1 2 3 4 5	Fennemore Craig, P.C. Cathy L. Reece (No. 005932) Keith L. Hendricks (No. 012750) 3003 North Central Avenue Suite 2600 Phoenix, AZ 85012-2913 Telephone: (602) 916-5000 Email: creece@fclaw.com	
6	Attorneys for ML Manager LLC	
7	IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT	
8	FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA	
9	In re	Chapter 11
10	MORTGAGES LTD.,	Case No. 2-08-BK-07465-RJH
11	Debtor.	ML MANAGER'S RESPONSE TO MOTION FOR ENTRY OF AN ORDER
12 13		COMPELLING TURNOVER OF FUNDS BEING IMPROPERLY WITHHELD BY ML MANAGER LLC
14		Hearing Date: June 30, 2010
15		Hearing Time: 10:00 a.m.
16	ML Manager LLC ("ML Manager") hereby files its Response to Morley	
17	Rosenfield's Motion for Entry of an Order Compelling Turnover of Funds Being	
18	Improperly Withheld by ML Manager (the "Motion")(Docket No. 2771) and asks that the	
19	Court deny the Motion. The Motion is procedurally and substantially deficient. The	
20	Motion lacks substance because this Court has already held that the Plan grants ML	
21	Manager the right and authority to allocate the expenses of the Bankruptcy on all investors	
22	according to its business judgment. Additionally, ML Manager received and possesses	
23		
242526	¹ Dr. Rosenfield is a member of the Rev Op Group which has been actively opposing ML Manager for several months. Currently Dr. Rosenfield is actively appealing this Court's ruling imposing the burdens of the exit financing on all investors, as well as contesting the viability of the Agency Agreement. Dr. Rosenfeld is represented in this matter personally by the counsel for the Rev Op Group.	

FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.

26

the irrevocable agency Dr. Rosenfield granted to Mortgages Ltd. Furthermore, the Motion is procedurally improper because it was not brought as a separate adversary proceeding and seeks to obtain relief from additional parties to this litigation. Accordingly, ML Manager requests that this Court deny the Motion.

I. FACTUAL HISTORY

The Motion seeks to compel ML Manager to turn over money it collected from Loan #7987S2 (the "Loan"). While not stated in the Motion, the Borrower owed two loans secured by one piece of real estate; the first owned entirely by three investors and the second owned by five investors including one of the MP Funds. According to the Plan, these loans were not transferred to individual Loan LLCs as the size and number of investors did not warrant the cost of filing and maintaining a LLC for the two loans. Instead the Agency Agreements were assigned to ML Manager and post effective date ML Manager continued as the Agent for the investors in the Loan. After the Effective Date of June 15, 2009, the Board of ML Manager did not cancel the Agency Agreement and retained a third party servicing company to service the Loan and the monthly payments from the Borrower.² The Borrower continued to perform after the Effective Date, and Dr. Rosenfield continued receiving monthly interest payments from the third party servicing company hired by the Agent ML Manager. The Borrower paid off both loans in late March 2010. ML Manager is in the process of determining the allocable share of the costs and expenses in the Plan and Confirmation Order to assess to all investors on all the loans in the portfolio and at the appropriate time will distribute the proceeds of this Loan to the investors in the Loan after making the appropriate assessment

23

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

the Agent.

² Prior to implementation of the Plan on June 9, 2009, counsel for the Official Investors Committee did state in an email that the Plan Proponent was not creating a Loan LLC for

this Loan and that the servicing of the Loan might be turned over to the investors but that the decision had not be made. After the Effective Date of June 15, 2009 when ML

Manager took over and became the Agent, ML Manager decided not to cancel the Agency Agreement on smaller loans and to retain a third party servicing company for the Loan for

²⁴

²⁵

²⁶

01 (

2

1

45

6

7

8

10

1112

13

14

1516

17

18

19

20

21

2223

24

25

26

of the costs and expenses.

The Plan and Confirmation Order stated that each of the investors would be assessed their fair and equitable share of expenses. This provision was explicitly stated in paragraph U(3) of the Confirmation Order which reads:

Before such distributions are made, Pass-Through Investors who retain their fractional interests in the ML Loans shall be assessed their proportionate share of costs and expenses of serving and collecting the ML Loans in a fair, equitable and nondiscriminatory manner and shall be reimbursed in the same manner as the other Investors.

Confirmation Order at ¶U(3) [Docket No. 1755]. Additionally, in its October 21, 2009 Memorandum Decision, this Court clarified that ML Manager can make this allocation according to its business judgment. *See* October 21, 2009 Memorandum Decision [Docket No. 2323]. Specifically, this Court held:

The motion for clarification is granted, to the extent any clarification is needed. Paragraph U of the confirmation order permits the ML Manager to charge back to the non-optin participating investors their proportionate share of all of its expenses, including but not limited to the exit financing. This Plan does impose a limitation that such charge back be fair, equitable and proportional, but within those limitations the ML Manager can exercise his business judgment whether to obtain financing to cover exit costs and operational expenses, and when to make the charge backs.

Id. at p. 1-2. Finally, this Court confirmed that ML Manager possessed an irrevocable agency at the May 26, 2010 hearing.

II. <u>LEGAL ARGUMENT</u>

A. The Motion is procedurally improper.

The Motion fails on its face because if fails to comply with the procedural requirements to obtain the relief requested by Dr. Rosenfield.

1. The Motion should be brought as a separate adversary.

The Motion is procedurally improper because it was not brought as a separate adversary proceeding according to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure.

According to Rule 7001 "a proceeding to recover money or property" must be brought as an adversary proceeding. Fed. R. Bank. P. 7001; *In re Wheeler Tech.*, 139 B.R. 235, 239 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1992) ("Rule 7001 requires an action to recover property to be brought as an adversary proceeding."). Thus, a motion seeking to turn over property must be commenced with an adversary complaint. *Id.* ("A turnover action is an adversary proceeding which must be commenced by a properly filed and served complaint." (quoting *In re Perkins*, 902 F.2d 1254, 1258 (7th Cir. 1990)) (additional citations omitted).

Here, the Motion is an attempt to recover money from ML Manager by requiring that ML Manager turn over money it is holding. Indeed, the Motion expressly requests an order compelling ML Manager to pay money to Dr. Rosenfield. Accordingly, this action should not be heard as a contested matter under Rule 9014, but as a separate adversary proceedings ensuring that the matter is fully heard.

2. Dr. Rosenfield does not have standing to move on behalf of the other participants.

The second procedural flaw in the Motion relates to Dr. Rosenfield's standing to seek relief on behalf of all of the participants in the Loan. As noted above, three separate investors own the Loan. Dr. Rosenfield has not submitted any evidence indicating that he has the authority to act on behalf of the other participants in the Loan. Despite this lack of evidence, the Motion seeks relief on behalf of all the participants. Dr. Rosenfield has no standing to seek recovery of funds to which he has no right. Accordingly, he lacks standing to seek recovery of anything over his percentage interest in the Loan.

B. ML Manager is utilizing its business judgment in determining the proportionate share of the investors' allocation.

In addition to the procedural defects, the Motion fails substantively because ML Manager has the right to allocate expenses to each of the Pass-Through Investors and to

assess those amounts before and at the time of the distribution to the investors in the Loan. ML Manger has the responsibility to exercise its business judgment in determining the timing and amount of this allocation. Accordingly, the Motion is substantially improper as it seeks to infringe on ML Manager's rights and duties.³

As noted above, paragraph U of the Confirmation Order provides ML Manager with the authority to make this allocation and the assessment before it makes a distribution. *See* Confirmation Order at Paragraph U(3) [Docket No. 1755]. Additionally, this Court has already held that the charge backs should be allocated in accordance with ML Manager's business judgment. *See* October 21, 2009, Memorandum Decision [Docket No. 2323].

Currently ML Manager is in the process of determining the proper methodology and manner for the assessment and allocation of all costs and expenses, including the Exit Financing, among all of the investors on all of the loans in accordance with its business judgment. ML Manager has been working diligently on the process, has asked an accountant to prepare and apply a model for the process that will be applied to each loan as money is available to distribute, and is working with counsel on the documents and requirements to ensure that this assessment and allocation is applied across the board to all loans on a fair, equitable, proportional and non-discriminatory manner to all investors as required by Paragraph U of the Confirmation Order and the Plan. The time taken thus far to determine a proper process has been reasonable in light of the numerous factors affecting the allocation and assessment, including the large number of investors, the large number of loans and the likelihood of recovering on these loans. ML Manager must ensure that it properly allocates and assesses the expenses and costs to funds prior to

³ Remarkably, the Motion erroneously states that ML Manager is "improperly withholding" the funds and has no interest in the Loan. This issue has already been decided by this Court as it relates to Dr. Rosenfield. Indeed, counsel for Dr. Rosenfield is the same counsel that argued this issue before the Court.

distribution, as it will be extremely difficult or impossible to recover funds after disbursement to investors. If for example not enough money is assessed or allocated and proceeds are distributed, it will be almost impossible and unworkable to have to collect or seek return of money. Accordingly, ML Manager is taking precautions and being careful to ensure that the allocations and assessments made to investors such as Dr. Rosenfield is appropriate. This Loan is the first Loan to receive a distribution of principal and so taking additional time to make sure the process works is warranted.

III. **CONCLUSION**

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

18

19

The Motion is procedurally improper because it was not brought in a separate adversary. The Motion is substantively improper as it seeks to infringe on ML Manager's The Manager will be in a position within a reasonable time to make the appropriate distribution pursuant to Paragraph U(3) to Dr. Rosenfield but it does not believe it can do so at this time. Accordingly, ML Manager requests that this Court deny the Motion.

DATED this 23rd day of June, 2010.

16 FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.

17 By___/s/ Cathy L. Reece (#005932)

Cathy L. Reece Keith L. Hendricks Attorneys for ML Manager

Copy of the foregoing was served

by email this 23rd day of June, 2010 on: 20

Robert Miller 21 Bryce Suzuki

BRYAN CAVE LLP 22

Two North Central Ave., Suite 2200

Phoenix, AZ 85004 23

rimiller@brvancave.com

bryce.suzuki@bryancave.com 24

Attorneys for Movant 25

/s/ Gidget Kelsev-Bacon

26 2325602

FENNEMORE CRAIG P.C.

PHOENIX