

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN  
SOUTHERN DIVISION**

In re:	)	
	)	Chapter 9
CITY OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN,	)	
	)	Case No. 13-58346
	)	
Debtor.	)	Hon. Steven W. Rhodes
_____	)	

**NOTICE AND SUPPLEMENT TO DETROIT RETIREMENT SYSTEMS'  
MOTION TO CERTIFY APPEAL RE: CERTIFICATION OF  
APPEAL IN SAN BERNARDINO CASE**

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on December, 13, 2013, the District Court for the Central District of California entered an order (the "Order"), certifying for direct appeal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals an appeal by CalPERS from the Bankruptcy Court's ruling regarding the eligibility of the City of San Bernardino, California to be a Chapter 9 debtor. A copy of the Order is attached hereto as Exhibit A. The Detroit Retirement Systems submit that, in certain respects, the Order is instructive in this matter and, therefore, wish to bring it to this Court's attention.

Dated: December 15, 2013

Respectfully submitted,

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# EXHIBIT A

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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

IN RE CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO,  
CALIFORNIA,  
Debtor,

Case No. CV 5:13-01952 DMG  
Bankruptcy Case No. CV 6:12-28006 MJ

**ORDER RE APPELLANT’S MOTION  
FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL AND  
MOTION REQUESTING  
CERTIFICATION FOR DIRECT  
APPEAL TO NINTH CIRCUIT**

CALIFORNIA PUBLIC  
EMPLOYEES’ RETIREMENT SYSTEM,  
Appellant,

v.

CITY OF SAN BERNARDINO,  
CALIFORNIA,  
Appellee.

This matter is before the Court on Appellant California Public Employees’ Retirement System’s (“CalPERS”) motion for leave to appeal and motion requesting certification for direct appeal to the Unites States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. [Doc. ## 3, 6.] The Court held a hearing on the motions on December 13, 2013.

Having duly considered the respective positions of the parties, the Court now renders its decision. For the reasons set forth below, the motion for leave to appeal is

1 **GRANTED**, and the motion requesting certification for direct appeal to the Ninth Circuit  
2 is **DENIED** as moot.

3 **I.**

4 **PROCEDURAL HISTORY**<sup>1</sup>

5 On August 1, 2012, the City of San Bernardino (“the City”) filed its petition for  
6 bankruptcy protection under chapter 9 of the Bankruptcy Code in the Central District of  
7 California. CalPERS filed objections to the City’s eligibility for relief on two grounds:  
8 (1) the City did not “desire to effect a plan to adjust debts” pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §  
9 109(c)(4); and (2) the City did not file the petition in good faith as required under 11  
10 U.S.C. § 921(c).<sup>2</sup> At the request of the parties, the bankruptcy court did not set a  
11 discovery deadline or issue an order staying discovery.

12 At a status conference in April or May 2013, the bankruptcy court questioned  
13 whether there were any disputed material facts regarding the contested eligibility issues  
14 that would require formal discovery. In June 2013, the bankruptcy court suggested that  
15 the remaining issues could be addressed in a summary judgment motion. After CalPERS  
16 objected that additional discovery was required, the court directed CalPERS to brief the  
17 issue, setting the argument for the same date as the argument on the City’s summary  
18 judgment motion.

19 On August 28, 2013, the bankruptcy court held a hearing on the City’s motion for  
20 summary judgment on eligibility and CalPERS’ motion for additional discovery and for  
21 summary judgment of a nonmovant under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d) and 56(f)(1). (Mot. for  
22 Leave at 6-7 [Doc. # 3].) On September 17, 2013, the bankruptcy court entered an Order  
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24  
25 <sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise noted, the facts are drawn from the “Factual Background” and “Procedural  
26 Background in Chapter 9” set forth in the bankruptcy court’s eligibility opinion. (Bankruptcy Court  
27 Eligibility Opinion of October 16, 2013 [Doc. # 3; Doc. # 8-1, Exh. 1; Doc. # 9-1, Exh. 1].)

28 <sup>2</sup> Initially another creditor—the San Bernardino Public Employees Association—also filed  
objections to eligibility, but it withdrew the objections before they were resolved by the bankruptcy  
court.

1 granting the City's motion for summary judgment on eligibility, denying CalPERS'  
2 motion for additional discovery and summary judgment, and granting the City relief  
3 under chapter 9. (*Id.* at 7.) The court concluded that the discovery CalPERS sought was  
4 either irrelevant or, even if the court accepted the facts CalPERS alleged as true, they  
5 would not defeat summary judgment in favor of the City. On October 16, 2013, the court  
6 issued its Eligibility Opinion discussing its findings of fact and conclusions of law. (*Id.*)

7 On September 27, 2013, the bankruptcy court entered an order approving a  
8 stipulation by the parties to extend, pursuant to Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure  
9 8002(c)(2), CalPERS' time to file appeals from the court's orders. (*Id.*)

10 On October 25, 2013, CalPERS filed a motion for leave to appeal in this Court.  
11 [Doc. # 3.] On November 15, 2013, the City filed an opposition. [Doc. # 8.] On  
12 November 29, 2013, CalPERS filed a reply. [Doc. # 15.]

13 On October 22, 2013, CalPERS filed in the bankruptcy court a motion for  
14 certification of direct review of the court's eligibility orders. (Mot. for Cert. at 5.) The  
15 bankruptcy court denied CalPERS' motion at a hearing on October 29, 2013. [Doc. # 9-  
16 1, Exh. 2.] The court reconsidered CalPERS' motion at a hearing on November 13, 2013,  
17 [Doc. # 9-1, Exh. 3], and denied the motion on November 15, 2013. [Doc. # 9-1, Exh. 4.]

18 On November 15, 2013, CalPERS filed a motion in this Court requesting  
19 certification for direct appeal to the Ninth Circuit. [Doc. # 6.] On November 22, 2013,  
20 the City filed an opposition. [Doc. # 9.] On November 29, 2013, CalPERS filed a reply.  
21 [Doc. # 13.]

22 On November 26, 2013, the Court received a Certificate of Readiness and  
23 Completion of Record with a copy of the docket from the bankruptcy court. [Doc. # 10.]

## 24 II.

### 25 JURISDICTION

26 In relevant part, 28 U.S.C. § 158(a) provides:

27 [t]he district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction to hear appeals  
28 (1) from final judgments, orders, and decrees; [and]

\* \* \*

(3) with leave of the court, from other interlocutory orders and decrees; and, with leave of the court, from interlocutory orders and decrees, of bankruptcy judges entered in cases and proceedings referred to the bankruptcy judges under section 157 of this title. An appeal under this subsection shall be taken only to the district court for the judicial district in which the bankruptcy judge is serving.

28 U.S.C. § 158(a).

CalPERS contends that (1) the bankruptcy court’s eligibility orders constitute final orders, and thus it may appeal them as of right under section 158(a)(1); (2) in the alternative, the eligibility orders should be subject to the collateral order doctrine established by the Supreme Court in *Cohen v. Beneficial Industrial Loan Corp.*, 337 U.S. 541, 545-57, 69 S. Ct. 1221, 93 L. Ed. 1528 (1949); and (3) in the alternative, if the Court construes the bankruptcy court’s eligibility orders to be interlocutory, the Court should grant CalPERS leave to appeal under section 158(a)(3).

The City opposes CalPERS’ motion for leave to appeal on the grounds that (1) the eligibility orders are not final orders; (2) the collateral order doctrine is not available; and (3) CalPERS has not met the standard for leave to appeal under section 158(a)(3).

### III.

#### DISCUSSION

##### A. The Bankruptcy Order Is Not A Final Order

The Ninth Circuit has considered whether a bankruptcy court’s denial of a motion to dismiss a chapter 9 bankruptcy is a final order and held that such orders are not final. *In re City of Desert Hot Springs*, 339 F.3d 782, 787-92 (9th Cir. 2003), *cert. denied*, 540 U.S. 1110, 124 S. Ct. 1076, 157 L. Ed. 2d 897 (2004). The *Desert Hot Springs* court noted that the Ninth Circuit had previously held that a bankruptcy court’s denial of a creditor’s motion to dismiss was not a final decision in the chapter 11 context, but “significant differences between a chapter 11 bankruptcy and a chapter 9 bankruptcy”

1 changed the analysis in the chapter 9 context. *Id.* at 788-89. Specifically, the court noted  
2 that chapter 9 offers fewer protections to creditors than other chapters of the bankruptcy  
3 code. *Id.* at 789. Nonetheless, the *Desert Hot Springs* court found that the concern  
4 motivating earlier cases was “whether an order finally determines an issue in such a way  
5 that addressing the issue later would not serve to prevent a party from suffering  
6 irreparable injury,” *id.* at 790 (internal citations omitted), and the commencement of  
7 chapter 9 bankruptcy did not constitute irreparable injury:

8       A court’s denial of such a motion merely allows the municipality to proceed  
9 with the bankruptcy. We are not convinced that Congress’s whole  
10 municipal bankruptcy statutory scheme is so skewed in favor of the  
11 municipality that the commencement of proceedings itself causes irreparable  
12 injury. To so hold would essentially say that a creditor’s rights are  
13 determined before the bankruptcy process really begins. As discussed  
14 above, creditors do have less rights in a chapter 9 than in any other chapter  
15 but they still do have rights.

16 *Id.* at 790.

17       The Ninth Circuit identified some of the remedies available to creditors in a  
18 chapter 9 bankruptcy, including (1) “the right, under 11 U.S.C. § 362(d), to be granted  
19 relief from the automatic stay against enforcement of judgments,” the denial of which is a  
20 final decision; (2) the ability to ask the district court to withdraw the reference to the  
21 bankruptcy court under 11 U.S.C. § 157(d); and (3) the ability to “ask the court to dismiss  
22 a case or suspend all proceedings if ‘the interests of creditors and the debtor would be  
23 better served by such dismissal or suspension.’” *Id.* at 790, quoting 11 U.S.C. §  
24 305(a)(1). Moreover, the court noted that if it appeared at some point that a debtor was  
25 failing to act in good faith, the bankruptcy court could dismiss the petition. *Id.*

26       CalPERS’ arguments that *Desert Hot Springs* is inapplicable or distinguishable are  
27 unavailing. First, CalPERS appears to argue that the reasoning of *Desert Hot Springs* is  
28 inapplicable on the ground that under the bankruptcy law at the time that case was



1 decided, the Ninth Circuit did not have jurisdiction over interlocutory bankruptcy  
2 appeals,<sup>3</sup> and thus, the court ultimately held that it did not have jurisdiction over the order  
3 at issue. *Id.* (Reply re Leave at 3 (“Thus, the fundamental foundation of the court’s  
4 opinion—its concern over its jurisdiction—no longer exists.”) [Doc. # 15].) CalPERS  
5 fails to explain why, in the absence of a certification of issues on appeal, the Ninth  
6 Circuit’s finality analysis does not govern the circumstances in this case. The Court sees  
7 no reason to cabin *Desert Hot Springs* in the manner that CalPERS suggests.

8 Second, CalPERS contends that *Desert Hot Springs* “does not lay down a broad  
9 categorical rule” applying to all eligibility determinations in chapter 9 bankruptcy.  
10 (Reply re Leave at 3 [Doc. # 15].) CalPERS’ argument is not supported by the language  
11 or the reasoning of the Ninth Circuit’s opinion. The broad language of the opinion makes  
12 clear that its analysis was meant to apply to all chapter 9 cases rather than only the case  
13 before the court. *See, e.g., Desert Hot Springs*, 339 F.3d at 792 (“The denial of an  
14 objection to and a motion to dismiss a chapter 9 bankruptcy does not irreparably injure a  
15 party so that later addressing the issue would be futile. We therefore hold that *such a*  
16 *denial is not a final decision* and cannot be immediately appealed to this court.”)  
17 (emphasis added); *id.* at 791 n.4 (“[W]e hold that chapter 9 supplies a creditor with  
18 adequate protections against irreparable harm . . . .”); *see also In re City of Vallejo*, 408  
19 B.R. 280, 288 (B.A.P. 9th 2009) (citing *Desert Hot Springs* for the proposition that an  
20 appeal of a bankruptcy court’s eligibility order is interlocutory). Moreover, as discussed,  
21 *supra*, the *Desert Hot Springs* court came to its conclusion based on reasoning that  
22 applies to *all* chapter 9 eligibility decisions, specifically, the court was “not convinced  
23 that Congress’s *whole municipal bankruptcy statutory scheme* is so skewed in favor of  
24 the municipality that the commencement of proceedings itself causes irreparable injury.”

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26 <sup>3</sup> The statute was amended in 2005, *see* P.L. 109-8, 119 Stat. 23 (2005), to provide for circuit  
27 court jurisdiction in certain circumstances, upon certification by the bankruptcy court, district court, or  
28 bankruptcy appellate panel. 28 U.S.C. § 158(d)(2)(A) & (B); *see Weber v. U.S.*, 484 F.3d 154, 157 (2d  
Cir. 2007) (discussing the 2005 amendments).

1 *Desert Hot Springs*, 339 F.3d at 790 (emphasis added). Finally, to the extent that  
2 CalPERS appears to suggest that a “hard and fast rule on eligibility orders” in the chapter  
3 9 context would “eschew” the Ninth Circuit’s pragmatic approach to finality in  
4 bankruptcy court cases (Reply re Leave at 4 [Doc. # 15]), see *In re Mason*, 709 F.2d  
5 1313, 1318 (9th Cir. 1983), CalPERS’ interpretation of the pragmatic approach is directly  
6 contradicted by the Ninth Circuit’s observation in *Desert Hot Springs* that it adopted a  
7 “hard and fast rule” on eligibility orders in the chapter 11 context. See *Desert Hot*  
8 *Springs*, 339 F.3d at 788, citing *In re 405 N. Bedford Dr. Corp.*, 778 F.2d 1374 (9th Cir.  
9 1985) and *In re Rega Properties*, 894 F.2d 1136 (9th Cir. 1990). In sum, *Desert Hot*  
10 *Springs* stands for the proposition that chapter 9 eligibility decisions are interlocutory  
11 orders, and CalPERS’ attempts to distinguish it are unpersuasive.

12 Finally, CalPERS contends that the equitable mootness doctrine<sup>4</sup> could deprive it  
13 of Article III review of the bankruptcy court’s eligibility orders, and the Ninth Circuit did  
14 not consider this issue in *Desert Hot Springs* because that case involved a single creditor,  
15 rather than thousands of creditors. (Reply at 5-9.) This argument is equally unavailing as  
16 it amounts to another variant of CalPERS’ unsupported argument that *Desert Hot*  
17 *Springs*’ holding was limited to the facts of the case, rather than to chapter 9 cases  
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19 <sup>4</sup> Equitable mootness doctrine refers to the mootness of an appeal where a “comprehensive change  
20 of circumstances has occurred so as to render it inequitable for th[e] court to consider the merits of the  
21 appeal.” *In re Thorpe Insulation Co.*, 677 F.3d 869, 880 (9th Cir. 2012) (internal citations omitted).  
22 The Ninth Circuit has noted that the doctrine of equitable mootness “has some sway in bankruptcy cases  
23 where public policy values the finality of bankruptcy judgments because debtors, creditors, and third  
24 parties are entitled to rely on a final bankruptcy court order.” *Id.* In *In re Thorpe*, the Ninth Circuit  
25 adopted a “comprehensive test” similar to those developed by the Second, Third, and Fifth Circuits to  
26 determine if an appeal is equitably moot: (1) the court “look[s] first at whether a stay was sought, for  
27 absent that a party has not fully pursued its rights”; and (2) where a stay was sought and not gained, the  
28 court looks to (a) “whether substantial consummation of the plan has occurred,” (b) “the effect a remedy  
may have on third parties not before the court,” and (c) “whether the bankruptcy court can fashion  
effective and equitable relief without completely knocking the props out from under the plan and  
thereby creating an uncontrollable situation for the bankruptcy court.” *Id.* at 881. CalPERS contends  
that given the complexity of the instant appeal and the large number of creditors involved, there is a  
“very real threat of equitable mootness being applied against CalPERS,” in contravention of Congress’  
intent to provide for appeals. (Reply re Leave at 8 [Doc. # 15].)

1 generally. While CalPERS contends that “arguments regarding equitable mootness . . .  
2 would have been of little force” in *Desert Hot Springs* because the debtor in that case  
3 filed its chapter 9 petition to avoid a single creditor (Mot. for Leave at 5, 7 [Doc. # 3]),  
4 equitable mootness doctrine would apply in this case as it would in many, if not most,  
5 chapter 9 bankruptcy cases where the municipality has many creditors and a complex  
6 plan is anticipated. Although the Ninth Circuit presumably was aware of the equitable  
7 mootness doctrine,<sup>5</sup> it nonetheless broadly held that “chapter 9 supplies a creditor with  
8 adequate protections against irreparable harm” in order to distinguish chapter 9 appeals  
9 from orders denying motions to dismiss, from a denial of a motion to dismiss an  
10 involuntary chapter 7 petition, for which the Ninth Circuit found that approval of an  
11 involuntary petition finally determined the debtor’s rights. *See Desert Hot Springs*, 339  
12 F.3d at 790-91 & 791 n.4, distinguishing *In re Mason*, 709 F.2d 1313 (9th Cir. 1983).

13 While this Court understands and is not unsympathetic to the concerns animating  
14 CalPERS’ equitable mootness argument, *Desert Hot Springs* controls this case and this  
15 Court is bound by it.

16 **B. The Collateral Order Doctrine Does Not Apply**

17 The Court also rejects CalPERS’ argument that the Court should apply the  
18 collateral order doctrine.<sup>6</sup> In *Desert Hot Springs*, the Ninth Circuit found that the  
19 collateral order doctrine was inapplicable because “[t]he same considerations which [led  
20 the court] to conclude that denying [the creditor] an immediate appeal causes no  
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22  
23 <sup>5</sup> Though the Ninth Circuit articulated a “comprehensive” equitable mootness test in *In re Thorpe*  
24 *Insulation Co.*, 677 F.3d at 880-81, the Ninth Circuit applied the equitable mootness doctrine well  
25 before its decision in *Desert Hot Springs*. *See, e.g., In re Onouli-Kona Land Co.*, 846 F.2d 1170, 1172  
(9th Cir. 1988).

26 <sup>6</sup> Collateral order doctrine “allows courts of appeals to treat orders that are interlocutory in nature  
27 as final under 28 U.S.C. § 1291 if three conditions are met. The order must (1) conclusively determine  
28 the disputed question, (2) resolve an important question completely separate from the merits of the  
actions, and (3) be effectively unreviewable on appeal from final judgment.” *In re Westwood Shake &*  
*Shingle, Inc.*, 971 F.2d 387, citing *Coopers & Lybrand v. Livesay*, 437 U.S. 463, 468, 98 S. Ct. 2454, 57  
L. Ed. 2d 351 (1978).

1 irreparable harm also [led the court] to conclude that the bankruptcy court’s ruling is not  
2 ‘effectively unreviewable on appeal from a final judgement [sic].’” 339 F.3d at 788 n.1,  
3 quoting *Does I thru XXIII v. Advanced Textile Corp.*, 214 F.3d 1058, 1066 (9th Cir.  
4 2000). CalPERS again tries to distinguish *Desert Hot Springs* on the grounds that  
5 CalPERS “will likely suffer irreparable harm” if the equitable mootness doctrine is  
6 enforced. (Reply re Leave at 11 [Doc. # 15].) The Court rejects this analysis for the  
7 reasons previously articulated in its discussion of finality, *supra*.

8 In sum, applying *Desert Hot Springs* as the controlling precedent, this Court finds  
9 that the bankruptcy court’s order is an interlocutory order, and the Court must determine  
10 whether to grant CalPERS leave to appeal.

### 11 **C. Motion for Leave to Appeal**

12 CalPERS moves the Court to grant leave to appeal the bankruptcy court’s  
13 interlocutory order under 28 U.S.C. § 158(a)(3). While neither section 158 nor the  
14 bankruptcy procedural rule governing motions for leave to appeal<sup>7</sup> provides standards for  
15 a determination of whether leave to appeal should be granted, the Ninth Circuit  
16 Bankruptcy Appellate Panel (“BAP”) “looks to the standards set forth in 28 U.S.C. §  
17 1292(b), which concerns the taking of interlocutory appeals from the district courts to the  
18 court of appeals.” *In re Roderick Timber Co.*, 185 B.R. 601, 604 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1995).  
19 As the Ninth Circuit treats the BAP’s decisions as persuasive authority, *In re Silverman*,  
20 616 F.3d 1001, 1005 n.1 (9th Cir. 2010), and the Court finds no reason to depart from  
21 BAP precedent here, the Court looks to the standards of section 1292(b).

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22  
23 <sup>7</sup> Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 8003(a) provides:

24 A motion for leave to appeal under 28 U.S.C. § 158(a) shall contain:

25 (1) a statement of the facts necessary to an understanding of the questions to be  
26 presented by the appeal; (2) a statement of those questions and of the relief  
27 sought; (3) a statement of the reasons why an appeal should be granted; and (4) a  
28 copy of the judgment, order, or decree complained of and of any opinion or  
memorandum relating thereto. Within 14 days after service of the motion, an  
adverse party may file with the clerk an answer in opposition.

Fed. R. Bankr. P. 8003(a).

1 Under section 1292(b), granting leave to appeal is appropriate where an order  
2 “involves a controlling question of law as to which there is substantial ground for  
3 difference of opinion and that an immediate appeal from the order may materially  
4 advance the ultimate termination of the litigation.” 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b). The Ninth  
5 Circuit has construed section 1292(b) to constitute three separate requirements,  
6 specifically: (1) a controlling question of law; (2) on which there are substantial grounds  
7 for difference of opinion; and (3) an immediate appeal may materially advance the  
8 ultimate termination of the litigation. *See In re Cement Antitrust Litig. (MDL No. 296)*,  
9 673 F.2d 1020, 1026 (9th Cir. 1982). Some courts have added an additional requirement  
10 that “[l]eave to appeal should not be granted unless refusal would result in wasted  
11 litigation and expense.” *See In re NSB Film Corp.*, 167 B.R. 176, 180 (B.A.P. 9th Cir.  
12 1994).

13 The Court addresses each of these requirements in turn.

14 **1. Controlling Question of Law**

15 The Ninth Circuit has held that a “controlling question of law” is one in which “the  
16 resolution of the issue on appeal could materially affect the outcome of litigation in the  
17 [trial] court.” *In re Cement Antitrust Litig.*, 673 F.2d 1020 (9th Cir. 1982); *see Conte v.*  
18 *Jakks Pac., Inc.*, 12-CV-00006, 2013 WL 246985, at \*2 (E.D. Cal. Jan 22, 2013).

19 CalPERS identifies the following issues as the questions to be presented by its  
20 appeal:

21 Whether the bankruptcy court’s entry of the order granting summary  
22 judgment in the City’s favor is proper where:

- 23 (i) the City filed its Petition without any concept of a plan of  
24 adjustment;
- 25 (ii) the City filed its Petition without negotiating with any of its  
26 major creditors;
- 27 (iii) the City failed to explore any alternatives to bankruptcy;
- 28

1 (iv) a year after the City filed its Petition, [sic] had not even tasked  
2 someone with developing the basic terms of a plan of  
3 adjustment;

4 (v) the City failed to make meaningful financial information  
5 available to pre- and postpetition creditors during the course of  
6 its bankruptcy;

7 (vi) the City made significant prepetition preferential transfers prior  
8 to filing its Petition; and

9 (vii) the bankruptcy court denied CalPERS' request to obtain any  
10 discovery regarding the City's eligibility and good faith.

11 (Mot. for Leave at 7-8 [Doc. # 3].) In its statement of reasons why an appeal should be  
12 granted, CalPERS explains that these issues go to whether the bankruptcy court judge  
13 improperly interpreted the standards for eligibility—specifically the requirement under  
14 11 U.S.C. § 109(c)(4) that a municipality “desires to effect a plan to adjust its debts,”<sup>8</sup>  
15 and the requirement under 11 U.S.C. § 921(c) that a chapter 9 petition be filed in good  
16 faith<sup>9</sup>—so as to “deprive[ ] the Bankruptcy Code’s eligibility requirements of real  
17 meaning.” (*Id.* at 8.)

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18  
19 <sup>8</sup> Section 109(c) provides that an entity “may be a debtor” under chapter 9 “if and only if” it  
20 meets five requirements: (1) it is a municipality; (2) it “is specifically authorized . . . to be a debtor  
21 under such chapter by State law, or by a governmental officer or organization empowered by State law  
22 to authorize such entity to be a debtor under such chapter”; (3) it is insolvent; (4) it “*desires to effect a*  
23 *plan to adjust such debts*” and (5) it meets at least one of four additional requirements: (a) it has  
24 “obtained the agreement of creditors holding at least a majority in amount of the claims of each class  
25 that such entity intends to impair under a plan in a case under such chapter”; (b) it “has negotiated in  
26 good faith with creditors and has failed to obtain the agreement of creditors holding at least a majority in  
27 amount of the claims of each class that such entity intends to impair under a plan in a case under such  
28 chapter”; (c) it “is unable to negotiate with creditors because such negotiation is impracticable”; or (d) it  
“reasonably believes that a creditor may attempt to obtain a transfer that is avoidable under section 547  
of this title.” 11 U.S.C. § 109(c) (emphasis added).

<sup>9</sup> Section 921(c) provides that “[a]fter any objection to the petition, the court, after notice and a  
hearing, may dismiss the petition if the debtor *did not file the petition in good faith* or if the petition does  
not meet the requirements of this title.” 11 U.S.C. 921(c) (emphasis added). Courts appear to have



1 The City contends that none of the issues raised by CalPERS are controlling  
2 questions of law as to which there is a substantial ground for difference of opinion,  
3 because the issues “involve fact issues, not controlling legal issues,” the law does not  
4 require the City to engage in the actions identified by CalPERS, the bankruptcy court  
5 considered the issues CalPERS identified and rejected them, and/or the bankruptcy court  
6 found the issues to be irrelevant to its analysis. (Opp’n to Leave at 15-20 [Doc. # 8].)

7 The City’s analysis misses the point. First, the issues presented by CalPERS are  
8 merely restatements of the facts that the bankruptcy court found to be uncontroverted for  
9 the purpose of the summary judgment motion on the City’s eligibility. (See Bankruptcy  
10 Court Eligibility Opinion of October 16, 2013 at 13-15 (hereinafter “Eligibility Order”).)  
11 Thus, they do not present questions of fact on appeal, as the City appears to contend.  
12 Second, CalPERS’ issues go to how sections 109(c)(4) and 921(c) should be construed,  
13 issues for which—as CalPERS notes—there is no binding authority. (Mot. for Leave at  
14 10 [Doc. # 3].) Thus, notwithstanding the City’s conclusory assertions about what “the  
15 law does not require” (*see, e.g.*, Opp’n at 16 [Doc. # 8]), at issue is precisely what the law  
16 does require. The fact that the bankruptcy court already considered the issues CalPERS  
17 raises or found the issues to be irrelevant to its consideration of eligibility does not  
18 necessarily mean that the law does not require different analysis or construction. As the  
19 bankruptcy court noted in a hearing on CalPERS’ motion to certify its appeal of the  
20 eligibility decision to the Ninth Circuit:

21 There is a side of me that would support the Ninth Circuit weighing in on  
22 these tricky definitions of desire and good faith, to give direction not only to  
23 cities in the State of California, but my guess is if the Ninth Circuit ruled,  
24 there would be citations of that circuit authority by bankruptcy courts around

25  
26 uniformly construed the section 109(c) requirements to be mandatory despite the permissive language of  
27 the statute, and they have construed the good faith section to be permissive. 6 *Collier on Bankruptcy* ¶  
28 921.04[4] (Alan N. Resnick & Henry J. Sommer eds., 15th ed. 2007). This Court expresses no opinion  
on these precedents.

1 the country, because right now we're citing each other's opinions from the  
 2 trial level because there's nothing else to look at, and . . . if there are some  
 3 definitive rulings, it would give direction to potential debtor cities, as well as  
 4 potential creditors in those proceedings, perhaps changing the landscape of  
 5 how much the eligibility battle has become the war that it is . . . .

6 (November 13, 2013 Hearing on CalPERS' request for reconsideration regarding  
 7 proposed order on certification, 124:25; 125:1-12 [Doc. # 8-1, Exh. 3].)

8 Here, the interpretation of sections 109(c)(4) and 921(c) are controlling questions  
 9 of law because the resolution of these issues on appeal could result in the City being  
 10 found ineligible for chapter 9 bankruptcy, thereby "materially affect[ing] the outcome of  
 11 litigation in the [trial] court." *See In re Cement Antitrust Litig.*, 673 F.2d 1020 (9th Cir.  
 12 1982).

## 13 **2. Substantial Grounds for Difference of Opinion**

14 Substantial grounds for difference of opinion exist where "novel legal issues are  
 15 presented, on which fair-minded jurists might reach contradictory conclusions." The  
 16 Ninth Circuit has clarified that "[a] substantial ground for difference of opinion exists  
 17 were reasonable jurists *might* disagree on an issue's resolution, not merely where they  
 18 have already disagreed." *Reese v. BP Exploration (Alaska) Inc.*, 643 F.3d 681, 688 (9th  
 19 Cir. 2011) (emphasis added).

20 CalPERS does not contend that reasonable jurists have already disagreed about the  
 21 meaning of the relevant provisions, but rather that there is no binding precedent and  
 22 "reasonable jurists could differ in their interpretation of the 'good faith' and 'desire'  
 23 eligibility requirements." (Reply re Leave at 15-16 [Doc. # 15].) The City responds that  
 24 regardless of the "dearth of cases . . . , there are no substantial grounds for a difference of  
 25 opinion" on the meaning of the two provisions," given that "the cases on what is  
 26 sufficient for desire to effect a plan and good faith are all consistent, and Judge Jury's  
 27 ruling is entirely within the four corners of such precedent." (Opp'n to Leave at 20-21  
 28 [Doc. # 8].)



1 The Court finds the City's reasoning unpersuasive. As an initial matter, courts  
2 considering eligibility for chapter 9 bankruptcy protection have widely divergent views  
3 about how the eligibility requirements should be applied. *Compare In re New York City*  
4 *Off-Track Betting Corp.*, 427 B.R. 256, 264 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 2010) ("Bankruptcy courts  
5 should review chapter 9 petitions with a jaded eye. . . . In light of [constitutional]  
6 concerns, bankruptcy courts scrutinize petitions for relief under chapter 9."), and *In re*  
7 *Sullivan Cnty. Reg'l Refuse Disposal Dist.*, 165 B.R. 60, 82 (Bankr. D.N.H. 1994) ("The  
8 bankruptcy court's jurisdiction should not be exercised lightly in Chapter 9 cases, in light  
9 of the interplay between Congress' bankruptcy power and the limitations on federal  
10 power under the Tenth Amendment. Considering the bankruptcy court's severely limited  
11 control over the debtor, once the petition is approved, access to Chapter 9 relief has been  
12 designed to be an intentionally difficult task."), with *In re City of Vallejo*, 408 B.R. 280,  
13 289 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 2009) ("We construe broadly § 109(c)'s eligibility requirements 'to  
14 provide access to relief in furtherance of the Code's underlying policies.'" (quoting *In re*  
15 *Valley Health Sys.*, 383 B.R. 156, 163 (Bankr. C.D. Cal. 2008))).

16 While courts applying section 109(c) have largely agreed that there is "no bright-  
17 line test . . . for determining whether a debtor desires to effect a plan because of the  
18 highly subjective nature of the inquiry," and debtors "may satisfy the subjective  
19 requirement with direct and circumstantial evidence," *see, e.g., In re City of Detroit,*  
20 *Mich.*, 13-53846, 2013 WL 6331931, at \*62 (Bankr. E.D. Mich. Dec. 5, 2013), this  
21 provides little guidance as to the quantity and quality of evidence a debtor must provide  
22 of its intent, particularly in light of the paucity of controlling precedent. CalPERS  
23 appears to suggest that certain factors, such as whether the debtor considered alternatives  
24 to bankruptcy pre-petition, *must* be present for a municipality to be found eligible. (*See*  
25 *Mot. for Leave at 8 [Doc. # 3].*)

26 Similarly, courts have agreed that "[g]ood faith in the chapter 9 context is not  
27 defined in the Code and the legislative history of § 921(c) sheds no light on Congress'  
28 intent behind the requirement." Courts also have looked to analysis in the chapter 11

1 context for guidance, *In re County of Orange*, 183 B.R. 594, 608 (Bankr. C.D. Cal.  
2 1995), but these cases again provide little insight into how the good faith requirement  
3 should be applied. Notably, some courts have found that they “must consider the broad  
4 remedial purpose of the bankruptcy code” in conducting the good faith analysis and it  
5 follows that there should be a “strong presumption in favor of chapter 9 relief” if the  
6 criteria of section 109 are met, *see, e.g., In re City of Detroit, Mich.*, 2013 WL 6331931,  
7 at \*72. Yet, such reasoning relies on the premise that chapter 9 relief should be broadly  
8 available, which itself is the subject of substantial disagreement, as the court noted,  
9 *supra*.

10 While the Court expresses no opinion at this time about the appropriateness of the  
11 bankruptcy court’s construction of section 109(c)(4) and section 921(c), it finds  
12 persuasive CalPERS’ argument that substantial grounds for difference of opinion exist on  
13 these issues of statutory construction, which are of great public importance.

14 **3. Materially Advance the Ultimate Termination of the Litigation**

15 The City contends—without citing any authority—that CalPERS must prove “that  
16 resolution of a controlling legal question *would* serve to avoid a trial or otherwise  
17 substantially shorten the litigation.” (Opp’n to Leave at 23 (emphasis added) [Doc. # 8].)  
18 This is an incorrect statement of the law. The Ninth Circuit recently noted that “neither §  
19 1292(b)’s literal text nor controlling precedent requires that the interlocutory appeal *have*  
20 a final, dispositive effect on the litigation, only that it ‘*may* materially advance’ the  
21 litigation.” *Reese*, 643 F.3d at 688, quoting 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b) (emphasis added). In  
22 *Reese*, the Ninth Circuit found that where reversal “may” remove a defendant and certain  
23 claims from the case, it was sufficient to materially advance the litigation. *Id.*

24 Here, CalPERS contends that resolution of the issues may materially advance the  
25 ultimate termination of the litigation if a different construction of the relevant sections  
26 results in a reversal of the bankruptcy court’s eligibility decision. The City disagrees  
27 because it assumes that chapter 9 bankruptcy is a foregone conclusion and thus  
28 “CalPERS’ appeal does not materially advance that process – it will only materially delay

1 resolution of the bankruptcy proceedings.” (Opp’n to Leave at 23 [Doc. # 8].) While the  
2 Court understands the dire position in which the City finds itself, as outlined by the  
3 bankruptcy court (*see* Eligibility Order at 2-6), chapter 9 has *mandatory* eligibility  
4 requirements which it must meet *or its petition will be dismissed*. Given that dismissal of  
5 the petition is a possible outcome, which would result in the termination of this litigation,  
6 the Court finds the third factor satisfied. Similarly, if the City were ultimately found to  
7 be ineligible for chapter 9 protection, refusal to grant CalPERS leave to appeal “would  
8 result in wasted litigation and expense” of unnecessary bankruptcy proceedings. *See In*  
9 *re NSB Film Corp.*, 167 B.R. at 180.

10 For the foregoing reasons, the Court **GRANTS** CalPERS’ motion for leave to  
11 appeal.

12 **D. Motion for Certification**

13 CalPERS moves for certification of its appeal of the bankruptcy court’s eligibility  
14 decision directly to the Ninth Circuit pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 158(d)(2)(B).<sup>10</sup> [Doc. # 6.]  
15 The City argues that the Court cannot grant CalPERS’ motion because CalPERS is  
16 unable to comply with the procedural requirements of section 158 and Federal Rule of  
17 Bankruptcy Procedure 8001, and these requirements are jurisdictional. (Opp’n to Cert. at  
18 2, 4-6 [Doc. # 9].)

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19  
20  
21 <sup>10</sup> Section 158(d)(2)(B) provides that a bankruptcy court, district court, or bankruptcy appellate  
22 panel shall make a certification to the court of appeals if “on its own motion or on the request of a party”  
23 it determines that one of the following circumstances exist:

24 (i) the judgment, order, or decree involves a question of law as to which there is no  
25 controlling decision of the court of appeals for the circuit or of the Supreme Court of the  
26 United States, or involves a matter of public importance;

27 (ii) the judgment, order, or decree involves a question of law requiring resolution of  
28 conflicting decisions; or

(iii) an immediate appeal from the judgment, order, or decree may materially advance the  
progress of the case or proceeding in which the appeal is taken[.]

28 U.S.C. § 158(d)(2)(A)&(B). Upon certification, the court of appeals shall have jurisdiction of  
appeals if it authorizes the direct appeal of the judgment, order, or decree. 28 U.S.C. § 158(d)(2)(A).

1 Under section 158, any request for certification by a party “shall be made not later  
2 than 60 days after the entry of the judgment, order, or decree.” 28 U.S.C. § 158(d)(2)(E).  
3 Pursuant to Rule 8001, “[a] request for certification shall be filed, within the time  
4 specified by 28 U.S.C. § 158(d)(2), with the clerk of the court in which the matter is  
5 pending.” Fed. R. Bankr. P. 8001(f)(3)(A). Where appeal of an interlocutory order is at  
6 issue, “[a] matter is pending in a bankruptcy court until . . . the grant of leave to appeal  
7 under 28 U.S.C. § 158(a)(3).” Fed. R. Bankr. P. 8001(f)(2).

8 In this case, the bankruptcy court entered its order holding that the City was  
9 eligible for chapter 9 bankruptcy on September 17, 2013. The deadline for filing the  
10 certification motion was 60 days later on November 18, 2013. On October 22, 2013,  
11 CalPERS filed a motion for certification in the bankruptcy court. (*See* Mot. at 5.) On  
12 November 15, 2013, the bankruptcy court issued an order denying CalPERS’ motion  
13 without prejudice<sup>11</sup> on the following grounds:

14 \_\_\_\_\_  
15 <sup>11</sup> This was the second time the bankruptcy court denied the motion without prejudice. The  
16 bankruptcy court initially denied CalPERS’ motion without prejudice on the ground that the appeal was  
17 not ripe for review by the Ninth Circuit where the district court had not yet ruled on the motion for leave  
18 to file an appeal. (October 29, 2013 Hearing on CalPERS’ certification request, 104:11-25; 105:1-15  
19 [Doc. # 9-1, Exh. 2].) The court noted that it “expect[ed] [CalPERS] to renew the motion at the district  
20 court,” and the court believed “that the questions of eligibility are issues that need to be addressed by an  
21 appellate court.” (*Id.* at 105:16-18; 106:7-8.)

22 The bankruptcy court reconsidered its initial ruling based on CalPERS’ identification of circuit  
23 precedent in which the Ninth Circuit found it had jurisdiction over a case in a similar procedural posture.  
24 (November 13, 2013 Hearing on CalPERS’ request for reconsideration regarding the proposed order on  
25 certification, 96:1- 25; 97:1-24 [Doc. # 9-1, Exh. 3]). Discussing its reasoning about whether to grant  
26 the certification motion, the bankruptcy court indicated that it “prefer[ed] not to certify questions in this  
27 case” because it felt certification “will make the mediation process much more difficult,” but at the same  
28 time the court noted the absence of controlling authority regarding interpretation of the provisions at  
issue and found “it would help everybody if we had a circuit’s view on how high a bar . . . eligibility [is]  
supposed to be.” (*Id.* at 98:15-24; 101:22-23.)

The City argued that the bankruptcy court should exercise its discretion not to grant the  
certification motion and defer to the district court to decide the motion (1) out of deference to the district  
court; (2) for reasons of judicial economy; and (3) and to avoid the possibility of inconsistent decisions.  
(Paul R. Glassman, *id.* at 109:8-25; 110:1-25; 111:1-21; 118:21-25; 119:2-17; 126:12-21, citing *Simon &  
Schuster, Inc. v. Advanced Mktg. Serv., Inc.*, 360 B.R. 429 (Bankr. D. Del. 2007).) The bankruptcy  
court appeared to adopt the City’s arguments in its order denying the motion for certification, finding  
that “[t]he procedure asserted by CalPERS, in this Court’s view, is duplicative and not an efficient use

1 Leave to appeal must be granted before this interlocutory order qualifies for  
2 Direct Appeal under § 158(a)(3). CalPERS has a Motion for Leave pending  
3 at [the] District Court. If this Court had granted certification, Cal[PERS] has  
4 proposed to also file a Motion for Leave in the 9th Circuit. This duplication  
5 is in [sic] inefficient and possibly may lead to inconsistent results. The  
6 better procedure is to allow the District Court to rule on the Motion for  
7 Leave first. If that is granted, CalPERS may request the District Court to  
8 certify the Direct Appeal.

9 (Bankruptcy Court Order of November 15, 2013 Denying CalPERS’ Motion for  
10 Certification [Doc. # 9-1, Exh. 4].) On November 15, 2013, CalPERS filed a motion for  
11 certification in this Court. [Doc. # 6.]

12 Under Rule 8001(f)(2), this matter is not pending in this Court until the Court  
13 grants CalPERS leave to appeal, which the Court does in the instant Order. Under  
14 section 158 and Rule 8001, CalPERS’ motion is not properly before the Court because  
15 the action was not “pending” at the time CalPERS filed the motion on November 15,  
16 2013. The Court may not decide a motion not properly before it.

17 There is a separate question, however, as to whether the Court may consider  
18 CalPERS’ motion once the matter is pending in this court. There is some authority to  
19 suggest that it may. *See In re Frye*, 389 B.R. 87, 90-91 (B.A.P. 9th Cir 2008). (“If a  
20 petition for certification filed with the bankruptcy court has not been acted upon as of the  
21 date of Rule 8007(b) ‘docketing,’ the petition needs to be transmitted to the bankruptcy  
22 appellate panel or district court. If the bankruptcy court declines to certify an appeal, the  
23 petition may be renewed with the appellate tribunal once the appeal is ‘docketed.’”).

24 The City contends that the 60-day requirement is jurisdictional and cannot be  
25 waived. (Opp’n to Cert. at 2, 5 [Doc. # 9].) CalPERS argues that (1) it timely filed its

26  
27  
28 of judicial resources.” (Bankruptcy Court Order of November 15, 2013 Denying CalPERS’ Motion for  
Certification [Doc. # 9-1, Exh. 4].)

1 motion in the bankruptcy court, as required under section 158; (2) Rule 8001's  
2 requirement that the motion be filed in the court where the matter is pending is not  
3 jurisdictional; and (3) any technical noncompliance by CalPERS with Rule 8001 should  
4 be excused. (Reply re Cert. at 5-8 [Doc. # 13].)

5 The Court need not decide these questions. The Court agrees with the bankruptcy  
6 court that it would be helpful, in the absence of any binding authority construing section  
7 109(c)(4) and section 921(c), for "the Ninth Circuit [to] weigh[ ] in on these tricky  
8 definitions of desire and good faith." (See November 13, 2013 Hearing on CalPERS'  
9 request for reconsideration regarding the proposed order on certification, 124:25; 125:1-  
10 12 [Doc. # 8-1, Exh. 3].) Under section 158, a district court "shall" make the certification  
11 if "on its own motion . . . , [it] determines," *inter alia*, that the bankruptcy court order  
12 "involves a question of law as to which there is no controlling decision of the court of  
13 appeals for the circuit or of the Supreme Court of the United States, or involves a matter  
14 of public importance." 28 U.S.C. § 158(d)(2)(A)&(B). Accordingly, the Court will issue  
15 the certification *sua sponte*.

16 **IV.**

17 **CONCLUSION**

18 In light of the foregoing, CalPERS' motion for leave to appeal is **GRANTED** and  
19 its certification motion is **DENIED** as moot.

20 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

21  
22 DATED: December 13, 2013

23   
24 \_\_\_\_\_  
25 HOLLY M. GEE  
26 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

27 cc: Bankruptcy Court  
28