1 JAMES L. DAY (WSBA #20474) DARIN M. DALMAT (WSBA #51384) THOMAS A. BUFORD (WSBA #52969) KELLY ANN SKAHAN (WSBA #54210) BUSH KORNFELD LLP BARNARD IGLITZIN & LAVITT LLP 601 Union Street, Suite 5000 18 W Mercer St., Suite 400 Seattle, WA 98101 Seattle, WA 98119 Tel: (206) 292-2110 3 Tel: (206) 257-6028 Email: jday@bskd.com Email: dalmat@workerlaw.com tbuford@bskd.com Email: skahan@workerlaw.com 4 SAMUEL R. MAIZEL (*Pro Hac Vice*) SAM J. ALBERTS (WSBA #22255) PETER D. DECIHARA (Pro Hac Vice) DENTONS US LLP COHEN WEISS AND SIMON, LLP 601 South Figueroa Street, Suite 2500 900 Third Avenue, Suite 2100 Los Angeles, California 90017-5704 New York, NY 10022-4869 Tel: (213) 623-9300 Tel: (212) 356-0256 Email: samuel.maizel@dentons.com Email: pdechiara@cwsny.com 7 SAM J. ALBERTS (WSBA #22255) DENTONS US LLP Attorneys for WSNA 1900 K. Street, NW Washington, DC 20006 HONORABLE WHITMAN L. HOLT Tel: (202) 496-7500 9 Email: sam.alberts@dentons.com **Hearing Date: August 25, 2020** Attorneys for Debtors and Defendants Time: 1:30 p.m. (Pacific Time) 10 **Location: Telephonic only** Phone Number: 1-877-402-9757 11 Conference Code: 7036041 12 13 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON 14 In re: Chapter 11 Lead Case No. 19-01189-11 15 ASTRIA HEALTH, et al., Jointly Administered 16 **Debtors** and **Debtors** Adv. Proc. Case No. 20-80005-WLH Possession. 17 Washington State Nurses Association, NOTICE OF DEBTORS' AND WSNA'S JOINT MOTION AND DEBTORS' AND 18 Plaintiff, WSNA'S JOINT MOTION FOR AN ORDER APPROVING SETTLEMENT v. 19 PURSUANT TO FED. R. BANKR. P. 9019 AND RESOLVING ADVERSARY SHC Medical Center-Yakima, Astria Health, **PROCEEDING** 20 Defendants.

9019 MOTION

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Entered 07/30/2012002253006 Fax: (213) 623-9924 Peattle, Washington 98101-2373 Facsimile (206) 292-2110 Facsimile (206) 292-2104

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that at the above-referenced date, time and location, the above-captioned debtors and debtors in possession (the "Debtors") in the above-captioned chapter 11 bankruptcy cases (the "Cases") and the Washington State Nurses Association ("WSNA" and together with the Debtors, the "Parties", and each a "Party") will jointly move (the "Motion") the Court for entry of an order, pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure ("Bankruptcy Rule") 9019, authorizing the Parties to enter into that certain settlement agreement (the "Settlement Agreement"), filed separately under seal, thereby completely and fully resolving the above-captioned adversary proceeding (the "Adversary Proceeding").

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that this Motion is based on this Notice of Motion and Motion, as well as the attached Declaration of Michael Lane, supporting statements, arguments and representations of counsel who will appear at the hearing on the Motion, if any, the record in this case, and any other evidence properly brought before the Court in all other matters of which this Court may properly take judicial notice.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that any party opposing or responding to the Motion must file a response ("Response") with the Bankruptcy Court and serve a copy of it upon the Debtors, WSNA and the United States Trustee not later than 21 days from the date of this Notice. A Response must be a complete written statement of all reasons in opposition to the Motion or in support,

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declarations and copies of all evidence on which the responding party intends to rely, and any responding memorandum of points and authorities.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the failure to file and serve a timely objection to the Motion may be deemed by the Court to be consent to the relief requested herein.

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	4		By <u>/s/ Sam J. Alberts</u> Sam J. Alberts
	5		Attorneys for the Defendants and the Chapter 11 Debtors and Debtors In
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INTRODUCTION

The above-captioned debtors and debtors in possession (the "Debtors"), including Defendants Astria Health ("Astria") and SHC Medical Center-Yakima ("ARMC" or the "Medical Center") (collectively, "Defendants"), and the Washington State Nurses Association ("WSNA" and together with the Debtors, the "Parties", and each a "Party") by and through their undersigned counsel, hereby jointly file this motion (the "Motion") to enter into the Settlement Agreement (the "Settlement Agreement"), filed separately under seal, thereby completely and fully resolving the above-captioned adversary proceeding (the "Adversary Proceeding").

JURISDICTION

This Court has jurisdiction over this matter under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334. This is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2). Venue is proper before this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

On May 6, 2019 (the "Petition Date"), the Debtors each filed separate 1. petitions for relief under Chapter 11¹ of the Bankruptcy Code (the "Bankruptcy Cases") in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of

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Unless specified otherwise, all chapter and section references are to the Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101-1532, and all "Rule" references are to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

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Washington (the "Bankruptcy Court"), and since that date, the Debtors have been operating as debtors in possession.

- ARMC and WSNA are signatories to a Collective Bargaining 2. Agreement dated April 9, 2019 (the "CBA").
- 3. WSNA is the bargaining representative of certain employees who worked at ARMC (collectively the "WSNA Members" and each a "WSNA Member").
- 4. On January 3, 2020 the Debtors filed a motion seeking to close ARMC on an emergency basis [Docket No. 867] (the "Closure Motion").
- 5. On January 8, 2020, the Bankruptcy Court granted the Closure Motion [Docket No. 874] and thereafter, in January, ARMC closed and has no longer provided medical care as an operating hospital to patients (the "Closure").
- On January 10, 2020, WSNA filed its Emergency Motion for 6. Reconsideration of the Order Authorizing Closure of the Medical Center [Docket No. 876], which was denied by the Bankruptcy Court [Docket No. 897].
- Due to the closure of ARMC, the WSNA Members were separated 7. from employment at ARMC.
- 8. Certain WSNA Members were retained by other Debtor facilities (each a "Rehired Employee" and all collectively, the "Rehired Employees").
- On January 31, 2020 WSNA filed a complaint (the "Complaint") in the 9. Bankruptcy Court and thereby commenced the Adversary Proceeding, which is

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designated as Adv. Pro. No. 20-80005, in which WSNA sought damages, fees and expenses from the Defendants based upon the assertion that Defendants failed to provide sufficient notice in advance of the closure of ARMC to WSNA Members who were separated from employment due to the Closure (the "WARN Act Claim") under the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act, 29 U.S.C. §§ 2101-09 (the "WARN Act") and for failure to pay unused paid time off ("PTO") on their last day of employment (the "PTO Claim") under the Washington Wage Payment and Collection Act, RCW 49.48.010-900 (the "Payment Act") and the Washington Wage Rebate Act, RCW 49.52.010-090 (the "Rebate Act").

- 10. The Defendants (and other Debtors) dispute the merits of the Complaint.
- After the filing of the Complaint, the Debtors paid to each WSNA 11. Member who was terminated from ARMC due to the Closure (each an "Eligible Member" and, collectively, the "Eligible Members") (i) all unused and previously unpaid PTO earned after the Petition Date; and (ii) all unused and previously unpaid PTO earned within the 180-day period prior to the Petition Date up to the remaining available individual balance under 11 U.S.C. § 507(a)(4).
- 12. Upon a motion to dismiss filed by the Defendants, the Bankruptcy Court dismissed WSNA's causes of action brought under the Payment Act and Rebate Act but did not dismiss the WARN Act claim.

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- 14. The Parties desire to avoid the costs of further discovery and litigation at this time on the terms set forth in the Settlement Agreement, certain material provisions of which are summarized below²:
 - (a) In addition to the amounts already paid by the Debtors, the Debtors will make payments that total in the maximum an aggregate amount agreed to by the Parties and provided to the Court (the "Settlement Payment")³ with respect to and for the benefit of each Eligible Member in complete satisfaction of any WARN Act or other claim that was asserted or could have been asserted under the Complaint arising from or related to the Closure or that might otherwise exist concerning the Debtors' activities with respect to ARMC.
 - (b) WSNA will provide to the Debtors the identity of and the amount for distribution of the Settlement Payment to each Eligible Member (each, a "Member Share"), and WSNA will bear sole responsibility thereof and the Debtors shall not be liable for any inclusion or omission of any recipient.
 - (c) Each Member Share shall be made payable by check (less all applicable deductions and withholdings under federal, state and local law, to the extent known by the Debtors) to each Eligible Member and each check shall be given to WSNA within fifteen (15) business days after entry of a Bankruptcy Court order approving the Agreement that is not subject to a stay, and WSNA shall distribute each check to each Eligible Member, only after the execution

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² In the event the terms of this Motion and the Settlement Agreement conflict, the Settlement Agreement shall control.

³ The Debtors have obtained approval of the Settlement Agreement from their largest secured lender. The Parties submit that no other person or entity need be privy to the terms of the Settlement Agreement.

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and delivery by WSNA of waivers and general releases, as set forth more fully in the Settlement Agreement.

- With respect to PTO, each Eligible Member who is not a Rehired (d) Employee and who provides a timely waiver and release as described in the Settlement Agreement, in addition to all amounts already paid to such Eligible Member and the Member Share, shall have an allowed general unsecured claim for their remaining hours of accrued and unused PTO.
- Any unused PTO of an Eligible Member who is a Rehired Employee (e) shall be transferred to Rehired Employee's PTO/Vacation Leave account with the new Debtor employer (the "Transferred PTO"). The Transferred PTO may be used by or paid to such Rehired Employee in accordance with the policy of the new Debtor. For the avoidance of doubt, any and all other amounts not included in the Member Shares, whether or not previously paid to WSNA and/or an Eligible Member, will be treated as a general unsecured claim only, and not as priority claim or administrative expense.
- Any Member Share that is not cashed or otherwise negotiated within 180 days of the date of mailing of such Member Share shall a) render the Member Share void, b) permanently nullify that person's status as an Eligible Member, and c) cause the amount of the Member Share to permanently revert to back to the Debtor; provided that collective reversions of up to \$20,000 shall be paid to WSNA Foundation for use for educational purposes. Any Eligible Member who does not execute and deliver to the Debtors a general release and waiver shall forfeit his/her Member Share, which shall permanently revert to the Debtors or WSNA Foundation.
- WSNA agrees that it will dismiss the Adversary Proceeding, with prejudice, within ten (10) business days after the date of entry of an order approving the Settlement Agreement that is not subject to a stay.
- (h) WSNA shall be solely responsible for distributing general releases/waivers to Eligible Members.
- WSNA agrees that upon approval by the Bankruptcy Court of this Agreement, the CBA is cancelled, rejected and terminated and shall have no further application or effect.
- WSNA agrees to support any Plan of the Debtors that does not (i)contradict the material terms of this Agreement. WSNA further agrees to

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support and not otherwise oppose any sale or disposition of ARMC or its assets.

- (k) The terms of this Agreement supersede any prior agreement(s) between the Parties as to the disposition of the Released Claims (as defined in the Settlement Agreement) or the other matters covered by the Settlement Agreement.
- (l) The Parties expressly agree that the Settlement Agreement shall extend and apply to all unknown, unsuspected and unanticipated damages and hereby waive and release any and all rights under any law providing for the contrary.

DISCUSSION

The authority granted a trustee or debtor in possession to compromise a controversy or agree to a settlement is set forth in Bankruptcy Rule 9019(a), which provides in pertinent part that "[o]n motion by the [debtor in possession] and after hearing on notice to creditors . . ., the court may approve a compromise or settlement." Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9019(a). Bankruptcy Rule 9019(a) affords the Bankruptcy Court "great latitude in approving compromise agreements" proposed by a debtor and may approve a proposed compromise so long as it is fair and equitable. *Woodson v. Fireman's Fund Ins. Co. (In re Woodson)*, 839 F.2d 610, 620 (9th Cir. 1987).

"The purpose of a compromise agreement is to allow the [debtor in possession] and the creditors to avoid the expenses and burdens associated with litigating sharply contested and dubious claims." *Martin v. Kane (In re A & C Props.)*, 784 F.2d 1377, 1380-81 (9th Cir. 1986), *cert. denied sub nom., Martin v. Robinson*, 479 U.S. 854 (1986). Accordingly, in approving a settlement agreement,

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the Court need not conduct an exhaustive investigation of the claims sought to be compromised. United States v. Alaska National Bank (In re Walsh Constr., Inc.), 669 F.2d 1325, 1328 (9th Cir. 1982). Rather, it is sufficient that the Court find that the settlement was negotiated in good faith and is reasonable, fair, and equitable. A & C Props., 784 F.2d at 1381.

The Ninth Circuit has identified the following factors for consideration in determining whether a proposed settlement agreement is reasonable, fair, and equitable:

- the probability of success in the litigation; (a)
- the difficulties, if any, to be encountered in the matter of collection; (b)
- litigation involved, and the expense, (c) complexity of the inconvenience, and delay necessarily attending it; and
- the paramount interest of the creditors and a proper deference to their (d) reasonable views in the premises.

Id. at 1381 (the "A & C Factors").

A court should not substitute its own judgment for the judgment of the debtor in possession. Matter of Carla Leather, Inc., 44 B.R. 457, 465 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1984). A court, in reviewing a proposed settlement, is not to decide the numerous questions of law and fact but rather to canvass the issues to determine whether the settlement falls below the lowest point in the range of reasonableness. In re W.T.

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Grant & Co., 699 F.2d 599, 608 (2nd Cir. 1983); accord Newman v. Stein, 464 F.2d 689, 693 (2d Cir. 1972). The court should not conduct a "mini-trial" on the merits of the underlying cause of action. Matter of Walsh Const., Inc., 669 F.2d 1325, 1328 (9th Cir. 1982); *In re Blair*, 538 F.2d 849 (9th Cir. 1976). It is well established that compromises are favored in bankruptcy." In re Lee Way Holding Co., 120 B.R. 881, 891 (Bankr. S.D. Ohio 1990). In addition to the A & C Factors, it is also well established that the law favors compromise. Blair, 538 F.2d at 851.

The Parties believe that the Settlement Agreement is reasonable, fair and equitable and is in the best interests of the Debtors' estates. A review of the A & C Factors supports Court approval of the Settlement Agreement as follows:

The probability of success in the litigation. (a)

While the Debtors and WSNA respectively maintain that each Party would ultimately prevail if the Adversary Proceeding were to proceed further, the nature of the litigation process is inherently uncertain. The approval of the Settlement Agreement allows the Parties to avoid such uncertainty and reach an efficient, fair and reasonable resolution to the dispute. This factor supports approval of the Settlement Agreement.

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(b) The difficulties, if any, to be encountered in the matter of collection.

Certain Debtors comprise the Defendants in the Adversary Proceeding. As such, the Debtors are not seeking to collect funds under the Adversary Proceeding. Therefore, this element does not factor into an analysis regarding whether the Settlement Agreement should be approved from the Debtors' perspective.

While WSNA does not have a reason to believe it would encounter any difficulties in collecting from the Defendants, approval of the Settlement Agreement removes all doubt. This factor supports approval of the Settlement Agreement from WSNA's perspective.

The complexity of the litigation involved, and the expense, (c) inconvenience and delay necessarily attending it.

The Parties are major entities represented by able, sophisticated counsel who have actively negotiated and litigated against each other. Litigation of the Adversary Proceeding requires an in depth analysis of copious employment records and the interpretation and intricate application of both labor and bankruptcy law. Additionally, further litigation of the Adversary Proceeding will result in unnecessary additional expense for both the Debtors' estates, and WSNA. Furthermore, litigation of the Adversary Proceeding to its conclusion will necessarily delay any resolution and cause a substantial inconvenience to the

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Debtors' estates, especially now as the Debtors approach confirmation of a plan.

This factor supports approval of the Settlement Agreement.

(d) The paramount interest of the creditors and a proper deference to their reasonable views in the premises.

The paramount interest of creditors strongly weighs in favor of approving the Settlement Agreement. Generally, the fourth A & C Factor requires a court to take into account "not only the desire of creditors to obtain the maximum possible recovery, but also their competing desire that recovery occur in the least amount of time. This factor is thus interwoven with considerations of expense, delay, and risk." In re Marples, 266 B.R. 202, 207 (Bankr. D. Idaho 2001). As mentioned above, further litigation of the Adversary Proceeding would result in unnecessary and avoidable cost to the Debtors' Estates, while delaying the progression of these bankruptcy cases. Furthermore, no ultimate result of this Adversary Proceeding is a The Settlement Agreement is a product of good faith, arms' length, negotiations between the Parties and represents a fair and equitable result, which is in the best interests of the Debtors and their estates. The decision to enter into the Settlement Agreement is a proper exercise of the Debtors' reasonable business judgment, and therefore should be approved by the Bankruptcy Court.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, the Parties request the (i) the entry of an order
granting the Motion and approving the Settlement Agreement, and (ii) granting such
other and further relief as is just and proper.

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DECLARATION OF MICHAEL LANE

- I, Michael Lane, declare, that if called as a witness, I would and could competently testify thereto, of my own personal knowledge, as follows:
 - I submit this declaration (the "Declaration") in support of the Motion. 1.
- 2. I am the Chief Restructuring Officer of Astria Health ("CRO"). I was appointed CRO by the Astria Health Board of Directors.
- I have been involved in the healthcare industry representing hospitals 3. for more than 40 years as a financial and strategic advisor, CRO, interim Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") as well as a commercial and investment banker. I am a non-practicing certified public accountant and hold a BS and MBA from Southeast Missouri State University. In the past ten years alone, I have represented numerous distressed hospitals as CRO, interim CEO, financial and strategic advisor including Chapter 11 proceedings involving acute care and behavioral numerous organizations. In addition, I have been involved in asset-based lending to healthcare organizations and actively participated in numerous merger and acquisition assignments over the past decades.
- The statements herein are based upon my personal knowledge of the 4. facts and information gathered by me in my capacity as CRO for Astria Health.

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¹ Unless otherwise defined herein, capitalized terms shall have the same meanings ascribed to them in the Motion.

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- 5. As of the Petition Date, Debtor Astria Health, a Washington nonprofit corporation, was the direct or indirect corporate member of entities that made it the largest non-profit healthcare system based in Eastern Washington. The Astria system is headquartered in the heart of Yakima Valley, Washington, with facilities in Yakima, Sunnyside, and Toppenish, Washington.
- 6. At the Petition Date, the Astria system included three hospitals: Astria Regional Medical Center ("ARMC"), a 214-bed hospital in Yakima, Washington; Sunnyside Community Hospital Association doing business as Astria Sunnyside Hospital, a 38-bed critical access hospital in Sunnyside, Washington ("Sunnyside"); and SHC Medical Center Toppenish doing business as Astria Toppenish Hospital, a 63-bed hospital in Toppenish, Washington ("Toppenish," and referred to collectively with ARMC and Sunnyside as the "Hospitals"). As detailed in numerous filings before this Court, the Debtors have long been troubled financially.
- 7. In January 2020, the Debtors sought and obtained Bankruptcy Court permission to close ARMC. It is now a closed facility.
- 8. In connection with the Closure, the WSNA commenced the Adversary Proceeding.

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10. I believe that the Settlement Agreement is fair and equitable, and in the best interests of the Debtors, the Debtors' estates and their creditors. While I believe the Debtors would ultimately prevail if the Adversary Proceeding were litigated to its conclusion, such a result is uncertain. The approval of the Settlement Agreement allows the Debtors to resolve the Adversary Proceeding on terms palatable to them, and avoid the cost, delay and uncertainty that would arise should the Adversary Proceeding progress further. In light of the Debtors' desire to achieve speedy confirmation of a Plan, the Settlement Agreement is especially appropriate. It is the reasonable business judgment of the Debtors that approval of the Settlement Agreement would be in the best interests of the Debtors, their estates and their creditors.

I declare under penalty of perjury and of the laws in the United States of America, the foregoing is true and correct.