IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

In re	Chapter 11
	Case No. 15-11296 (LSS)
Colt Holding Company, *et al.*[1]	Hearing Date: December 16, 2015 at 9:00 am Objections Due: December 9, 2015, extended by agreement for the United States Trustee to December 10, 2015
Debtors.	Re: Docket Nos. 675, 678, 682 and 688

OBJECTION OF THE ACTING UNITED STATES TRUSTEE TO CONFIRMATION OF THE DEBTORS' SECONDED AMENDED JOINT PLAN OF REORGANIZATION UNDER CHATPER 11 OF THE BANKRUPTCY CODE

Andrew R. Vara, Acting United States Trustee for Region 3 ("United States Trustee"), by and through his undersigned attorney, hereby files this objection ("Objection") to confirmation of the Debtors' Second Amended Joint Plan of Reorganization Under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code (Docket No. 675) (the "Plan"). In support of the Objection, the United States Trustee respectfully states:

Preliminary Statement

1. A chapter 11 plan may not be confirmed unless the Court can find the plan complies with the provisions of 11 U.S.C. § 1129(a). A plan proponent bears the burden of proof with respect to each and every element of 11 U.S.C. § 1129(a). As discussed below, the Debtors' Plan is not confirmable because it contains non-consensual third-party releases to be

[1] The Debtors in these cases, along with the last four digits of each Debtor's federal tax identification number, are Colt Holding Company LLC (0094); Colt Security LLC (4276); Colt Defense LLC (1950); Colt Finance Corp. (7687); New Colt Holding Corp. (6913); Colt's Manufacturing Company LLC (9139); Colt Defense Technical Services LLC (8809); Colt Canada Corporation (5534); Colt International Coöperatief U.A. (6822); and CDH II Holdco Inc. (1782). The address of the Debtors' corporate headquarters is: 547 New Park Avenue, West Hartford, Connecticut 06110.

given by certain of the Debtors' creditors in favor of numerous non-debtor parties, and contains other release provisions that are contrary to applicable law, including the standards set forth by this Court in *In re Washington Mutual, Inc.*, 442 B.R. 314 (Bankr. D. Del. 2011), and *In re Tribune Company*, 464 B.R. 126 (Bankr. D. Del. 2011).

2. For these reasons, as detailed below, the United States Trustee respectfully requests that confirmation of the Plan be denied.

Jurisdiction

3. Under (i) 28 U.S.C. § 1334, (ii) applicable order(s) of the United States District Court for the District of Delaware issued pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(a), and (iii) 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2), this Court has jurisdiction to hear and determine this Objection.

4. Under 28 U.S.C. § 586, the United States Trustee is generally charged with monitoring the federal bankruptcy system. *See United States Trustee v. Columbia Gas Sys., Inc. (In re Columbia Gas Sys., Inc.),* 33 F.3d 294, 295-96 (3d Cir. 1994) (noting that United States Trustee has "public interest standing" under 11 U.S.C. § 307 which goes beyond mere pecuniary interest); *Morgenstern v. Revco D.S., Inc. (In re Revco D.S., Inc.),* 898 F.2d 498, 500 (6th Cir. 1990) (describing the United States Trustee as a "watchdog").

5. Under section 307 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code"), the United States Trustee has standing to be heard on the Plan and the issues raised in this Objection.

Relevant Background

1. On June 14, 2015, Colt Holding Company and nine of its affiliated debtors (collectively, the "Debtors") each filed voluntary petitions for relief under the Bankruptcy Code.

2. The Debtors continue to operate their business and manage their properties as debtor-in-possession pursuant to section 1107(a) and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code

3. On June 25, 2015, the United States Trustee appointed a statutory committee of unsecured creditors (the "Committee") pursuant to section 1102(a) of the Bankruptcy Code. Docket No. 151.

4. On October 9, 2015, the Debtors filed their Joint Plan of Reorganization Under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code (Docket No. 576), and the Disclosure Statement for Debtors' Joint Plan of Reorganization Under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code (Docket No. 577). Subsequently, the Debtors amended both documents and filed the Plan and the amended disclosure statement. *See* Docket Nos. 629, 631, 668, 670, 675, 678 and 688.

5. On November 10, 2015, the Court entered the Order (I) Approving Disclosure Statement, (II) Approving Voting and Tabulation Procedures, (III) Setting Confirmation Hearing and Related Deadlines and (IV) Granting Related Relief (Docket No. 682), and scheduled a hearing to consider the confirmation of the Plan.

Third-Party Releases

6. The Debtors' proposed non-consensual third-party releases (the "Third-Party Releases") are set forth in section 10.4(b) of the Plan, and provides as follows:

> (b) **Releases by Holders of Claims and Holders of Equity Interest.**
> **Upon the Effective Date, to the maximum extent permitted by applicable law, as such law may be extended or interpreted subsequent to the Effective Date, each Releasing Party, in consideration for the obligations of the Debtors and the Reorganized Debtors under the Plan, and the Cash and other contracts, instruments, releases, agreements, or documents to be delivered in connection with the Plan, shall be deemed forever to release, waive, and discharge the Released Parties from any and all claims, obligations, suits, judgments, damages, demands, debts, rights, remedies, actions, Causes of Action, and liabilities, including any derivative claims assertable on behalf of any Debtor, whether for tort, fraud, contract, recharacterization, subordination, violations of federal or state securities laws or laws of any other jurisdiction, including**

laws of Canada and the provincial laws applicable therein, or otherwise (other than the rights of the Releasing Parties to enforce the terms of the Plan and the contracts, instruments, releases, and other agreements or documents delivered in connection with the Plan and Claims reinstated pursuant to the Plan), whether liquidated or unliquidated, fixed or contingent, matured or unmatured, known or unknown, foreseen or unforeseen, then-existing or thereafter arising, at law, in equity, or otherwise, based in whole or in part on any act, omission, transaction, event or other occurrence, or circumstances taking place on or before the Effective Date, in any way relating to (i) the Debtors, the Chapter 11 Cases, or the Canadian Proceedings; (ii) any investment by any Released Party[3] in any of the Debtors; (iii) any action or omission of any Released Party with respect to any indebtedness under which any Debtor is or was a borrower or guarantor, or any common or preferred equity investment in the Debtors including, without limitation, any action or omission of any Released Party with respect to the acquisition, holding, voting, or disposition of any such investment); (iv) any Released Party in any such Released Party's capacity as an officer, director, employee, or agent of, or advisor to, any Debtor; (v) the subject matter of, or the transactions or events giving rise to, any Claim or Equity Interest that is treated in the Plan; (vi) the business or contractual arrangements between any Debtor and any Released Party (except for future or continuing performance obligations in connection with such business or contractual arrangement); (vii) the restructuring of Claims and Equity Interests before or during the Chapter 11 Cases or the Canadian Proceedings; and (viii) the negotiation, formulation, preparation, or dissemination of the DIP Credit Agreements, the Exit Credit Agreements, the Fourth Lien Note Documents, the Exit Intercreditor Agreements, the Term Loan Agreement, the Senior Notes Indenture, the Plan (including, for the avoidance of doubt, the Plan Supplement), the Disclosure Statement, the Prepetition RSA, the Restructuring Support Agreement, the Restructuring Term Sheet, and the West Harford Facility and the West Hartford Facility Lease (including, for the avoidance of doubt, any negotiations, discussions, or conduct in connection with the West Hartford Facility Lease or the West Hartford Facility) or related agreements, instruments, or other documents,

[3] The term "Released Party" is defined in the Plan to include: collectively, (a) all Persons engaged or retained by the Debtors in connection with the Chapter 11 Cases (including in connection with the preparation of, and analyses relating to, the Plan and the Disclosure Statement); (b) the Debtors and Reorganized Debtors; (c) the Term Loan Agent; (d) the DIP Agents; (e) the Term Loan Lenders; (f) the DIP Lenders; (g) the Consortium, and each member of the Consortium; (h) all Holders of Senior Notes to the extent such Holders vote to accept the Plan; (i) the Sciens Group and any other direct or indirect Holders of Equity Interests in Colt Defense LLC; (j) NPA and VALNIC Capital Real Estate Fund I LLC; (k) the Senior Notes Indenture Trustee, (l) each Holder of a Claim or Equity Interest who either votes to accept the Plan or is conclusively presumed to have accepted the Plan; (m) the Committee; (n) all Persons engaged or retained by the parties listed in (b) through (m) of this definition in connection with the Chapter 11 Cases (including in connection with the preparation of and analyses relating to the Plan and the Disclosure Statement); and (o) any and all affiliates, officers, directors, partners, employees, members, managers, members of boards of managers, advisors, attorneys, actuaries, financial advisors, accountants, investment bankers, agents, professionals, and representatives of each of the foregoing Persons and Entities (whether current or former, in each case, in his, her, or its capacity as such). *Plan*, § 1.141.

> **other than claims or liabilities arising out of or relating to any act or omission of a Released Party that is determined by a Final Order to have constituted willful misconduct, fraud, or gross negligence.**
>
> **Entry of the Confirmation Order shall constitute the Bankruptcy Court's approval, pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 9019, of the releases described in this Section 10.4(b), which includes by reference each of the related provisions and definitions contained in this Plan, and further, shall constitute its finding that each release described in Section 10.4(b) is: (i) in exchange for the good and valuable consideration provided by the Released Parties, a good faith settlement and compromise of such Claims and Equity Interests; (ii) in the best interests of the Debtors and all Holders of Claims and Equity Interests; (iii) fair, equitable, and reasonable; (iv) given and made after due notice and opportunity for hearing; and (v) a bar to any of the Releasing Parties asserting any claim, Cause of Action, or liability related thereto, of any kind whatsoever, against any of the Released Parties or their property. Entry of the Confirmation Recognition Order shall constitute the Canadian equivalent of the same.**

See Plan § 10.4(b).

7. As indicated from the above language, the Third-Party Releases are being given by the Releasing Parties for the benefit of non-debtor parties. *Id*. The term "Releasing Parties" is defined in the Plan to include:

> (f) each Holder of a Claim or Equity Interest who either votes to accept the Plan or conclusively presumed to have accepted the Plan; . . . (k) each Holder of a Claim in Class 4-B or Class 6 who (x) either votes to reject the Plan or abstains from voting to accept or reject the Plan and (y) does not check the appropriate box on such Holder's timely submitted ballot to indicate that such Holder opts out of the releases set forth in Section 10.4.

Plan, § 1.142.

8. Based on the foregoing, the Third-Party Releases are not only given by Holders of Claims and Interest who affirmatively vote to accept the plan or vote to reject the Plan and do not opt-out of the Third-Party Releases on the ballot, but also by all Holders of Claim and Interests (i) in voting classes who abstain from voting on the Plan and do not opt-out

of the releases provided in the Plan and (ii) who are a presumed to have accepted the Plan pursuant to section 1126(f) of the Bankruptcy Code.[4]

Debtors' Releases

9. The Plan also includes a broad release given by the Debtors (the "Debtor Releases") in favor of the "Released Parties" from all claims and liabilities. *See* Plan § 10.4(a).

Basis for Relief

A. The Debtors' Plan's Releases and Exculpation Provisions Are Impermissible Under Applicable Law

10. There are numerous ways in which the Third-Party Releases, the Debtor Releases and the exculpation provisions set forth in the Plan are contrary to the standards set forth by this Court in *In re Washington Mutual, Inc.*, 442 B.R. 314 (Bankr. D. Del. 2011), *In re Tribune Company*, 464 B.R. 126 (Bankr. D. Del. 2011), and other applicable law, as detailed below.

If the Subject Releases Extend Beyond Debtors Claims, the Court Should Only Approve Consensual and Limited Releases

11. As set forth in the Relevant Background above, the Third-Party Releases in the Plan, which benefit numerous non-debtors, will be given not only by those holders of claims who voted to accept the Plan, holders of claims who voted to reject the plan and did not opt-out of the releases on the ballot, but also by all Holders of Claim and Interests (i) in voting classes who abstain from voting on the Plan and do not opt-out of the releases provided in the Plan (hereinafter, the "Abstaining Creditors") and (ii) who are a presumed to have accepted the

[4] Section 1126 of the Bankruptcy Code includes a provision for deemed acceptance of a plan by a class, but only if that class is *not impaired* under the plan. *See* 11 U.S.C. § 1126(f) (emphasis added).

Plan. As such (the "Presumed Creditors"), the Third-Party Releases are not consensual as the releases apply to the Presumed Creditors and Abstaining Creditors.

12. Releases given by non-debtors to other non-debtors in a plan are permissible only in rare and exceptional circumstances in which certain key factors are present. *See Gillman v. Continental Airlines (In re Continental Airlines),* 203 F.3d 203 (3d Cir. 2000) (rejecting arguments that a permissive view of releases confers "unfettered discretion" and citing *In re Master Mortgage Inv. Fund, Inc.,* 168 B.R. 930, 937 (Bankr. W.D. Mo. 1994) with approval).[5]

13. Courts in this District have routinely determined that third-party releases of non-debtors should only be allowed if they are consensual. *See In re Washington Mutual, Inc.*, 442 B.R. 314, 352 (Bankr. D. Del. 2011), *citing, inter alia, In re Coram Healthcare Corp.,* 315 B.R. 321, 335 (Bankr. D. Del. 2004) (holding that the "Trustee (and the Court) do not have the power to grant a release of the Noteholders on behalf of third parties," and that such release must be based on consent of the releasing party); *In re Zenith Electronics Corp.*, 241 B.R. 92, 111 (Bankr. D. Del. 1999) (release provision had to be modified to permit third parties' release of non-debtors only for those creditors who voted in favor of the plan); *In re Exide Technologies*, 303 B.R. 48, 74 (Bankr. D. Del. 2003) (approving releases which were binding only on those creditors and equity holders who accepted the terms of the plan).

[5] As part of its analysis in *Gillman v. Continental Airlines (In re Continental Airlines),* 203 F.3d 203 (3d Cir. 2000), the Third Circuit surveyed cases from various circuits as to when, if ever, a non-consensual third party release is permissible. The Court acknowledged that a number of Circuits do not allow such non-consensual releases under any circumstances. *See id*. at 212. Other Circuits, the Court found, "have adopted a more flexible approach, albeit in the context of extraordinary cases," such as mass tort cases. *See id.* at 212, *citing Securities and Exchange Commission v. Drexel Burnham Lambert Group, Inc. (In re Drexel Burnham Lambert Group, Inc.),* 960 F.2d 285, 293 (2d Cir. 1992); *Kane v. Johns-Manville Corp. (In re Johns-Manville Corp.),* 843 F.2d 636, 640, 649 (2d Cir. 1988). *See also, In re Metromedia Fiber Network, Inc.*, 416 F.3d 136, 141 (2d Cir. 2005) (third party release may be granted "only in rare cases")

14. Pursuant to sections 1.141 and 10.4(b) of the Plan, if the Plan is confirmed, both the Abstaining Creditors and the Presumed Creditors will be providing non-consensual releases to non-debtor parties. In addition, pursuant to section 1126(f) of the Bankruptcy Code the Presumed Creditors are deemed to have accepted the Plan because their claims are unimpaired. If the Debtors are permitted to impose the non-consensual Third-Party Release on the Presumed Creditors, then their claim is no longer unimpaired because now they are being burden with non-debtors releases that they did consent to or were provided with an opportunity to opt-out of the releases application.

15. Absent actual, affirmative consent or a real opportunity to opt-out, the Third-Party Releases are non-consensual and should not be approved.

Alternatively, Any Non-Consensual Third-Party Releases Should be Subject to Rigorous Standards and Narrowly Tailored; These Are Not

16. If, however, the Court does consider approving the non-consensual Third-Party Releases, they must be reviewed under the rigorous standards of *Continental Airlines* and well-established case law within this Court: the "hallmarks of permissible non-consensual releases" are "fairness, necessity to the reorganization, and special factual findings to support the conclusions." *Continental Airlines*, 203 F.3d at 214.

17. In *In re Genesis Health Ventures,* Inc., 266 B.R. 591, 608 (Bankr. D. Del. 2001), this Court evaluated whether a proposed non-consensual plan release fit the "hallmarks" discussed in *Continental Airlines*, by considering whether: (i) the non-consensual release was necessary to the success of the reorganization, (ii) the releasees have provided a critical financial contribution to the debtor's plan, (iii) the releasees' financial contribution is necessary to make the plan feasible, and (iv) the release is fair to the non-consenting creditors, i.e., whether the non-

consenting creditors received reasonable compensation in exchange for the release. *Id*. at 607-08. *See also In re Spansion, Inc.*, 426 B.R. 114, 144 (Bankr. D. Del 2010) (applying same factors).

18. In the present cases, there is nothing in the record to indicate that the high threshold necessary for approval of non-consensual third-party releases has been met. There is nothing in the record indicating how the four factors set forth in *Genesis* are met with respect to each of the non-debtor parties that would be the recipients of these non-consensual releases. It is hard to imagine what "critical financial contribution" to the Debtors' plan was given by the Debtors' officers, directors, shareholders, employees, and attorneys, or the Debtors' non-debtor affiliates and their officers and directors, all of which are the recipients of non-consensual third-party releases. *See Plan* §§ I.97, I.116 and I.118. The Courts in both *Continental* and *Genesis* found that the directors and the officers of the debtors in those cases did not satisfy the requirements to be entitled to a non-consensual third party release. *See Continental*, 203 F.3d at 215 ("[W]e have found no evidence that the non-debtor D&Os provided a critical financial contribution to the Continental Debtors' plan that was necessary to make the plan feasible in exchange for receiving a release of liability"); *Genesis*, 266 B.R. at 606–07 ("[T]he officers, directors and employees have been otherwise compensated for their contributions, and the management functions they performed do not constitute contributions of 'assets' to the reorganization.").

19. The Debtors should not be permitted to exercise unfettered discretion to force the Abstaining Creditors and Presumed Creditors to discharge non-debtors from liability, because a permanent injunction limiting the liability of non-debtor parties is a rare thing that should not be considered absent a showing of exceptional circumstances. *See Continental*, 203

F.3d at 213, n. 9. The Plan violates the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and applicable law and is not confirmable.

20. Further, there are certain non-debtors that will be released by way of the Third-Party Releases that are not entitled to such a release from even those creditors that vote to accept the plan. The Court in *Washington Mutual* disallowed even consensual third-party releases in favor of four categories of non-debtor entities who will be the beneficiaries of consensual and non-consensual Third-Party Releases in these cases: the Debtors' non-debtor affiliates; and the Debtors' directors and officers.

21. The Debtors should not be permitted to exercise unfettered discretion to force creditors to discharge non-debtors from liability, because a permanent injunction limiting the liability of non-debtor parties is a rare thing that should not be considered absent a showing of exceptional circumstances. *See Continental*, 203 F.3d at 213, n. 9. The Plan violates the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and applicable law and is not confirmable. The Court, therefore, should deny confirmation of the Plan.

22. With respect to non-debtor affiliates, the *Washington Mutual* Court disallowed releases in their favor because no evidence had been offered as to who the affiliates were or why they should get a discharge without filing their own bankruptcy cases. 442 B.R. at 354. The same is true here.

23. In addressing third-party releases of the debtors' officers and directors in *Washington Mutual*, this Court held as follows:

> [T]here is no basis for granting third party releases of the Debtors' officers and directors, even if limited to post-petition activity. The only 'contribution' made by them was in the negotiation of the Global Settlement and the Plan. Those activities are nothing more than what is required of directors and officers of debtors in possession (for which they have received compensation and will be exculpated); they are insufficient

> to warrant such broad releases of any claims third parties may have against them.

Id. The same is true here.

24. Thus, even with respect to those creditors who voted to accept the Plan and did not opt out of the third-party releases, their releases should not extend to non-debtor affiliates or the Debtors' directors and officers, for the reasons set forth in *Washington Mutual*.

25. Finally, the scope of Third-Party Releases is much broader than is permissible. As the Court in *Washington Mutual* determined, the scope of releases given by creditors and shareholders, even when consensual, should be limited to "claims of creditors relating to claims they have asserted against the Debtors." 442 B.R. at 356. When limited in that manner, the releases would not affect any direct claims the creditors may have against non-debtor parties. As the third-party releases in the Plan are not so limited, the Plan is not confirmable.

26. The Debtors have the burden of justifying the validity of the Third-Party Releases, whether consensual or non-consensual, for each and every party to be released. Because an evidentiary predicate is necessary to approve the Third-Party Releases, the United States Trustee reserves argument on this issue until the record at the confirmation hearing is closed.

The Debtors Releases Are Impermissibly Broad Under Applicable Law

27. The Plan provides releases by the Debtors and their estates of many non-debtor parties. Pursuant to this Court's decision in *In re Tribune Company*, 464 B.R. 126 (Bankr. D. Del. 2011)(Carey, J.), and *In re Washington Mutual, Inc.*, 442 B.R. 314 (Bankr. D. Del. 2011)(Walrath, J.), among others, the five factors set forth in In re *Zenith Elecs. Corp.*, 241

B.R. 92, 110 (Bankr. D. Del 1999) and *In re Master Mortgage Inv. Fund, Inc.*, 168 B.R. 930, 937-38 (Bankr. W. D. Mo. 1994) should be considered to determine whether, notwithstanding § 524(e) of the Code, a plan may provide for releases by debtors of non-debtor entities. *See Tribune* 464 B.R. at 186; *Washington Mutual*, 442 B.R. at 346; *In re Spansion, Inc.*, 426 B.R. 114, 142-43, n. 47 (Bankr. D. Del 2010)(Carey, J.); *In re Coram Healthcare Corp.*, 315 B.R. 321, 335 (Bankr. D. Del. 2004)(Walrath, J). Those factors are as follows:

a) identity of interests between debtor and non-debtor releasee, so that a suit against the non-debtor will deplete the estate's resources (e.g., due to a debtor's indemnification of a non-debtor);

b) substantial contribution to the plan by non-debtor;

c) necessity of release to the reorganization;

d) overwhelming acceptance of plan and release by creditors; and

e) payment of all or substantially all of the claims of the creditors and interest holders under the plan.

Tribune 464 B.R. at 186 (citing *Washington Mutual*, 442 B.R. at 346 (citing *Zenith*, 241 B.R. at 110)). "The factors are neither exclusive nor conjunctive requirements, but simply provide guidance in the Court's determination of fairness." *Tribune* 464 B.R. at 186 (citing *Washington Mutual*, 442 B.R. at 346).

28. In the present cases, neither the Plan nor the disclosure statement address whether any of the *Zenith* factors are met for any of the Released Parties. As discussed more fully below, none of the *Zenith* factors appear to be present with respect to any of the Released Parties, except that the first factor, identify of interest, may apply to the Debtors' officers and directors, and the second factor, substantial contribution, may apply to the Debtors' lenders.

29. The Debtors have the burden to establish whether the *Zenith* factors have been met as to each of the non-debtors who are the beneficiaries of the Debtor Releases. Because an evidentiary predicate is necessary to approve the Debtor Releases, the United States Trustee reserves argument on this issue until the record at the confirmation hearing is closed.

Other Plan Provisions

30. There were a number of additional issues raised by counsel for the United States Trustee with counsel for the Debtors regarding the confirmation of the Plan. Counsel for the United States Trustee believes that all such other issues have been consensually resolved by way of modifications that will be made to the Plan. However, the United States Trustee reserves the right to raise any such issues with the Court to the extent that such modifications are not made, or do not adequately address the United States Trustee's issues.

Conclusion

31. As detailed above, the Plan is not confirmable because it contains non-consensual third-party releases in favor of non-debtors, and other release and exculpation provisions that are contrary to applicable law.

32. The United States Trustee leaves the Debtors to their burden and reserves any and all rights, remedies and obligations to, *inter alia*, complement, supplement, augment, alter and/or modify this objection, file an appropriate Motion and/or conduct any and all discovery as may be deemed necessary or as may be required and to assert such other grounds as may become apparent upon further factual discovery.

WHEREFORE, the United States Trustee respectfully requests that this Court issue an order denying confirmation of the Plan, and/or granting such other relief as this Court deems appropriate, fair and just.

Dated: December 10, 2015
Wilmington, Delaware

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW R. VARA
ACTING UNITED STATES TRUSTEE

By: */s/ Tiiara N. A. Patton .*

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