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inston & Strawn L.L. 101 California Street Francisco, CA 94111-5	13	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT			
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San	17	CITY OF STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA,	D.C. No. OHS-5 Chapter 9 LIMITED OBJECTION OF		
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W San J	17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	CITY OF STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA,	D.C. No. OHS-5 Chapter 9 LIMITED OBJECTION OF CAPITAL MARKETS CREDITORS TO THE CITY OF STOCKTON'S MOTION FOR ORDER (1) RULING THAT APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT IS NOT REQUIRED UNDER RULE 9019 OF THE FEDERAL RULES OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE; OR ALTERNATIVELY (2) APPROVING SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO RULE 9019 Date: November 20, 2012 Time: 9:30 a.m.		
San	17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	CITY OF STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA,	D.C. No. OHS-5 Chapter 9 LIMITED OBJECTION OF CAPITAL MARKETS CREDITORS TO THE CITY OF STOCKTON'S MOTION FOR ORDER (1) RULING THAT APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT IS NOT REQUIRED UNDER RULE 9019 OF THE FEDERAL RULES OF BANKRUPTCY PROCEDURE; OR ALTERNATIVELY (2) APPROVING SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT PURSUANT TO RULE 9019		

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National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation, Assured Guaranty Corp., Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp., Franklin High Yield Tax-Free Income Fund, Franklin California High Yield Municipal Fund and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, in its role as indenture trustee (collectively the "Capital Markets Creditors"), each a creditor and party in interest, hereby submit this limited objection to the City of Stockton, California's (the "Debtor" or the "City") Motion For Order (1) Ruling That Approval of Settlement Agreement Is Not Required Under Rule 9019 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure; Or Alternatively (2) Approving Settlement Agreement Pursuant to Rule 9019 [Dkt. No. 585] (the "9019 Motion").

The Capital Markets Creditors are owed hundreds of millions of dollars by the City. Yet the City seeks blanket authority to enter into settlements with prepetition creditors of its choosing, outside the chapter 9 process, and without notice to its other creditors. Although section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code applies in chapter 9, the City requests that this Court give no effect to the rights provided to creditors under section 502. Because the City has filed no schedules and has set no bar date, the only way creditors can protect their rights to ensure that settlements are fair and equitable and to evaluate the amount of the City's limited assets leaving its coffers is through the 9019 process. And as shown below, the law is clear that Rule 9019 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the "Bankruptcy Rules") applies in chapter 9 cases in this context. In support of this limited objection, the Capital Markets Creditors further state as follows:

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See Joinder of Creditor National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation to Indenture Trustee's

Franklin Advisers, Inc. to Limited Objection of Wells Fargo Bank, National Association as Indenture Trustee to Emergency Motion for Leave to Introduce Evidence Relating to Neutral

Limited Objection to the Debtor's Emergency Motion for Leave to Introduce Evidence Relating to Neutral Evaluation Process under Government Code Section 53760.3(Q) [Dkt. No. 78], Joinder of

Evaluation Process under Government Code Section 53760.3(q) [Dkt. No. 79], Joinder of Assured Guaranty Corp. and Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. to Limited Objection of Wells Fargo Bank,

National Association as Indenture Trustee to Emergency Motion for Leave to Introduce Evidence Relating to Neutral Evaluation Process under Government Code Section 53760.3(g) [Dkt. No. 80],

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and Limited Objection of Wells Fargo Bank, National Association as Indenture Trustee to Emergency Motion for Leave to Introduce Evidence Relating to Neutral Evaluation Process under Government Code Section 53760.3(q) [Dkt. No. 76], establishing that each of the Capital Markets Creditors is a creditor and party in interest of the City of Stockton, California.

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I. <u>ARGUMENT</u>

- A. <u>A Chapter 9 Debtor Is Required to Seek Court Approval of a Compromise or Settlement Under Bankruptcy Rule 9019</u>
 - 1. <u>Bankruptcy Rule 9019 Requires Approval of the Settlement of a Claim Against the City</u>
- 1. The City argues in the 9019 Motion that Bankruptcy Rule 9019 does not create a substantive requirement for debtors to seek court approval of settlements and compromises. 9019 Motion at 3. The City points to section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code and argues that the only substantive requirement to seek court approval of compromises and settlements is found in section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code, which is not applicable in chapter 9 cases. *Id.* at 3-4.
- 2. However, this argument ignores the important distinction between the settlement of a claim asserted **against** the City/debtor (as here), and a settlement of a claim held **by** the City/debtor against a third party. The authority cited by the City for the proposition that section 363 is the statutory underpinning for Bankruptcy Rule 9019 involves the latter situation, where a debtor was settling affirmative claims that it held. For example, *In re Mickey Thompson Entertainment Group, Inc. (Goodwin v. Mickey Thompson Entertainment Group, Inc.)*, 292 B.R. 415 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 2003), which the City asserts is the "leading Ninth Circuit case on the interplay between Rule 9019(a) and §363(b)," 9019 Motion at 4, involves "the disposition by way of 'compromise' of a claim that is an asset of the estate" 292 B.R. at 421. (emphasis added). In that case, the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel found that

the settlement is in reality a purchase by the Settling Parties of a chose in action of the estate and for which another entity has offered a higher price in circumstances that invite a competitive auction that could yield a considerably higher price. Settling Parties were free to bid against the third party overbidder.

Id. Similarly, the only other cases cited to by the City for this proposition also involve the settlement of claims held by the debtor against a third party. *See Northview Motors, Inc. v. Chrysler Motors Corp.*, 186 F.3d 346, 347 (3d Cir. 1999) (involving the settlement of a debtor-car dealership's claims

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against Chrysler Motors Corp.); In re Sparks, 190 B.R. 842, 844 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 1996) (relating to a settlement agreement which "involved settlement of estate assets").

- In contrast, here, the Settlement Agreement² does not involve the settlement of claims 3. held by the debtor, but rather, claims against the debtor. The claim allowance and settlement process is a core function of the bankruptcy court in a chapter 9 case. Indeed, this Court has held that "[t]he core of a chapter 9 case is adjustment of the debtor-creditor relationship." In re City of Stockton, 478 B.R. 8, 25 (Bankr. E.D. Cal. 2012). Notably, section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code – the statutory provision governing "allowance of claims or interests" – is incorporated into chapter 9. See 11 U.S.C. § 901(a). Section 502(b) specifically provides that "the court, after notice and a hearing, shall determine the amount" of any disputed claim, 11 U.S.C. § 502(b) (emphasis added), and thereby provides the statutory underpinning for Rule 9019 as it applies to compromises of claims against the debtor. See, e.g., In re The Heritage Organization, L.L.C., 375 B.R. 230, 285 (Bankr. N.D. Tex. 2007) (noting linkage between section 502 and Rule 9019).
- 4. Thus, just as this Court found that the issues raised by retirees seeking an injunction prohibiting the City from implementing a reduction in their claims for retiree health benefits were "central to the debtor-creditor relationship," which are "to be dealt with . . . in the collective chapter 9 proceeding," so are the issues raised by the settlement and compromise of claims against the City under the Settlement Agreement. City of Stockton, 478 B.R. at 25. Given that the City is proposing to settle claims against it in the District Court Case, which is "central to the debtor-creditor relationship" in a chapter 9 case, court approval under Bankruptcy Rule 9019 is required. Further, there is nothing in Bankruptcy Rule 9019 that says that it is not applicable in chapter 9 or that chapter 9 debtors are not subject to the rule.
 - 2. Requiring the City to Seek Court Approval of the Settlement Agreement **Does Not Violate Section 904**

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² Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the 9019 Motion.

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5. The City incorrectly asserts that requiring it to seek approval of a compromise or settlement under Bankruptcy Rule 9019 violates section 904 of the Bankruptcy Code. 9019 Motion at 4. Section 904 provides that

> Notwithstanding any power of the court, unless the debtor consents or the plan so provides, the court may not, by any stay, order, or decree, in the case or otherwise, interfere with—

- (1) any of the political or governmental powers of the debtor;
- (2) any of the property or revenues of the debtor; or
- (3) the debtor's use or enjoyment of any income-producing property.

11 U.S.C. § 904.

- The City argues that this Court's approval of the Settlement Agreement will require it to expend funds "continuing to litigate the District Court Case" and thus "interfere with the City's freedom to control its property and revenues." 9019 Motion at 5. However, this argument ignores the very facts of the case that the City is proposing to settle. The District Court Case is stayed and the City will not be incurring legal fees in connection with continuing to litigate the case. See Declaration of Marci Arredondo in Support of City of Stockton's Motion for Order (1) Ruling That Approval of Settlement Agreement Is Not Required Under Rule 9019 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure; or Alternatively, (2) Approving Settlement Agreement Pursuant to Rule 9019 [Dkt. No. 587] at ¶ 5.
- 7. Thus, requiring Court approval of the Settlement Agreement in no way forces the City to incur additional legal fees or otherwise "interfere with the City's freedom to control its property and revenues." The only legal fees the City will incur in connection with Court approval of the Settlement Agreement are those necessary to the bankruptcy process that the City invoked voluntarily. Therefore, despite the City's assertions, seeking this Court's approval of the Settlement Agreement does not violate or even implicate section 904.
 - В. **Chapter 9 Precedent in This District Establishes That Bankruptcy Rule 9019 Does Require Court Approval of Settlements and Compromises**
- 8. The City's argument that court approval of settlements and compromises under Bankruptcy Rule 9019 is not required is in direct contrast to the position that the City of Vallejo took

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in its chapter 9 case in this Court. In Vallejo's chapter 9 case, the City of Vallejo, which had the
same counsel as the City of Stockton, sought bankruptcy court approval of settlement agreements
under Bankruptcy Rule 9019 on at least four separate occasions. See Joint Motion by Plaintiff
National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation and Defendant City of Vallejo for Order Approving
Compromise Pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9019 (WS-3), In re City of Vallejo
(Nat'l Pub. Fin. Guar. Corp. v. City of Vallejo), Case No. 08-26813, Adv. No. 10-02672 (Bankr.
E.D. Cal. June 17, 2011) [Dkt. No. 67], a true and correct copy of which is attached to Capital
Market Creditors' Exhibit Index filed herewith as Exhibit A (seeking approval of settlement
agreement under Bankruptcy Rule 9019 resolving claims of National against the City of Vallejo);
Joint Motion of City of Vallejo and International Association of Firefighters, Local 1186, for Order
Approving Compromise Pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9019 (OHS-27), In re
City of Vallejo, Case No. 08-26813 (Bankr. E.D. Cal. Nov. 23, 2011) [Dkt. No. 1148], a true and
correct copy of which is attached to Capital Market Creditors' Exhibit Index filed herewith as
Exhibit B (seeking approval of settlement agreement and stipulation under Bankruptcy Rule 9019
settling claims arising from the City of Vallejo's breach, rejection, or refusal to honor the collective
bargaining agreement with the International Association of Firefighters, Local 1186); Joint Motion
of City of Vallejo and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 2376, for Order
Approving Compromise Pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9019 (OHS-28), In re
City of Vallejo, Case No. 08-26813 (Bankr. E.D. Cal. Nov. 23, 2011) [Dkt. No. 1151], a true and
correct copy of which is attached to Capital Market Creditors' Exhibit Index filed herewith as
Exhibit C (seeking approval of settlement agreement and stipulation under Bankruptcy Rule 9019
settling claims arising from the City of Vallejo's breach, rejection, or refusal to honor the collective
bargaining agreement with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 2376); Joint
Motion of City of Vallejo and Wynathen Ketchem, Ana Menjivar, and the Mastagni Law Firm for
Order Approving Compromise Pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9019 (OHS-31),
In re City of Vallejo, Case No. 08-26813 (Bankr. E.D. Cal. Dec. 13, 2011) [Dkt. No. 1166], a true
and correct copy of which is attached to Capital Market Creditors' Exhibit Index filed herewith as
Exhibit D (seeking approval of settlement agreement and stipulation under Bankruptcy Rule 9019

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201 et seq). This relief was consistent with existing chapter 9 precedent in this District. See In re Corcoran Hospital District, 233 B.R. 449, 455-56 (Bankr. E.D. Cal. 1999) (noting that the court had approved a settlement that "reduced a claim from over \$2.7 million to a net allowed general unsecured claim of \$725,000 with no administrative claim or rights of setoff' and that "[t]he

Committee was given notice of the motion to approve the settlement and did not oppose it").

resolving claims against the City of Vallejo under the federal Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. §§

9. The settlement agreements that were the subject of the 9019 motions that the City of Vallejo deemed necessary and required by Bankruptcy Rule 9019 are no different from the settlement agreement at issue here. Each involves the settlement of claims against the City, which, as discussed above, is a core function of the bankruptcy court in a chapter 9 case. The City is now asking this Court to set a dangerous precedent whereby the City can settle the claims of its creditors without disclosing the terms of such settlements and without giving this Court and other creditors an opportunity to fully evaluate the settlement. Such a precedent is contrary to what other municipalities and bankruptcy courts in this district determined was required by Bankruptcy Rule 9019 in a chapter 9 case.

WHEREFORE, the Capital Markets Creditors respectfully request that this Court issue an Order (i) ruling that approval of the Settlement Agreement is required under Bankruptcy Rule 9019 and (2) granting such other and further relief as is just and proper under the circumstances.

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³ The court approved each of the foregoing Bankruptcy Rule 9019 motions, applying "the four factor test of Fireman's Fund v. Woodson (In re Woodson), 839 F.2d 610, 620 (9th Cir. 1988), and Martin v. Kane (In re A&C Props.), 784 F.2d 1877 (9th Cir. 1986)." See Order Granting Joint Motion by Plaintiff National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation and Defendant City of Vallejo for Order Approving Compromise Pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9019 (WS-3), In re City of Vallejo (Nat'l Pub. Fin. Guar. Corp. v. City of Vallejo), Case No. 08-26813, Adv. No. 10-02672 (Bankr. E.D. Cal. Aug. 9, 2011) [Dkt. No. 73]; Order Granting Joint Motion of City of Vallejo and International Association of Firefighters, Local 1186, for Order Approving Compromise Pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9019 (OHS-27), In re City of Vallejo, Case No. 08-26813 (Bankr. E.D. Cal. Dec. 29, 2011) [Dkt. No. 1191]; Order Granting Joint Motion of City of Vallejo and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 2376, for Order Approving Compromise Pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9019 (OHS-28), In re City of Vallejo, Case No. 08-26813 (Bankr. E.D. Cal. Dec. 29, 2011) [Dkt. No. 1192]; Order Granting Joint Motion of City of Vallejo and Wynathen Ketchem, Ana Menjivar, and the Mastagni Law Firm for Order Approving Compromise Pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9019 (OHS-31), In re City of Vallejo, Case No. 08-26813 (Bankr. E.D. Cal. Dec. 29, 2011) [Dkt. No. 1190].

	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Dated: November 6, 2012	WINSTON & STRAWN LLP By: /s/ Lawrence A. Larose Lawrence A. Larose (admitted pro hac vice) and /s/ Matthew M. Walsh Matthew M. Walsh
	8 9		Attorneys for Creditor, National Public Finance Guarantee Corporation
	10	Dated: November 6, 2012	SIDLEY AUSTIN LLP
Winston & Strawn LLP 101 California Street San Francisco, CA 94111-5802	12 13 14 15 16		By: /s/ Jeffrey E. Bjork Jeffrey E. Bjork Christina M. Craige Guy S. Neal (admitted <i>pro hac vice</i>) Attorneys for Assured Guaranty Corp. and Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.
	17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	Dated: November 6, 2012	By: /s/ James O. Johnston James O. Johnston Joshua D. Morse Counsel for Franklin High Yield Tax Free Income Fund and Franklin California High Yield Municipal Fund

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	2	Dated: November 6, 2012	MIN' Popi	TZ LEVIN COHN FERRIS GLOVSKY AND EO P.C.
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	4		By:	/s/ William W. Kannel
	5			/s/ William W. Kannel William W. Kannel (admitted <i>pro hac vice</i>) Michael Gardener (admitted <i>pro hac vice</i>) Adrienne K. Walker (admitted <i>pro hac vice</i>)
	6			and
	7 8			Jeffry A. Davis Abigail V. O'Brient
	9			Attorneys for Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Indenture Trustee
	10			Association, as Indenture Trustee
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