

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO**

In re:

BISHOP OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC
CHURCH OF THE DIOCESE OF GALLUP,
an Arizona corporation sole,

Debtor.

Chapter 11

Case No. 13-13677-t11

**MOTION FOR AN ORDER UNDER 11 U.S.C. § 107 AND FED. R. BANKR. P. 1007(j)
AND 9018 AUTHORIZING DEBTOR TO FILE PORTIONS OF SCHEDULE F, THE
MASTER MAILING LIST AND OTHER PLEADINGS AND DOCUMENTS UNDER
SEAL AND RELATED RELIEF**

TO THE HONORABLE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE:

Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church of the Diocese of Gallup, an Arizona corporation sole, the debtor and debtor-in-possession (the “**Arizona Entity**”) in the above captioned Chapter 11 reorganization case (the “**Reorganization Case**”), by and through its proposed attorneys undersigned, respectfully requests that the Court enter an Order pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 107 and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1007(j) and 9018 authorizing the Arizona Entity to file portions of Schedule F, the Master Mailing List and any other pleadings, reports or other documents that might be filed from time to time in the Reorganization Case, which disclose the names of individuals who have, either informally, formally, or through filing a lawsuit, notified the Arizona Entity that they were sexually abused by workers of the Catholic Church and have, could or might assert claims against the Arizona Entity arising out of such abuse, and authorizing the Arizona Entity to provide copies of the sealed portions of any such pleadings, reports, lists or documents (if any) to the Office of the United States Trustee and to counsel for a creditors’ committee when one is formed, subject to a confidentiality protocol to be agreed upon between the Arizona Entity and the Office of the United

States Trustee; and the Arizona Entity and such counsel for a creditors' committee, both of which are to be approved by the Court.

This Motion presents a "core proceeding" over which the Court has jurisdiction to enter a final order under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 (A) & (O), and 1334. This Motion is supported and authorized by 11 U.S.C. §§ 105 and 107 and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1007(j). Proceedings on this Motion are governed by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9018.

This Motion is supported by: (i) the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities; (ii) "Declaration of Bishop James S. Wall in Support of Chapter 11 Petition and First Day Motions" (the "**Wall Declaration**"); and (iii) the entire record before the Court in this Chapter 11 Reorganization Case.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 12th day of November, 2013.

/s/ Susan G. Boswell

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS OF AUTHORITIES

On November 12, 2013 (the “**Petition Date**”), the Arizona Entity commenced this Reorganization Case by filing a voluntary Chapter 11 petition. The Arizona Entity is a debtor-in-possession under 11 U.S.C. §§ 1107 and 1108. The Arizona Entity filed the Reorganization Case in order to reorganize its financial affairs pursuant to a plan of reorganization that will, among other things, fairly, justly and equitably compensate those injured by sexual abuse at the hands of workers of the Catholic Church which have or might result in claims against the Arizona Entity while allowing the Arizona Entity to continue its ministry and mission and attempt to finally bring healing to those injured by abuse, to parishioners and to others affected by the past acts of sexual abuse committed by workers of the Catholic Church within the geographic area of the Diocese of Gallup.

I. BACKGROUND

The Civil and Ecclesiastical Entities and Organization of the Entities.

The Debtor in this Reorganization Case is the Arizona Entity, which is an Arizona corporation sole, formed under the laws of the State of Arizona. The Arizona Entity has minimal business/civil affairs, which are limited to holding certain real property. Instead, most if not all of its civil and business affairs are conducted through the Roman Catholic Church of the Diocese of Gallup, a New Mexico corporation sole¹ (“**RCCDG**”) formed under the laws of that State of New Mexico that conducts its business and civil affairs under the laws of New Mexico and the United States and in accordance with the Code of Canon Law (“**Canon Law**”), the ecclesiastical

¹ New Mexico no longer has the corporation sole form of incorporation but an entity formed as a corporation sole at the time New Mexico provided for that form of incorporation was not required to re-incorporate as a non-profit corporation, but was allowed to continue its existence as a corporation sole which RCCDG has.

law of the Roman Catholic Church.² RCCDG acquires and holds property and conducts its civil affairs for the practice of the Roman Catholic religion in the geographic area that has been decreed as the Diocese. The Bishop of the Diocese has responsibility for the Roman Catholic faithful within the geographic territory of the Diocese and carries out his duties in accordance with Canon Law. The Bishop is also the sole member of RCCDG and the Arizona Entity.

According to Canon Law, a diocese is a geographic territory formed to serve the Catholic faithful and through which the mission and ministry of the Roman Catholic Church in the area designated as a diocese is carried out. A diocese is administered by a Bishop who is appointed to serve by the Pope. However, a diocese is not the only Roman Catholic ecclesiastical entity within its geographic territory. Every diocese is divided into distinct parts or parishes which are separate entities under both Canon Law and civil law. There are other Catholic entities, separate from a diocese and parishes that also operate within a diocese such as foundations or schools.³ The relationship among RCCDG, the Diocese, the Parishes and various other entities within the geographic territory of the Diocese is described in greater detail in the Wall Declaration filed contemporaneously with this “Motion for an Order under 11 U.S.C. § 107 and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1007(j) and 9018 Authorizing Debtor to File Portions of Scheduled F, the Master Mailing List and Other Pleadings and Documents Under Seal and Related Relief” (the **“Motion”**).

The Diocese is the poorest diocese in the United States. There are no large metropolitan areas within the geographic area of the Diocese which includes significantly poor and underdeveloped areas where there is high unemployment and low income. Approximately sixty

² Moreover, as explained in more detail herein, the ecclesiastical diocese created in 1939 is the Diocese of Gallup, the territory of which was decreed to include areas in both New Mexico and Arizona (the **“Diocese”**).

³ A school can also be established, owned and operated by a parish or a diocese or can be a separate independent entity under Canon Law and civil law.

percent (60%) of the geographic area served by the Diocese is on Native American reservations. In many of the counties located within the geographic area of the Diocese, approximately forty-three percent (43%) of the people live below the poverty level, and the unemployment rate is approximately forty percent (40%) on the Native American reservations. The Diocese is comprised of more Native Americans than any other diocese in the United States. There are seven distinct tribes within the Diocese: the Acoma, Laguna, Zuni (Pueblo Indians), Jicarilla Apache, White Mountain Apache, Hopi, and Navajo. The remainder of the population of the Diocese is divided among approximately thirty (30) nationalities, with the largest ethnic group being Hispanic.

RCCDG obtains its operating funds from a number of sources. It receives a small portion of the Sunday collections from the Parishes, it receives grants specifically restricted by the grantor for certain programs provided by the Diocese and it receives donations from donors, some of which are restricted for specific purposes as designated by the donor and others which are unrestricted and used by RCCDG to fund its operations and other needs.

There are fifty-four (54) Parishes and thirty-one (31) active Missions within the geographic area of the Diocese. Missions also serve areas within the Diocese. A mission is typically much smaller than a parish. In some cases, a mission may have been a parish at one time but because of a lack of parishioners or other reasons, is no longer a parish and has become a mission. Similarly, a mission may become a parish in the future depending on various circumstances, such as membership.

Notwithstanding the significant poverty and financial challenges of the parishioners and the Parishes, for the most part, Parishes receive sufficient donations and other funding to pay

their operating expenses.⁴ However, all of the Parishes require outside support, such as through grants, to sustain their programs and physical plant.⁵ In addition, RCCDG provides salary subsidies for priests who serve in twelve (12) of the Parishes of between \$250.00 to \$350.00 per month. Also, even Parishes that obtain sufficient donations to pay most of their operating expenses do not generate sufficient funds from donations or other sources to provide substantial support to the Diocese. One Parish, St. Anthony located in McNary, Arizona does not have sufficient funds from collections, donations or other sources, to pay its operating expenses; therefore, consistent with its mission and ministry, RCCDG provides direct administrative support and subsidizes some of the expenses of the St. Anthony Parish.

Not every Parish or Mission has a priest, so priests travel and minister among several Parishes or Missions. The services provided by the Diocese support and promote not only the Catholic religion for those within its territory but also support and promote essential services for all people within the geographic area of the Diocese, regardless of religious affiliation. In addition, consistent with its mission and ministry and its obligations under Canon Law, RCCDG provides administrative support for the priests, Parishes and Missions, including procuring and administering insurance programs and grants, providing support services for religious and other programs, recruitment and training of priests and similar services.

⁴ The plate collections and donations from parishioners at these Parishes are not substantial and the Parishes operate very leanly.

⁵ Grants that are provided from third parties for the benefit of the Parishes are restricted by the grantor for the Parishes (and not for RCCDG) but are administered by RCCDG.

Operations of RCCDG, Gallup School and Retreat Center.

As part of its mission and ministry, the Diocese has various functions, divisions and programs, the civil affairs of which are administered by RCCDG, some of which are described below.⁶

Gallup Catholic Schools (“**Gallup School**”) operates as a separate entity from RCCDG but is part of RCCDG for civil purposes and part of the Diocese for ecclesiastical purposes.⁷ Prior to 2010, the Gallup School was a separate corporation organized under New Mexico law and operated as an independent entity. For a variety of reasons, it was determined that the Gallup School should be owned and operated by RCCDG and on August 4, 2010, the New Mexico Office of the Public Regulation Commission issued a certificate of dissolution for Gallup Catholic School, Inc. and the ownership and operation of the Gallup School became part of RCCDG.

Gallup School is pre-school through eighth (8th) grade and is dedicated to academic excellence integrating the doctrine and traditions of the Catholic Church. The school’s mission is to nurture the spiritual, emotional, intellectual, cultural and physical development of its students. Gallup School is celebrating its centennial year this year. Similar to the Diocese, Gallup School provides a Catholic education to the community notwithstanding the financial challenges of its families. Historically, Gallup School has not been self-sustaining and depended

⁶ The following is not intended to be an exhaustive description of the activities of RCCDG.

⁷ The real and personal property of Gallup School is owned by RCCDG, subject to any donor designated restrictions. There are other Catholic schools within the geographic area of the Diocese; however, these schools are either separate independent entities (not associated with a parish) or part of, owned and operated by a parish, and the real and personal property of those independent entities are owned by those entities (subject to any donor designated restrictions).

upon RCCDG for additional financial support; however, Gallup School expects to break even this year.

Sacred Heart Retreat Center (“**Retreat Center**”), located near Gallup, is owned by RCCDG and is part of the ministry of the Diocese. The Retreat Center is a place of hospitality, quiet prayerfulness and desert beauty and serves the spiritual needs of those who come through prayer, retreat, and spiritual and educational programs. The Retreat Center is an integral part of the ministry of the Diocese and is open to spiritual, educational, cultural, business and civic groups. The Retreat Center is located on fifteen (15) acres of rugged land, and there are four (4) small hogans, one (1) large hogan, a bedroom hall, conference rooms and a chapel on the grounds of the Retreat Center.

RCCDG also develops and administers various Diocese-wide programs and ministries such as the Office of Native American Ministry and the Office of Religious Education. The Office of Native American Ministry was established by Bishop Wall in 2012 to assess and meet the spiritual needs of the Native American members of the Diocese. The Office of Religious Education oversees and provides administrative support to all Directors of Religious Education throughout the Diocese and helps set standards for catechism requirements, religious classes and related activities. There are other programs and ministries that are offered and supported by RCCDG and the Diocese that serve the needs of people within the Diocese, a more complete description of which can be found on the Diocese website—www.dioceseofgallup.org.

Additional Separate Entities That Support The Diocese’s Mission.

Among the other separate and independent entities that operate within the geographic territory of the Diocese are the Southwest Indian Foundation (“**SWIF**”), Catholic Peoples Foundation (“**CPF**”) and Catholic Charities of Gallup, Inc. (“**Catholic Charities**”). SWIF is a

New Mexico non-profit corporation that was incorporated in 1981. SWIF is governed by a board of directors of which the Bishop is an ex-officio member. SWIF assistance is strictly limited to Native Americans, and its services include: school grants and individual tuition assistance, homes for battered women and children, home repair and wood stove installation, Christmas food baskets for needy families, alcohol counseling, and emergency assistance in the areas of food, clothing, heating fuel, and temporary shelter.

CPF is a New Mexico non-profit corporation that was incorporated in 1998. CPF administers programs and grants that assist in promoting the mission and ministry of the Catholic Church within the geographic area of the Diocese. CPF is governed by a board of directors of which the Bishop is an ex-officio member.

Catholic Charities is also a New Mexico non-profit corporation that was incorporated in 1974. Catholic Charities is governed by a board of directors, and the Bishop does not serve on its board in any capacity. Catholic Charities administers various programs within the area of the Diocese and provides assistance and service to everyone within the geographic area, in particular the poor and vulnerable.

SWIF, CPF and Catholic Charities are self-supporting and do not receive any financial support from RCCDG.

The Sex Abuse Crisis and the Need for Reorganization.

Over the last half of the twentieth century a tragedy that runs contrary to the every teaching and tradition of the Roman Catholic Church has unfolded which affected the Diocese: priests and other workers in the Roman Catholic Church took advantage of their positions in the community and in their parishes, missions and schools and sexually abused children. In the Diocese, a small number of priests, primarily in the 1950's and 1960's, committed these crimes

which have resulted in claims (and in some cases lawsuits) made by adults based upon acts that they assert occurred decades ago (in some cases more than fifty (50) years prior to bringing the claim or lawsuit). There are currently thirteen (13) lawsuits filed which are pending in the Coconino County, Arizona Superior Court. In addition, RCCDG has been made aware of at least another eight (8) claims which have not yet resulted in lawsuits but which are being pressed against RCCDG. Most of these claims (both in and out of active litigation) pertain to periods in which RCCDG does not appear to have been insured. Therefore, not only has RCCDG been bearing the entire cost of defense of these claims, but any settlements had to be funded solely out of Diocesan assets. For any claims that pertain to abuse that occurred between October 1, 1965 and December 1, 1977, RCCDG was insured by The Home Insurance Company which was liquidated pursuant to state receivership proceedings in New Hampshire. As a result, the New Mexico Property and Casualty Insurance Guaranty Fund Association (the “**New Mexico Fund**”) provides limited coverage for certain claims that occurred within the Home Insurance policy period. For claims arising after December 1, 1977 through the present, RCCDG is insured by Catholic Mutual Relief Society of America Insurance Company (“**Catholic Mutual**”). However, there are very few claims that have been asserted where the abuse occurred within the Catholic Mutual coverage period. RCCDG has not yet determined whether there may be some basis for broader coverage by Catholic Mutual but intends to do so. In addition, there may be other entities against whom RCCDG may have indemnity, contribution or other claims for the abuse acts that have resulted or may result in claims being asserted against RCCDG. Among other reasons for such claims, the priests who are responsible for the majority of the claims came from one or more dioceses or orders to minister in the Diocese. RCCDG is in the process of investigating the viability of such claims. As of the Petition Date, no other entity has

acknowledged potential liability or offered to participate in a resolution of any of the abuse claims.

As previously stated, the Diocese is the poorest diocese in the United States. RCCDG is simply not able to continue to shoulder the cost of defending these claims or to respond to any judgment that will likely be entered on some of the pending lawsuits. Moreover, it is clear that the universe of claims has not yet been identified or asserted. Accordingly, RCCDG filed this Reorganization Case to help focus its efforts and limited financial resources to bring healing to those who were abused, parishioners and others affected by the past acts of sexual abuse committed by clergy and others associated with the Diocese or who ministered within the geographic area of the Diocese. It is through the Reorganization Case that the Diocese seeks to finally and comprehensively address the issues resulting from the abuse crisis that has caused great harm to those who have been abused, plunged an already financially-strapped Diocese into a severe financial crisis, and affected the Catholic Church's traditional ministries in the communities within the Diocese. RCCDG seeks to accomplish these goals by reorganizing its financial affairs pursuant to a plan of reorganization that will, among other things, fairly, justly, and equitably compensate those who were damaged because of sexual abuse by clergy, while allowing the Diocese to continue its ministry and mission, including providing counseling and other services to those who have been harmed and serving an underserved area and population with needed services.

Plan of Reorganization.

It is the hope and desire of RCCDG and the Diocese that all constituencies can come together quickly and confirm a plan of reorganization for RCCDG. RCCDG will be challenged just to pay the costs of administration of the Reorganization Case and its normal operating

expenses, without regard to funding a plan to compensate those who have been abused; therefore, RCCDG intends to make every effort to bring the Reorganization Case to as early a conclusion as possible to minimize costs of administration. RCCDG will file a motion for the Court to set a bar date for claims as soon as feasible after the Petition Date. RCCDG also intends to request appointment of an unknown claims representative to represent the interests of claimants who will not have filed claims but for whom a statute of limitations may not yet have run as of the claims bar date or confirmation of a plan of reorganization. RCCDG does not believe that appointment of a minors' representative is necessary in this Reorganization Case because RCCDG is not aware of any abuse that occurred for which any such claimants may still be minors.

It is the desire and intent of RCCDG to work in a collaborative and cooperative manner with all constituencies, and it is in everyone's best interests to move the Reorganization Case expeditiously to conclusion with a minimal amount of litigation. Otherwise, estate assets will be consumed with costs of administration, including professional fees as opposed to being primarily used to compensate those who have been harmed. In that regard, RCCDG would not be opposed to commencing mediation very early in the Reorganization Case as a way to minimize professional fees and move the Reorganization Case to an early successful conclusion.

II. LEGAL ARGUMENT

11 U.S.C. § 107(b) provides Bankruptcy Courts with the power to issue orders that will protect entities and individuals from potential harm that may result from disclosure of potentially scandalous or defamatory information. This section provides in relevant part:

(b) On request of a party in interest, the bankruptcy court shall, and on the bankruptcy court's own motion, the bankruptcy court may--

(1) protect an entity with respect to a trade secret or confidential research, development, or commercial information; or

(2) protect a person with respect to scandalous or defamatory matter contained in a paper filed in a case under this title.

Furthermore, Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1007 (j) provides:

(j) Impounding of Lists.

On motion of a party in interest and for cause shown the court may direct the impounding of the lists filed under this rule, and may refuse to permit inspection by any entity. The court may permit inspection or use of the lists, however, by any party in interest on terms prescribed by the court.

Also, Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9018 defines the procedures by which a party may move for relief under 11 U.S.C. § 107(b) and provides in relevant part:

On motion or on its own initiative, with or without notice, the court may make any order which justice requires ... to protect any entity against scandalous or defamatory matter contained in any paper filed in a case under the Code[.]

Pursuant to this authority, the Arizona Entity requests the Court allow it to file portions of Schedule F, the Master Mailing List and any other pleadings, reports or other documents that might be filed from time to time in the Reorganization Case, which disclose the names of individuals who have, either informally, formally, or through filing a lawsuit, notified the Arizona Entity that they assert claims against the Arizona Entity for sexual abuse by workers of the Catholic Church, and authorizing the Arizona Entity to provide copies of the sealed portions of any such pleadings, reports, lists or documents to the Office of the United States Trustee and to counsel for a creditors' committee when one is formed, subject to a confidentiality protocol to be agreed upon between the Arizona Entity and the Office of the United States Trustee, and the Arizona Entity and such counsel for a creditors' committee, both of which are to be approved by the Court. The Bankruptcy Code and the Bankruptcy Rules specifically contemplate such relief.

Many individuals who have informally, formally, or through filing a lawsuit, notified the Arizona Entity that they were sexually abused by workers of the Catholic Church, have done so under pseudonyms or have disclosed their names expecting that their identities would be held in

confidence by the Arizona Entity. Accordingly, the Arizona Entity has the duty to keep the identities of abuse claimants private. Furthermore, such claimants should not be forced to make their identities public in order to participate in this Reorganization Case. The Arizona Entity has no objection if individuals who notified the Arizona Entity that they were sexually abused by workers of the Catholic Church decide to make their identities public; however, the Arizona Entity believes that the decision should be left to each individual and should not be forced upon them.

In addition, the relief requested allows for the Arizona Entity to provide the actual names of the known claimants to the Office of the United States Trustee and to counsel for a creditors' committee, when one is formed, subject to appropriate confidentiality protocols approved by the Court.

III. NOTICE AND REQUEST FOR EX PARTE RELIEF

No trustee, examiner or creditors' committee has been appointed in these Reorganization Cases. The Debtors have provided notice of this Motion by facsimile, electronic mail and/or overnight mail to the parties stated on the Certificate of Service. Advance, ex parte determination of the Motion is necessary so that the Arizona Entity can file all of the necessary pleadings with respect to commencement of the Reorganization Case and comply with applicable requirements of disclosure required by the Bankruptcy Code and the Bankruptcy Rules. In the event that a party with standing files any opposition to this Motion, then the Arizona Entity respectfully requests that the Court hear this Motion and such opposition at an emergency hearing, and grant the relief requested herein on an emergency basis.

IV. CONCLUSION

Wherefore the Arizona Entity respectfully requests that the Court enter an Order:

- A. Approving the Motion;
- B. Requiring the Arizona Entity to maintain the confidentiality of those injured by sexual abuse at the hands of workers of the Catholic Church including names of claimants and any other identifying information such as a social security number, address, telephone number, names of close relatives, e-mail addresses, or other similar information (the “**Confidential Identifying Information**”);
- C. Authorizing the Arizona Entity to file portions of Schedule F, the Master Mailing List and any other pleadings, reports or other documents that might be filed from time to time in the Reorganization Case containing the Confidential Identifying Information (collectively, the “**Sealed Pleadings**”) under seal pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 107(b) and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1007(j) and 9018;
- D. Notwithstanding the foregoing, authorizing and directing the Arizona Entity to provide the Sealed Pleadings to the Office of the United States Trustee and authorizing the United States Trustee to use the Sealed Pleadings in discharge of its duties and obligations under Title 11 and 28 of the United States Code, including, but not limited to, the solicitation and appointment of any committee appointed under 11 U.S.C. § 1102 pursuant to a protocol as ordered by the Court; but only after confidentiality procedures are agreed upon between the Arizona Entity and the United States Trustee, and approved by the Court. Should the parties be unable to jointly agree upon confidentiality procedures, the matter shall be submitted to the Court;
- E. Authorizing and directing RCCDG to provide the Sealed Pleadings to counsel for any committee appointed under 11 U.S.C. § 1102 who has been retained pursuant to Court approval, but only after confidentiality procedures are agreed upon between the Arizona Entity and counsel for any committee whose retention has been approved by the Court, and such procedures

have been approved by the Court. Should the parties be unable to jointly agree upon confidentiality procedures, the matter shall be submitted to the Court;

F. Directing RCCDG, the United States Trustee and counsel for any committee to seek agreement on which members of any committee (chair or all members) shall be entitled to receive Sealed Pleadings, and under what conditions this receipt may occur. Should the parties be unable to jointly agree upon these issues, the matter shall be submitted to the Court;

G. Establishing the following procedure for any and all parties to follow when filing a pleading, report or other document that contains the Confidential Identifying Information and requiring such documents to be filed under seal: (i) for CM/ECF participants, the sealed documents must be filed in accordance with CM/ECF Electronic Filing Manual; (ii) for all other parties, the sealed documents must be delivered to the Clerk's Office in a sealed envelope. A copy of the Court's order authorizing the sealing of the documents must be attached to the outside of the envelope. The party filing the pleading, report or other document containing the Confidential Identifying Information must serve a copy of the un-redacted version on the Arizona Entity and the affected party;

H. Allowing any party to file a motion to file any other pleading, report, or document under seal (the "**Motion to Seal**"); requiring the party filing the Motion to Seal to serve the Motion to Seal on the parties on the Limited Service List; and requiring the moving party to provide at least forty-eight (48) hours notice of the Motion to Seal, but nothing in this Order will preclude the Court, in its discretion, from acting on the Motion to Seal ex parte, with or without a hearing;

I. Directing that nothing in any order granting this Motion shall constitute a waiver with respect to matters contained therein, including, without limitation, a waiver of the right to

object to the standing of any party, a waiver of the right to oppose the Motion to Seal under Paragraph H, or a waiver of the right to request that a document be unsealed;

J. Directing that any order granting this Motion be without prejudice to any confidentiality protocol regarding filing of proofs of claim and objections to proofs of claim;

K. Authorizing the Arizona Entity, its officers, employees and agents to take such acts as are necessary and appropriate to implement and effectuate the relief granted herein;

L. Retaining jurisdiction over any matters arising from or related to the implementation or interpretation of this Order; and

M. Granting such other relief as the Court deems just and proper under the circumstances.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 12th day of November, 2013.

/s/ Susan G. Boswell

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to F.R.C.P. 5(b)(3), F.R.B.P. 9036 and NM LBR 9036-1(b), I hereby certify that service of the foregoing “Motion For An Order Under 11 U.S.C. § 107 And Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1007(J) And 9018 Authorizing Debtor To File Portions Of Schedule F, The Master Mailing List And Other Pleadings And Documents Under Seal And Related Relief” was made on November 12, 2013 via e-mail, U.S. Mail or via the notice transmission facilities of the Bankruptcy Court’s case management and electronic filing system on the following parties:

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List of 20 Largest Unsecured Creditors

/s/ Susan G. Boswell
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