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Response Deadline: April 9, 2007
Hearing Date: To be determined

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**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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In re: : **Chapter 11**
:
DELTA AIR LINES, INC. et al., : **Case No. 05-17923 (ASH)**
:
 Debtors.¹ : **(Jointly Administered)**
----- X

**TIA/SLV OBJECTION 4: OBJECTION BY DELTA AIR LINES, INC. AND THE OFFICIAL
COMMITTEE OF UNSECURED CREDITORS TO CERTAIN CLAIMS FILED BY ACO USA
INVESTMENT HOLDING COMPANY, GLOBAL PRINCIPAL FINANCE AND
WILMINGTON TRUST FOR TAX INDEMNITIES AND STIPULATED LOSS VALUES**

This Objection Relates To:

Tail Numbers: N626DL and N628DL

Claim Nos.: 6616, 6706 (filed by Wilmington Trust Company, as Owner Trustee)
Claim Nos.: 6688, 7083 (filed by ACO USA Investment Holding Company LLC)
Claim Nos.: 6682, 7149 (filed by Global Principal Finance Company LLC)

¹ The Debtors are: ASA Holdings, Inc.; Comair Holdings, LLC; Comair, Inc.; Comair Services, Inc.; Crown Rooms, Inc.; DAL Aircraft Trading, Inc.; DAL Global Services, LLC; DAL Moscow, Inc.; Delta AirElite Business Jets, Inc.; Delta Air Lines, Inc.; Delta Benefits Management, Inc.; Delta Connection Academy, Inc.; Delta Corporate Identity, Inc.; Delta Loyalty Management Services, LLC; Delta Technology, LLC; Delta Ventures III, LLC; Epsilon Trading, Inc.; Kappa Capital Management, Inc.; and Song, LLC.

Delta Air Lines, Inc. (“**Delta**”) and the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors (the “Committee”), through their undersigned counsel, submit this objection (the “**Objection**”) to Proof of Claim Nos. 7083 and 6688 (the “**ACO Claims**”) asserted by ACO USA Investment Holding Company LLC (“**ACO**”), seeking tax indemnities with respect to leveraged lease transactions involving the aircraft bearing the registration (“**tail**”) numbers identified above (the “**Aircraft**”); Proof of Claim Nos. 7149 and 6682 (the “**Global Principal Claims**”) asserted by Global Principal Finance Company LLC (“**Global Principal**”), also seeking tax indemnities with respect to the same transactions and Aircraft; and Proof of Claim Nos. 6706 and 6616 (the “**WTC Claims**”) asserted by Wilmington Trust Company (“**WTC**”) as owner trustee, seeking payment of stipulated loss value with respect to those same transactions and Aircraft.

Summary of the Objection

As explained below, the ACO Claims, the Global Principal Claims, and the WTC Claims all seek recovery for the same matters. The agreements that govern the leveraged lease transactions at issue in this objection contain a number of provisions that recognize the overlap between the tax indemnity claims asserted by ACO and the stipulated loss value claims asserted by WTC. Among other provisions:

- Section 7 of each tax indemnity agreement states that no payment is due if “a party to any of the Operative Documents is required to pay Stipulated Loss Value or Termination Value, to the extent such amounts have been paid.”
- Section 6(d) of each Participation Agreement states that “[i]f any amount is paid by the Lessee to the Owner Participant pursuant to the Indemnity Agreement, the amounts of Stipulated Loss Value and Termination Value set forth in Exhibit C to the Lease shall be recomputed in the manner set forth in Section 3(e) of the Lease.”

The contracts that govern the ACO Claims, the Global Principal Claims, and the WTC Claims therefore recognize the overlap between TIA Claims and SLV Claims and require that the claims be adjusted to take account of each other.

Delta and the Committee submit that a single loss gives rise to a single claim, and that overlapping claims cannot be allowed. In addition, in this particular case the overlapping claims have been asserted by or for the benefit of the same parties. WTC (as Owner Trustee) has redeemed the indenture debt in each transaction, thereby canceling the assignment of the Lease (and the stipulated loss value claims) to the Indenture Trustee. WTC has asserted claims to recover stipulated loss value under the Lease, but WTC acts solely for the benefit of ACO and Global Principal (who have asserted tax indemnity claims). Delta and the Committee submit that the tax indemnity claims asserted by ACO and Global Principal with respect to each Aircraft, on the one hand, and WTC's claims for stipulated loss value with respect to the same Aircraft, on the other hand, should be treated as having been filed by or on behalf of the same entities and that they collectively should be reduced, in each transaction, to amounts that do not exceed the stipulated loss values specified for those transactions.

Reservation of Other Objections

This Objection applies only to the extent that the ACO Claims and the Global Principal Claims seek payments pursuant to tax indemnity agreements, and to the extent that the WTC Claims seek payments of stipulated loss value, with respect to leveraged lease transactions involving the Aircraft. Delta and the Committee reserve the right to assert additional objections to the ACO Claims, the Global Principal Claims, and the WTC Claims at a later date, including without limitation (i) additional objections to the extent that the ACO Claims, the Global Principal Claims and the WTC Claims relate to other aircraft, (ii) additional objections to the WTC Claims to the extent they seek stipulated loss value, (iii) additional objections to the

portions of the ACO Claims and the Global Principal Claims that seek recovery pursuant to tax indemnity agreements with respect to the Aircraft, and (iv) objections to other amounts, such as for legal fees or general indemnity, encompassed within the ACO Claims, the Global Principal Claims, and the WTC Claims.

Background

A. Procedural History and Jurisdiction

1. On September 14, 2005, Delta and a number of its affiliates (collectively, the “**Debtors**”) each filed a voluntary Chapter 11 petition. The Debtors are debtors in possession pursuant to sections 1107(a) and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code. On September 28, 2005, the Office of the United States Trustee appointed an Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors (the “**Committee**”) pursuant to section 1102 of the Bankruptcy Code.

2. The Debtors and the Committee previously sought to resolve certain issues relating to leveraged lease claims pursuant to procedures that were approved by the Court in an Order entered October 12, 2006. During a conference on January 31, 2007, the Court suggested that it would prefer that the Debtors assert objections to individual claims, with the aim of identifying different transactions that would provide representative samples of the ways in which various of the Debtors’ leveraged lease agreements were worded. This objection is the fourth of the objections that are being asserted in accordance with the Court’s suggestion. The Debtors also plan to file other objections with respect to transactions in which the underlying agreements contain different language.

3. This objection is asserted under section 502 of the Bankruptcy Code and Bankruptcy Rule 3007. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction to consider this matter under 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334. This is a core proceeding under 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2). Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409.

B. Leveraged Leases Generally

4. Many of the Debtors' aircraft are subject to leveraged lease financing transactions. A typical leveraged lease transaction includes these components:

a. The parties enter into a master agreement (called a "**Participation Agreement**") that, among other things, specifies the roles of the parties and that identifies the other agreements that are to be executed.

b. A trust (the "**Owner Trust**") obtains ownership of one or more aircraft. The Owner Trust finances its acquisition of the aircraft through (i) an equity contribution from the entity that is the beneficiary of the Owner Trust (the "**Owner Participant**") and (ii) borrowings from one or more lenders (the "**Lenders**" or "**Lender Participants**"). In more complicated structures, the borrowings may include various forms of public debt financing.

c. The Owner Trust enters into an aircraft lease (the "**Lease**") with Delta and/or Comair, Inc. The Lease is usually a "net" lease which requires the lessee to pay all taxes and operating expenses. Basic rent payments are normally sufficient to amortize the debt payments to the Lenders, and often also provide a cash return – referred to as "equity free cash" – for the Owner Participant.

d. In order to provide security for the borrowed funds, the Owner Trustee typically grants a security interest in its ownership interests in the aircraft, and also assigns (for security purposes) its interests in the Lease (subject to certain exceptions), to an indenture trustee acting for the lenders (the "**Indenture Trustee**"). The Indenture Trustee makes debt payments from the lease rentals and distributes the excess (if any) to the Owner Trust. The Indenture Trustee usually is entitled to control the exercise of remedies upon the occurrence of an event of a default.

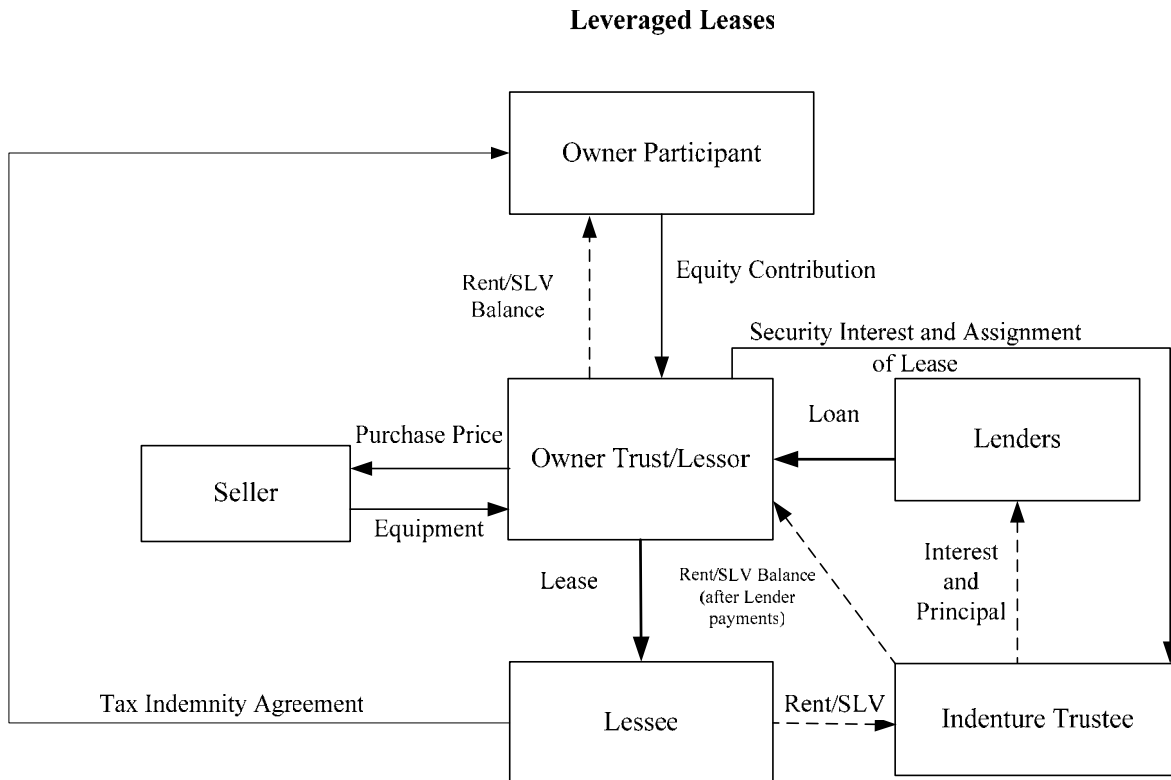
5. Leveraged lease transactions provide significant tax benefits to Owner Participants. Rental payments are treated as income, but interest payments on the outstanding debt are deductible, as are transaction expenses (over time). More importantly, the Owner Participant in a leveraged lease transaction is entitled to take accelerated depreciation deductions with respect to the aircraft. The excess of these deductions over the rental income may be used to offset other income that the Owner Participant has, or other income in the consolidated tax group of which the Owner Participant is a member.

6. Leases in leveraged lease transactions typically provide for the payment of a “stipulated loss value” or a “termination value” (“**SLV**”) in the event the leases are terminated prior to their scheduled expirations. SLV is usually determined by reference to a schedule attached to the Lease that lists either dollar amounts to be paid (depending on the date of a triggering event) or SLV percentages which are multiplied by a fixed number (such as the Lessor’s cost) to generate the dollar amount of SLV. SLV can be calculated in different ways, but typically it is calculated (i) to permit the payoff of the remaining debt, and (ii) to allow the Owner Participant to earn an agreed-upon return through the date of termination. The calculation of SLV takes account of, among other things, the adverse tax consequences to the Owner Participant from the premature termination of the lease or other events.

7. Lessees in leveraged lease transactions usually enter into Tax Indemnity Agreements (“**TIAs**”) with Owner Participants that also relate to the potential tax consequences of a lease termination. Some TIAs provide either (a) indemnification to the Owner Participant if the Lessee’s acts or omissions result in the “recapture” of prior depreciation deductions or (b) indemnification for unexpected inclusions in the Owner Participant’s taxable income as a result

of certain listed causes. Other TIAs provide indemnification to the Owner Participant for both (a) and (b) above.

8. A diagram of a typical leveraged lease structure is set forth below:



9. As described above, SLV Claims and TIA Claims each typically address the tax consequences, to an Owner Participant (or the tax group of which it is a member), that result from a premature termination of the transaction or from other specified events. In fact, the governing contracts usually contain provisions that recognize the overlaps between SLV Claims and TIA Claims. Regardless of whether or not the overlap is discussed in the contracts themselves, however, the fact remains that SLV Claims and TIA Claims typically include contractual rights to recovery for the same matters. See William A. Macan IV, “Review of US Tax Issues That Drive the Deals,” Thirteenth Annual US Cross-Border Leasing & Structured Finance Conference, p.19 (2002) (“Also noted is the somewhat duplicative claim to which the

documents entitle the Investor when a T[ermination]V[alue]/SLV event occurs – the right to receive a TIA payment for the adverse tax consequences unless and until T[ermination] V[alue]/SLV has been paid in full.”).

C. The Transactions At Issue in This Objection

10. In 1987, Delta entered into leveraged lease transactions for two Boeing Model 757-232 aircraft with tail numbers N626DL and N628DL. In each of the transactions, Student Loan Marketing Association (“**SLM**”) was the Owner Participant, Wilmington Trust Company was the Owner Trustee, and The Citizens and Southern National Bank (later replaced by one of its affiliates) (“**C&S**”) was the Indenture Trustee.

11. In relevant respects, the governing documents for these two transactions contain substantially the same provisions. The two transactions involved primarily the following agreements:

- a. Delta, SLM, the Lender, WTC (as Owner Trustee), and C&S (as Indenture Trustee) all entered into a Participation Agreement for each of the Aircraft.
- b. WTC (as Owner Trustee) and Delta entered into a Lease for each of the Aircraft.
- c. For each of the Aircraft, WTC and C&S entered into a Trust Indenture and Security Agreement (a “**Trust Indenture**”) granting to C&S a security interest in WTC’s ownership interests in the Aircraft and assigning for security purposes WTC’s interests in the Leases to C&S. From the lease rentals, C&S made debt payments to the Lenders and distributed any excess to SLM.

d. In each case, Delta entered into an Indemnity Agreement (as previously defined, a “TIA”) with SLM, as described in the following paragraphs.²

12. Delta understands that SLM has sold its interests as Owner Participant in each of the foregoing transactions, and that ACO and Global Principal have replaced SLM as the Owner Participants.

13. In each of the foregoing transactions, the Owner Trustee, WTC, has filed an SLV Claim. The WTC Claims assert that the Owner Trustee has redeemed and discharged the indenture debt, thereby canceling the assignment of the Lease for security purposes.

14. The ACO Claims and the Global Principal Claims seek payment pursuant to a TIA in each of the foregoing transactions.

Grounds for the Objection

15. ACO and Global Principal’s TIA Claims and WTC’s SLV Claims seek compensation for the same alleged loss and overlap with each other.

16. The overlap among the ACO Claims, the Global Principal Claims, and the WTC Claims is recognized in the contracts themselves. Section 1 of each Lease includes a definition of “Net Economic Return” that makes clear that the calculation of SLV includes an amount that is calculated to take the Owner Participant’s taxes into account and to preserve the Owner Participant’s anticipated after-tax returns:

“Net Economic Return” means the Owner Participant’s anticipated after-tax yield, average investment life and aggregate after-tax cash flow utilizing the multiple investment sinking fund method of analysis, computed on the basis of the same methodology and assumptions as were utilized by the Owner Participant in determining Basic Rent, Stipulated Loss Value and

² Upon execution of appropriate confidentiality agreements, copies of the Leases, Participation Agreements, Trust Indentures and TIAs for these transactions will be supplied to the parties named in this Objection and to other parties who have claims in connection with leveraged lease transactions and who wish to obtain copies.

Termination Value percentages as of the Closing Date as such assumptions may be adjusted for events which have been the basis of adjustments to Rent pursuant to Section 3(e) hereof.

See Leases, § 1. In addition, Section 7 of the TIA in each transaction states that no payment is owing under the TIA with respect to any event as to which the Lessee is “required to pay” SLV, “to the extent such amounts have been paid” (which, in the context of bankruptcy, means to the extent such SLV Claim has been allowed). Section 6(d) of each Participation Agreement similarly provides that “[i]f any amount is paid by the Lessee to the Owner Participant pursuant to the Indemnity Agreement, the amounts of Stipulated Loss Value and Termination Value set forth in Exhibit C to the Lease shall be recomputed in the manner set forth in Section 3(e) of the Lease.”

17. Delta and the Committee submit that to the extent the ACO Claims, the Global Principal Claims, and the WTC Claims overlap and seek compensation for the same loss, only one such claim may be allowed. Furthermore, in this particular case the SLV Claims and TIA Claims are held by or for the benefit of the same entities. Delta and the Committee submit that the tax indemnity claims asserted by ACO and Global Principal with respect to each Aircraft, on the one hand, and WTC’s claims for stipulated loss value with respect to the same Aircraft, on the other hand, should be treated as having been filed by or on behalf of the same entities and that they collectively should be reduced, in each transaction, to amounts that do not exceed the stipulated loss values specified for those transactions.

A. TIA Claims and SLV Claims Overlap And Seek Recovery For The Same Loss, And To The Extent Of That Overlap Only One Claim Can Be Allowed

18. It is common, in the law, that a claimant may be entitled to recover for a single injury based on multiple legal theories. Persons injured by defective products, for example, may be entitled to recover compensation under theories of strict product liability, negligence, and/or

breach of warranty. Persons who are deceived in connection with financial investments may be entitled to recover compensation under claims of fraud, negligent misrepresentation, breach of fiduciary duty, breach of contractual representations or warranties, and/or violations of federal or state disclosure statutes. Officers and directors who seek indemnification may be entitled to rely on statutory principles, corporate by-laws or individual employment contracts to provide such indemnification. There are a host of other examples that can easily be identified and that commonly arise both within bankruptcy and outside bankruptcy.

19. It is generally recognized that a loss provides a claimant with only one right of payment, no matter how many separate legal theories may be invoked in support of that right of payment. *See Diversified Graphics, Ltd. v. Groves*, 868 F.2d 293, 295 (8th Cir. 1989) (“Regardless of whether the harm was the result of negligence or breach of fiduciary duty or a combination of both, there is only a single injury and there may only be a single recovery”). This rule applies in bankruptcy cases as well. For bankruptcy purposes, a claim constitutes a “right to payment.” *See* 11 U.S.C. § 101. The existence of multiple *theories* under which recovery may be sought from a debtor does not change the fact that a single loss gives rise to a single right to payment and therefore a single “claim” against the debtor for bankruptcy purposes.

20. In bankruptcy, therefore, “multiple recoveries for an identical injury are generally disallowed.” *See In re Finley, Kumble, Wagner, Heine, Underberg, Manley, Myerson & Casey*, 160 B.R. 882, 894 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1993). In *Finley*, the debtor had failed to make required pension plan contributions, resulting in an underfunding of its pension plan. *Id.* at 893. The pension plan trustee, on one hand, filed a claim against the debtor to collect the unpaid plan contributions. *Id.* at 887. The Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation (“PBGC”), on the other

hand, filed a claim against the debtor for the amount of the debtor's unfunded benefit liabilities that were insured by the government. *Id.* Each claim was based on a different legal theory, but each claim related to the same "loss": that is, the economic effect (on the pension plan) of the debtor's failure to make a required payment. The bankruptcy trustee objected to the claims, arguing that both claims sought recovery for an identical injury. *Id.* at 893.

21. The pension plan trustee and PBGC argued in *Finley* that their claims arose from different legal rights and that, even if they overlapped, the claims should only be reduced to the extent that the debtor's estate actually paid the separate claims in "tiny bankruptcy dollars," not to the extent that the claims were allowed in pre-bankruptcy dollars. *Id.* The Bankruptcy Court rejected this position, finding it to be "entirely at odds with fundamental bankruptcy policy favoring equality of distribution among similarly situated creditors." *Id.* at 894. The Bankruptcy Court noted that the claims sought compensation for the same loss (the debtor's missed pension contribution), and that the allowance of both claims, or the reduction of the claims only to the extent of actual payment in "tiny bankruptcy dollars," would result in a ratable distribution with respect to that loss that would exceed the ratable distribution to all other unsecured creditors. *Id.* at 894. The Bankruptcy Court held that such an outcome would be "inconsistent with the letter and spirit of Title 11," and disallowed the claims to the extent that they sought compensation for the same loss. *Id.*

22. Guided by the principles of ratable distribution and of uniform treatment for creditors, other bankruptcy courts also have stricken claims to the extent they overlap and to the extent they seek recovery for the same loss. *See, e.g., In re Simetco, Inc.*, No. 93-61772, 1996 WL 651001, at *3 (Bankr. N.D. Ohio Feb. 15, 1996) (disallowing claim to the extent it related to the same loss that was covered by another claim in light of the potential windfall to the

creditor, and holding that multiple recoveries for the same loss “would violate the principles of ratable distribution and offend the notion of uniform treatment for creditors”); *In re Chateaugay Corp.*, 115 B.R. 760, 784 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1990), *aff’d*, 130 B.R. 690 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1991), *vacated by agreement of the parties*, 17 Employee Benefits Cas. (BNA) 1102 (S.D.N.Y. 1993)³ (holding that claims for unpaid contributions and claims for “plan insufficiency” were duplicative of each other, and that allowing “two dollars of claims against the same Debtor for one dollar of loss violates the principles of equality of distribution and uniformity of treatment of creditors that are fundamental to the Code”); *In the Matter of Brinke Transp., Inc.*, No. 87-03785, 1989 WL 233147, at *3 (Bankr. D.N.J. Jan. 23, 1989) (where claims substantially overlapped, striking claim that was subsumed in other claims). The same result is necessary in the present case to prevent the affront to bankruptcy policy identified in *Finley* and in the other cases cited above.

23. The policy against duplicative recoveries is also reflected in 11 U.S.C. § 502(e), which bars duplicative claims by a creditor and by a guarantor of the creditor’s claim. *See* S. Rep. No. 95-989, 95th Cong., 2d Sess. 65 (1978), *reprinted in* 1978 U.S. Code Cong. & Admin. News 5787, 5851; H.R. Rep. No. 95-595, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. 354 (1977), *reprinted in* 1978 U.S. Code Cong. & Admin. News 5963, 6310 (stating that Section 502(e) “prevents competition between a creditor and its guarantor for the limited proceeds in the estate”); *Fine Organics Corp. v. Hexcel Corp. (In re Hexcel Corp.)*, 174 B.R. 807, 811 (Bankr. N.D. Cal. 1994) (“The legislative history surrounding the enactment of 11 U.S.C. § 502(e)(1)(B) reveals that §

³ Although the bankruptcy court’s decision in *Chateaugay* was vacated by agreement, the *Simetco* court still found the reasoning persuasive with respect to its holding that duplicative claims should be disallowed based on bankruptcy policy. *In re Simetco, Inc.*, 1996 WL 651001, at *3 n.3.

502(e)(1)(B) was primarily intended to protect the limited assets of a bankruptcy estate from duplicative claims”).

24. The SLV Claims asserted by WTC, and the TIA Claims asserted by ACO and Global Principal, are set forth in separate contracts. However, to the extent that SLV Claims and TIA Claims provide compensation for the same economic consequences (the effect of a triggering event on the expected economic returns of the Owner Participant and the tax group of which the Owner Participant is a member), they simply represent multiple legal theories upon which the same loss may be recovered. For bankruptcy purposes, a single loss can give rise to only one “right to payment” and only one claim against the debtor, regardless of how many separate contractual theories of recovery may be asserted.

B. Since The Owner Participant Directly Benefits From The Owner Trustee’s SLV Claim, Allowance Of An SLV Claim And A TIA Claim Would Provide Two Recoveries To The Same Party For The Same Loss

25. As explained above, the predecessor Indenture Trustee and Lenders have not filed a claim to recover SLV. The debt has been repaid and WTC has regained rights (previously pledged to the Indenture Trustee) to assert SLV Claims under the Leases.

26. In this case, the asserted claims are duplicative of each other. In addition, the recoveries also would benefit the same parties. WTC in its capacity as Owner Trustee acts on behalf of the Owner Participants, ACO and Global Principal. With respect to each transaction involving the Aircraft, the Trust Agreement states the following:

The Owner Trustee hereby declares that it will hold all its estate, right, title and interest in the properties which are part of the Trust Estate upon the trusts hereinafter set forth for the use and benefit of the Owner Participant. . . .

See Trust Agreements, § 2.02.

27. Given that the Owner Trustee holds its estate and in particular, its SLV Claim, “for the use and benefit of the Owner Participant,” the allowance of the Owner Trustee’s SLV Claim and the allowance of the Owner Participant’s TIA Claim for the same loss would lead to a duplicative recovery by the Owner Participant. Such an allowance would be tantamount to permitting the same entity to file two claims for a single loss, which the law does not permit.

C. The Total Of The “Allowed” TIA Claims and SLV Claims Cannot Exceed The Collective “Right to Payment” Under The Parties’ Contracts

28. Delta’s maximum payment obligation with respect to the TIA Claims and SLV Claims asserted by ACO, Global Principal and WTC would be equal, in each transaction, to the amount specified as SLV for that transaction. More specifically:

a. Section 7 of each tax indemnity agreement at issue in this Objection states that no payment is due if “a party to any of the Operative Documents is required to pay Stipulated Loss Value or Termination Value, to the extent such amounts have been paid.” Accordingly, if the Lessee were to pay SLV, then the TIA Claim would be eliminated in its entirety.

b. Section 6(d) of each Participation Agreement states that “[i]f any amount is paid by the Lessee to the Owner Participant pursuant to the Indemnity Agreement, the amounts of Stipulated Loss Value and Termination Value set forth in Exhibit C to the Lease shall be recomputed in the manner set forth in Section 3(e) of the Lease.” Accordingly, if any amount were to be paid on a TIA Claim, the SLV Claim would have to be reduced by that amount.

29. In bankruptcy, a “claim” is a “right to payment.” *See* 11 U.S.C. § 101. By definition, the total amount of the “allowed” TIA Claims and SLV Claims cannot exceed the collective “right of payment” that the holders of those claims would have had outside of

bankruptcy. In the case of the claims that are the subject of this Objection, this means that the collective allowed amount of the ACO Claims, the Global Principal Claims, and the WTC Claims cannot exceed the SLV that is specified for each transaction.

30. If this Court were to allow both the ACO Claims and the Global Principal Claims, on the one hand, and the WTC Claims, on the other hand, without adjustment for the overlaps between them, then (a) the allowed claims would exceed the collective “right of payment” that the claimants have, and (b) ACO, Global Principal, and WTC would receive a higher percentage recovery with respect to their “right of payment” than other creditors would receive. An example helps to illustrate this:

a. Assume, for purposes of illustration, that the required SLV payment in a given transaction were \$100, of which \$25 represented compensation to the Owner Participant for its anticipated actual losses.

b. Assume also that Delta’s distributions to unsecured creditors (in bankruptcy) would be equal to 60% of creditors’ claims.

c. Outside of bankruptcy, if Delta satisfied the \$100 SLV obligation, then the Owner Participant’s TIA Claim would be extinguished. In that case, Delta’s total out-of-bankruptcy payment obligation – or the collective “right of payment” possessed by the Owner Trustee and the Owner Participant – would be \$100.

d. In bankruptcy, the collective “claims” asserted by the Owner Trustee and the Owner Participant similarly should be equal to \$100 – the amount of the collective “right to payment” that they would have outside of bankruptcy.

e. If the Court were instead to allow an SLV Claim in the amount of \$100, and also to allow a TIA Claim in the amount of \$25, then the total of the allowed claims

would not reflect the actual “right of payment.” Instead, the allowed claims would equal \$125, compared to a collective “right of payment” of only \$100.

f. Similarly, if the Court were to allow both the SLV Claim and the TIA Claim, Delta would then distribute a total of \$75 with respect to those two claims (60% times \$125). That would mean a distribution of 75% with respect to an out-of-bankruptcy payment obligation of \$100, or a recovery of 75% – compared to a recovery by other unsecured creditors of only 60%. Thus, the Owner Participants would effectively realize a greater percentage recovery on their claims than other creditors of equal priority.

As the courts have consistently found, such an inequitable distribution would be entirely “inconsistent with the letter and spirit of Title 11.” *See Finley*, 160 B.R. at 894.

31. In light of the fact that the ACO and Global Principal Claims overlap with the WTC Claims, Delta and the Committee submit that the total allowable amount of the TIA Claims and SLV Claims for each transaction cannot exceed the amount specified as SLV for that transaction. Accordingly, Delta and the Committee submit that the tax indemnity claims asserted by ACO and Global Principal with respect to each Aircraft, on the one hand, and WTC’s claims for stipulated loss value with respect to the same Aircraft, on the other hand, should be treated as having been filed by or on behalf of the same entities and that they collectively should be reduced, in each transaction, to amounts that do not exceed the stipulated loss values specified for those transactions.

Procedure for Responses to Objection

32. Any party wishing to oppose the relief requested herein must file a response in accordance with the Court’s Order Establishing Procedures for Claims Objections entered October 12, 2006, docket number 3381 (the “**Claims Objection Procedures Order**”), a copy of

which is available at no charge on the Debtors' Case Information Website (located at www.deltadocket.com). In the event a party does not wish to oppose the relief requested herein, it is not necessary for such party to file any response with the Court, notify Delta and the Committee or their counsel or undertake any further action.

33. The deadline to file a response to this Objection is noted on the cover page hereof. Consistent with the Claims Objection Procedures Order, no response shall be accepted or considered unless, prior to such deadline, it is filed with the Court, 300 Quarropas Street, White Plains, New York 10601 and actually received by (a) counsel to the Debtors, Debevoise & Plimpton LLP, 919 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10022, Attn: Michael E. Wiles, and (b) the attorneys for the Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors, Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP, 590 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10022, attn: David H. Botter, Esq. In addition, as set forth in the Claims Objection Procedures Order, no response shall be accepted or considered by the Court unless it includes, among other things, the following:

- a. an appropriate caption, including the title and date of the objection to which the response is directed;
- b. the name of the claimant, the claim number of the proof of claim (as identified on the claims register maintained on the Debtors' case information website (located at www.deltadocket.com)) and a description of the basis for the amount of the proof of claim;
- c. a concise statement setting forth the reasons why the Court should not sustain the objection, including, but not limited to, the specific factual and legal bases upon which the claimant relies in opposing the objection;

d. copies of any documentation and other evidence upon which the claimant will rely in opposing the objection at a hearing;⁴

e. sworn declarations of persons with personal knowledge of any new facts relied upon to support the response;⁵ and

f. the name, address, telephone number and facsimile number of a person authorized to reconcile, settle or otherwise resolve the claim on the claimant's behalf.

34. A failure by the Claimant to file a response in such manner shall be deemed a waiver by the Claimant of all rights to respond to this Objection and consent by the Claimant to the relief requested in this Objection with respect to the Claim.

35. Pursuant to the Claims Objection Procedures Order, if a proper and timely response with respect to the Claim is not filed and served in compliance with the procedures specified therein, the Court may sustain this Objection with regard to the Claim without further notice or a hearing.

36. If the relief requested herein is granted, Bankruptcy Services, LLC, as the Debtors' authorized claims agent, will be authorized and directed to amend the claims register accordingly.

Service of Notice

37. Delta and the Committee have served notice of this Objection consistent with the procedures set forth in the Claims Objection Procedures Order. In addition, consistent with the procedures described in the Court's Order Approving Notice, Case Management and

⁴ If the claimant cannot timely provide such documentation and other evidence, the claimant is required to provide a detailed explanation in the response as to why it was not possible to timely provide such documentation and other evidence.

⁵ If the claimant cannot timely provide such declarations, the claimant is required to provide a detailed explanation in the response as to why it was not possible to timely submit such declarations.

Administrative Procedures entered October 6, 2005 (the “**Case Management Order**”), Delta and the Committee have served notice of this Objection on (a) the Core Parties (as that term is defined in the Case Management Order) and (b) the Non-ECF Service Parties (as that term is defined in the Case Management Order).

Relief Requested

38. For the foregoing reasons, Delta and the Committee respectfully request (a) a determination that only claim be allowed for a single tax-related loss in each transaction; (b) an order directing that the tax indemnity claims asserted by ACO and Global Principal with respect to each Aircraft, on the one hand, and WTC’s claims for stipulated loss value with respect to the same Aircraft, on the other hand, be treated as having been filed by or on behalf of the same entities and that they collectively should be reduced, in each transaction, to amounts that do not

exceed the stipulated loss values specified for that transaction; and (c) such other and further relief as is deemed just and proper.

Dated: New York, New York
March 8, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

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