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9	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO			
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12	DAVE JONES, INSURANCE	CASE NO.	CPF-11-511261	
13	COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,	PLAINTIFFS CONTRACTORS' OBJECTION TO REHABILITATION PLAN FOR MAJESTIC INSURANCE		
14	Applicant,			
15		COMPANY		
16	VS.	Date: Time:	June 2, 2011 9:30 a.m.	
17	MAJESTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, and DOES 1-50, inclusive,	Dept.: Judge:	301 Hon. Peter J. Busch	
18	Respondents.			
19	/	atmostice Inc.	Des Calas Construction Inc	
20	COMES NOW Plaintiffs Mark Tanner Construction, Inc., Doc Gelso Construction, Inc., Mt. Lincoln Construction, Inc., and Sierra Paint & Chemical, Inc., (collectively hereinafter "Contractors") present their opposition to the Rehabilitation Plan for Majestic Insurance			
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23	Company.			
24	FACTUAL BACKGROUND			
25	The Contractors were each members of a worker's compensation self-insurance program, Contractors Access Program of California ("CAP") from 2005 to 2009. This program, Contractors believe, was organized, managed, and ultimately caused to fail as a result of the			
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27	actions of the several individual and other legal en	tities including	MAJESTIC INSURANCE	
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Objection to Rehabilitation Plan

Tanner, et al. v. Majestic Capital, Ltd., et al.

COMPANY, which profited from CAP and other self-insured worker's compensation program
enterprises established in California and other states. The Complaint in the action *Mark Tanner Construction, Inc., et al. v. Majestic Capital LTD et al., San Francisco Superior Court, Case No. CGC-11-507678* is attached hereto as Exhibit A and the allegations contained are incorporated
herein.

This Conservatorship follows the filing of the Contractors action, a similar action in 6 7 Superior Court of Orange County and an action on behalf of CAP brought by the Department of Industrial Relations.¹ While the moving papers to approve the Rehabilitation Plan mentions the 8 9 tough economic conditions, increase in claims and an action in New York arising out of similar 10 SIPs as the reason for the Conservator and Rehabilitation, it seems that MAJESTIC 11 INSURANCE COMPANY's involvement and subsequent litigation in California has contributed 12 as well as the siphoning of funds by the individuals and entities which created, maintained, and 13 finally allowed to fail the SIPs and ultimately MAJESTIC INSURANCE COMPANY. The several financial reports which go back to 2003 establish that while CRM created SIPs were 14 15 failing, CRM, the circle of individuals involved in the ponzi-type scheme, and the supposed 16 subsidiaries of CRM, were all doing just fine. For example, in the CAP program, CRM prepared 17 an accounting which on its face indicated that prior to voluntarily going into receivership 18 MAJESTIC INSURANCE COMPANY owed approximately \$10.2 million to CAP as unearned 19 premiums. These same accounting sheets provide information as to how much CRM, 20 MAJESTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, and other subsidiaries, were taking out of CAP. In the 21 end, if the State of California, Department of Industrial Relations and the Department of 22 Insurance, had performed as required by law, and if the Conservator were to go after the money 23 trail, these objectors posit that the reorganization would be unnecessary. The failing economy 24 and the New York actions are not the cause of the problems in California.

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According to Mr. Wilson's Declaration in support of the Conservator's motion,

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¹ Contractors Access Program of California v. Majestic Capital, Ltd., Case No. CGC-10-506422, S.F. Superior Court; California Plastering, Inc. v. Pridemark-Everest Insurance Services, Inc., Case No. 30-2010-420488, Orange County Superior Court.

Objection to Rehabilitation Plan

Tanner, et al. v. Majestic Capital, Ltd., et al.

MAJESTIC INSURANCE COMPANY is a member of an insurance holding company system . MAJESTIC INSURANCE COMPANY's immediate parent is Embarcadero Insurance Holding, Inc. Embarcadero is a wholly owned subsidiary of Majestic USA Capital, Inc, which is wholly owned by the ultimate parent, MAJESTIC CAPITAL, LTD. (Wilson Declaration paragraph 4.)

MAJESTIC INSURANCE COMPANY was represented as the provider of additional/ 6 excess insurance for CAP as well as the reinsurer for the program overall. While Contractors have not yet been provided with copies of the various insurance policies, the statements and documents provided by CRM indicate that such coverage was provided. MAJESTIC INSURANCE COMPANY has not provided any payment of any claims under its obligations as an excess insurer or as the reinsurer of CAP yet has retained unearned premiums which have apparently not been accounted for.

12 Apparently, MAJESTIC INSURANCE COMPANY has been used, with the purported 13 approval of the California Department of Insurance, to allocate expenses from the domestic 14 holding companies to MAJESTIC INSURANCE COMPANY. See, e.g., form 10-Q filed for the 15 quarterly period ended September 30, 2010, by CRM Holdings, Ltd..

16 Finally, TWIN BRIDGES, an excess insurer for CAP, made substantial distributions of surplus to the parent company in 2010. Id. TWIN BRIDGES and MAJESTIC INSURANCE 18 COMPANY were funding the parent company while at the same time, at least as to MAJESTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, losing money on paper to the jeopardy of its insureds and injured 20 workers in the state.

21 Finally of relevance is the fact that AMTRUST has apparently been involved in the 22 business activities of MAJESTIC INSURANCE COMPANY since at least 2008. The full extent 23 of that involvement is unknown to Contractors. In the end, MAJESTIC INSURANCE 24 COMPANY OWES a duty to CAP members to provide the reinsurance advertised and to 25 reimburse CAP and its members for the unearned premiums which apparently have been 26 transferred to the CRM parent. As it now is structured, the CAP members will be possibly held 27 liable for the wrongdoing of MAJESTIC INSURANCE COMPANY and the individuals and 28 entities who profited from the Ponzi-type scheme, AMTRUST will benefit significantly without

Objection to Rehabilitation Plan

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Tanner, et al. v. Majestic Capital, Ltd., et al.

assuming any detriment, and the State of California will rid itself of an embarrassment which, if the regulatory bodies had done their jobs, would never have arisen.

OBJECTIONS

Contractors object to the Rehabilitation Plan. From Contractors' perspective the Rehabilitation Agreement appears to be a transfer of assets from MAJESTIC INSURANCE COMPANY to AMTRUST, assets which Contractors believe were achieved in part by its wrongful acts leaving the Contractors with hundreds of thousands of dollars or workers compensation liability resulting from the failed CAP. The Rehabilitation Agreement does not account for the pending litigation by Contractors and others in California and the obligations of MAJESTIC INSURANCE COMPANY to former members of CAP.

Contractors specifically object to the Rehabilitation Agreement Section 7, Renewal Rights and Asset Purchase Agreement Section 2.9, expressly excluding AMTRUST from any of MAJESTIC INSURANCE COMPANY's liability. Generally, a contract requires detriment on each side of the agreement. In this case, AMTRUST is not subject to any detriment.

Contractors object to Article 5 of the Renewal Rights and Asset Purchase Agreement titled Profit Sharing in conjunction with Article 9 section 9.7 which provides that the current consideration provided by AMTRUST is inadequate to pay the costs of the conservator to finalize the Rehabilitation Agreement. Since the assets of MAJESTIC which will remain after closing of the agreement are insufficient to even close the agreement, it seems apparent that none of the non-policyholder claims that exist, including Contractors, will receive any payment.

Contractors request that the agreement be amended or changed to account for some recovery of non-policyholder claims. Further, it would seem only appropriate that before the State of California lets the CRM entities and individuals off the hook for facially running MAJESTIC INSURANCE COMPANY into the ground, the State should attempt to recover assets which were nothing more than part of a scheme. This would provide protection for California individuals and entities. To simply act like MAJESTIC INSURANCE COMPANY's ////

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Objection to Rehabilitation Plan

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1	assets should be used in a very narrow context, and for the immediate benefit of AMTRUST, is			
2	unconscionable.			
3	Dated: May 16, 2011	VAN DYKE LAW GROUP		
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5		$By: \frac{S}{S}$		
6		By: <u>S/</u> GLEN A. VAN DYKE, ESQ. Attorneys for Objector Contractors		
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