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REPLY OF FLAGSTAR BANK TO OPPOSITION OF CERTAIN LIMITED PARTNERS OF CP-10 AND VELLORE MURALIGOPAL TO RECEIVER'S MOTION FOR APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT WITH FLAGSTAR BANK, FSB

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Certain partners of Copeland Properties 10 ("CP-10") (hereinafter the "Partners") have filed an Opposition to the Receiver's motion seeking approval of the Receiver's settlement with Flagstar Bank, FSB ("Flagstar"). The settlement concerns Flagstar's loan, secured by the property owned by CP-10 in Michigan, and Flagstar's claim to the rents generated from the property. The Partners objection is curious, given that the Partners have repeatedly urged this Court to release CP-10 and the property from the receivership. 1 That is exactly what will occur as a result of the Receiver's settlement with Flagstar.

Contrary to the assertions of the Partners, the Partners do not control CP-10 and cannot act on CP-10's behalf. This Court has held that CP-10 is in receivership and, hence, the Receiver is the only one that can act on behalf of CP-10. The Receiver has determined, in the exercise of his business judgment, that the settlement is in the best interest of the receivership estate. The Court should ratify the Receiver's action and grant the motion.

The Partners' objection really is that they are upset that the Receiver did not settle with them on terms more favorable to them. Instead, the Receiver settled with Flagstar, on terms that are more favorable to the receivership estate; a decision the Receiver made in the exercise of his business judgment. Indeed, contrary to the statements made by the Partners, the settlement with the Receiver is more favorably economically to the receivership estate than the settlement proposed by the Partners, to which neither the Receiver nor Flagstar agreed. As the chart on page 7 of the Opposition indicates, under the settlement proposed by the Partners, the Receiver has to give up the Muraligopal note, with a face value of \$165,000, and CP-5's interest in CP-10 with a face value of \$79,888.44. Under the settlement with Flagstar, the Receiver keeps both assets. Therefore, while the settlement may not be as favorable to the Partners as that desired by them, the settlement negotiated by the Receiver with Flagstar results in the receivership estate being almost

¹ Objection of Certain Limited Partners of Copeland Properties Ten to Receiver's Preliminary Report Dated November 18, 2011 (Doc 16) p. 12 ["it is respectfully requested that CP-10 be excluded from the Receivership."]; Supplemental Objection of Certain Limited Partners of Copeland Properties Ten to Receiver Preliminary Report Dated November 18, 2011 (Doc 27) p. 5, 11. 25-26 ["There is no reason for CP-10's inclusion in the Receivership"]; Objection of Certain Limited Partners of Copeland Properties Ten to Receiver's Fee Application Dated February 21, 2012 (Doc 49) p. 4, l. 23 ["nothing justifies inclusion of CP-10 in the Receivership Estate..."].

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\$250,000 better off.

With regard to the rents the Receiver is holding, they are not going to Flagstar. There is a dispute between the Partners and Flagstar as to who has rights in those rents. The settlement between the Receiver and Flagstar does not affect anyone's rights to the funds. Instead, the Receiver will maintain the funds until the Court orders who they should go to and in what proportion. Similarly, the parties rights and obligations under the Flagstar loan and loan documents remain unaffected. Flagstar contends the loan was in default prior to the receivership. The Partners may disagree. However, that is not a determination this Court needs to make or that the Receiver needs to be involved with. The settlement does not affect any parties rights or positions. If Flagstar files a notice of default, which it has been prohibited from doing because of this Court's stay order, once the property is abandoned these issues can be decided appropriately by the state court.

It is obvious why Dr. Muraligopal opposes the settlement. Under the proposal the Partners made to the Receiver, Muraligopal's obligation to repay his \$165,000 note basically disappears. Under the settlement the Receiver has made with Flagstar, the Receiver keeps the note and the right to proceed to take steps to collect it for the benefit of the receivership estate.

Muraligopal's discussion of the stay being lifted and the cite to Wenke II is a red herring. The stay in this case will disappear because the Receiver is abandoning CP-10 and the property from the receivership estate as part of the settlement. CP-10 and to the property should not remain part of the receivership just so Muraligopal can avoid having dealt with his guaranty. The stay order currently in effect does not prevent Flagstar, or any other creditor, from pursuing guarantors of receivership entities' debts. It only prevents actions against the entities in receivership. (Doc. 3 p. 7). Litigation stays in receivership and bankruptcy cases do not extend to non-debtor guarantors. See In re Chugach Forest Products, Inc., 23 F.3d 241, 246 (9th Cir. 1994) (citing cases); U.S. v. Dos Cabezas Corp., 995 F.2d 1486, 1491-92 (9th Cir. 1993). SEC v. Byers, 637 F.Supp.2d 166 (S.D.N.Y. 2009), cited by Muraligopal, does not hold otherwise. It deals solely with whether secured creditors can have deficiency claims against the receivership estate, under

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the receiver's distribution plan in that case, after exhausting their collateral. It has no bearing on, and does not even discuss, a creditor's right to pursue a guarantor who is not in receivership.

With regard to Muraligopal's claim that he was defrauded into guaranteeing the loan. That, again, is a factual issue of this Court does not have to decide. If and when Flagstar seeks to pursue the guaranty, Muraligopal can raise whatever defense he believes he has in state court.

The standard for approving a settlement in a receivership is whether the settlement is in the best interest of the estate. 3, Clark, Law of Receivers, §655 (3rd Edition 1959) ["The only justification for the compromise of claims is that it is done for the best interest of the receivership and the estate under the control and possession of the court."]. Here, the Receiver, in the exercise of its business judgment, determined that the proposed settlement with Flagstar is better for the estate than the proposal made by the Partners. The settlement results not only in a better deal economically for the receivership estate, but gives the Partners what they have repeatedly requested, the abandonment of the partnership and the property from the receivership estate, and the Receiver's control. It allows the parties the right to proceed, unencumbered by the receivership, and avoids the receivership estate expending additional resources on property the Receiver has concluded has no value, over and above the loan it secures.

For the reason's set forth in the Receiver's motion, this Court should approve the Receiver's settlement with Flagstar.

DATED: December 3, 2012

Respectfully submitted,

ERVIN COHEN & JESSUP LLP Peter A. Davidson

By: /s/ Peter A. Davidson

Peter A. Davidson

Attorneys for Flagstar Bank, FSB

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PROOF OF SERVICE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

At the time of service, I was over 18 years of age and not a party to this action. I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. My business address is 9401 Wilshire Boulevard, Ninth Floor, Beverly Hills, CA 90212-2974.

On December 3, 2012, I served true copies of the following document(s) described as REPLY OF FLAGSTAR BANK TO OPPOSITION OF CERTAIN LIMITED PARTNERS OF CP-10 AND VELLORE MURALIGOPAL TO RECEIVER'S MOTION FOR APPROVAL OF SETTLEMENT WITH FLAGSTAR BANK, FSB on the interested parties in this action as follows:

SEE ATTACHED SERVICE LIST

BY MAIL: I enclosed the document(s) in a sealed envelope or package addressed to the persons at the addresses listed in the Service List and placed the envelope for collection and mailing, following our ordinary business practices. I am readily familiar with Ervin Cohen & Jessup LLP's practice for collecting and processing correspondence for mailing. On the same day that the correspondence is placed for collection and mailing, it is deposited in the ordinary course of business with the United States Postal Service, in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepaid.

BY CM/ECF NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC FILING: I electronically filed the document(s) with the Clerk of the Court by using the CM/ECF system. Participants in the case who are registered CM/ECF users will be served by the CM/ECF system. Participants in the case who are not registered CM/ECF users will be served by mail or by other means permitted by the court rules.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct and that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this Court at whose direction the service was made.

Executed on December 3, 2012, at Beverly Hills, California.

/s/ Lore Pekrul Lore Pekrul

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SERVICE LIST

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