

HONORABLE RONALD B. LEIGHTON

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

Meridian Sunrise Village, LLC  
MERIDIAN SUNRISE VILLAGE, LLC,  
Debtor.

CASE NO. 13-5503RBL  
BANKRUPTCY NO. 13-40342-BDL  
ADVERSARY NO. 13-04225-BDL

OPINION AFFIRMING  
CONFIRMATION OF MERIDIAN'S  
REGORANIZATION PLAN

MERIDIAN SUNRISE VILLAGE, LLC,  
Appellee,

[DKT. #31]

v.

NB DISTRESSED DEBT INVESTMENT  
FUND LIMITED, et al.,  
Appellants

**I. INTRODUCTION**

THIS MATTER is before the Court on Funds' Appeal of the Bankruptcy Court's Preliminary Injunction, precluding the Funds from voting on Debtor Meridian's Chapter 11 reorganization plan, and on its subsequent Confirmation of that Plan. [Dkt. #31.]

1 The issue there, and here, is whether the Funds (broadly, hedge funds that acquire  
2 distressed debt and engage in predatory lending) were Eligible Assignees of the Debtor's loan  
3 obligation under the original Loan Agreement.

4 Because the Bankruptcy Court properly determined that they were not, its refusal to  
5 permit them to vote on the Reorganization Plan was correct, as was its confirmation of that Plan.  
6 Additionally, and in any event, Meridian is correct in its contention on appeal that even if the  
7 Funds were eligible assignees, they would have only been entitled to only one vote between  
8 them. The reorganization plan would have been confirmed, even if the Funds were permitted to  
9 vote. The Bankruptcy Court's Orders are AFFIRMED.

## 10 II. BACKGROUND

11 In April 2008, Meridian borrowed \$75,000,000 from U.S. Bank for the construction of  
12 Sunrise Village, a Puyallup shopping center. The parties' negotiated Loan Agreement included a  
13 limitation on the bank's ability to assign the loan to other entities:

14 No Lender shall at any time sell, transfer or assign any portion of the Loan (each such  
15 interest so disposed of being herein called a "Transferred Interest") to any Person other than  
16 an Eligible Assignee (hereinafter called a "Transferee").

17 Loan Agreement at § 13.2. This dispute centers on the definition of "Eligible Assignees", and  
18 specifically, "financial institutions":

19 "Eligible Assignee" means any Lender or any Affiliate of a Lender or any commercial  
20 bank, insurance company, financial institution or institutional lender approved by Agent in  
21 writing and, so long as there exists no Event of Default, approved by Borrower in writing,  
22 which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld.

23 Loan Agreement § 1.1.

24 Based on prior negative experiences, Meridian specifically limited "Eligible Assignees"  
to commercial banks, financial institutions, or institutional lenders to avoid future assignments to

1 predatory investors—investors who purchase distressed loans in the hope of obtaining control of  
2 the underlining collateral in order to liquidate it for rapid repayment.

3 U.S. Bank soon assigned portions of the loan to Bank of America (“BoA”), Citizens  
4 Business Bank (“Citizens”), and Guaranty Bank and Trust Company (“Guaranty”) (collectively,  
5 the “Lender Group”). Throughout the next few years, Meridian remained current on its loan  
6 payments. Nevertheless, in early 2012, the Lender Group forced Meridian into a nonmonetary  
7 default based on the economic recession and debt coverage under the loan agreement. It did not  
8 charge Meridian the default interest rate at the time. It did, however, take steps to sell the loan.  
9 In late 2012, U.S. Bank requested that Meridian agree to waive the “Eligible Assignee”  
10 limitations to facilitate such a sale. Because Meridian purposely negotiated the limitations to  
11 prevent assignments to predatory investors, it declined.

12 For the next month, Meridian and U.S. Bank debated eliminating the Eligible Assignee  
13 restrictions. U.S. Bank ultimately threatened to enforce its rights—presumably, to charge the  
14 higher, default interest rate—if Meridian did not acquiesce, but Meridian refused. In January  
15 2013, U.S. Bank informed Meridian that it would immediately begin charging the default interest  
16 rate (20 percent of the loan’s total outstanding balance). The default interest totaled an  
17 additional \$250,000 per month, which Meridian did not have. Meridian consequentially filed for  
18 protection under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.

19 As part of its Chapter 11 reorganization, Meridian created a Reorganization Plan that  
20 categorized the Lender Group as a specific class for the purpose of voting on the Plan. Prior to  
21 the vote, and in defiance of Meridian’s repeated objections, BofA transferred its interest to NB  
22 Distressed Debt Limited Fund. NB Distressed boasted that it “provide[d] investors with  
23 attractive risk-adjusted returns through long-biased, opportunistic stressed, distressed and special  
24

1 situation credit-related investments while seeking to limit downside to risk.” *See* ER 134-135.  
2 NB Distressed subsequently assigned one-half of its interest to Strategic Value Special Situations  
3 Master Fund II, L.P., and another part of its interest to NB Distressed Debt Master Fund LP.  
4 These three entities (collectively, the “Funds”) focus on acquiring distressed debt, and are  
5 precisely the types of entities to which Meridian claims the Loan Agreement prohibits  
6 assignment.

7 Meridian immediately objected to BoA’s transfer to NB Distressed. On May 23, 2013,  
8 Meridian asked the Bankruptcy Court to enjoin the Funds from exercising Eligible Assignee  
9 rights, including most importantly, voting on its proposed Reorganization Plan. The Bankruptcy  
10 Court granted the injunction, and the Funds appealed to this Court, seeking a stay of the  
11 Bankruptcy Court’s preliminary injunction. This Court granted the Funds’ Motion for Leave to  
12 Appeal the preliminary injunction, but denied the Funds’ Motion to Stay. [Dkt. # 15.] The  
13 Lender Group supported and voted in favor of Meridian’s Reorganization Plan. The Funds were  
14 not permitted to vote. In September 2013, the Bankruptcy Court confirmed the Plan.

15 The Funds now appeal the Bankruptcy Court’s Preliminary Injunction and confirmation.  
16 The Funds argue that the definition of “financial institution” (in the Loan Agreement to which  
17 they were not a party) was broad, even limitless. Accordingly, they argue that Bankruptcy Court  
18 erred in determining that they were not a financial institution, and subsequently erred in  
19 confirming a plan that did not include the Funds’ vote. This dispute centers on the definition of  
20 “Eligible Assignees,” and specifically, “financial institutions.”

### 21 III. DISCUSSION

#### 22 A. Standard of Review

23 Meridian argues that the appropriate standard of review is abuse of discretion. The Funds  
24 counter that the correct standard is *de novo*, because the issuance of the preliminary injunction

1 depended on the bankruptcy court's contract interpretation. Because the outcome of this case  
2 turns on the interpretation of "financial institution," *de novo* is the correct standard of review.

3 Although a trial court's decision to issue a preliminary injunction may be reviewed under  
4 an abuse of discretion standard, appellate courts must review matters of contract interpretation *de*  
5 *novo*. See *In re Brawders*, 503 F.3d 856, 866 (9th Cir. 2007); *Am. W. Airlines, Inc. v. Nat'l*  
6 *Mediation Bd.*, 986 F.2d 1252, 1258-59 (9th Cir. 1992); *L.K. Comstock & Co. v. United Eng'rs*  
7 *& Constructors, Inc.*, 880 F.2d 219, 221 (9th Cir. 1989). Both parties agree that the  
8 interpretation of "financial institutions" lies at the heart of the dispute. The appropriate standard  
9 of review is *de novo*.

10 **B. The Bankruptcy Court correctly interpreted the term "financial institutions."**

11 The Loan Agreement limits loan assignments to "Eligible Assignees," which includes  
12 (only) "commercial banks, insurance companies, financial institutions, or institutional lenders."  
13 Meridian argues that that the plain language of the Loan Agreement's limitations, the specific  
14 text surrounding financial institutions, and the parties' actions all prove that the parties intended  
15 financial institutions to exclude entities like the Funds. The Funds claim that "financial  
16 institutions" should be read much more broadly, and should include any and all enterprises that  
17 specialize in the handling and investment of funds.

18 The goal of contract interpretation is to "ascertain the intention of the parties." *Berg v.*  
19 *Hudesman*, 115 Wash.2d 657, 663 (1990) (quoting Corbin, *The Interpretation of Words and the*  
20 *Parol Evidence Rule*, 50 Cornell L.Quar. 161, 162 (1965)). In Washington, courts determine the  
21 parties' intent by examining the contract's objective manifestations. *Hearst Commc'ns, Inc. v.*  
22 *Seattle Times Co.*, 154 Wash.2d 493, 503 (2005). Words should be given their ordinary, usual  
23 and popular meaning "unless the entirety of the agreement clearly demonstrates a contrary  
24

1 intent.” *Hearst Commc’ns, Inc.*, 154 Wash.2d at 504. Subjective intent is generally irrelevant if  
2 the intent can be determined from the actual words used. *Id.*

3 In determining the objective intent, courts may refer to extrinsic evidence for the  
4 “meaning of specific words and terms used.” *Id.* at 503 (quoting *Hollis v. Garwall, Inc.*, 137  
5 Wash.2d 683, 695-96 (1999)). The Court may rely on extrinsic evidence even in the absence of  
6 ambiguity. *See Berg*, 115 Wash.2d at 669. Extrinsic evidence may include: “(1) the subject  
7 matter and objective of the contract, (2) all the circumstances surrounding the making of a  
8 contract, (3) the subsequent acts and conduct of the parties, and (4) the reasonableness of  
9 respective interpretations urged by the parties.” *Hearst Commc’ns, Inc.*, 154 Wash.2d at 502  
10 (citing *Berg*, 115 Wash.2d at 667). Extrinsic evidence may not be used to “show an intention  
11 independent of the instrument” or to “vary, contradict, or modify the written word.” *Hearst*  
12 *Commc’ns, Inc.*, 154 Wash.2d at 503 (quoting *Hollis*, 137 Wash.2d at 695-96). The interpretive  
13 tool that examines the entire subject matter of the contract is the doctrine of *noscitur a sociis*.  
14 *Noscitur a sociis* requires the interpretation that best harmonizes the interpreted word with the  
15 surrounding context. *State v. Jackson*, 137 Wn.2d 712, 729 (1999).

16 1. The Ordinary Meaning of the Term “Financial Institutions” as Used in the Loan  
17 Agreement Excludes the Funds.

18 Meridian argues the plain meaning of “financial institutions” is readily apparent from the  
19 “Eligible Assignee” definition as a whole in the Loan Agreement, the specific text surrounding  
20 “financial institutions,” and the parties’ actions. The Funds claim that “financial institutions”  
21 should be defined by common (Webster’s) and legal (Black’s) dictionaries, which include any  
22 and all institutions that handle and invest funds.

23 It is clear to this Court that the parties to the Loan Agreement contemplated that the  
24 Funds were *not* included in the definition of “Eligible Assignees.” First, if the parties had

1 intended “financial institutions” to mean what the Funds claim it means—any entity that  
2 manages money—then Bank of America was free to assign the loan to virtually any entity that  
3 has some remote connection to the management of money—up to and including a pawnbroker.  
4 The Agreement’s assignment “limitation”—a term the Debtor claims was material—would have  
5 no limiting effect at all. Indeed, under the Funds’ broad definition, any *individual* person could  
6 start an LLC online in thirty minutes, and the fly-by-night entity would be a “financial  
7 institution” to which BofA could assign the loan. Thus, the Funds’ definition drains any force  
8 from the limitation.

9       Second, as the Bankruptcy Court recognized, the remaining phrases in the limitation  
10 would have no meaning if the term “financial institution” was as broad as the Funds now claim.  
11 [See Transcript Preliminary Injunction hearing, Dkt. #4 at Ex. 2, pp. 46-47.] The *noscitur a*  
12 *sociis* doctrine requires that a word be interpreted in such a way that harmonizes with its context.  
13 “Financial institution” harmonizes with “commercial bank,” “insurance company” and  
14 “institutional lender” when interpreted to mean “entities that make loans.” The Loan Agreement  
15 listed “financial institutions” in the midst of entities specifically dealing with money lending, and  
16 so interpreting “financial institutions” as any entity that manages money would render the  
17 surrounding words, and the clause itself, nonsensical.

18       2. Extrinsic Evidence Proves That Parties Understood “Financial Institutions” To Exclude  
19       The Funds

20       The Funds argue that only the abstract dictionary definition may be considered when  
21 interpreting “financial institutions.” Meridian argues that the parties’ actions also shed  
22 evidentiary light on the parties’ intended meaning of “financial institutions,” and should be  
23 considered.  
24

1 Even the Funds' authority clearly allows for the consideration of extrinsic evidence when  
2 determining the meaning of specific phrases. *See Hearst Commc'ns, Inc.*, 154 Wash.2d at 503  
3 (“Since *Berg*, we have explained that surrounding circumstances and other extrinsic evidence are  
4 to be used ‘to determine the meaning of *specific words and terms used*’ and not to ‘show an  
5 intention independent of the instrument’ or to ‘vary, contradict, or modify the written word.’”)  
6 (emphasis in the original).

7 U.S. Bank's (the assignor of BoA's initial loan commitment) own actions bolster  
8 Meridian's argument that “financial institutions” intentionally excluded entities like the Funds.  
9 U.S. Bank sought in writing to eliminate all restrictions on whom or what could be an Eligible  
10 Assignee, and it did so prior to the assignment to the Funds. Not only did both parties recognize  
11 that the definition was intentionally narrow, but Meridian claims that U.S Bank and the Lender  
12 group knew of its materiality to the Loan Agreement. Meridian argued that it demonstrated the  
13 importance of the “Eligible Assignee” restrictions when it opted to file Chapter 11 bankruptcy  
14 instead of submit to U.S. Bank's demands. U.S. Bank's attempts at removing the “Eligible  
15 Assignee” restrictions served as “powerful evidence that the parties to the agreement meant to  
16 (and did) limit the list to lenders, and to exclude assignment to distressed asset hedge funds who  
17 candidly admit they seek to “obtain outright control” of assets.” [Dkt. # 15, pg. 5, 1-3.]

18 The purposefully limiting effect of the “Eligible Assignee” definition, the text  
19 surrounding “financial institution,” and U.S. Bank's unsuccessful attempts to eliminate the  
20 restrictions all indicate that the parties intended “financial institutions” to exclude the Funds.  
21 Accordingly, the Bankruptcy Court properly concluded that the Funds did not qualify as  
22 “Eligible Assignees.”  
23  
24

1 **C. The Funds were properly precluded from voting on the Reorganization Plan**

2 Because the Funds were not “financial institutions” under the Loan Agreement, they were  
3 not “Eligible Assignees.” The Loan Agreement permitted only “Eligible Assignees” to vote on  
4 the Plan, and thus the Funds were rightfully precluded from voting.

5 Meridian also argues, and U.S. Bank agrees, that even if the Funds were “Eligible  
6 Assignees,” they are not each entitled to vote on the Reorganization Plan. Instead, they claim,  
7 the Funds should together be entitled only *one* vote (and not to the three that the Funds claim).

8 When creating a reorganization plan, a debtor may separate its creditors into different  
9 classes. *See* 11 U.S.C. 1122. Courts may confirm a reorganization plan if at least one impaired  
10 class votes to accept it. *See* 11 U.S.C. 1129(a)(10). A class is deemed to have accepted the plan  
11 when has the plan receives over fifty percent of class member *votes* and at least two-thirds of the  
12 claimed dollar *amount*. *See* 11 U.S.C. § 1126(c).

13 Meridian organized a class that included U.S. Bank, Citizens, Guaranty, and BofA. Each  
14 entity had one vote, and the Funds’ interest in the loan originally stemmed from BofA’s rights.  
15 A creditor does not have the right to split up a claim in such a way that artificially creates voting  
16 rights that the original assignor never had. If the Funds’ reading was correct, any voter could  
17 veto the Plan by assigning its claim to enough assignees.

18 This arbitrary increase in voting power would prevent the remaining members of the  
19 class from accepting a plan without the Funds’ support, which would nullify the Bankruptcy  
20 Code’s voter majority requirement. If the Funds received the number of votes it desired by  
21 simple assignment, any creditor could assign its interest to multiple parties to increase its voting  
22 power. U.S. Bank is correct that “the numerosity requirement cannot be so easily manipulated.”  
23 [Dkt. # 41, pg. 4, 33.] The interest of fairness and statutory authority requires that the Funds, if  
24 deemed “Eligible Assignees,” must only receive one vote.

