1 2 3 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT 4 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 5 SACRAMENTO DIVISION 6 7 8 Case No. 06-20046-A-11In re LARGE SCALE BIOLOGY Docket Control No. FWP-9 10 CORPORATION, Date: February 27, 2006 11 Time: 9:00 a.m. Debtor. 12 13 On February 27, 2006 at 9:00 a.m., the court considered the motion of the debtor in possession, as well as the committee of unsecured creditors, seeking an advisory opinion regarding the scope of disclosure required by 11 U.S.C. § 1102, as amended by 15 the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 16 The text of the final ruling appended to the minutes of the hearing follows below. This final ruling constitutes a "reasoned explanation" for the court's decision and accordingly 17 is posted to the court's Internet site, <a href="www.caeb.uscourts.gov">www.caeb.uscourts.gov</a>, in a text-searchable format as required by the E-Government Act of 18 2002. The official record of this ruling remains the ruling 19 appended to the minutes of the hearing. 20 FINAL RULING 21 The motion will be denied without prejudice. 22 The debtors and the official committee of unsecured 23 creditors seek an order: (1) "confirming that section 24 1102(b)(3)(A) does not authorize or require the Creditors' 25 Committee appointed in this case to provide access to the 26 Debtors' Confidential Information (as defined below) to any 27 creditor that such Creditors' Committee represents;" (2)

"clarifying that the Creditors' Committee is not authorized or

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required to provide access to Privileged Information (as defined below) to any creditor that such Creditors' Committee represents;" and (3) finding "that service of the accompanying Section 1102(b)(3) Notice to Creditors ('Notice') constitutes compliance with the requirement pursuant to section 1102(b)(3)(B) to solicit and receive comments from creditors holding claims of the kind represented on the Creditors' Committee but not appointed to the Creditors' Committee."

Any party invoking federal jurisdiction has the burden of establishing standing. Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife, 504 U.S. 555, 561 (1992). To establish standing under the case or controversy requirement of Article III of the United States Constitution, a plaintiff (1) must have suffered some actual or threatened injury due to alleged illegal conduct, known as the "injury in fact element;" (2) the injury must be fairly traceable to the challenged action, known as the "causation element;" and (3) there must be a substantial likelihood that the relief requested will redress or prevent plaintiff's injury, known as the "redressability element." U.S. Const. Art. 3, § 1 et seq.; Dunmore v. U.S., 358 F.3d 1107, 1111-12 (9th Cir. 2004) (citing Lujan, 504 U.S. at 560-61). The asserted harm must have matured sufficiently to warrant judicial intervention.

Here, the debtors and the official committee of unsecured creditors (collectively "Parties") are seeking declaratory relief. However, no complaint has been filed. There is no dispute between the Parties, or between the Parties and anyone else, regarding the proper scope of disclosure under 11 U.S.C. § 1102. Nor has anyone challenged the committee's compliance with

the disclosure, solicitation, or comment provisions of section 1102.

The Parties, in other words, are inviting the court to issue an advisory opinion. The court will not issue one.

Nothing in section 1102 entitles the Parties to some sweeping, hypothetical statement of the committee's obligations under section 1102.

The Parties argue that "[t]he relief requested herein will help ensure confidential, privileged, proprietary and/or material non-public information will not be disseminated to the detriment of the Debtors' estates and will aid the Creditors' Committee in performing its statutory functions under section 1102(b)(3)." However, no confidential, privileged, proprietary, or material non-public information will be disseminated to the detriment of the Debtors' estates unless the committee chooses to disseminate it to creditors not on the committee. And, unless and until a creditor challenges the non-disclosure of such or other information, the Parties have no actual or threatened injury.

The new amendments to section 1102 do not envision that the court will inject itself unilaterally into the committee's decision to disseminate, or not to disseminate, information.

Rather, section 1102(b)(3)(C) contemplates that the issue will be placed before the court only when a party in interest seeks an order compelling the disclosure of additional information.

It is simply inappropriate for the court, in the absence of an adversary and without the context of an actual controversy, to speculate in the abstract about the committee's duties under section 1102. The court has approved counsel for the committee to advise it in this case. It will receive its advice from that counsel and not from the court.

The court is aware of the bankruptcy court's opinion in <u>In</u> <u>re Refco</u>, 336 B.R. 187 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2006). For the reasons expressed above, this court concludes, however, that it cannot issue a comparable advisory opinion.