited discovery, each with respect to the Rehabilitation Court’s approval of the Settlement Agreement (the “**Rehabilitation Order**”, annexed as Exhibit 12). The Rehabilitation Court found that investor-specific concerns are not appropriately before the Rehabilitation Court and “can be raised [before the Bankruptcy Court].” (Ex. 12 at 3.) For these reasons, the Findings fit squarely within the Motion and the contours of this Court’s jurisdiction.

B. The McCarran–Ferguson Act Does Not Apply, Particularly in Light of the Rehabilitation Order.

18. The Investor Objecting Parties argue that: (i) this Court cannot “adjudicate whether it is appropriate for FGIC to commute the FGIC Policies [*i.e.*, rule on the Settlement Payment],” and (ii) this Court’s authority to make findings regarding the Settlement Payment (*e.g.*, as being in the best interest of the Investors) is pre-empted by the McCarran-Ferguson Act, 11 U.S.C. §§ 1001-1015 (the “**MFA**”). (See Willkie Obj. ¶¶ 13, 15-17; Freddie Obj. ¶¶ 24-33.) These arguments have no merit.

19. First, the Debtors do not dispute that the Rehabilitation Court is charged with ruling on the merits of the Settlement Payment. (Motion ¶ 22.) While the Settlement Payment is part of the Settlement Agreement, the Settlement Payment is between FGIC and the FGIC Trustees, and within the purview of the Rehabilitation Court. Through the Findings, the Debtors request that this Court rule on issues that are investor-specific, *related* to the Settlement Payment, and integral to approval of the Settlement Agreement. The Rehabilitation Court has

made clear that investor-specific concerns, and by extension findings that relate to such concerns, are properly before this Court. (Ex. 12 at 3.)

20. Second, as the Debtors do not seek this Court's ruling on the Settlement Payment, and because the Findings do not invalidate, impair, or supersede NY insurance law, the MFA does not apply. The MFA creates an exemption to normal preemption rules for federal statutes not directly related to insurance. *In re MF Global Holdings Ltd.*, 469 B.R. 177, 195 n.17 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2012). The MFA provides: "No Act of Congress shall be construed to invalidate, impair, or supersede any law enacted by any State for the purpose of regulating the business of insurance . . . Unless such Act specifically relates . . . to the business of insurance." 15 U.S.C. § 1012(b). "Thus, pursuant to the [MFA], federal law, including the Bankruptcy Code, would be reversed preempted by New York insurance law if: (i) the federal statute does not specifically relate to insurance; (ii) the state law at issue was enacted to regulate the business of insurance; and (iii) the federal statute at issue would invalidate, impair, or supersede the state law." *In re MF Global Holdings Ltd.*, 469 B.R. at 195, n.17 (citation omitted).⁷

21. While the Bankruptcy Code does not specifically relate to insurance, and Article 74 of the New York Insurance Law (the "NYIL") was enacted to regulate the business of insurance, thereby satisfying the first two elements of the reverse-preemption test, the third element of the MFA is not met because the Findings would not "invalidate, impair, or supersede" the NYIL. The Supreme Court defined the terms "invalidate," "impair" and "supersede" in *Humana, Inc. v. Forsyth*, 525 U.S. 299, 307-10 (1999). "Invalidate" ordinarily means "to render ineffective, generally without providing a replacement rule or law." And "supersede" ordinarily

⁷ See also *In re Rubin*, 160 B.R. 269, 279 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1993), cited in *Ochs v. Simon (In re First Cent. Fin. Corp)*, 269 B.R. 502, 519 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 2001) (MFA did not bar adversary proceeding against officers and directors of insurance company for breach of fiduciary duty as allegedly interfering with ability of the New York Superintendent of Insurance to liquidate the company); *In re Laitasalo*, 193 B.R. 187, 190-91 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1996) (finding ancillary proceedings brought by foreign representatives were not *per se* in violation of MFA).

means “to displace (and thus render ineffective) while providing a substitute rule.” *Id.* at 307 (citations omitted). In determining whether a state’s law was “impaired”, the Court stated “[w]hen a federal law does not directly conflict with state regulation, and when application of the federal law would not frustrate any declared state policy or interfere with a State’s administrative regime, the [Act] does not preclude its application.” *Id.* at 310.

22. Here, the Rehabilitation Order has already made it plain that the Rehabilitation Court will *not* address specific investor disputes and, to the extent the investors seek redress regarding their respective treatment under the Settlement Agreement, this Court is the appropriate forum to hear such disputes. (Ex. 12 at 2-3.) While the Rehabilitator “is tasked with ensuring that the best interests of FGIC’s policyholders as a whole are served,” (Ex. 12 at 2), that in no way conflicts with this Court’s “best interests findings” vis-à-vis investors, or the “good faith” finding as to the FGIC Trustees.

23. The Findings should be understood in the clearest practical terms: with the Findings, the Settling Parties are a significant step closer to effectiveness of the Settlement Agreement, and by extension, the Plan. Without the Findings, the Debtors’ emergence from these chapter 11 cases is put at significant risk. Furthermore, even assuming the MFA applied to reverse preempt this Court from entering the Findings, the Rehabilitation Court has made clear that it will not address investor-specific disputes, or apply an investor-specific standard to the Settlement Agreement, effectively leaving the Investor Objecting Parties with no recourse outside *this* Court.

C. The Willkie Objecting Parties Misconstrue the Sale Order and the Debtors’ Potential Indemnification Obligations

24. The Willkie Objecting Parties maintain that absent an indemnification obligation from the Debtors, this Court has no jurisdiction to make the Findings, and that the sale order

entered by this Court on November 21, 2012 [Dkt. No. 2246] (the “**Sale Order**”) approving Ocwen Loan Servicing, LLC (“**Ocwen**”) as the purchaser of the Debtors’ servicing platform effectively terminates the Debtors’ indemnification obligations. (Willkie Obj. ¶¶ 14, 18-20.)

This argument is wrong because it fundamentally misconstrues the terms of the Sale Order.

25. Although the Debtors are no longer the servicer of the loans in the FGIC Insured Trusts, the Debtors nevertheless have ongoing indemnification obligations to the FGIC Trustees by virtue of the Governing Agreements and the Sale Order. Although the Sale Order makes clear at paragraph 35 that:

[n]othing contained in [the Sale] Order or in the Ocwen APA is intended to relieve Purchaser from the Servicer’s indemnification obligations to the RMBS Trustees under the applicable provisions of the [Governing] Agreements that provide indemnification to the RMBS Trustees for losses, liabilities and expenses in connection with the performance of their obligations and the exercise of their rights under the Servicing Agreements (the “Trustee Indemnity Provisions”) arising after the Closing Date, whether based on acts or omissions of the Debtors on or before the Closing Date[.]

Subparagraph B of the Sale Order also states that:

To the extent that any amounts paid to the RMBS Trustees by the Purchaser pursuant to the Trustee Indemnity Provisions arise out of or are based on any acts or omissions of the Debtors, or other events or occurrences, which occur on or before the Closing Date and such amounts are not reimbursed to Purchaser by the applicable RMBS Trust under the applicable Servicing Agreements after seeking reimbursement therefor from the applicable RMBS Trusts,⁹ the Purchaser may assert such amounts against the Debtors as administrative expense claims under section 503(b) of the Bankruptcy Code and such claims shall be deemed “Allowed” [. . .]

(Sale Order ¶ 35 (emphasis added).) Together, these provisions make clear that to the extent Ocwen is not reimbursed by the applicable RMBS Trust for payments relating to an indemnified obligation under the Governing Agreements, the Debtors are nevertheless obligated to reimburse Ocwen through payment of an administrative expense claim. Furthermore, Paragraph P of the

Sale Order states that Ocwen incurred no liability arising out of or relating to any act or omission of the Debtors occurring prior to the Closing Date:

For avoidance of doubt, notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Order or in the Ocwen APA, upon the assignment of the Servicing Agreements to Purchaser, Purchaser shall perform all of the obligations under the Servicing Agreements . . . from and after the Closing Date; provided, however, that Purchaser shall not incur any liability that arises out of or relates to any act or omission of the Debtors (whether as originator, servicer, or otherwise) that occurred before the Closing Date.

(Sale Order ¶ P.) Accordingly, this Court continues to have “related to” jurisdiction given the potential indemnification obligations of the Debtors under both the Governing Agreements, as applicable, and the Sale Order.⁸

D. The Evidence Supports the Findings Contained in the Proposed Order.

26. Finally, the evidence that will be presented to the Court fully supports the Findings. Over the course of the mediation overseen by Judge Peck, the parties to the Settlement Agreement, which have divergent and different interests and agendas, negotiated the Settlement Agreement. (*See* Direct Testimony of Lewis Kruger, sworn to July 31, 2013, ¶¶ 14, 57-58 (“Kruger Direct Test.”) [Dkt. No. 4431].) Each of the parties is highly sophisticated and represented by experienced counsel and financial advisors. (Kruger Direct Test. ¶¶ 41-42, 56.) The evidence fully supports a finding that the FGIC Insured Trustees acted reasonably, in good faith and in the best interests of the Investors in each Trust and each such Trust in agreeing to the Settlement Agreement.⁹ The evidence further fully supports a finding that the Settlement Agreement is in the best interests of all parties involved.

⁸ As discussed in the Statement of the Trustees, the Debtors have a separate indemnification obligation to the FGIC Trustees with respect to the cost of litigating these claims.

⁹ See *also* Declaration of Mamta K. Scott, July 31, 2013 (“Scott Decl.”) [Dkt. No. 4444-1]; Declaration of Mary L. Sohlberg, July 31, 2013 (“Sohlberg Decl.”) [Dkt. No. 4442]; Declaration of Robert H. Major, July 31, 2013 (“Major Decl.”) [Dkt. No. 4438]

II. THE AD HOC GROUP'S OBJECTIONS HAVE NO MERIT.

27. The Ad Hoc Group has repeatedly expressed its intention to object to every motion the Debtors make in these cases in an effort to create havoc and potential leverage as part of their ongoing efforts to extract more money from the Debtors' estate. The Ad Hoc Group, however, has no basis to object to this Motion.

A. The Ad Hoc Group's Objection to Matters Left to Be Decided as Part of Plan Confirmation Should Be Disregarded.

28. As part of its continuing effort to litigate plan confirmation issues ahead of the confirmation hearing, the Ad Hoc Group raises purported concerns regarding the financial terms of the recently proposed Joint Chapter 11 Plan [Dkt. No. 4153] (the "**Plan**"), of which the Debtors do not seek approval at this time. Specifically, the Ad Hoc Group objects to the fact that under the Plan, if approved, FGIC will receive a fixed, allowed claim from ResCap, the parent company of GMAC Mortgage and RFC.¹⁰

29. Contrary to the Ad Hoc Group's suggestion, the Settlement Agreement does not provide for an allowance of the FGIC Claims against ResCap. As described in the Motion and in the Settlement Agreement itself, the Minimum Allowed Claim Amount for which the Debtors seek approval shall be "allocated among ResCap, LLC, GMAC[Mortgage] and RFC pro rata based on which of the Debtors would be obligated to reimburse FGIC for such payments under the Governing Agreements" for the applicable FGIC Insured Trust. (Settlement Agreement § 3.01(A).) Under the Settlement Agreement, there would be no recovery of this Minimum Allowed Claim Amount from ResCap because ResCap is not obligated to reimburse FGIC for any such payments under the Governing Agreements. The Ad Hoc Group ignores this aspect of

¹⁰ In the event the Plan is approved, the Ad Hoc Group would be paid in full plus prepetition interest (and any post-petition interest to which the Court determines they are entitled), and thus the Ad Hoc Group would not be impacted by providing an allowed claim to FGIC in the Minimum Allowed Claim Amount, much less any other amount.

the Settlement Agreement and once again attempts to conflate the terms of the Settlement Agreement with the terms of a Plan that the Debtors have not yet placed before the Court for confirmation.

30. What FGIC receives under the Settlement Agreement and what FGIC might receive under the Plan, if approved at a future confirmation hearing, are separate and distinct matters. The Settlement Agreement and the releases provided thereunder are not conditioned on approval of the Plan or on the approval of any specific amount of allowed claim as against ResCap. Section 6.01 of the Settlement Agreement clearly sets forth each of the conditions precedent to the effectiveness of the Settlement Agreement, and none of those enumerated items are conditioned upon the approval of the Plan. (Settlement Agreement § 6.01.)

31. Approval of FGIC's treatment under the Plan will be addressed in connection with the future confirmation of the Plan (or any other plan the Debtors subsequently pursue) or through litigation properly raising the remaining disputes. As it has done on other recent occasions, the Court should dismiss the Ad Hoc Group's attempts to litigate issues not before the Court, in particular its attempt to litigate plan confirmation issues outside of the plan confirmation process.

B. The Ad Hoc Group's Objection to the Minimum Allowed Claim Amount Provided in the Settlement Agreement Has No Merit.

32. Putting aside the Ad Hoc Group's objections to the Plan, the Ad Hoc Group's objections to the Settlement Agreement, which is what is actually before the Court for approval, are based on fundamental misunderstandings, if not outright misstatements, regarding the economics of the Settlement Agreement. The Ad Hoc Group has no basis to object to allowing the FGIC Claims in Minimum Allowed Claim Amount, subject to FGIC's reservation of rights to assert on a contested basis additional claims up to \$596.5 million in the aggregate against each of

the Settling Debtors. In exchange for agreeing to this allowed claim, the Debtors receive substantial value including (i) the release of the remainder of FGIC's \$1.85 billion claims asserted against each of the Settling Debtors and (ii) the release of all separate origination-related claims (potentially in the billions of dollars) that may otherwise be asserted by the FGIC Trustees on account of the wrapped tranches of the FGIC Insured Trusts.

1. Providing FGIC the Minimum Allowed Claim Amount in Advance of a Plan Is Entirely Appropriate.

33. One of the Ad Hoc Group's objections is to the timing of the settlement. It is, however, entirely appropriate under these circumstances to provide an allowed claim in the Minimum Allowed Claim Amount to FGIC at this stage of the proceedings.

34. In light of the pending proceedings in the Rehabilitation Court, the parties sought approval of the Settlement Agreement in connection with and prior to FGIC's imminent emergence from rehabilitation and separate from and prior to the plan confirmation process in this Court. Given the prospect of a trilateral settlement among the Settling Debtors, FGIC, and the FGIC Trustees on what the Debtors believe to be fair and reasonable terms, the Debtors determined that their entry into the Settlement Agreement prior to FGIC's emergence from rehabilitation, and the resulting resolution of various important gating issues related to the allowance of the FGIC Claims and the inter-creditor disputes between FGIC and the FGIC Insured Trusts, was an appropriate exercise of their business judgment. The Debtors also believe that having the Settlement Agreement be reviewed as part of the proceedings in the Rehabilitation Court is particularly appropriate because it involves a cash payment *from FGIC* to the FGIC Trustees prior to the confirmation of a plan in these cases.¹¹

¹¹ By Motion, dated May 29, 2013, the Rehabilitator has sought approval of the Settlement Agreement in the Rehabilitation Court. Affirmation of Gary Holtzer, sworn to May 29, 2013, ¶ 3 [Dkt. No. 3929-10].

35. In light of the fact that FGIC agrees to make an additional, substantial cash payment to the FGIC Insured Trusts outside of the Plan and in connection with the proceedings in the Rehabilitation Court, providing FGIC with an allowed claim in the Minimum Allowed Claim Amount that accounts for that substantial cash payment and its prior payments to the FGIC Trustees is entirely appropriate at this stage of these proceedings.

2. In Exchange for the Minimum Allowed Claim Amount, the Debtors Receive a Substantial Reduction in the Amount of Claims that FGIC Could Pursue Against Any One Debtor and a Complete Release of All Claims from the FGIC Insured Trusts.

36. Based on fundamental misconceptions about the FGIC Claims and their treatment through the Settlement Agreement, the Ad Hoc Group further argues that the ceiling placed on the FGIC Claims has no value to the Debtors. The Ad Hoc Group's argument does not withstand even passing scrutiny.

37. FGIC has filed a proof of claim in these chapter 11 cases in the amount of \$1.85 billion against each of the Settling Debtors. FGIC has asserted in these chapter 11 cases and in pre-petition litigation against the Settling Debtors that it has claims against each of the Settling Debtors under, *inter alia*, aiding and abetting, alter-ego and veil piercing theories. (See FGIC Claim No. 4868, ¶¶ 24-25, 28-33 [Dkt. No. 3929-6].) The Ad Hoc Group asserts that because FGIC can only ever recover \$1.85 billion, the Debtors are settling the FGIC Claims for “approximately 32% of the total claims filed against th[e Settling] Debtors” and providing FGIC with “a ‘free option’ to recover nearly the full amount of its claims.” (Ad Hoc Obj. ¶¶ 18-21.) This argument confuses the economics of the settlement.

38. First, the Ad Hoc Group's objection attempts to inflate the amount of the FGIC Claims allowed under the Settlement Agreement while ignoring the fact that FGIC has asserted three separate proofs of claim in the amount of \$1.85 billion against each of the Settling Debtors.

At the same time, the Ad Hoc Group inflates FGIC's expected recovery under the Settlement Agreement by arguing, incorrectly, that FGIC will retain the right to recover \$1.79 billion. Implicit in this reasoning, however, is the assumption that the Debtors' creditors will receive a 100% dividend, allowing FGIC to recover \$1.79 billion on the artificially deflated \$1.85 billion in total claims. This argument also assumes, incorrectly, that if the Plan is not approved, the Debtors will not contest any claims asserted by FGIC in excess of the \$596.5 million Minimum Allowed Claim Amount. Combined, these inaccuracies significantly undervalue the benefits to FGIC under the Settlement Agreement.

39. Viewed appropriately, the Debtors have managed to reduce the asserted amount of the FGIC Claims by nearly two-thirds (from \$1.85 billion to \$596.5 million against each of the Settling Debtors) with two-thirds of the remaining asserted FGIC Claims still subject to objection and challenge by the Debtors.

40. Additionally, the Ad Hoc Group completely ignores the releases being provided by the FGIC Trustees to the Debtors of potentially \$5.0 billion in breach of representation and warranty and other origination-related claims under the Governing Agreements. Although the Debtors by no means believe that the FGIC Trustees could recover \$5.0 billion from the Debtors, the FGIC Trustees have clearly asserted that they have substantial claims and that they intend to pursue recovery for any and all potential loss of collateral held by the FGIC Insured Trusts. Absent this settlement, the Debtors would have to address and litigate all of these claims and incur the attendant expense and delay of doing so. Through the Settlement Agreement, the Debtors obtain a release of the vast majority of the claims held by the FGIC Insured Trusts, avoiding protracted dual-tracked litigation over whether FGIC and/or the FGIC Trustees may assert claims in connection with the FGIC Insured Trusts.

41. In sum, in exchange for an allowed claim of \$596.5 million (subject to certain reservations of rights), the Settlement Agreement will reduce the asserted, aggregate amount of the FGIC Claims by nearly two-thirds—or from \$5.5 billion to \$1.79 billion—and a substantial portion of the remaining FGIC Claims will remain subject to challenge by the Debtor. Moreover, the Debtors will be released from substantial claims asserted by the FGIC Trustees. These releases amply and clearly show that the Settlement Agreement offer substantial benefits to the Debtors, the Debtors’ estates and their creditors and falls well above the lowest point in the range of reasonableness and should be approved.

3. Settlement of the Subordination Issues in Connection with the Minimum Allowed Claim Amount Is Appropriate.

42. The Ad Hoc Group further objects to the Settlement Agreement because it has posited a legal theory that it contends, if successful, would result in FGIC receiving nothing. Specifically, the Ad Hoc Group argues that the Debtors have strong arguments under Section 510(b) of the Bankruptcy Code to subordinate the FGIC Claims.

43. As the Debtors stated months ago when the Ad Hoc Group first trotted out this argument, the Debtors disagree with the Ad Hoc Group’s underlying premise that contractual representation and warranty claims can be properly subordinated under Section 510(b). *See Debtors’ Reply Brief re Objection of Junior Secured Noteholders to Motion for Approval of RMBS Settlement Agreements*, dated March 15, 2013 [Dkt. No. 3221] (“RMBS Objection Reply”) (addressing why the Ad Hoc Group’s Section 510(b) subordination arguments have no merit).¹² Although the Debtors were addressing the application of Section 510(b) in connection with trust claims, these arguments would be equally, if not more applicable, to contractual claims

¹² The Debtors incorporate their prior response to the Ad Hoc Group’s subordination arguments by reference. *See RMBS Objection Reply* at 12-15.

being asserted by an insurance company that issued policies to those trusts and is basing its claim on the insurance agreements it has with the Debtors.

44. Even if the Ad Hoc Group's subordination arguments had some merit, settlement of these potential subordination issues is entirely appropriate. Settlements are commonplace, and even encouraged, in bankruptcy cases, and debtors and creditors regularly resolve legal and factual issues through Bankruptcy Rule 9019 settlements.¹³ Indeed, although ignored by the Ad Hoc Group, courts in this district have approved settlements of claims even when there exists some dispute regarding the applicability of Section 510(b).

45. In Order Granting Settlement, *In re WorldCom, Inc.*, No. 02-13533 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. Aug. 6, 2003) [Dkt. No. 8125] (annexed as Exhibit 13), and *In re Adelphia Communications Corp.*, 327 B.R. 143,168-70 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2005), *aff'd sub. nom. Ad Hoc Adelphia Trade Claims Committee v. Adelphia Communications Corp.*, 337 B.R. 475, 478 (S.D.N.Y. 2006), the courts approved settlements between the respective debtors and the SEC that resolved securities litigation initiated in the wake of accounting scandals within each of the debtors' respective business organizations. Objectors argued that because the hundreds of millions of dollars paid into the anticipated settlement funds would most likely be used to provide recoveries to the debtors' prior stockholders pursuant to Section 308 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the claims had to be subordinated under Section 510(b). Although recognizing that indeed the proceeds likely would be distributed to victim security holders on account of losses related to the purchase or sale of debtor securities, the Court approved the settlements. *See Adelphia*, 327 B.R. at 168-69; *Worldcom Order* at *3-4. The *Adelphia* court explained that

¹³ *In re Dewey & LeBoeuf LLP*, 478 B.R. 627, 640-41 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2012) ("As a general matter, '[s]ettlements and compromises are favored in bankruptcy as they minimize costly litigation and further parties' interests in expediting the administration of the bankruptcy estate.'" (quoting *In re MF Global Inc.*, 466 B.R. 244, 247 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2012)).)

whether the SEC's claim would have been subordinated if the issue had been litigated was a "matter of fair debate," but the issue of subordination was not before the court. *Adelphia*, 327 B.R. at 169. Instead, the court was being asked to approve a settlement under Bankruptcy Rule 9019. *Id.* Viewed in that light, the court explained that:

the very difficulty of the underlying issue makes the [] issue before me—whether a settlement of such a controversy is inappropriate or unlawful—a rather easy one. The real issue before me, of course, is whether the Government and the Debtors could settle a controversy as to which that close and difficult issue [of subordination under Section 510(b) of the Bankruptcy Code] is an element, and the answer to that plainly is 'yes.' It is no different than the multitude of other difficult issues that are settled in litigation all the time.

Id.

46. In this case as well, the Debtors seek to resolve the issue of potential subordination of the FGIC Claims as one element of a broader settlement. Any litigation regarding the allowance and potential subordination of the FGIC Claims would involve complex and novel legal issues, both in connection with the underlying merits of the FGIC Claims, and the application of Section 510(b) to those claims. As demonstrated by the complete lack of applicable authority in the Ad Hoc Group's Objection, attempts to subordinate monoline or other similar claims under Section 510(b) are untested through litigation. Indeed, the only case law cited by the Ad Hoc Group on the applicability of Section 510(b) to the FGIC Claims stands for the unremarkable proposition, also located in the Bankruptcy Code's definition of "securities," that notes can be securities for purposes of Section 510(b) of the Bankruptcy Code.¹⁴

¹⁴ The lack of authority cited by the Ad Hoc Group also is not surprising given the broad application of Section 510(b) that the Ad Hoc Group advocates. The Ad Hoc Group appears to argue that simply because the insurance agreements under which the FGIC Claims arise were executed in connection with a securitization transaction, all claims arising under those insurance agreements "aris[e] from the purchase or sale of a security" for purposes of Section 510(b). Yet it is difficult to see where the Ad Hoc Groups' overly-broad reading of Section 510(b) would draw the line. The Second Circuit has held that the mere connection of a contract-based claim to the purchase or sale of a security is insufficient to support a finding that the claim "arises from" the purchase or sale of a security for purposes of Section 510(b) subordination. *CIT Grp., Inc. v. Tyco Int'l Inc.*, Case No. 12-16925, 2012 U.S. App. LEXIS 18696 (2d Cir. Sept. 12, 2012).

47. The cases cited by the Ad Hoc Group fail to support their argument that the Debtors should not be permitted to settle, in part, issues related to the subordination of the FGIC Claims. Each of the cases cited involved claims falling squarely within the scope of Section 510(b). Two of the cases involved bankruptcy claims asserted by creditors based on pre-petition settlement agreements stemming from securities litigation and the other involved an attempt by the debtor to settle, post-petition, a pre-petition securities fraud class action.¹⁵ Moreover, in the only case involving a proposed settlement under Bankruptcy Rule 9019, the Court did not conclude that subordination issues could never be settled under Bankruptcy Rule 9019, but only that the settlement at hand was not in the best interests of the debtor's estate, where the claim was clearly subject to subordination. *See In re Cincinnati Microwave, Inc.*, 210 B.R. at 133-34.

48. As indicated above, in cases where the determination regarding the applicability of Section 510(b) requires resolution of novel legal issues, settlement of those issues is appropriate if reasonable and in the best interests of the debtor's estate. *See also, e.g., In re Drexel Lambert Grp., Inc.*, 138 B.R. 717, 719 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1992) (approving settlement resolving various employee ERISA and compensation claims "related principally to the purchase or acquisition of stock by employees or the divestiture of stock by employees" over objections that those claims should be subordinated under Section 510(b) where it was unclear whether ERISA overrode the mandates of Section 510(b)), *aff'd sub. nom. Lambert Brussels Assocs. L.P. v. Drexel Burnham Lambert Group, Inc. (In re Drexel Burnham Lambert Group, Inc.)*, 140 B.R. 347 (S.D.N.Y. 1992).

¹⁵ *Anchorage Police & Ret. Sys. v. Official Comm. of Unsecured Creditors of the Holding Co. Debtors (In re Conseco, Inc.)*, No. 03-cv-7054, 2004 WL 1459270 (N.D. Ill. June 25, 2004) (classification dispute over the classification of a settlement agreement arising from securities fraud litigation); *In re Permian Producers Drilling, Inc.*, 263 B.R. 510 (W.D. Tex. 2000) (attempt by creditor to have claim based on settlement agreement resolving securities litigation classified with general unsecured claims); *In re Cincinnati Microwave, Inc.*, 210 B.R. 130, 133-34 (Bankr. S.D. Ohio 1997) (post-petition settlement of securities fraud class action).

49. The Settlement Agreement represents a reasonable resolution of difficult and unresolved legal and factual issues regarding the merits of the FGIC Claims. Even if the Ad Hoc Group's subordination arguments had any merit, which they do not, the settlement of Section 510(b) subordination issues is still appropriate.

4. The Ad Hoc Group's Claim That the Releases Obtained in the Settlement Agreement Are Illusory Has No Basis.

50. Finally, the Ad Hoc Group presents its most novel argument. The Ad Hoc Group claims that, if the Plan is not approved, FGIC could still pursue its alter-ego, aiding and abetting, and veil piercing claims against Ally Financial Inc. ("AFI"). (Ad Hoc Sup. Obj. at 22.) In that case, the Ad Hoc Group posits that FGIC might recover from AFI, and then AFI might seek indemnification from the Debtors. Thus, according to the Ad Hoc Group, the Debtors are getting nothing of value in exchange for the Minimum Allowed Claim Amount. The Ad Hoc Group's argument once again does not pass scrutiny.

51. First, the Ad Hoc Group's hypothetical situation is premised on its assumption that FGIC could recover against AFI. This is clearly an assumption that the Ad Hoc Group does not believe is likely to occur. On the very next page of its Supplemental Objection, the Ad Hoc Group notes that the Examiner concluded that such third party claims against AFI are unlikely to prevail. (Ad Hoc Sup. Obj. at 23 n. 8.) It is also difficult to reconcile this argument with the Ad Hoc Group's claim that there is no basis for ResCap, which is the intermediate parent of RFC and GMAC Mortgage, to have any liability to FGIC. (Ad Hoc. Obj. at 14.) Moreover, the Ad Hoc Group's hypothetical situation is further premised on the faulty assumption that if the Plan is not approved that the Debtors would have remaining assets against which AFI could recover.

52. Second, once again as it does throughout its objection, the Ad Hoc Group completely ignores the claims of the FGIC Insured Trusts that are being released. Thus, while

the Settlement Agreement expressly provides that FGIC is not compromising its claims against AFI, the Settlement Agreement includes no such provision for the claims of the FGIC Insured Trusts. *See* Settlement Agreement § 2.01(d) (“nothing in this Agreement, including the allowance of the FGIC Allowed Claims (as defined in Section 3.01 below) in the Chapter 11 Cases, is intended or shall be construed as a settlement, termination, release, discharge or waiver of . . .(iv) any and all claims of any kind or nature, and whether based in contract, tort or otherwise, FGIC may have against any non-Debtor affiliates of ResCap, LLC, including Ally Financial Inc., or such entities’ respective Representatives, whether such claims are now existing or hereafter arising, and whether known or unknown, including the Prepetition Litigation.”). In fact, the release being provided by the FGIC Trustees with respect to origination-related claims is extremely broad. *See* Settlement Agreement § 2.01(a)(iv) (releasing “all obligations, claims and liabilities of any kind or nature, and whether based in contract, tort or otherwise, arising out of or relating to any of the Origination-Related Provisions”).¹⁶

* * *

53. None of the Ad Hoc Groups’ objections to the Settlement Agreement have any merit.¹⁷ The Ad Hoc Group has no basis to argue that providing FGIC an allowed claim in the

¹⁶ The FGIC Trustees therefore cannot, as the Ad Hoc Group suggests, pursue the released claims against AFI, resulting in additional indemnity claims to the estates. Absent an express carve-out, where a plaintiff releases claims against a defendant, the plaintiff necessarily releases any alleged alter egos as well. *See Bailon v. Guane Coach Corp.*, 912 N.Y.S.2d 188, 189 (1st Dep’t 2010) (“To the extent that plaintiffs’ theory against [co-defendants] was based on alter ego liability, arising out of [their] disregard of the corporate form of [the settling defendant] . . . the [co-defendants] must be treated as having stepped into the shoes of the [settling defendant], and their liability would be that of [the settling defendant]. By executing a release in favor of [the settling defendant] upon payment by its insurer of \$ 100,000, plaintiffs necessarily released the [co-defendants] as well.”). The same is true of any aiding and abetting claims where the defendant is an alleged alter ego of a releasee. *See DePinto v. Ashley Scott, Inc.*, 635 N.Y.S.2d 215, 217 (1st Dep’t 1995) (affirming dismissal of aiding and abetting claims because the defendant “was, as the alter ego of the [releasee], a beneficiary of the releases in the prior action between the parties which released all claims”); *cf.* Settlement Agreement § 2.01(a)(ii) (releasing “all obligations, claims and liabilities”).

¹⁷ The Ad Hoc Group further suggest that the Debtors are improperly asserting reliance on counsel and/or are improperly relying on “the mediation defense” as a basis for seeking approval of this motion. (Ad Hoc Sup. Obj. at 27.) This is a complete straw-man argument. Mr. Kruger clearly testified in his direct testimony and at his deposition that, although he met with counsel to be briefed on the underlying issues relating to FGIC and the

Minimum Allowed Claim Amount in exchange for substantial releases from FGIC and the FGIC Insured Trusts is not fair, equitable and eminently reasonable to the Debtors' estates and creditors.

III. THE IRIDUM FACTORS HAVE BEEN SATISFIED.

54. Bankruptcy Rule 9019(a) provides this Court with the authority to “approve a compromise or settlement.” Indeed, “[s]ettlements and compromises are favored in bankruptcy as they minimize costly litigation and further parties’ interests in expediting the administration of the bankruptcy estate.” *HSBC Bank USA, N.A. v. Fane (In re MF Global Inc.)*, 466 B.R. 244, 247 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2012); *Motorola, Inc. v. Official Comm. of Unsecured Creditors (In re Iridium Operating LLC)*, 478 F.3d 452, 455 (2d Cir. 2007) (stating that settlements are important in bankruptcy because they “help clear a path for the efficient administration of the bankrupt estate”); 10 COLLIER ON BANKRUPTCY ¶ 9019.01 at 9019-2 (16th ed. rev. 2013) (highlighting that “compromises are favored in bankruptcy”).

55. Prior to approval, the Court must determine that the settlement is fair, equitable and in the best interest of the estate. *Protective Comm. for Indep. Stockholders of TMT Trailer Ferry, Inc. v. Anderson*, 390 U.S. 414, 424-25 (1968). In so doing, the Court need not decide the numerous issues of law and fact raised by the compromise or settlement, “but must only ‘canvass the issues and see whether the settlement falls below the lowest point in the range of reasonableness.’” *In re Dewey & LeBoeuf LLP*, 478 B.R. 627, 640-41 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2012) (citing *In re Adelpia Commc’ns Corp.*, 327 B.R. at 159)).

monoline claims, he reached his own independent business judgment in deciding to approve and execute the Settlement Agreement. (Kruger Direct Test. ¶¶ 5, 35, 36.) With respect to the confidentiality requirements imposed by this Court in its December 26, 2012 Order Appointing Mediator and General Order M-390, the Debtors have properly complied with those Orders and the Ad Hoc Group has made absolutely no showing that the confidentiality imposed by those orders should be modified. *See generally Savage & Assocs., P.C. v. K&L Gates LLP (In re Teligent, Inc.)*, 640 F.3d 53 (2d Cir. 2011).

56. In the Second Circuit, *In re Iridium Operating LLC* provides seven interrelated factors for a court to consider in its determination. These factors are:

(1) the balance between the litigation's possibility of success and the settlement's future benefits; (2) the likelihood of complex and protracted litigation, with its attendant expense, inconvenience, and delay, including the difficulty in collecting on the judgment; (3) the paramount interests of the creditors, including each affected class's relative benefits and the degree to which creditors either do not object to or affirmatively support the proposed settlement; (4) whether other parties in interest support the settlement; (5) the competency and experience of counsel supporting, and [t]he experience and knowledge of the bankruptcy court judge reviewing, the settlement; (6) the nature and breadth of releases to be obtained by officers and directors; and (7) the extent to which the settlement is the product of arm's length bargaining.

Iridium, 478 F.3d at 462 (internal quotations omitted).

57. The Settlement Agreement satisfies all seven *Iridium* factors. Tellingly, none of the objectors substantively address any *Iridium* factor, each of which is addressed below, nor do they contend that these factors have not been met.

A. The Balance Between the Litigation's Possibility of Success and the Settlement Agreement's Future Benefits

58. The compromises in the Settlement Agreement properly balance the possibility of success of litigating the FGIC Claims and the FGIC Trustee Claims and the Settlement Agreement's future benefits to the Debtors.

59. First, there is significant uncertainty regarding the outcome of likely future litigation involving FGIC and/or the FGIC Trustees absent the Settlement Agreement. Although the Debtors would, without question, contest each lawsuit, the novel legal issues presented pose a substantial litigation risk. The Debtors offer the testimony of Jeffrey Lipps, an attorney who has over thirty years' experience as trial lawyer representing and counseling clients in complex commercial litigation matters, to establish the great legal uncertainty facing the Debtors. (*See*

Direct Testimony of Jeffrey A. Lipps, sworn to July 31, 2013 (“Lipps Direct Test.”) [Dkt. No. 4433];¹⁸ *see also* Kruger Direct Test. ¶¶ 44-45.)

60. The Ad Hoc Group references Mr. Lipps in their objection, but not to dispute his opinion that the Debtors would face great legal uncertainty and costs in litigating the merits of the FGIC Claims and the FGIC Trustee Claims. Instead, the Ad Hoc Group argues trivialities and misrepresents the evidence demonstrating Mr. Lipps’s qualifications. In fact, the only alleged deficiency the Ad Hoc Group points to in Mr. Lipps’s analysis of legal uncertainty is that he did not analyze the application of Section 510(b) subordination to FGIC’s claims. (Ad Hoc Sup. Obj. at ¶ 19.) As discussed above, the Debtors considered the Ad Hoc Group’s potential subordination claims under Section 510(b) and found those arguments lacking. *See* RMBS Objection Reply at 12-15.¹⁹

61. Second, the Settlement Agreement provides substantial future benefits to the Debtors’ estate and creditors. In particular, the Settlement Agreement provides benefits in the form of (i) a substantial reduction of claims asserted against each of the Debtors’ estates, (ii) increased certainty regarding the validity, priority and amount of the FGIC Claims and the FGIC Trustees’ Claims, and (iii) substantial cost savings when compared with the likely costs of

¹⁸ The Debtors have also previously submitted the *Declaration of Jeffrey A. Lipps in Support of Debtors’ Motion Pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9019 for Approval of the Settlement Agreement Among the Debtors, FGIC, the FGIC Trustees, and Certain Institutional Creditors*. [Dkt. No. 3929-4].

¹⁹ The Ad Hoc Group also attacks Mr. Lipps’ opinions claiming that they are a post hoc justification for the Settlement Agreement. (Ad Hoc Sup. Obj. at 12.) Of course, the Ad Hoc Group ignores the fact that Mr. Lipps has previously testified at length about these same legal issues in connection with the RMBS Trust Settlement 9019 Motion. *See* Declaration of Jeffrey A. Lipps, sworn to May 24, 2012 [Dkt. No. 320-9], the Supplemental Declaration of Jeffrey A. Lipps, dated September 28, 2012 [Dkt. No. 1887-4] and the Reply Declaration of Jeffrey A. Lipps, sworn to January 15, 2013 [Dkt. No. 2805]. The Ad Hoc Group further ignores Mr. Lipps’s testimony concerning litigation burdens in support of the Debtors’ motion to extend the stay, which was accepted by this Court. *See* July 10, 2012 Hearing Transcript in *Residential Capital, LLC v. Allstate Insurance Co., et al.* Adv. Proc. No. 12-01671-mg (Bankr. S.D.N.Y.) at 137-38 [Dkt. No. 75.]. The Ad Hoc Groups’ claim that Mr. Lipps is offering new post hoc opinions on these matters is verifiably false.

professional fees and experts that would be needed if litigation over the FGIC Claims the FGIC Trustee Claims proceeded. (Kruger Direct Test. ¶¶ 30, 33-34, 37-38, 40, 46.)

B. The Likelihood of Complex and Protracted Litigation

62. The Settlement Agreement avoids massive expense and delay that would result from years of costly litigation. Indeed, the Debtors' expert, Mr. Lipps, will establish the strong likelihood of complex and protracted litigation that would result should the Court decline to approve the Settlement Agreement.²⁰ He will testify to the unique legal and evidentiary challenges posed by likely litigation. (Lipps Direct Test. ¶¶ 4, 26; *see also* Kruger Direct Test. ¶¶ 47-50.) Such challenges include, but are not limited to, voluminous discovery involving tens of millions of pages of documents, hundreds of days of deposition testimony from current and former employees (Lipps Direct Test. ¶ 141), and dozens of underwriting parameters to evaluate for thousands of individual loans (*id.* ¶ 77), and the weeks of trial required to review the necessary evidence and numerous experts involved. (*Id.* ¶ 140.) Mr. Lipps will further testify that even in connection with a bankruptcy proceeding, the costs of litigating the FGIC Claims and the FGIC Trustees' Claims would be enormous. (*Id.* ¶¶ 153-54.)

63. Absent a settlement, this Court faces the likelihood of years of complex and protracted litigation with its attendant expense, inconvenience, and delay. (Kruger Direct Test.

²⁰ Again, the Ad Hoc Group does not dispute the substance of Mr. Lipps' conclusions, but instead misrepresents the record in attacking his methods. Mr. Lipps has not, as the Ad Hoc Group claims, simply *assumed* the expense of litigating FGIC's Claims in a bankruptcy will be as burdensome as it would be outside bankruptcy. (Ad Hoc Sup. Obj. ¶ 22.) Instead, Mr. Lipps's experience has already borne this out, as he testified and explained in litigating the FGIC Claims in these bankruptcy proceedings, FGIC has already served the Debtors with 117 document requests, including a request for all 185,000+ loan files at issue in a subset of the FGIC Insured Trusts. (Lipps Direct Test. ¶¶ 146-48) (explaining continued litigation would be *more* burdensome than prepetition monoline litigation.) The Debtors, furthermore, produced to the Ad Hoc Group these document requests and hundreds of underlying governing agreements for FGIC-wrapped trusts. The Debtors thus gave the Ad Hoc Group ample opportunity to rebut the opinion that responding to those requests and litigating those underlying agreements will be enormously expensive and complex, but the Ad Hoc Group simply cannot. Mr. Lipps also describes the costs and burdens of the pre-petition litigation with MBIA, in which very similar type claims were being asserted against the Debtors by another monoline insurer. (*Id.* ¶¶ 142-45.)

¶ 50; *see also* Scott Decl. ¶ 39; Sohlberg Decl. ¶ 33; Major Decl. ¶ 42.) This likelihood weighs strongly in favor of the Settlement Agreement's approval.

C. The Paramount Interests of Creditors

64. No objector can seriously challenge the fact that the Settlement Agreement resolves substantial claims against the Settling Debtors to the benefit of all creditors. The Ad Hoc Group, as part of its continuing effort to litigate plan confirmation issues ahead of the confirmation hearing, attempts to raise purported concerns about the paramount interests of creditors. (Ad Hoc Sup. Obj. at ¶ 16.) But, as explained above, those concerns principally pertain to the economics of a settlement not contained in the Settlement Agreement and, instead, in the proposed Plan and for which the Debtors do not seek approval at this time.

65. Recognizing the Settlement Agreement for what it is, and ignoring the Ad Hoc Group's premature plan confirmation issues, it is clear that the Settlement Agreement resolves substantial claims against the Debtors' estates, and it insures that the Debtors will not have to litigate and face the risk of being responsible for the full amount of claims originally asserted by FGIC and the FGIC Trustees. (*See supra* section II.A; Kruger Direct Test. ¶¶ 4, 34, 37-38, 40, 51-52.) As a result, relatively few claims against the Debtors will remain in connection with the FGIC Insured Trusts, limited to an amount between (i) the Minimum Allowed Claim Amount (subject to the reservations of rights described above) or the claims that FGIC is allowed to assert in the event that plan contemplated under the PSA does not become effective, (ii) certain servicing claims held by the FGIC Trustees, and (iii) claims attributable to losses by holders of Securities not insured by the Policies. The FGIC Trustees will receive \$253.3 million in cash compensation *from FGIC* and will be relieved of the responsibility of having to continue to pay premiums on the Policies. (Kruger Direct Test. ¶ 52; *see also* Witness Statement of John S. Dubel ("Dubel Direct Test.") ¶¶ 22-25, July 31, 2013 [Dkt. No. 4436].)

66. As described above, even if the Plan is not approved, the Settlement Agreement substantially narrows the universe of open disputes to be settled in connection with approval of the Plan or litigation regarding the allowance of the FGIC Claims at some later date, to the benefit of all creditors. (*See supra* section II.B.2; Kruger Direct Test. ¶ 32.)

D. Support of Other Parties-in-Interest for the Settlement Agreement

67. No objector has challenged the fact that the Settlement Agreement has support from entities that hold or represent the holders of the overwhelming majority of claims asserted in the Debtors' chapter 11 cases. (Kruger Direct Test. ¶¶ 41, 54.). As Mr. Kruger will testify, each of the Debtors' claimant constituencies that have signed on to the PSA also support the Settlement Agreement. (Kruger Direct Test. ¶ 54.) Indeed, except for the Ad Hoc Group, none of the objectors are creditors. *See In re Iridium*, 478 F.3d at 465 (“[I]t is telling that no other creditor objects to the Settlement.”).

E. Nature and Breadth of Releases To Be Obtained by Officers and Directors

68. No objector has challenged the fact that the releases of the Debtors' officers and directors in the Settlement Agreement are reasonable. *In re Iridium*, 478 F.3d at 462. Mr. Kruger will testify that, based on his understanding, the releases are consistent with those approved in other cases in the Southern District, providing only for voluntary releases by the non-debtor Settlement Parties. (Kruger Direct Test. ¶ 55.)

F. Competency and Experience of Counsel

69. No objector has challenged the fact that, as Mr. Kruger will testify, the Settlement Parties were represented by competent and experienced counsel throughout the negotiation of the FGIC Settlement Agreement. *In re Iridium*, 478 F.3d at 465. (*See* Kruger Direct Test. ¶¶ 14, 41-42, 56; *see also* Scott Decl. ¶ 13; Sohlberg Decl. ¶ 10; Major Decl. ¶ 16.)

G. Arm's-Length Negotiations

70. Finally, no objector seriously challenges whether the negotiations that produced the Settlement Agreement were arm's-length. The Ad Hoc Group complains that it has not seen "substantive communications between parties concerning the Settlement" as evidence of the arm's-length nature (Ad Hoc Sup. Obj. ¶ 34), but the Debtors are precluded from divulging such communications under General Order M-390 and this Court's Order Appointing Mediator. (General Order M-390 §5.1; Order Appointing Mediator ¶ 4, December 26, 2012 [Dkt. No. 2519].) Instead, the Debtors have presented testimony, which no objector has challenged, that the Settlement Agreement arose out of the broader discussions in the mediation being directed by Judge Peck; many different parties engaged in that process; many of those parties had divergent and different interests and agendas, specifically evidenced by the ongoing litigation of the FGIC Claims during the timeframe of negotiations; the parties were sophisticated and represented by experienced counsel and financial advisors; and the negotiations occurred over months. (Kruger Direct Test. ¶¶ 5, 14, 57-58; Dubel Direct Test. ¶¶ 10-18; Scott Decl. ¶¶ 18; Sohlberg Decl. ¶¶ 14-15; Major Decl. ¶¶ 20-21.)

CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, the Debtors respectfully request that the Court overrule the Objections and enter an order, substantially in the form of the Proposed Order, granting the relief requested herein and granting such other relief as is just and proper.

New York, New York
Dated: August 2, 2013

/s/ Gary S. Lee
Gary S. Lee
Anthony Princi
Charles L. Kerr
J. Alexander Lawrence
James A. Newton
MORRISON & FOERSTER LLP
1290 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10104
Telephone: (212) 468-8000
Facsimile: (212) 468-7900

*Counsel to the Debtors
and Debtors in Possession*

Exhibit 11

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

-----X	
In re:	: Chapter 11
	: :
DEWEY & LEBOEUF LLP,	: Case No. 12-12321 (MG)
	: :
Debtor.	: :
	: :
-----X	

**ORDER, FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW APPROVING
SETTLEMENT OF MISMANAGEMENT AND OTHER CLAIMS**

This matter coming before the Court on the Motion of Alan M. Jacobs, as Liquidating Trustee of the Dewey & LeBoeuf Liquidation Trust for entry of an Order pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 9019 and Bankruptcy Code Sections 105, 362 and 363, Approving a Settlement Agreement among the Liquidation Trust, Steven Davis and XL;¹ and the Court having reviewed the Motion, the Limited Objections by Stephen DiCarmino (“DiCarmino”) and Joel I. Sanders (“Sanders”), and statements of counsel and the evidence adduced regarding the Motion at the hearing (the “Hearing”) before the Court; and the Court hereby concludes:

Jurisdiction, Final Order and Statutory Predicates

A. This Court has jurisdiction over the Motion pursuant to 28 U.S.C. 157(b)(1) and 1334, and this matter is a core proceeding.

B. The predicates for the relief sought in the Motion are Bankruptcy Rule 9019 and Bankruptcy Code Sections 105, 362 and 363, Section 9.3 of the Plan, Paragraph 60 of the Confirmation Order, and Section 6.4(b) of the Liquidation Trust Agreement.

¹ Capitalized terms used, but not otherwise defined herein have the meanings ascribed to them in the Motion and the Settlement Agreement.

Retention of Jurisdiction

C. It is necessary and appropriate for the Court to retain jurisdiction to, among other things, interpret and enforce the terms and provisions of this Order and the Settlement Agreement.

Notice

D. Notice of the Motion and the Hearing thereon was served in accordance with the Court's case management order entered May 30, 2012 [Dkt. No. 30] (the "Case Management Order"). In addition, notice of the Motion was provided to all known Insureds under the Policy and where known upon such Insured's counsel.

E. A reasonable opportunity to object to the Motion and to be heard at the Hearing was given as required by the Bankruptcy Code, the Bankruptcy Rules and the Case Management Order to all persons entitled to or who received notice.

Settlement Agreement

F. The Settlement Agreement was the product of arms-length negotiations among the Parties, including a mediation conducted under the supervision of the JAMS Mediator, Jed Melnick. The Settlement Agreement was negotiated and proposed, and entered into by the Parties in good faith and without fraud or collusion. The Parties understand and agree that the Settlement Agreement is a compromise of disputed claims. The Settlement Agreement and/or the resulting Order shall not be deemed or construed to be an admission or determination of coverage under the Policy or of wrongdoing or liability by any Insured.

G. Davis denies any wrongdoing on his part in his managerial capacity at Dewey and certain of the Predecessor Entities in the period before the commencement of the Chapter 11 Case and maintains that he fulfilled his fiduciary duties and at all times acted in what he

reasonably believed was in the best interest of Dewey and its estate. It is understood that all other Insureds who have not previously settled with the Debtor vigorously contest any suggestion of liability or wrongdoing with respect to the claims being settled under the Settlement Agreement. The Liquidating Trustee is settling to avoid the expense, inconvenience, delay and uncertainty of litigation, and subject to the Settlement Agreement and this Order, the Liquidating Trustee reserves all his rights with respect to such liability or wrongdoing with respect to the claims being settled under the Settlement Agreement. The Court makes no finding of wrongdoing or liability on the part of Davis or any other Insured and such finding is not required for the relief requested in the Motion.

Sound Business Judgment and Reasonableness

H. The Settlement Agreement represents the exercise of the Liquidating Trustee’s sound business judgment, is fair and reasonable, is in the best interests of creditors and the estate and satisfies the requirements of Bankruptcy Rule 9019.

I. The Liquidating Trustee, Davis and XL have entered into the Settlement Agreement in good faith. The Court finds that XL acted in good faith in: (i) negotiating and agreeing to the Settlement Agreement; (ii) agreeing to make the XL Settlement Payment; (iii) agreeing to the scope of the Settlement Agreement and the releases in favor of all the Insureds therein; and (iv) settling only the Debtor Released Claims and all other claims consensually released by the Secured Lenders in connection with the Settlement Agreement (collectively, and together with the Debtor Released Claims, the “Released Claims”). XL and the Excess Insurers are discharged from any and all liability based on or arising out of any and all claims: (x) for Wrongful Acts (as defined in the Policy) held by the Liquidation Trust or others that constitute Released Claims; (y) for their handling of any request for coverage by any Insured for any and

all claims for Wrongful Acts held by the Liquidation Trust that constitute Debtor Released Claims or otherwise constitute Released Claims, including but not limited to claims for breach of contract, breach of duty, negligence, “bad faith,” breach of the duty of good faith and fair dealing, violation of any federal, state, local, or other statute or regulation, unfair claims handling, unfair or deceptive trade practices, or damages of any kind; and (z) relating to XL’s agreement to the Settlement Agreement and to use the Policy proceeds to fund the XL Settlement Payment. To the extent necessary, the Court approves the use of Policy proceeds to make the XL Settlement Payment, and the limit of liability shall be depleted to the extent of such payment. For the avoidance of doubt, except with respect to the matters enumerated in clauses (i) through (iv) of this paragraph, the Released Claims shall not include claims that were not either (a) property of the Estate or derivative of a right assertable by, or belonging to, the Debtor, or (b) claims of the Secured Lenders that are being consensually released by the Secured Lenders in connection with the Settlement Agreement.

Releases and Form of Injunction

J. All Insureds are hereby enjoined from pursuing any claim against XL or the Excess Insurers that is discharged pursuant to this Order.

K. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Order or the Settlement Agreement, nothing in this Order shall release: (i) any claims or abrogate any rights held by the Liquidating Trustee to insurance coverage relating to any claims against Dewey itself and costs of defense of such claims, under any applicable Dewey insurance policy, including the XL Policy; (ii) Davis’s or any other Insureds’ right to insurance coverage under any applicable Dewey insurance policy for costs of defense of any claims that have been or may be brought against Davis or any other Insured and for satisfaction of a judgment or payment of a settlement

amount in connection therewith, including Davis's and other Insureds' rights to recover, or assert any rights relating to the failure to cover and/or pay, defense expenses to the extent provided for by the Policy and subject to its limit of liability; or (iii) any party's rights or obligations under the Agreement or this Order.

L. The Liquidating Trustee has demonstrated that the releases, injunction and bar order contemplated by the Settlement Agreement are proper in scope and are either consensual or apply only to claims or causes of action that were either: (i) property of the Estate; (ii) derivative of a right assertable by, or belonging to, the Debtor; (iii) are Released Claims; or (iv) arise out of or relate to (a) negotiating and agreeing to the Settlement Agreement; (b) agreeing to make the XL Settlement Payment; (c) agreeing to the scope of the Settlement Agreement and the releases in favor of all the Insureds therein; and (d) settling only the Released Claims

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. The Motion is GRANTED as set forth herein.
2. DiCarmine and Sanders' claims that Brown Rudnick has a disqualifying conflict of interest with respect to its representation of the Liquidating Trustee and the Liquidation Trust in connection with the Motion and the Settlement Agreement have been withdrawn only as to the Motion and the Settlement Agreement. Likewise, DiCarmine and Sanders' claims that the Liquidating Trustee has a conflict of interest in connection with the Motion and the Settlement Agreement have been withdrawn only as to the Motion and the Settlement Agreement
3. Due and sufficient notice of the Hearing and the Motion was provided pursuant to Bankruptcy Rules 2002(a) and 9019 and the Case Management Order.
4. The Settlement Agreement is APPROVED in all respects.

5. The agreements and releases set forth in the Settlement Agreement have been entered into good faith by the Liquidating Trustee, Davis, and XL, are proper in scope and, solely with respect to the Released Claims, satisfy XL's duties and obligations to all Insureds under the Policy.

6. The parties to the Settlement Agreement are authorized to undertake all acts as may be necessary to consummate the Settlement Agreement in accordance with its terms.

7. The stay provisions of Section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code shall remain in effect and apply to all claims of the Estate and the Liquidating Trust that are Released Claims.

8. Upon the Liquidating Trustee's receipt of both the XL Settlement Payment and the Note, all Persons (as defined in the Plan) and entities are enjoined and barred from commencing or continuing any and all past, present or future Claims (as defined in the Plan) or Causes of Action (as defined in the Plan) and from asserting any and all allegations of liability or damages, of whatever kind, nature or description, direct or indirect, in law, equity or arbitration, absolute or contingent, in tort, contract, statutory liability or otherwise, whether or not based on strict liability, negligence, gross negligence, fraud, breach of fiduciary duty or otherwise (including attorneys' fees, costs or disbursements), against Davis and the other Insureds, and their successors, advisors, attorneys, and insurers, including but not limited to XL, solely in their capacity as such (collectively, the "Releasees") where the Claim constitutes or arises from a Released Claim, including any Claim that is duplicative of any Claim of the Debtor, is derivative of any Claim of the Debtor, or could have been brought by or on behalf of the Debtor or its estate including Claims based on alter ego or veil piercing or similar doctrine or otherwise based on the contention that the Partners of the Debtor or its Predecessor Entities or Related Entities are liable for the debts of the Debtor, or where the Claim arises out of or relates to (i) negotiating and

agreeing to the Settlement Agreement; (ii) agreeing to make the XL Settlement Payment; (iii) agreeing to the scope of the Settlement Agreement and the releases in favor of all the Insureds therein; and (iv) settling only the Released Claims, and further including:

- a. The commencement or continuation in any manner, directly or indirectly, of any suit, action or other proceeding against or affecting the Releasees;
- b. The enforcement, levy or attachment, collection or other recovery by any means in any manner, whether directly or indirectly on any judgment, award, decree or other order against the Releasees;
- c. The creation, perfection or other enforcement in any manner directly or indirectly, of any encumbrance against the Releasees;
- d. The setoff or assertion in any manner of a right to seek reimbursement, indemnification, contribution from or subrogation against or otherwise recoup in any manner, directly or indirectly, any amount against the Releasees; and
- e. Any act to obtain possession of property or exercise control over the property of the Releasees;

provided, however, nothing herein shall release: (i) any claims or abrogate any rights held by the Liquidating Trustee to insurance coverage relating to claims against Dewey itself and costs of defense of such claims, under any applicable Dewey insurance policy, including the XL Policy; or (ii) XL or Davis from their obligations under the Settlement Agreement.

9. The Released Claims (except with respect to Davis as set forth in the Settlement Agreement) shall not include any (i) claims, obligations, demands, actions, causes of action, and liabilities that are not covered by the Policy, and (ii) claims arising under Chapter 5 of the Bankruptcy Code or unfinished business / Jewel claims (whether or not they are covered by the

Policy) and all of the Liquidating Trustee's rights to prosecute such claims are fully reserved. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Court is making no findings with respect to coverage of Claims that the Liquidating Trustee has not settled and released, including Claims arising under Chapter 5 of the Bankruptcy Code (except as to Davis) and all such Claims held by the Liquidating Trust, as well as all rights and defenses of DiCarminé and Sanders with respect to such claims, are fully reserved; further, nothing in this Order or the Settlement Agreement shall constitute a determination of the extent of coverage available for a claim made or to be made against any Insured under any applicable Dewey insurance policy.

10. Upon the Liquidating Trustee's receipt of both the XL Settlement Payment and the Note, in consideration for the good and valuable consideration provided by Davis and XL, the adequacy of which is hereby confirmed, any and all Persons (including any Non-Participating Partners (as defined in the Plan)) shall be permanently barred, enjoined, and restrained from commencing, prosecuting, or asserting any Claim against the Releasees arising under any federal, state, or foreign statutory or common-law rule, however styled, whether for indemnification or contribution or otherwise denominated, where such Claim constitutes or arises from a Released Claim and the alleged injury to such Person arises from that Person's alleged liability to the Debtor, including any such Claim in which a Person seeks to recover from any of the Releasees (a) any amounts that such Person has or might become liable to pay to the Debtor and/or (b) any costs, expenses, or attorneys' fees from defending any Claim by the Debtor, or where the Claim arises out of or relates to (i) negotiating and agreeing to the Settlement Agreement; (ii) agreeing to make the XL Settlement Payment; (iii) agreeing to the scope of the Settlement Agreement and the releases in favor of all the Insureds therein; and (iv) settling only the Released Claims. All such Claims are hereby extinguished, discharged,

satisfied, and unenforceable. For the avoidance of doubt, this paragraph shall preclude any liability of any of the Releasees to any Person for indemnification, contribution, or otherwise, on any such Claim that is, or arises from, the Released Claims and where the alleged injury to such Person arises from that Person's alleged liability to the Debtor; *provided, however*, that if the Liquidating Trustee obtains any judgment against any such Person based upon, arising out of, or relating to the Released Claims for which such Person and any of the Releasees are found to be jointly liable, such Person shall be entitled to a judgment credit equal to an amount that corresponds to the Releasees' percentage of responsibility for the loss to the Debtor.

11. Notwithstanding anything stated in this Order, if any Person (a "Petitioner") commences against any of the Releasees any action either (a) asserting a Claim that is, or arises from, the Released Claims and where the alleged injury to such Person arises from that Person's alleged liability to the Debtor or (b) seeking contribution or indemnity for any liability or expenses incurred in connection with any such Claim, and if such action or Claim is not barred by a court pursuant to this Order, neither this Order nor the Settlement Agreement shall bar Claims by that Releasee against (x) such Petitioner, (y) any Person who is or was controlled by, controlling, or under common control with the Petitioner, whose assets or estate are or were controlled, represented, or administered by the Petitioner, or as to whose Claims the Petitioner has succeeded, and (z) any Person that participated with any of the preceding Persons described in items (a) and (b) of this paragraph in connection with the assertion of the Claim brought against the Releasee(s).

12. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order, the provisions set forth in paragraph 8 above (the "Injunction") and the provisions set forth in paragraph 10 above (the "Bar Order") are limited in purpose, scope, and effect and are not a third-party "bankruptcy

discharge.” Neither the Injunction nor the Bar Order is a release of direct third party Claims, except to the extent such Claims: (a) were property of the Estate or derivative of a right assertable by, or belonging to, the Debtor, or are Released Claims; (b) are, solely with respect to the Bar Order, (i) asserted against Releasees by any Person based on theories of joint and several liability, or (ii) for set-off, indemnity, contribution, or apportionment of liability under New York General Obligations Law 15-108 or other applicable law; or (c) arise out of or relate to (i) negotiating and agreeing to the Settlement Agreement; (ii) agreeing to make the XL Settlement Payment; (iii) agreeing to the scope of the Settlement Agreement and the releases in favor of all the Insureds therein; and (iv) settling only the Released Claims; provided, however, that nothing in this Order or the Settlement Agreement shall be deemed to enjoin, bar, or restrain any Insured, in any action brought against such Insured to recover for a harm, from asserting or establishing that such Insured is only liable for its proportionate share of such harm, or asserting or establishing any other right of set-off against the entity seeking to recover for such harm, to the extent permitted under any applicable legal principle, including but not limited to, New York General Obligations Law 15-108, indemnity, or contribution.

13. The Court expressly reserves jurisdiction, including its exclusive jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334(e), to enforce the stay provisions of Section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code, the injunction and bar order set forth in paragraphs 8 and 10 above, and over any and all disputes, actions, contested matters or other proceedings brought with respect to the Settlement Agreement, this Order or any of the Released Claims.

Dated: May 30, 2013
New York, New York

/s/Martin Glenn
MARTIN GLENN
United States Bankruptcy Judge

Exhibit 12

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK - NEW YORK COUNTY
PRESENT: Hon. Doris Ling-Cohan, Justice **Part 36**

In the Matter of
The Rehabilitation of
FINANCIAL GUARANTY INSURANCE COMPANY

INDEX NO. 401265/12
MOTION SEQ. NO. 022

The following papers, numbered ___ were considered on this order to show cause:

<u>PAPERS</u>	<u>NUMBERED</u>
Notice of Motion/Order to Show Cause, — Affidavits — Exhibits	<u>1, 2, 3</u>
Answering Affidavits — Exhibits _____	_____
Replying Affidavits _____	_____

FILED

AUG 02 2013

Cross-Motion: [] Yes [X] No

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE

NEW YORK

The court declines to sign this Order to Show Cause (OSC), brought by investors Monarch Alternative Capital LP, Stonehill Capital Management LLC, Bayview Fund Management LLC, CQS ABS Master Fund Limited, and CQS ABS Alpha Master Fund Limited (jointly "the Investors"), to: (1) intervene in this Rehabilitation proceeding pursuant to CPLR 1012(a)(2) or (3), or CPLR 1013; and (2) conduct limited and expedited discovery pursuant to CPLR 408.

Procedural History

This is a rehabilitation proceeding, brought under New York Insurance Law (NYIL) Article 74, in which a rehabilitator of Financial Guaranty Insurance Company (FGIC) was appointed without objection, by order dated June 28, 2012. Pursuant to such appointment, the rehabilitator proposed the Plan of Rehabilitation, and thereafter the First Amended Plan of Rehabilitation. Numerous objections to the proposed plan were filed with the court by interested parties. After much negotiation between the rehabilitator and the interested parties, all objections were settled or withdrawn prior to the hearing date scheduled for oral arguments on approval of the proposed plan. Thus, this court approved, without objection, the First Amended Plan of Rehabilitation for FGIC by order dated June 11, 2013.

FGIC currently seeks this Court's approval of a tentative settlement agreement (mot. seq. no. 016), negotiated in the Bankruptcy case of Residential Capital (Bankruptcy case), and entered into on May 23, 2013. Approval is also being sought in the Bankruptcy case, as approval by both courts is necessary. Three objections to such settlement agreement were received by the court on July 16, 2013. By this OSC, the Investors, having previously filed their objections, now move to intervene in this special proceeding, and seek limited discovery.

Intervention in Special Proceedings

The Court notes that it is undisputed that this Rehabilitation proceeding is a special proceeding governed

by Article 4 of the CPLR. As such, the court declines to sign the Investors' OSC to intervene in this proceeding, as CPLR 1012 and 1013 specifically govern intervention in *actions*, rather than special proceedings. In fact, both statutes specifically use the words "[u]pon timely motion, any person...[is] permitted to intervene in any action..." See CPLR 1012(a) and 1013. Thus, by the language employed, limiting intervention to an "action", such statutes are inapplicable here.

The Court notes that nowhere in NYIL Article 74, which governs this special proceeding, does it permit intervention. This is in contrast to Article 78 (which is also a special proceeding governed by CPLR Article 4), which does specifically provide for intervention: "[t]he court...may allow other interested persons to intervene." CPLR 7802(d). The absence of such corresponding language in the NYIL Article 74 rehabilitation statute indicates that the Legislature did not intend for intervention in such rehabilitation proceedings. Similarly, CPLR Article 52, a special proceeding, also specifically permits intervention in CPLR 5225, 5227, and 5239, unlike a rehabilitation proceeding. See *Breezevale Ltd. v Dickinson*, 262 AD2d 248 (1st Dep't 1999).

Moreover, the Investors filed objections with the court on July 16, 2013 (which they now seek to be deemed their proposed pleadings pursuant to CPLR 1014). The Investors need not seek intervention in this proceeding in order to voice their objections, as such objections were filed, received and shall be considered. As such, this OSC to intervene is deemed moot.

Discovery in Special Proceedings

Further, as to the request for limited discovery pursuant to CPLR 408, the Investors concede that there is no automatic right to discovery in special proceedings. Moreover, in seeking discovery, the Investors have failed to detail the discovery sought, or provide copies of any document demands, and, thus, this court is unable to determine whether such requested discovery is necessary and material, and narrowly tailored to clarify any allegedly disputed facts. See *New York University v Farkas*, 121 Misc.2d 643, 647 (Civ. Ct. N.Y. Cty 1983). Moreover, the Court notes that, according to movant, it is already engaging in ongoing discovery in the Bankruptcy case, and movant has not explained why discovery, if permitted here, would not be duplicative and merely serve to delay this summary proceeding.

Standard to be Applied in Approving the Settlement Agreement

The Investors claim that the proposed settlement agreement "is not fair and equitable to the Investors", and, thus should not be approved by this Court. However, such claim ignores the standard which must govern the decision-making of this Court on whether to approve the tentative settlement agreement. The Rehabilitator is tasked with ensuring that the best interests of FGIC's policyholders as a whole are served. See *Corcoran v Frank B. Hall & Co., Inc.*, 149 AD2d 165 (1st Dep't 1989). Thus, the standard to be applied in determining this Court's approval of the settlement is whether the Rehabilitator acted arbitrary and capriciously, and abused his discretion in determining that the settlement agreement is in

the best interests of FGIC's policyholders as a whole. *Id.* Such standard is different than that which the Bankruptcy court will employ and the Investors' specific concerns can be raised there.

Dated: 7/31/13


DORIS LING-COHAN, J.S.C.

Check one: FINAL DISPOSITION
Check if Appropriate: DO NOT POST

NON-FINAL DISPOSITION

J:\Osc\Matter of FGIC - decline to sign, intervention and discovery.wpd

FILED
AUG 02 2013
COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE
NEW YORK

Exhibit 13

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re:	:	Chapter 11
	:	
WORLDCOM, Inc., <i>et al.</i> ,	:	Case No. 02 B 13533 (AJG)
	:	
Debtors.	:	Jointly Administered

ORDER GRANTING DEBTORS' MOTION FOR APPROVAL OF COMPROMISE AND SETTLEMENT WITH SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Upon the Debtors' Motion, dated July 15, 2003 (the "Motion"), pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 9019, for Approval of the Compromise and Settlement with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Settlement"); upon the various objections filed; and upon the record of the hearing held on August 5, 2003, and for the reasons set forth on the record on August 6, 2003 (a copy of which is attached as Exhibit "A"), the Court finds that the Compromise and Settlement entered into by the Debtors and the Securities and Exchange Commission should be approved. Based upon the foregoing, it is hereby

Ordered, that the Debtors' Motion is granted; and it is further

Ordered, that the Settlement entered into by the Debtors and the SEC is approved.

Dated: New York, New York
August 6, 2003

/s/ Arthur J. Gonzalez
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

Exhibit "A"

Before the Court is the Debtors' Motion (the "Motion"), Pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 9019, for Approval of the Compromise and Settlement with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC").

Bankruptcy Rule 9019(a) grants the bankruptcy court authority to approve settlements of legitimate disputes in bankruptcy cases. *Lambert Brussels Assocs. Ltd. Partnership v. Drexel Burnham Lambert Group, Inc. (In re Drexel Burnham Lambert Group, Inc.)*, 140 B.R. 347, 349 (S.D.N.Y. 1992). The Court must make an informed judgment of whether the settlement is fair and equitable and in the best interests of the estate. *In re Drexel Burnham Lambert Group, Inc.*, 134 B.R. 493, 496 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1991). The decision whether to approve a compromise is within the discretion of the bankruptcy court, *In re Del Grosso*, 106 B.R. 165, 167 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 1989), which is required to review the reasonableness of the proposed settlement. *In re Drexel Burnham Lambert Group, Inc.*, 138 B.R. 723, 758 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1992). The Court, however, must make an independent determination that the settlement meets the applicable standards by appraising itself of all factors relevant to an "assessment of the wisdom of the proposed compromise." *Protective Committee for Independent Stockholders of TMT Trailer Ferry, Inc. V. Anderson*, 390 U.S. 414, 424, 88 S.Ct. 1157, 1163, 20 L.Ed.2d 1 (1968).

It is not necessary to conduct a "mini trial" on the issue. *In re Mrs. Weinberg's Kosher Foods, Inc.*, 278 B.R. 358, 362 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2002). Rather, the Court must canvas the issues and determine whether the settlement "falls below the lowest point in the range of reasonableness." *In re W.T. Grant Co.*, 699 F.2d 599, 608 (2d Cir. 1983); *In re Teltronics Serv., Inc.*, 762 F.2d 185,

189 (2d Cir. 1985). Some of the factors considered by a court in this regard include:

- the probability of success in the litigation in comparison to the present and future benefits offered by the settlement;
- the complexity of the litigation, the attendant expense, inconvenience and delay;
- the paramount interest of creditors with proper deference to their reasonable view of the settlement; and
- the extent to which the settlement is the product of arms-length bargaining.

See, TMT Trailer Ferry, Inc, 390 U.S. at 424; *In re Drexel Burnham Lambert Group, Inc.*, 138 B.R. 723, 758 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1992).

It was argued that the determination of the amount and classification of the SEC penalty, in issue here, can occur after confirmation of a plan of reorganization. Based upon the record of these cases, the Court finds that, at a minimum, a delay in the determination and amount of the penalty would have a negative impact on the Debtors' estates, and possibly could make confirmation of a plan impossible. If classification and amount of the penalty were uncertain at the time of a proposed plan and were intended to remain uncertain until some time after confirmation of a plan, questions related to section 1129(a)(7) would be difficult, if not impossible, to determine because of the impact of section 726(a)(4). Specifically, the potential that a larger penalty might be assessed would make it difficult to determine if the Debtors meet, *inter alia*, the "best interest test" required for confirmation. Further, any plan that proposes a reorganization, of some or all of the debtors, will be negatively impacted by uncertainty in the marketplace as to the Debtors' ability to emerge from bankruptcy as a going concern. Even if the cases were confirmed, the instability in the marketplace caused by uncertainty as to the possibility of a subsequent adverse ruling concerning the amount and classification of any SEC penalty would hamper the Debtors' ability to fulfill their obligations under any plan that contemplates

rehabilitation. Therefore, the Court finds that the determination of the SEC penalty needs to be determined prior to the confirmation of a plan of reorganization.

The Court turns to the issues raised concerning the potential impact of the Final Penalty Judgment on the MCI estates, if such estates were to be separately consolidated under a plan of reorganization. In light of the fact that the SEC maintains that it could seek recovery from any of the Debtor entities because the allegations of fraud permeated the entire enterprise and, therefore, all the entities are at risk - a view that the Debtors do not dispute and that the Court views as a reasonable conclusion under the circumstances of these cases - the Court finds that the terms of the Settlement requiring that the agreed upon penalty amount be provided for under any chapter 11 plan is fair and reasonable to all estates, including the MCI estates. This is because

- (a) even if there was a separate consolidation of the MCI-Debtor estates, sufficient assets exist to satisfy the Final Penalty Judgment claim and also insure that the MCI creditors are paid in full; and
- (b) the resolution of the SEC penalty prior to the confirmation of a plan that includes a separate consolidation of the MCI estates would still provide a benefit to that process by providing the certainty of resolution as to the SEC issues and the amount of recovery the SEC could assert against such estates.

Among other reasons in support of the settlement, there are significant litigating hazards with regard to the potential for the resulting penalty to exceed the amount set forth in the settlement. Further, there are litigating hazards with respect to the classification of any penalty. Moreover, it is in the interest of the estates to resolve this dispute without engaging in expensive and lengthy litigation with its attendant delay.

Finally, although it is argued that the ultimate distribution to securities holders as contemplated by the settlement is violative of the "absolute priority rule" and subject to subordination under section

510 of the bankruptcy code, and even if this were ultimately determined to be the correct legal interpretation from a bankruptcy standpoint, nonetheless, there are sufficient legal issues that must be addressed - including the identity of the claimant, the discretion afforded the SEC in its use of the penalty, and the overall impact of Sarbanes-Oxley, as well as other issues that may be raised in a litigation to subordinate the claim - which issues, when combined with the unsettled nature of the law in this area, furnish sufficient doubt as to the outcome of any such litigation. This uncertainty provides support for the Debtors' position, as does the possibility that the district court judge might impose a greater penalty amount, as well as the negative impact the litigation of these issues would have on the overall outcome of these cases. In considering approval of a settlement, the Court is not required to resolve the underlying legal issues related to the settlement. Rather, the Court must canvas the issues and determine whether the settlement "falls below the lowest point in the range of reasonableness." Here, the Debtors, in their business judgment, with the support of the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors support the approval of the settlement. The Court has made an independent determination and concluded that when considering the relevant factors, the settlement falls within the range of reasonableness and is fair and equitable and in the best interests of the Debtors' estates.

With respect to the Debtor's request, made in their responsive papers, to determine the preclusive effect of the approval of this Settlement, the Court declines to do so as such request for, in effect, a declaratory judgment is not properly before the Court. However, the law related to the preclusive effect of a court's ruling on a settlement of an estate's cause of action is well-settled.

Based upon the pleadings as filed and the representations made on the record, the Court finds that the Debtors have established that the settlement is "fair and reasonable" and in the best interests of

the Debtors' estates.

Therefore, the Court overrules the objections and approves the Settlement.

The Court will issue an order immediately attaching a copy of the statement read into the record as Exhibit "A."