## THIS IS A REPLICA OF THE FILED DOCUMENT PROVIDED IN TEXT SEARCHABLE FORMAT. NOT FOR PUBLICATION 1 THE ORIGINAL IS AVAILABLE ON PACER. UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT EASTERN 2 DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 3 4 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT 5 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 6 7 In re: Case No. 17-12389-A-11 8 DON ROSE OIL, INC. 9 **MEMORANDUM** 10 Debtor. LAK-4 11 12 13 14 15 16 Argued and submitted on March 7, 2018 17 at Bakersfield, California 18 Honorable Fredrick E. Clement, Bankruptcy Judge Presiding 19

FILED

March 8, 2018

Appearances:

T. Scott Belden, Belden Blaine Raytis, LLP for Howard M. Ehrenberg, Chapter 11 trustee; Michael Wilhelm, Walter Wilhelm for Don Rose Oil, Inc.; Vonn Christianson for Robert Moore, Donald Duane Rose and Kodiak Mining & Minerals, LLC; Lori E. Eropkin, Levinson Arshonsky & Kurtz, LLC for Sallyport Commercial Finance, LLC; Russell Reynolds, Coleman & Horowitt LLP for Nations Fund; Robin Tubesing for U.S. Trustee

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Sallyport Commercial Finance, LLC moves under Rule 60(b) to extend for two weeks the effective date of an order issued under § 1112(b) converting the case from Chapter 11 to Chapter 7. It brings the motion to complete an in place sale of most of the debtor's business assets, which all parties in interest agree is the avenue most likely to maximize value for creditors. Although not opposed to the sale, the U.S. Trustee opposes the extension of time to accomplish it.

## I. FACTS

Don Rose Oil, Inc. ("Don Rose Oil") sought Chapter 11 protection.

Its primary creditor is Sallyport Commercial Finance, LLC

("Sallyport"), which holds a security interest in most of Don Rose
Oil's assets.

Shortly after the case was filed, the U.S. Trustee successfully moved to remove the debtor from possession. Howard M. Ehrenberg was appointed as the Chapter 11 trustee.

Sallyport sought, and received, stay relief to foreclose its security interests in most of Don Rose Oil's assets. Sallyport has scheduled a sale of Don Rose Oil as an operating business. If successful, the sale will substantially reduce, if not retire, Sallyport's debt, leaving the remaining assets of the estate for payment of other creditors.

After Sallyport obtained stay relief, the U.S. Trustee moved to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Unless specified otherwise, all chapter and section references are to the Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101-1532, and all "Rule" references are to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, Rules 1001-9037. All "Civil Rule" references are to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Rules 1-86.

convert or dismiss the case to Chapter 7. After a short but contentious battle that pitted the U.S. Trustee against creditors, this court converted the case to Chapter 7. With the acquiescence of the U.S. Trustee, the court delayed implementation of the conversion order 14 days to allow Sallyport to complete its in place sale.

Sallyport now moves for a 14-day extension of the effective date of the conversion to finalize the sale and to "transition [Don Rose Oil's] operating business to the buyer."

## II. DISCUSSION

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Section 1112(b)(3) requires the court to commence the hearing on a motion to dismiss or convert within 30 days after its filing and to decide the motion not later than 15 days after the commencement of the hearing. This court did so and, as a result, has satisfied each of the deadlines in § 1112(b).

This court construes Sallyport's motion to extend the deadline for implementation of the conversion date to Chapter 7 as a motion under Rule 60(b)(1) for excusable neglect. This excusable neglect is based on the trustee and Sallyport's underestimation, at the time of the hearing on conversion, of the time necessary to complete the unified sale.

At the outset, Don Rose Oil, creditors and the U.S. Trustee agreed that preserving the going concern value of the debtor is the course of action most likely to maximize asset value for creditors.

This court is aware of no authority that Rule 60(b) precludes relief from an order under § 1112(b). Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9024. And those authorities extend not just to merits decisions but also to ancillary matters. The suggestion that implementation of the conversion order be delayed 14 days first occurred at the hearing on

the U.S. Trustee's motion to dismiss or convert. This court finds Sallyport's and the trustee's prior inability to predict precisely the time necessary to fully complete the sale before conversion to be a circumstance that falls squarely within the ground of excusable neglect.

Moreover, the court has discretion as to the implementation dates of its orders. As a rule, orders are effective upon their entry. 10 Collier on Bankruptcy ¶ 8007.01 (Alan N. Resnick & Henry J. Sommer eds., 16th ed. rev. 2017). Subject to the confines of the Bankruptcy Code, this court has authority to craft orders suitable to the needs of the case. In re At Home Corp., 392 F.3d 1064, 1075 (9th Cir. 2004); Adelphia Business Solutions, Inc. v. Abnos, 482 F.3d 602, 609 (2d Cir. 2007); Comm. of Equity Sec. Holders v. Lionel Corp. (In re Lionel Corp.), 722 F.2d 1063, 1069 (2d Cir. 1983). And this court is unaware of any authority that precludes it from fashioning an order that slightly delays the implementation of a prior order. There is no evidence that Sallyport has not acted with diligence or that the additional 14 days will harm creditors.

Lastly, § 1112(b)(3) only requires that a motion to dismiss or convert must be "decided" within 15 days of the commencement of the hearing. And this court did precisely that.

## III. CONCLUSION The motion will be granted. The court will issue a separate order. Dated: March 8, 2018 /S/ Fredrick E. Clement United States Bankruptcy Judge