United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit from the *Order* ("Order") and the

Judgment in a Civil Case ("Judgment") of the district court for the district of Arizona
entered in this case on January 10, 2012 affirming the judgment of the bankruptcy court
for the district of Arizona. Copies of the Order and the Judgment are attached hereto as
Exhibit A and Exhibit B, respectively.

REPRESENTATION STATEMENT

Pursuant to Fed. R. App. P. 12(b) and Circuit R. 3-2(b), the parties to the Order and the Judgment appealed from and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of their respective counsel are as follows:

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RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 2nd day of February, 2012.

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By: /s/ Justin A. Sabin
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EXHIBIT "A"

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

REV OP GROUP,)
Plaintiff,))) 2:11-cv-00853-RCJ
vs.)
ML MANAGER LLC,	ORDER
Defendant.)

This bankruptcy appeal arises out of the bankruptcy judge's approval of the sale of Debtor's real property. The Court denied Defendant's motion to dismiss the appeal for mootness and has affirmed a related appeal of the same bankruptcy case in Case No. 2:11-cv-00200. For the reasons given herein, the Court affirms the bankruptcy court in the present appeal, as well.

Debtor Mortgages, Ltd. originated, serviced, and sold factional interests in mortgages. In

I. FACTS AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY

administration, and each investor was required to repay the Exit Loan pro-rata via the liquidation of Debtor's loan portfolio, in which the investors had interests, with any surplus to be returned to the investors pro-rata. Over 1500 investors have received distributions under this provision of the Confirmation Order.

There are several related appeals pending before the Court. The present appeal concerns the bankruptcy court's approval of ML Manager's post-confirmation sale of foreclosed real property in Phoenix, Arizona (the "Property") held mainly by U&A Loan LLC.

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

The bankruptcy court's conclusions of law, including its interpretations of the bankruptcy code, are reviewed de novo, and its factual findings are reviewed for clear error. *See Blausey v. U.S. Trustee*, 552 F.3d 1124, 1132 (9th Cir. 2009). A reviewing court must accept the bankruptcy court's findings of fact unless it is left with the definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been committed. *See In re Straightline Invs., Inc.*, 525 F.3d 870, 876 (9th Cir. 2008).

III. ANALYSIS

Although Appellant lists nine issues in the present appeal, those issues overlap, and Appellant argues essentially three points or error: (1) the bankruptcy court had no post-confirmation jurisdiction to approve ML Manager's sale of real property; (2) that the bankruptcy court erred in finding that ML Manager's agency authority under the Agency Agreements ("AA") was irrevocable, because it did not in fact have an agency coupled with an interest; and (3) that ML Manager's sale of real property violated its fiduciary duties to Rev Op Group, and the bankruptcy court erred in making no findings of fact as to whether the sale constituted a fair price under the business judgment rule.

A. Post-Confirmation Jurisdiction

Appellant notes that the bankruptcy code does not directly provide for post-confirmation jurisdiction, and that confirmation plans and orders providing for the retention of jurisdiction to Page 2 of 5

implement a plan do not in fact create jurisdiction, but that "the essential inquiry [is] whether there is a close nexus to the bankruptcy plan or proceeding sufficient to uphold bankruptcy court jurisdiction over the matter." *In re Pegasus Gold Corp.*, 394 F.3d 1189, 1194 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting *In re Resorts Int'l, Inc.*, 372 F.3d 154, 166–67 (3d Cir. 2004)). The Court finds that there is such a nexus here. The sale of Debtor's real property by an entity created under the Plan for the sole, express purpose of disposing of the Debtor's assets under the Plan has a "close nexus" to the Plan under any reasonable interpretation.

B. ML Manager's Irrevocable Agency

The Court also finds that ML Manager in fact had an irrevocable agency under the AA. The interest with which its agency as a loan servicer was coupled, making the agency irrevocable, *see*, *e.g.*, *Trickey v. Crowe*, 71 P. 965, 968 (Ariz. Terr. 1903) (citing *Hunt v. Rousmanier's Adm'rs*, 21 U.S. 174 (1823) (Marshall, C.J.)), was a direct ownership interest in the Property via its control of U&A Loan LLC. ML Manager is listed as the sole manager of U&A Loan LLC on the Arizona Corporation Commission's website, and Mortgages Ltd. Opportunity Fund MP15, L.L.C. is listed as the sole member. *See* Business Entity Search (Dec. 13, 2011, 2:57 p.m. PDT), http://starpas.azcc.gov/scripts/cgiip.exe/WService=wsbroker1/names-detail.p?name-id=L15300100&type=L.L.C. Mortgages Ltd. Opportunity Fund MP15, L.L.C. in turn has ML Manager as its sole manager and member, *see* Business Entity Search (Dec. 13, 2011, 3:02 p.m. PDT), http://starpas.azcc.gov/scripts/cgiip.exe/WService=wsbroker1/names-detail.p?name-id=L13556725&type=L.L.C. Therefore, ML Manager not only manages, but also owns, 100% of U&A Loan LLC (for the benefit of Debtor per the Plan).

Appellant argues that the bankruptcy court erred in finding that ML Manager's interest in certain payment rights under the U&A Loan was a sufficient interest in the subject matter of the agency to make that agency irrevocable, and that even if it was, those rights to payment were extinguished upon foreclosure such that the agency became decoupled from the interest and Page 3 of 5

hence revocable. But even assuming *arguendo* that its interest in certain payments was insufficient, ML Manager not only controls U&A Loan LLC, it owns a 100% interest in it according to the public records of the State of Arizona, of which the Court may take judicial notice, *see Mack v. S. Bay Beer Distribs., Inc.*, 798 F.2d 1279, 1282 (9th Cir. 1986), and Appellant admits that at least some investors had actually transferred their fractional ownership interests in the note and deed of trust to U&A Loan LLC under the Plan, (*see* Opening Br. 7:4–6, Sept. 19, 2011, ECF No. 22), apparently in exchange for certificates representing their right to receive their proportionate share of the proceeds of sale, whether an equity sale, a short sale, or a trustee's sale upon foreclosure. Therefore, U&A Loan LLC, and hence ML Manager, had fractional ownership interests in the Property before foreclosure. Nor did foreclosure extinguish this interest. In Arizona, a deed of trust follows the note it secures by operation of law. *Hill v. Favour*, 84 P.2d 575, 578 (Ariz. 1938) ("The mortgage goes with the note. If the latter is transferred or assigned, the mortgage automatically goes along with the assignment or transfer."). Therefore, U&A Loan LLC, and hence ML Manager, also obtained a fractional interest in the deed of trust, and hence an interest in the proceeds of the trustee's sale.

C. Fiduciary Duties and the Business Judgment Rule

Finally, Appellant argues that ML Manager violated its fiduciary duties to Appellant by selling the Property at approximately ten percent of the amount then due and \$27 per square foot less than comparable sales. ML Manager responds that it accepted the highest of eight offers after aggressively marketing the Property, and that 82.3% of the ownership interests in U&A Loan LLC voted to accept the offer. ML Manager also notes that Appellant proffered no evidence in the bankruptcy court that the sale price was inadequate apart from counsel's own unsworn arguments and inadmissible newspaper clippings about the recovery of the economy, which report is doubtful.

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CONCLUSION IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the bankruptcy court is AFFIRMED. IT IS SO ORDERED. DATED: This 10th day of January, 2012. ROBER/ United States District Judge

EXHIBIT "B"

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

In the matter of:	
Mortgages LTD,	JUDGMENT IN A CIVIL CASE
Debtor.	CV 10-0853-PHX-RCJ
Rev Op Group, Plaintiff/Appellant, v.	BK No. 2:08-bk-07465-RJH))
ML Manager LLC.))
Defendant/Appellee.)))

- __ **Jury Verdict.** This action came before the Court for a trial by jury. The issues have been tried and the jury has rendered its verdict.
- X Decision by Court. This action came for consideration before the Court. The issues have been considered and a decision has been rendered.

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED affirming the decision of the Bankruptcy Court. Dismissing the appeal.

<u>January 10th 2012</u>	BRIAN D. KARTH
Date	District Court Executive/Clerk
	Kathy Gerchar
cc: (all counsel)	(By) Deputy Clerk