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                            UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
                            NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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                                     OAKLAND DIVISION
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                                               Case No. 16-40050-WJL
    In re
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                                               Chapter 7
    FOX ORTEGA ENTERPRISES, INC.,
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    dba PREMIER CRU,
                                              SECOND STATUS CONFERENCE
                                              STATEMENT
16
                        Debtor.
                                              Date:
                                                       February 22, 2016
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                                              Time:
                                                       2:00 p.m.
                                                       1300 Clay Street
                                              Place:
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                                                       Courtroom 220
                                                       Oakland, CA
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                                                       The Hon. William J. Lafferty
                                              Judge:
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    TO THE HONORABLE WILLIAM J. LAFFERTY, UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY
    JUDGE, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA; THE UNITED STATES TRUSTEE; AND OTHER
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    PARTIES IN INTEREST:
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           Michael G. Kasolas, the duly appointed and acting chapter 7 trustee ("Trustee") of the
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    bankruptcy estate of Fox Ortega Enterprises, Inc., dba Premier Cru ("Debtor"), hereby files this
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    Second Status Conference Statement to advise the court of developments in the case and to submit
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    the Trustee's proposal for resolving title disputes in a fair and efficient manner.
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I. PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

The Trustee incorporates by reference the Background section of his initial Status Conference Statement filed herein on February 5, 2016 [Docket No. 59]. This Statement updates the court on procedural and factual developments occurring since the first status conference held on February 8, 2016; and sets forth another proposal for fixing a fair and speedy process to resolve potential title claims to the wine inventory held by the Trustee.

II. <u>DEVELOPMENTS IN CASE</u>

- 1. The physical inventories to be prepared by West Auctioneers ("West") were completed on February 10, 2016. The wine inventories reflect that as of the case commencement date, the Debtor held 71,833 bottles at 1011 University Ave. Berkeley, California (the "Facility"). In addition, we now know that there are approximately 120 persons who have their name physically written on boxes containing wine, and all of the remaining bottles of wine are held in general inventory at the Facility.
- 2. The Trustee is in process of reconciling the West physical inventories with the Debtor's internal inventory reports to confirm, among other things, identification of all wine that is not subject to any sale order (i.e. "Available Wines") and the extent of inaccuracy of the Debtor's internal reports. Based on the reconciliation so far, the Trustee has confirmed that the cost value of Available Wines in the physical inventory is \$108,823.00, not \$252,685.00 as previously indicated under the Debtor's internal inventory records.
- 3. The Trustee is continuing to investigate the status of overseas contracts, purchase orders, payments and deposits, and he continues to make progress.
- 4. The Trustee's motion to employ BMC to serve as a claims agent and to provide website notification services was filed on February 11, 2016, and the US Trustee has approved the form of Order that was uploaded, and we await the Court's approval of that motion.
- 5. The Trustee's motion for authority to limit certain notices was filed on February 11, 2016, and the office of the US Trustee approved the form of Order that was uploaded, and we await the Court's approval of that motion. The Trustee hopes that there is an order entered on this

motion prior to the 341 hearing which is scheduled for February 24, 2016, so he can make an announcement at the 341 hearing.

- 7. The Trustee's motion for authority to operate in a limited way to allow the Trustee to pay certain expenses as set forth in a budget without further hearing or court order pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§721 and 363 (c)(1) was filed on February 17, 2016.
- 8. After the proposed Order Limiting Notice is entered, the Trustee intends to file a motion for an order approving a compromise with Saul Gevertz that will allow the Trustee to continue to occupy the Facility rent free for six months, among other benefits, but will set the end of that period as a hard date for the Trustee to vacate the Facility.
- 9. John Fox, the co-founder and president of the Debtor, filed a personal chapter 7 bankruptcy petition on February 8, 2016, Case No. 16-40340 WJL; his summary of schedules lists assets with a total value of \$50,000.00 or less. No schedules or statement of financial affairs have been filed at this time. All parties listed as creditors in the Debtor's bankruptcy filing appear to have been listed as creditors in Mr. Fox's personal filing. Marlene Weinstein is the chapter 7 trustee appointed in Mr. Fox's personal bankruptcy case.
- 10. The Trustee's application to employ Arent Fox LLP as conflicts counsel is in process.

III. PROPOSAL AS TO PROCESS TO RESOLVE TITLE DISPUTES

The court is requiring that title disputes to the wine be resolved before the wine can be sold or otherwise disposed of. Due to the estate's lack of funds and its consequent inability to pay rent and other obligations, all interested parties have a common interest to resolve any title disputes as soon as possible. Ordinarily, title disputes require determination by adversary proceeding, which often take years to resolve. However, due the number of potential claimants, estimated over 6,000, and due to the limited time that storage at the Facility can be maintained, resolution by way of adversary proceeding will take too long to allow for an optimal or orderly disposition to occur. Therefore, some expedited procedure is required. The Trustee proposes to have the court apply such expedited procedures by consent of the interested parties; and through this process to obtain determinations as to each potential claim of title that could be made. Following those

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determinations, the Trustee will serve notice of a proposed disposition of the wine consistent with those orders and give all interested parties the opportunity to object and assert their claims of title or be forever barred from doing so.

Based on the manner in which the wine is held in physical inventory, there appear to be only three types of claims to title that can be made. The first is by those who have unfulfilled sale orders but no corresponding wine at the Facility ["Type 1 Claims"]. Those parties may assert a claim based on constructive trust to the extent that their funds were fraudulently used to buy wine now held at the Facility. However, such claims require strict tracing under *In re Advent* Management Corp. 104 F 3d 293 (9th Cir. 1997). It appears that the Debtor had only one or two bank accounts at any given time through which all its funds came and went so it will be impossible to prove tracing.

The second type of title claim is that held by customers whose sale orders relate to wine held in general inventory ["Type 2 Claims"]. Those claimants may argue that title to their wine passed to them when the Debtor took possession of it. This argument runs counter to the general rule under the California Commercial Code that in the absence of a contract to the contrary, title to goods does not pass until they are shipped to the customer. This category of claimants comprises the largest number of customers, as many as 6000, possibly more.

The third type of title claim is that potentially asserted by those customers whose wine was segregated under their name, either getting ready to be shipped or picked up or stored in boxes under their name [Type 3 Claims]. This group is comprised of about 120 customers, most of whom had wines getting ready to be shipped or picked up.

The Trustee proposes to obtain prompt title determinations as to each type of claim according to the following processes.

As to Type 1 and Type 2 claims, he will solicit from among the 100 largest creditors and among the 10 parties with lawsuits pending against the Debtor before the filing date, 2-10 parties with Type 1 and Type 2 claims willing to stipulate that: (1) they consent to the entry of a final order by the Bankruptcy Court determining title; (2) they waive any requirement that title be determined under an adversary proceeding; (3) they agree to a 10 day period for exchange of

documents, followed by a 28 day briefing schedule commencing with the filing of the Trustee's Motion to Determine Title, followed by a preliminary hearing to determine if an evidentiary hearing is necessary, followed by a final hearing that may be either an evidentiary hearing or closing argument or both.

As to Type 3 Claims, the Trustee would solicit from among the 120 parties whose wine is segregated at least 2 parties whose wines were in process of being shipped or picked up and at least 2 parties whose wine was held under their name in storage to stipulate to the foregoing procedure. To the extent any other sub-class of claimants emerge from this group, the Trustee will seek to include them as well.

The Trustee will submit a stipulation which sets forth the details of this procedure, after reaching such an arrangement with the parties. This will allow the parties to have some input into the initial process.

The aim of this proposal is to obtain title determinations on each type of claim as soon as possible. Following those determinations, the Trustee will move to dispose of the wine consistent with those determinations giving all parties an opportunity to assert their rights. All parties' rights to seek further relief will be preserved. Should there be unresolved title issues at the time of proposed disposition, the Trustee will decide how to handle those claims at that time.

If the Trustee is unable to reach process stipulations with any parties in the near future, he will consider other options.

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¹ The Trustee believes that this matter can be resolved as a legal issue. However, if the Court concludes that there are facts that would impact its decision, an evidentiary hearing could be used to present those facts. As a practical matter, most if not all of the wine was purchased on-line, and There are a limited number of email confirmations or account reports which were automatically generated in response to the placement of the orders. If some creditors have additional evidence such as, for example, personal emails from John Fox they could present it to the Court. Assuming the hearing could be set one week after the briefing schedule is complete, a title determination on this type of claim could be obtained as soon as eight weeks from the initial disclosures.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

DATED: February 18, 2016 WENDEL, ROSEN, BLACK & DEAN LLP

By: /s/ Mark S. Bostick

Mark S. Bostick Attorneys for Michael G. Kasolas

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