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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

In re:

No. C 12-01887 RS

PLANT INSULATION COMPANY,  
Debtor.

**ORDER DENYING STAY PENDING  
APPEAL TO THE NINTH CIRCUIT**

\_\_\_\_\_  
FIREMAN’S FUND INSURANCE  
COMPANY, et al.,  
Appellants,

v.

PLANT INSULATION COMPANY, et al.,  
Appellees.  
\_\_\_\_\_

I. INTRODUCTION

This case arises from the complex Chapter 11 bankruptcy of Plant Insulation Company, which sold, installed and repaired asbestos-containing insulation and fireproofing materials in Northern California. On October 9, 2012, this Court issued a detailed order denying the appellant’s appeal from the bankruptcy court’s confirmation of the restated second amended plan of reorganization, as well as an order affirming confirmation of the restated second amended plan of reorganization. The appellant insurers now move for an emergency stay of these orders for thirty days or until the Ninth Circuit rules on appellants’ yet-to-be filed request for a stay pending appeal, whichever is longer. Simultaneously, appellants also requested that their motion for a stay be heard on shortened time. The motion for shortened time is denied as moot, as an order providing for an

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ORDER DENYING STAY

1 accelerated briefing schedule on the motion for a stay has already been entered pursuant to a  
2 stipulation executed by the parties.

3 The 14-day automatic stay of the October 9, 2012, confirmation orders expired on October  
4 23, 2012. The parties stipulated to a briefing schedule on the motion to stay under which briefing  
5 was completed on October 24, 2012. The motion was submitted without oral argument pursuant to  
6 Local Rule 7-1(b). Plan Proponents have represented that the plan will not become effective until  
7 November 9, 2012, when it will be consummated through the merger of Plant and Bayside. That  
8 date is fast-approaching. Time remains therefore within which application may be made to the  
9 Ninth Circuit for an emergency stay pending appeal before the merger occurs. Due to the speed  
10 with which this order must be issued, it does not address every issue raised by the parties but rather  
11 focuses on the most glaring weakness in appellants' application: the failure to establish that a stay is  
12 necessary to prevent irreparable injury.<sup>1</sup>

## 13 II. BACKGROUND

14 The background of this case, well known to the parties, is set forth in the October 9, 2012  
15 order denying appeal from confirmation of the restated second amended plan of reorganization,  
16 docket number 109, and need not be revisited here. Suffice it to say, appellees represent that the  
17 merger of Plant and Bayside needs to be completed by November 25, 2012, because Bayside must  
18 make a \$1.1 million payment to the IRS by that date under the terms of an Offer in Compromise for  
19 back taxes, and Bayside cannot make that payment unless the merger has closed. When the plan  
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21 <sup>1</sup> In connection with the briefing on the motion to stay, the parties each filed an ancillary  
22 motion. Appellants filed a motion to strike the declaration of Kristin A. Pace in support of the Plan  
23 Proponents' opposition to the motion for a stay. Ms. Pace's declaration is not improper expert  
24 testimony on tax law. Her declaration is based on her own personal experiences as a tax lawyer for  
25 parties in this case and does not lack foundation.

26 Plan Proponents (or "Appellees") have requested that judicial notice be taken of a brief filed  
27 in support of an emergency motion for a stay pending appeal before the Ninth Circuit in another  
28 bankruptcy case, *In re Thorpe Insulation Co.*, 10-56543, as well as the Ninth Circuit's docket sheet  
for that case. While the filing of briefs and case dockets may in the certain circumstances be the  
proper subject of judicial notice, here Plan Proponents do not ask for judicial notice of adjudicative  
facts as allowed under Federal Rule of Evidence 201(b). Instead, Plan Proponents request judicial  
notice of the content and persuasiveness of legal arguments made in a different case. Both motions  
are denied.

1 becomes effective, the Settling Insurers will make \$17.125 million in settlement payments. In  
2 addition, the tort cases of asbestos victims and their families will be able to proceed in state court  
3 against Plant.

### 4 III. LEGAL STANDARD

5 Appellants, as movants, bear the burden of establishing each of the four factors required in  
6 order for a stay to issue. *See Nken v. Holder*, 556 U.S. 418, 433 (2009). Those are: “(1) whether  
7 the stay applicant has made a strong showing that he is likely to succeed on the merits; (2) whether  
8 the applicant will be irreparably injured absent a stay; (3) whether issuance of the stay will  
9 substantially injure the other parties interested in the proceeding; and (4) where the public interest  
10 lies.” *Id.* at 434 (quoting *Hilton v. Braunskill*, 481 U.S. 770, 776 (1987)). “There is substantial  
11 overlap between these and the factors governing preliminary injunctions.” *Id.* at 434. “The first two  
12 factors . . . are the most critical.” *Id.* The factors may be weighed on a sliding scale, where “a  
13 stronger showing of one element may offset a weaker showing of another.” *Alliance for the Wild  
14 Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1131 (9th Cir. 2011) (holding that the sliding-scale standard for  
15 granting preliminary injunctions survives *Winter v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.*, 555  
16 U.S. 7 (2008)); *see also Levia-Perez v. Holder*, 640 F.3d 962, 966 (9th Cir. 2011) (holding that the  
17 sliding-scale approach also survives *Winter* in the context of stays) (“Although there are important  
18 differences between a preliminary injunction and a stay pending review . . . we do not believe they  
19 would support a balancing approach for preliminary injunctions but not stays.” (citation omitted)).  
20 For example, even if the movant is unable to make a strong showing that he is likely to succeed on  
21 the merits, as long as “serious questions going to the merits” are raised, a stay may be appropriate  
22 where “the balance of hardships tips sharply in the plaintiff’s favor.” *Id.* at 1135. The scale only  
23 slides so far, though; a demonstration that irreparable injury is likely, rather than just possible, is  
24 always required of the movant. *See Nken*, 556 U.S. at 435.

### 25 IV. DISCUSSION

#### 26 A. Likelihood of Success on the Merits

27 In the context of a stay pending appeal, “[c]ourts do not rigidly apply the success on the  
28 merits factor because a rigid application would require the district court ‘to conclude that it was

1 probably incorrect in its determination on the merits.” *Divxnetworks, Inc. v. Gericom AG*, No. 04-  
2 cv-2537, 2007 WL 4538623, at \*3 (S.D. Cal. Dec. 19, 2007) (quoting *Protect Our Water v.*  
3 *Flowers*, 377 F.Supp.2d 882, 884 (E.D.Cal.2004)). The Court stands by its analysis of the merits,  
4 but admits that this is a difficult case. The plan had many “unique features” that required wrestling  
5 with and resolving novel legal issues. Dkt. 109 at 3:9. The order denying appeal from confirmation  
6 acknowledged that “[a]ppellants raise[d] a number of credible objections to confirmation” and that  
7 their “arguments [we]re significant.” *Id.* at 3:8-10. Here, appellants have met the threshold for the  
8 first factor, establishing that their appeal will raise “strong questions going to the merits.” *Wild*  
9 *Rockies*, 632 F.3d at 1135.

10 B. Likely Irreparable Harm

11 Appellants argue that they will suffer three forms of irreparable injury absent a stay. First,  
12 they fear that Plan Proponents will substantially implement the plan, including closing on the  
13 merger of Plant and Bayside, which will potentially render their appeal moot. In the bankruptcy  
14 context, courts within the Ninth Circuit have held that “the risk that an appeal may become moot  
15 does not by itself constitute irreparable injury.” *In re Fullmer*, 323 B.R. 287, 304 (Bankr. D. Nev.  
16 2005); *see also Red Mountain Machinery Co.*, 451 B.R. 897, 908 (Bankr. D. Ariz. 2011); *In re*  
17 *Irwin*, 338 B.R. 839, 853 (E.D. Cal. 2006). Even if the risk of mootness could constitute irreparable  
18 injury, appellants have not shown that such risk is likely, but rather merely speculative. The Ninth  
19 Circuit recently held in *In re Thorpe Insulation Co.*, 677 F.3d 869 (2012), that the consummation of  
20 the plan of reorganization had not mooted the appeal before it. In light of this holding, even if the  
21 plan has been substantially performed by the time that appellants’ appeal is heard, appellants have  
22 not established that it is likely, rather than just possible, that their appeal would be held to be moot  
23 by the Ninth Circuit.

24 Appellants argue that even if the threat of mootness alone is not enough to establish  
25 irreparable injury, it can constitute such injury when considered in addition to other harms.  
26 Appellants also claim that each additional harm they would suffer would independently constitute  
27 an irreparable injury sufficient to support a stay. The first of these is that if the plan becomes  
28 effective, Settling Insurers would transfer over \$17 million in payments and take the position that

1 they cannot be sued by appellants for contribution as to those amounts even if the confirmation  
2 order is ultimately reversed. The second is that claimants would have incentives to race to the  
3 courthouse to file suits against Plant that otherwise would not have been brought given the risk that  
4 the confirmation could be reversed by the Ninth Circuit. These are not irreparable injuries sufficient  
5 to support the issuance of a stay. Each harm identified is essentially financial in nature. “It is well  
6 established, however, that such monetary injury is not normally considered irreparable.” *Los*  
7 *Angeles Mem’l Coliseum Comm’n v. N.F.L.*, 634 F.2d 1197, 1202 (9th Cir. 1980). Additionally,  
8 each harm is speculative. It cannot be said that they are likely to occur, because in order for  
9 appellants ultimately to suffer the harm feared, independent actors would have to take certain  
10 actions and legal positions *and* the courts would have to rule in particular ways on legal issues  
11 raised by the resulting situations. Appellants have only shown that an irreparable injury is possible,  
12 but not that it is likely. The Supreme Court instructs that in such situations, a stay may not issue.  
13 *See Nken*, 556 U.S. at 435. Therefore, an analysis of the remaining factors, the balance of hardships  
14 and the public interest is not necessary.

15 V. CONCLUSION

16 Appellants have failed to demonstrate that it is likely to suffer an irreparable injury. The  
17 motion for an emergency stay is denied.

18 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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20 Dated: 11/1/12



21 RICHARD SEEBORG  
22 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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