

1 Opposition (Doc. #46) on March 21, 2011. Appellee JPMorgan filed a Reply (Doc. #56) on
2 March 31, 2011. The Trustee filed a Reply (Doc. #62) with supporting declaration (Doc.
3 #63), and Response to Evidentiary Objections (Doc. #61) on April 4, 2011. The Trustee
4 filed a Request for Hearing on Trustee’s Motion to Dismiss Appeals (Doc. #68) on April 6,
5 2011.

6 **I. BACKGROUND**

7 This is an appeal from an involuntary petition for bankruptcy filed against the
8 Debtor, Appellant South Edge, LLC (“South Edge”). In December 2010, three of South
9 Edge’s creditors, JPMorgan, Credit Agricole, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., filed an
10 involuntary chapter 11 petition against South Edge and filed a motion seeking appointment
11 of a chapter 11 trustee. South Edge opposed the petition and the motion for appointment of
12 a trustee. The Bankruptcy Court held a four-day evidentiary hearing on the matter in late
13 January and early February 2011. (Notice of Appeal (Doc. #2),¹ Ex. 1.) On February 3,
14 2011, the Bankruptcy Court entered an Order of Relief, granting relief under chapter 11
15 against South Edge. (*Id.*) The Bankruptcy Court also entered an Order Directing
16 Appointment of Chapter 11 Trustee, directing the United States Trustee to appoint an
17 independent trustee for South Edge. (Notice of Appeal, Ex. 2.)

18 On February 11, 2011, South Edge filed a Notice of Appeal. (Notice of Appeal.)
19 On February 21, 2011, Builder Members filed an Emergency Motion for Leave to Intervene
20 in Appeal (Doc. #6). On February 23, 2011, Builder Members filed a Notice of Appeal of
21 their own. (Notice of Appeal (Doc. #1 in 2:11-CV-00301-PMP-RJJ).)

22 On February 20, 2011, the U.S. Trustee appointed Cynthia Nelson as Trustee for
23 South Edge. (Statement of the Chapter 11 Trustee, Cynthia Nelson (Doc. #17).) On
24 February 24, 2011, the Trustee filed a Statement with this Court requesting the Court not to
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26 ¹ Docket numbers refer to 2:11-CV-00240-PMP-RJJ unless otherwise indicated.

1 proceed further on this appeal until she could review the matter and decide what action to
2 take with respect to the appeal. (Id.) In the meantime, JPMorgan and Credit Agricole
3 opposed the Builder Members’ motion to intervene.

4 The Court vacated the appellate briefing schedule to permit the Trustee time to
5 review the matter and decide whether to pursue South Edge’s appeal. (Order (Doc. #22).)
6 The Trustee thereafter moved to dismiss the appeals brought by South Edge and by Builder
7 Members. Generally, the Trustee argues she is the only person authorized to bring an
8 appeal on South Edge’s behalf, and she has determined such an appeal is not in South
9 Edge’s best interests. The Trustee further contends the Builder Members lack standing to
10 appeal in their own right because they did not object to the motion to appoint a trustee
11 below. South Edge and Builder Members oppose the motion to dismiss and Builder
12 Members move to intervene in South Edge’s appeal, generally contending a debtor always
13 has a right to defend itself against an involuntary petition and, in any event, Builder
14 Members are persons aggrieved entitled to appeal in their own right.

15 **II. DISCUSSION**

16 **A. Trustee’s Motion to Dismiss Appeal (Doc. #33)**

17 The Trustee moves to dismiss the appeals by South Edge and Builder Members,
18 arguing that only the Trustee has the power to pursue an appeal on behalf of South Edge.
19 The Trustee also contends that Builder Members have no basis to appeal the Order of Relief
20 in their own right, as only the Debtor may oppose an involuntary bankruptcy petition. The
21 Trustee further contends that while the Builder Members could have opposed and then
22 appealed the Order Directing Appointment of Chapter 11 Trustee, Builder Members chose
23 not to oppose that motion in their individual capacities, chose not to seek a stay of that
24 order, and thus may not now raise their individual interests for the first time on appeal.
25 Finally, the Trustee argues Builder Members are not entitled to appeal as “persons
26 aggrieved” because they hold out-of-the-money equity interests and claims which are so

1 deeply underwater that there is no possibility of any of their pecuniary interests being
2 affected.

3 South Edge and Builder Members respond that South Edge as Debtor retains an
4 independent right of self defense to appeal an order granting an involuntary bankruptcy
5 petition regardless of the appointment of a trustee. South Edge and Builder Members also
6 argue there is a difference between the estate, which is controlled by the Trustee, and the
7 debtor out-of-possession, which is not, and the debtor out-of-possession owns the post-
8 petition right to appeal an order granting an involuntary petition. South Edge and Builder
9 Members further contend that allowing the Trustee the sole power to decide whether to
10 appeal the order directing her own appointment is circular and likely unconstitutional
11 because it would insulate an Article I judge’s ruling on an involuntary petition from review
12 by an Article III judge, including for some issues which would be subject to de novo
13 review. South Edge and Builder Members contend the motion to dismiss itself is proper
14 only if the Trustee validly was appointed, and that question is the subject of the appeal.
15 South Edge and Builder Members distinguish the authority upon which the Trustee relies on
16 various grounds, and contend that their appeal notice divested the Bankruptcy Court of
17 jurisdiction over any matter that is the subject of the appeal, including the appointment of
18 the Trustee. Builder Members argue that in the event the Court concludes only the Trustee
19 may pursue the appeal on South Edge’s behalf, they ought to be permitted to intervene.

20 1. South Edge’s Appeal (2:11-CV-00240-PMP-RJJ)

21 Under certain conditions, creditors may commence an involuntary bankruptcy
22 case by filing a petition under chapter 11. 11 U.S.C. § 303(a)-(b). Commencement of a
23 case creates a bankruptcy estate comprised of “all legal or equitable interests of the debtor
24 in property as of the commencement of the case.” *Id.* § 541(a)(1). The bankruptcy estate
25 also includes all “[p]roceeds, product, offspring, rents, or profits of or from property of the
26 estate,” and “[a]ny interest in property that the estate acquires after the commencement of

1 the case.” Id. § 541(a)(6)-(7). Property interests include “tangible or intangible causes of
2 action.” In re Chappel, 189 B.R. 489, 493 (9th Cir. BAP 1995).

3 The bankruptcy court is empowered to appoint a trustee for the bankruptcy estate
4 after the case commences. 11 U.S.C. § 1104. Upon appointment, the trustee becomes the
5 representative of the estate, and has the capacity to sue and be sued. Id. § 323. If a trustee is
6 appointed, “the trustee is substituted automatically for the debtor in possession as a party in
7 any pending action, proceeding, or matter.” Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2012. Additionally, the
8 trustee “may operate the debtor’s business,” unless the bankruptcy court orders otherwise.
9 11 U.S.C. § 1108. Thus, upon appointment of a trustee in a chapter 11 corporate
10 reorganization, “the appointment of a trustee divests the management of the debtor of
11 authority to execute its former role as head of the debtor,” and the debtor acts through the
12 trustee’s authority. In re Fid. Am. Fin. Corp., 63 B.R. 995, 998 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 1986). The
13 trustee, in turn, acts as a fiduciary, and in chapter 11 cases, owes duties to the equity holders
14 as well as to the creditors. Biltmore Assocs., LLC v. Twin City Fire Ins. Co., 572 F.3d 663,
15 673 (9th Cir. 2009). If the trustee violates those duties, or other grounds exist, the
16 bankruptcy court may remove the trustee for cause. 11 U.S.C. § 324(a). “At any time
17 before confirmation of a plan, . . . the court may terminate the trustee’s appointment and
18 restore the debtor to possession and management of the property of the estate and of the
19 operation of the debtor’s business.” Id. § 1105.

20 The debtor may file an answer to an involuntary bankruptcy petition. 11 U.S.C.
21 § 303(d); Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1011. Because an order for relief adjudicating a debtor’s status
22 as bankrupt “effectively divests the debtor of his assets, creating an estate controlled by the
23 bankruptcy court,” the order is subject to immediate appeal due to its “great potential for
24 irreparable injury if immediate appeal is not allowed.” In re Mason, 709 F.2d 1313, 1317
25 (9th Cir. 1983).

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1 Although the debtor has standing to appeal an order for relief in an involuntary
2 bankruptcy, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit has not addressed
3 whether a corporate debtor in a chapter 11 involuntary case has the authority to appeal
4 through its ousted management where a trustee has been appointed and objects to the ousted
5 management bringing an appeal on the debtor’s behalf. The parties have been able to locate
6 only one circuit which directly has addressed this question. See In re C.W. Mining Co., ---
7 F.3d ----, 2011 WL 490666, *1 (10th Cir. Feb. 14, 2011).

8 In C.W. Mining, creditors commenced an involuntary chapter 11 proceeding
9 against the debtor. Id. at *1. The case was converted to a chapter 7 liquidation, and a
10 chapter 7 trustee was appointed without objection by the debtor. Id. The debtor’s former
11 managers appealed to the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel (“BAP”) on the debtor’s behalf. Id.
12 The trustee moved to dismiss the appeal, contending that the former managers could not
13 bring an appeal on the debtor’s behalf over the trustee’s objection. Id. The Tenth Circuit
14 BAP concluded that the former managers could bring the appeal because “[a] putative
15 debtor must have standing to bring a bankruptcy court’s involuntary order for relief before
16 an appellate court.” Id. (quotation omitted).

17 The Tenth Circuit reversed the BAP’s ruling that the managers could bring the
18 appeal on the debtor’s behalf. Id. at *2. The Tenth Circuit assumed the debtor had standing
19 to appeal as a person aggrieved, but the question was not whether the debtor had standing to
20 appeal, but whether the former managers had the authority to appeal on the debtor’s behalf.
21 Id. at *2-3. Because the debtor was a corporation, it could act “only through its authorized
22 agents.” Id. at *3. Once a trustee was appointed over a corporate debtor, the trustee
23 “assumes control of the business, and the debtor’s directors are ‘completely ousted.’” Id. at
24 *4 (quoting Commodity Futures Trading Comm’n v. Weintraub, 471 U.S. 343, 352-53
25 (1985)). “In contrast, the powers of the debtor’s directors are severely limited. Their role
26 is to turn over the corporation’s property to the trustee and to provide certain information to

1 the trustee and to the creditors.” Id. (quoting Weintraub, 471 U.S. at 352-53). The Tenth
2 Circuit thus concluded that the debtor’s former managers could not “usurp the corporation’s
3 right to appeal, which may be exercised by the trustee alone.” Id. (emphasis omitted).

4 However, the Tenth Circuit noted three “limits” on its holding. Id. at *7. First,
5 the Tenth Circuit clarified that there are times when a bankrupt corporation’s managers may
6 appeal on the corporation’s behalf. Id. For example, because control of a corporation
7 remains with its managers before a trustee is appointed, the managers could appeal on the
8 debtor’s behalf prior to appointment of a trustee. Id. The Tenth Circuit also noted that a
9 chapter 11 bankruptcy trustee “has a much different role than in Chapter 7,” and a chapter
10 11 trustee “takes up the fiduciary duties of the former managers and has an interest in
11 reorganizing the bankruptcy estate for the shareholders as well as the creditors.” Id. The
12 Tenth Circuit noted that the former managers also could have appealed conversion of the
13 chapter 11 case to a chapter 7 case, but they could not “atone” for their failure to appeal the
14 conversion “by appealing other determinations over a trustee’s objection.” Id.

15 Second, the rule in C.W. Mining does not apply to individuals in chapter 7
16 bankruptcy. Id. Third, the Tenth Circuit noted that former managers could appeal a
17 bankruptcy court order “in their own right” if they qualified as persons aggrieved. Id. at *8.
18 However, such an appeal “must be brought on their own behalf, not on behalf of [the
19 debtor].” Id.

20 South Edge, through its former managers the Builder Members, urges the Court
21 not to adopt C.W. Mining because it is not binding authority, and it conflicts with Ninth
22 Circuit cases which have permitted debtors to appeal to preserve their right of self defense
23 in an involuntary case. However, the cases upon which South Edge relies do not raise the
24 issue presented here. The Ninth Circuit, and other courts, have permitted debtors to appeal
25 even where a trustee has been appointed, and thus implicitly found the debtor had standing
26 to appeal. However, as the C.W. Mining Court points out, the question is not whether the

1 debtor has standing to challenge an order granting relief adjudicating it a bankrupt. The
2 question is who may decide whether to bring that appeal on the debtor's behalf. None of the
3 cases South Edge cites involves a situation where the trustee challenged the former
4 managers' authority to bring the appeal on the debtor's behalf. The Ninth Circuit has never
5 squarely addressed the issue. The Court concludes that if the Ninth Circuit did address the
6 issue, it would follow the reasoning in the Tenth Circuit's opinion in C.W. Mining.

7 South Edge contends that even if C.W. Mining applies, that case itself recognizes
8 exceptions which would apply to South Edge. Specifically, South Edge contends that C.W.
9 Mining noted a difference between chapter 7 and chapter 11 bankruptcies, that the managers
10 can appeal before a trustee is appointed as South Edge did here, and that former managers
11 can appeal in their own right as persons aggrieved.

12 While the C.W. Mining Court noted the difference between chapter 7 and chapter
13 11 trustees, it did not state that former managers could bring an appeal over a chapter 11
14 trustee's objection. Instead, it noted that unlike chapter 7 trustees, chapter 11 trustees owe
15 fiduciary duties to equity holders which may impact the decision whether to appeal in a way
16 that a chapter 7 trustee would not have to consider. A chapter 11 trustee displaces former
17 management just as a chapter 7 trustee does, and no basis exists to permit ousted
18 management to appeal over the chapter 11 trustee's objection anymore than in a chapter 7
19 case.

20 As to the notion that the former managers could appeal prior to appointment of a
21 trustee, that is a power of the debtor-in-possession, which South Edge exercised here prior
22 to appointment of the Trustee. However, upon appointment, the Trustee was substituted for
23 the debtor in all pending litigation as the real party in interest, and the authority to decide
24 whether to continue to pursue the appeal on South Edge's behalf transferred from the
25 debtor-in-possession to the Trustee.

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1 Finally, the fact that the former managers may appeal in their own right does not
2 impact the question of whether the former managers may appeal on South Edge’s behalf.
3 Whether the Builder Members here may intervene or appeal in their own right are separate
4 questions from whether Builder Members may pursue the appeal on South Edge’s behalf.
5 Upon the Trustee’s appointment, they no longer had that authority.

6 South Edge argues that the rule in C.W. Mining ignores the separateness of a
7 debtor and its estate in the chapter 11 context. However, the rule in C.W. Mining does not
8 ignore this principle. It merely recognizes that upon appointment, the trustee becomes the
9 representative of the estate and may operate the debtor’s business, subject to its fiduciary
10 duties to both equity holders and creditors. Nor is the right to appeal post-petition property
11 of the debtor. See 11 U.S.C. §§ 541(a)(6)-(7), 542(a); Martin v. Monumental Life Ins. Co.,
12 240 F.3d 223, 232 (3d Cir. 2001) (“The right to appeal is part of the debtors’ estates.”).
13 South Edge has not identified an available exemption for the right to appeal, nor has the
14 trustee abandoned the authority to decide whether to pursue the appeal. See 11 U.S.C.
15 §§ 522, 554(a).

16 South Edge’s constitutional concerns, and the purported circularity of the
17 Trustee’s position, do not provide grounds for the Builder Members to appeal on South
18 Edge’s behalf. Permitting only the Trustee to pursue an appeal on South Edge’s behalf does
19 not deprive South Edge, the entity, of its right to appeal. Rather, it merely provides who
20 may decide whether to pursue an appeal on South Edge’s behalf. Although South Edge
21 argues a trustee never will appeal the order granting relief, as that will undermine the
22 trustee’s own appointment in which the trustee has a pecuniary interest, such an argument
23 presumes trustees will breach their fiduciary duties. To the extent South Edge has any
24 evidence that the Trustee has breached her fiduciary duties by failing to pursue an appeal in
25 this case, the proper remedy is to seek removal of the Trustee, not to pursue an appeal on
26 South Edge’s behalf. 11 U.S.C. § 324(a); Estate of Spirtos v. One San Bernardino County

1 Superior Court Case Numbered SPR 02211, 443 F.3d 1172, 1176 (9th Cir. 2006).

2 Further, any constitutional concerns regarding Article III review of the Article I
3 judge's decisions are illusory. Former managers of a debtor may contest appointment of a
4 trustee in the first place in an effort to remain the debtor-in-possession with the authority to
5 appeal, may seek to stay and appeal any such order appointing a trustee, or may appeal in
6 their own right as persons aggrieved. Such mechanisms of Article III review undercut any
7 constitutional concerns. See Matter of Axona Int'l Credit & Commerce Ltd. (Formerly
8 Bancom Int'l Ltd.), 924 F.2d 31, 35-36 (2d Cir. 1991).

9 Finally, South Edge argues that because it filed its notice of appeal after the order
10 appointing the trustee, but before the Trustee was appointed, the notice of appeal divested
11 the Bankruptcy Court of jurisdiction to enter the order appointing the Trustee. However,
12 “[a]bsent a stay or supersedeas, the trial court . . . retains jurisdiction to implement or
13 enforce the judgment or order but may not alter or expand upon the judgment.” In re
14 Padilla, 222 F.3d 1184, 1190 (9th Cir. 2000). The Bankruptcy Court's appointment of the
15 Trustee implemented the prior order directing appointment of a trustee, did not alter or
16 expand upon the judgment, and South Edge failed to request or obtain a stay or to post a
17 bond. The Bankruptcy Court therefore was not divested of jurisdiction to appoint the
18 Trustee by virtue of South Edge's notice of appeal. Such a rule would permit appellants to
19 obtain a de facto stay of the appointment of a trustee without ever having to meet the
20 requirements and burdens of obtaining a stay pending appeal. See In re Wymer, 5 B.R. 802,
21 806 (9th Cir. BAP 1980) (setting forth standards for obtaining stay pending appeal as
22 likelihood of success on the merits, irreparable injury, lack of substantial harm to appellee,
23 and lack of harm to the public interest); Fed. R. Bankr. P. 8005 (permitting court to
24 condition stay pending appeal on filing of bond or other appropriate security).

25 The Court therefore will grant the Trustee's motion to dismiss the appeal filed by
26 South Edge in 2:11-CV-00240-PMP-RJJ. The Court also will deny as moot the Builder

1 Members' motion to intervene in this appeal, as there no longer is an appeal in which
2 Builder Members can intervene. United States v. Ford, 650 F.2d 1141, 1143 (9th Cir.
3 1981).

4 2. Builders' Appeal (2:11-CV-00301-PMP-RJJ)

5 Although the Trustee did not file a motion to dismiss in the Builder Members'
6 separate appeal, by her motion in this case, the Trustee moves to dismiss that appeal. (Mot.
7 to Dismiss (Doc. #33 in 2:11-CV-00240-PMP-RJJ) at 2 n.1.) The Trustee argues the
8 Builder Members do not have standing to appeal the Order of Relief because only the
9 Debtor has standing to challenge that order. The Trustee further argues the Builder
10 Members had standing to challenge the order appointing the Trustee, but they waived their
11 right to appeal by failing to formally appear separately below to challenge the order. The
12 Trustee contends the Builder Members are not "persons aggrieved" with standing to appeal
13 because they are out-of-the-money equity holders whose claims are hopelessly underwater.
14 Builder Members respond they are persons aggrieved because they lost their management
15 rights in South Edge and they are creditors of South Edge. Builder Members further
16 contend that their failure to file separate briefs or a joinder below is not fatal to their appeal
17 because their interests were aligned with and represented by South Edge.

18 Only a "person aggrieved" has standing to appeal an order of a bankruptcy court.
19 Matter of Fondiller, 707 F.2d 441, 442-43 (9th Cir. 1983). A person is aggrieved if he is
20 "directly and adversely affected pecuniarily by an order of the bankruptcy court." Id. at 442.
21 Generally this requires a showing that the bankruptcy court's order diminished the person's
22 property, increased his burdens, or detrimentally affected his rights. Id. "Prerequisites for
23 being a 'person aggrieved' are attendance and objection at a bankruptcy court proceeding."
24 In re Weston, 18 F.3d 860, 864 (10th Cir. 1994) (quotation omitted). However, attendance
25 and objection may be excused under certain circumstances, such as where the person did not
26 receive proper notice and an opportunity to be heard. In re Commercial W. Fin. Corp., 761

1 F.2d 1329, 1334-35 (9th Cir. 1985).

2 South Edge filed a notice of appearance in the bankruptcy proceedings below
3 through counsel Klee, Tuchin, Bogdanoff & Stern LLP (“Klee”) and The Schwartz Law
4 Firm, Inc. (“Schwartz”). (Doc. #89 in Bankr. Pet. #10-32968-BAM.) Builder Members
5 filed notices of appearance in the bankruptcy proceedings through separate counsel.² (Doc.
6 #72, #77, #176 in Bankr. Pet. #10-32968-BAM.) Builder Members also appeared through
7 separate counsel at a status conference on December 13, 2010, and corporate representatives
8 for Meritage Homes Corporation also were present. (Doc. #131 in Bankr. Pet. #10-32968-
9 BAM.)

10 In the bankruptcy proceeding, Focus South Group, LLC and Holdings Manager,
11 LLC filed a motion to remove South Edge’s counsel and to appoint a “responsible officer”
12 to act on South Edge’s behalf to determine if South Edge should oppose the involuntary
13 petition. (Doc. #139 in Bankr. Pet. #10-32968-BAM.) South Edge, through Klee and
14 Schwartz, opposed the motion. (Doc. #172 in Bankr. Pet. #10-32968-BAM.) Builder
15 Members filed a joinder to South Edge’s opposition. (Doc. #177 in Bankr. Pet. #10-32968-
16 BAM.) The Bankruptcy Court denied this motion. (Doc. #209 in Bankr. Pet. #10-32968-
17 BAM.)

18 South Edge opposed the involuntary petition and moved to dismiss the case
19 through Klee and Schwartz. (Doc. #185, #188 in Bankr. Pet. #10-32968-BAM.) South
20 Edge also opposed JPMorgan’s motion to appoint a trustee through Klee and Schwartz.
21 (Doc. #7, #206 in Bankr. Pet. #10-32968-BAM.) Builder Members did not file any separate
22 oppositions or motions, and did not file a joinder to South Edge’s opposition to the
23 involuntary petition, motion to dismiss, or opposition to the motion to appoint a trustee.

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25 ² The Court takes judicial notice of the bankruptcy court proceedings. In re Tuma, 916 F.2d
26 488, 491 (9th Cir. 1990).

1 The Bankruptcy Court held a hearing on the petition, the motion to dismiss, and
2 the motion to appoint trustee on January 24 and 25, and February 2 and 3, 2011. (Doc. #400
3 in Bankr. Pet. #10-32968-BAM.) The record does not reflect that Builder Members
4 participated in the hearing.

5 Builder Members are not persons aggrieved because they did not object to the
6 motion to appoint a trustee, either directly or through joining South Edge's opposition.
7 Builder Members contend they did not do so because they did not anticipate the rule in C.W.
8 Mining, and therefore they concluded that filing "me too" briefs in the bankruptcy
9 proceedings would not be a wise use of resources. However, Builder Members filed a
10 joinder to an earlier motion by Focus South Group, LLC which likewise sought to appoint a
11 "responsible officer" to decide whether South Edge would oppose the involuntary petition.
12 Builder Members thus knew they had interests separate from South Edge that required them
13 to attend and object, and they did so when they sought to protect those interests.

14 Further, filing a joinder to South Edge's opposition would not have been
15 burdensome, either to Builder Members or the Bankruptcy Court. However, such a joinder
16 would have notified everyone involved that Builder Members objected in their own right
17 and were seeking to protect their interests, in addition to South Edge's interests. South Edge
18 defended its use of counsel selected by Builder Members in part by assuring the Bankruptcy
19 Court that counsel would serve South Edge's interests rather than the Builder Members'
20 interests. (Doc. #172, #201 in Bankr. Pet. #10-32968-BAM.) South Edge is a separate legal
21 entity from Builder Members, and had separate legal representation below. It does not
22 elevate form over substance to hold distinct legal entities to the consequences of legal
23 separateness. Builder Members did not formally appear at the evidentiary hearing, did not
24 question any witnesses, and did not make any argument to the Bankruptcy Court regarding
25 appointment of a trustee. Having failed to attend and object, Builder Members are not
26 persons aggrieved.

1 Builder Members argue the Court should overlook this failure when constitutional
2 rights are implicated. However, the case upon which Builder Members rely stands for the
3 unremarkable proposition that a person who received no notice or opportunity to be heard in
4 the bankruptcy proceeding cannot be denied status as a person aggrieved due to a failure to
5 attend and object. In re Commercial W. Fin. Corp., 761 F.2d at 1335. Such a rule would
6 implicate due process concerns. Here, in contrast, Builder Members filed notices of
7 appearance in the bankruptcy proceedings, filed a joinder to another opposition, and were
8 well aware of the pending motions and evidentiary hearing. They chose not to join in South
9 Edge's opposition, file their own opposition, or otherwise participate in the briefing or
10 hearing.

11 Having failed to attend and object below, Builder Members are not persons
12 aggrieved entitled to appeal in their own right. The Court therefore will grant the Trustee's
13 motion to dismiss the Builder Members' appeal.

14 **III. CONCLUSION**


15 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the Emergency Motion for Leave to
16 Intervene in Appeal (Doc. #6) is hereby DENIED.

17 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Request for Hearing on Trustee's Motion to
18 Dismiss Appeals (Doc. #68) is hereby DENIED.

19 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Trustee's Motion to Dismiss Appeals of
20 Order of Relief and Order Directing Appointment of Chapter 11 Trustee (Doc. #33) is
21 hereby GRANTED.

22 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the appeals in 2:11-CV-00240-PMP-RJJ and
23 2:11-CV-00301-PMP-RJJ are hereby DISMISSED.

24 DATED: April 28, 2011

25 
26 PHILIP M. PRO
United States District Judge