

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO**

IN RE:

**GERMAN ROSADO SANTANA
LILLIAN ALEJANDRO DIAZ,**

Debtors

**GERMAN ROSADO SANTANA
LILLIAN ALEJANDRO DIAZ,**

Appellants

v.

**SANTANDER FINANCIAL SERVICES,
INC.**

Appellee

APPEAL NO. 18-1082 (GAG)

BANKR. CASE NO. 16-9874

OPINION AND ORDER

German Rosado Santana and Lilian Alejandro Diaz (“Debtors/Appellants”) filed a voluntary petition under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. Bankr. Case No. 16-9874. On December 1, 2017, the bankruptcy court granted Creditor’s motion to lift the automatic stay. Two weeks later, Debtors filed a motion for reconsideration, which the bankruptcy court denied on January 26, 2018. (Docket No. 1-1).¹ On February 9, 2018, Debtors filed a notice of appeal of the order lifting the stay and the order denying the reconsideration. *Id.* Appellee moves to dismiss this appeal for lack of subject matter jurisdiction because it was time-barred. (Docket No. 5). For the reasons below, Appellee’s motion to dismiss is **DENIED**.

¹ All citations to the docket are for Appeal No. 18-1082.

1 **I. Standard of Review**

2 District courts have jurisdiction over appeals from final judgments, orders, and decrees of the
3 bankruptcy court. 28 U.S.C.A. § 158. Orders granting stay relief are considered “final and appealable.”
4 In re Atlas IT Export Corp., 761 F.3d 177, 182 (1st Cir. 2014). When jurisdiction is proper, Appellate
5 courts reviewing a bankruptcy appeal generally apply the “clearly erroneous” standard to findings of
6 fact and *de novo* review to conclusions of law. TI Fed. Credit Union v. Del Bonis, 72 F.3d 921, 928
7 (1st Cir. 1995); In re Savage Indus., Inc., 43 F.3d 714, 719-20 n.8 (1st Cir. 1994). In addition to the
8 clearly erroneous and *de novo* standards of review, “[t]he appellate court in a bankruptcy appeal may
9 apply an abuse of discretion standard of review of a decision or action by a Bankruptcy Court when
10 such decision is within the discretion of the Bankruptcy Court.” Id. (quoting 9E Am. Jur. 2d
11 Bankruptcy § 3512 (2004)).

12 **II. Relevant Factual Background**

13 Appellee filed a motion seeking relief from the automatic stay under 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(1),
14 (d)(4). (Docket No. 1-4 at 8). The bankruptcy court held a hearing on August 29, 2017, and stated in
15 its minutes that the parties had thirty days to reach an agreement, otherwise the stay would be lifted
16 automatically. Id. at 10 (“Upon the reasons stated in open court, parties are granted thirty (30) days to
17 file stipulation or joint motion for consent judgment. Upon failure to so file, the stay is lifted
18 automatically.”). For simplicity, the Court shall refer to the August 29 Order as Order #1.

19 On September 12, 2017, Appellants filed a motion for reconsideration as to Order #1 asking
20 the bankruptcy court to amend the hearing’s minute. (Id. at 11). According to Appellants, the minutes’
21 assertion that the stay would lift automatically inaccurately reflected what was said in court. (Docket
22 No. 5-2 at 2). Without ruling on Appellants’ motion, the bankruptcy court amended the minutes on
23 November 28, 2017. (Docket No. 1-4 at 12). In relevant part, the amended minutes state: “If no
24 agreement is reached, the Court *will lift the stay* under §362(d)(l).” (Docket No. 1-4 at 11) (emphasis
added).

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1 Three days later, on December 1, the bankruptcy court entered an order stating that it had
2 amended the minutes, and therefore, Appellant’s motion for reconsideration was moot. *id.* at 12. In the
3 same order, it also granted Appellee’s motion to lift the stay. *Id.* (“The Motion to Lift of Stay, docket
4 entry No. 52, *is granted and the stay is lifted* under 11 U.S.C. § 362 (d)(1) in favor of [Appellee].”)
5 (emphasis added). For simplicity, the Court will refer to this order as Order #2.

6 Appellants filed a motion for reconsideration as to Order #2 on December 15, 2017. (Docket
7 No. 5-6 at 7 (“requesting the Court to reconsider its Stay Order” issued on December 1)). Appellee
8 opposed the motion for reconsideration, labeling it as a second motion for reconsideration against
9 Order #1. The bankruptcy court agreed with Appellee and denied the motion “for the reasons
10 [Appellee] stated” on January 26, 2018. (Docket No. 1-3). On February 9, 2018, Appellants appealed
11 Order #2 and the bankruptcy court’s denial of its motion for reconsideration of Order #2. (Docket No.
12 1-1).

13 In sum, the dispositive timeline is as follows:

- 14 • August 29: Order #1 (stay will be lifted unless conditions are met)
- 15 • September 12: Motion for reconsideration of Order #1 (stating that minutes were
16 inaccurate).
- 17 • December 1: Order #2 (finding conditions were not met, lifting stay)
- 18 • December 15: Motion for reconsideration of Order #2.
- 19 • January 26: Motion for reconsideration regarding Order #2 denied.
- 20 • February 9: Appeal of Order #2 and appeal of denial of motion for reconsideration
21 regarding Order #2.

22 **III. Discussion**

23 Appellee argues that the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over this appeal because it was
24 untimely. Rule 8002 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure establishes a general fourteen-day

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1 period to file a notice of appeal from the date of entry of a judgment, order, or decree, which includes
2 an order granting stay relief. See In re Atlas IT Export Corp., 761 F.3d at 182; FED. R. BANKR. P. 8002.
3 However, a motion to alter or amend a judgement stops the fourteen-day countdown and “the time to
4 file an appeal runs for all parties from the entry of the order disposing of the last such remaining
5 motion.” Id. 8002(b). “Therefore the time for appeal runs from the entry of the order disposing of the
6 last outstanding motion filed under FED. R. BANKR. P. 8002(b), including the motion for
7 reconsideration.” See In re Roblex Aviation, Inc., No. 12-06341 (BKT), (Bankr. D.P.R. 2013). A
8 second motion for reconsideration, however, *does not* toll the deadline to appeal. See Aybar v. Crispin-
9 Reyes, 118 F.3d 10, 14 (1st Cir. 1997) (“[T]he deadline for filing the notice of appeal is not tolled by
10 a second motion for reconsideration.”); In re Cantera Dorado, Inc., 512 B.R. 126, 129 (D.P.R. 2014)
11 (applying Aybar in the context of a motion to dismiss a bankruptcy appeal for lack of subject matter
12 jurisdiction).

13 The Court has jurisdiction over the appeal of Order #2 and the denial of the motion for
14 reconsideration as the final orders granting stay relief, but the issue is whether Appellants paused the
15 fourteen-day countdown for appeal when they moved to reconsider Order #2 on December 15.
16 According to Appellee, the motion for reconsideration filed on December 15 did not pause the appeal
17 deadline. Appellee suggests that Order #1 (announcing that the stay *would be lifted* unless certain
18 conditions were met) and Order #2 (*lifting* the stay) are the same. To be precise, Appellee argues that
19 Order #2 was a “confirmation” of Order #1. See Docket No. 5-7 at 4. Hence, since Appellants filed a
20 motion to reconsider Order #1, the motion to reconsider Order #2 was a second motion that did not
21 pause the fourteen-day deadline to appeal under First Circuit case law. See Aybar, 118 F.3d at 14. But
22 Appellants counter that they did not file a “second” motion for reconsideration on December 15. For
23 Appellants, Order #1 and Order #2 are two separate orders. Hence, Appellants could file a motion to
24 reconsider each, and the “second” motion filed on December 15 paused the fourteen-day appeal

