Case	2:17-bk-23986-WB Doc 80 Filed 01/08/18 Entered 01/08/18 17:58:25 Desc Main Document Page 1 of 25		
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Victor A. Sahn (CA Bar No. 97299) vsahn@sulmeyerlaw.com Jason D. Balitzer (CA Bar No. 244537) jbalitzer@sulmeyerlaw.com Sulmeyer Kupetz A Professional Corporation 333 South Hope Street, Thirty-Fifth Floor Los Angeles, California 90071-1406 Telephone: 213.626.2311 Facsimile: 213.629.4520 Attorneys for R & S Antiques, Inc., Debtor and Debtor in Possession UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT		
9 10		CT OF CALIFORNIA	
10	In re	ES DIVISION Case No. 2:17-bk-23986-WB	
12	R & S ANTIQUES, INC.,	Chapter 11	
13 14	Debtor.	MOTION FOR ORDER AUTHORIZING DEBTOR TO (1) CONDUCT STORE CLOSING SALE; (2) SELL ASSETS FREE AND CLEAR OF ALL LIENS,	
15 16 17 18		ENCUMBRANCES, AND INTERESTS PURSUANT TO BANKRUPTCY CODE SECTIONS 363(b) AND (f); (3) APPROVING STORE CLOSING SALE GUIDELINES AND (4) WAIVING THE FOURTEEN DAY STAY PROVIDED BY BANKRUPTCY RULE 6004; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND	
19 20		AUTHORITIES AND DECLARATION OF KOROSH SOLTANI IN SUPPORT THEREOF	
21		[Application for Order Shortening Time Filed Concurrently Herewith]	
22		Date: [To be set]	
23		Time: [To be set] Place: U.S. Bankruptcy Court	
24 25		Courtroom 1375 255 East Temple Street Los Angeles, CA 90012	
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SulmeyerKupetz, A Professional Corporation 333 SOUTH HOPE STREET, THIRTY-FIFTH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90071-1406 TEL 213.626.2311 • FAX 213.629.4520

	Main Document Fage 2 01 25
1	TABLE OF CONTENTS
2	I. BACKGROUND
3	II. ARGUMENT
	A. The Court Should Authorize the Debtor to Conduct the Store Closing Sale
4	B. The Sale of Merchandise Should be Free and Clear of Liens, Claims, and Encumbrances . 6
5	C. The Court Should Invalidate any Lease Restrictions that May Impair the Debtor's Ability to Conduct the Store Closing Sales
6	D. The Store Closing Sale Should be Exempt from Certain Federal, State, and Local Laws, Statutes, Rules and Ordinances Related to Store Closing and Liquidation Sales
7	E. The Debtor Should be Authorized to Obtain Goods on Consignment During the Store Closing Sale
8	F. The Debtor will Pay its Postpetition Lender During the Course of the Store Closing Sale or
9	Upon its Completion
10	G. Waiver of the Rule 6004 Stay is Appropriate
11	DECLARATION OF KOROSH SOLTANI
12	
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Case	2:17-bk-23986-WB Doc 80 Filed 01/08/18 Entered 01/08/18 17:58:25 Desc Main Document Page 3 of 25		
1	TABLE OF AUTHORITIES		
2	Cases		
3	<i>California State Bd. of Equalization v. Goggin</i> , 191 F. 2d 726 (9th Cir. 1951) (28 U.S.C. § 959 does not apply to transactions that are in the nature of a liquidation), <i>cert. denied</i> , 342 U.S. 909		
4	(1952)		
5	Cir. 1983)		
6	In re Ames Dep't Stores. Inc., 136 B.R. 357, 359 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1992)		
7	<i>In re Baker & Drake</i> , 35 F.3d 1348, 1353-54 (9th Cir. 1994)		
	<i>In re Borne Chemical Co., Inc.</i> , 54 B.R. 126, 135 (Bankr. D.N.J. 1984)		
8	<i>In re eStyle, Inc.</i> , Case No. 2:08-bk-13518-SB (Bankr. C.D. Cal.)		
9	In re Hechinaer Investment Company of Delaware, Inc., Case No. 99-02261 (PJW) (Bankr. D. Del.)		
10	<i>In re Homeplace Stores, Inc.</i> , Case No. 98-8 (PJW)		
11	In re Lauriats, Inc., 219 B.R. 648, 649 (Bankr. D. Mass. 1998)		
12	<i>In re Levitz Furniture Corporation</i> , Case No. 97-1843 (MFW) (Bankr. D. Del.)		
13	In re Montgomery Ward Holding Corp., Case No. 97-1409 (PJW) (Bankr. D. Del)		
14	In re Tobago Bay Trading Co., 112 B.R. 463, 467 (Bankr. N.D. Ga. 1990)		
15	<i>In re White Crane Trading Co Inc.</i> , 170 B.R. 694, 702-704 (Bankr. E.D. Cal. 1994)		
	Sherwood Partners, Inc. v. Lycos, Inc., 384 F.3d 1198, 1203-04 (9th Cir. 2005) 10 Titusville Country Club v. PennBank (In re Titusville Country Club), 128 B.R. 396, 399 (Bankr.		
16	W.D. Pa. 1991)		
17	Statutes		
18	11 U.S.C. § 105(a)		
19	11 U.S.C. § 363(b)		
20	Rules		
	Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 6004(h)1, 2, 12Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure 60041, 5, 12		
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TO THE HONORABLE JULIA W. BRAND, UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE; THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRUSTEE; THE DEBTOR'S LANDLORD, SLOANE TWO RODEO, LLC, BY AND THROUGH ITS ATTORNEYS OF RECORD; AND OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES:

5 R&S Antiques, Inc., a California corporation (the "Debtor"), debtor and debtor in possession in the above-captioned case, hereby moves this Court for an order authorizing it to immediately begin 6 7 selling its remaining inventory (the "Merchandise") (i) first at its store location at 262 North Rodeo 8 Drive, Beverly Hills, California 90210 (the "Store") until the effective date of the Debtor's rejection of 9 its lease for the Store location and (ii) thereafter at an alternate location until the earlier of March 31, 10 2018 or the date upon which the last of the Merchandise has been sold, through a store closing sale 11 (the "Store Closing Sale"), in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the *Guidelines For* 12 Store Closing Sale (the "Guidelines") that are attached hereto as Exhibit 1. Additionally, to the extent 13 that consignment vendors are willing to provide the Debtor with goods on consignment during the 14 Store Closing Sale, the Debtor seeks authority to obtain such consigned goods and sell them alongside 15 the Merchandise. Lastly, the Debtor requests that any order approving this motion contain a waiver of 16 the fourteen day stay provided by Bankruptcy Rule 6004.

This Motion is brought in accordance with 11 U.S.C. § 363 and Federal Rule of Bankruptcy
Procedure 6004(h), and is made on the ground that the Debtor has determined that without a
substantial reduction in its monthly rental obligation to its landlord, it cannot operate on a profitable
basis and therefore has no choice but to close the Store and sell its remaining Merchandise through a
store closing sale.

This Motion is based on the Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the declaration, and the
exhibit(s) attached hereto; all judicially noticeable facts; all other admissible evidence properly before
the Court; and any arguments and/or testimony to be presented at the hearing on the motion.

- WHEREFORE, the Debtor respectfully requests that the Court enter an order:
- 26 1. Authorizing (but not directing) the Debtor to immediately begin conducting a Store
 27 Closing Sale in accordance with the Guidelines;
- 28

Authorizing the Debtor to conduct the Store Closing Sale at the Store location until the
 effective date of the Debtor's rejection of its lease for the Store location;

3 3. Authorizing the Debtor to thereafter conduct the Store Closing Sale at an alternate
4 location until the earlier of March 31, 2018 or the date upon which the last of the Merchandise has
5 been sold;

4. Authorizing the Debtor to obtain goods on consignment and sell such goods alongside
the Merchandise during the Store Closing Sale;

8 5. Ordering that the Merchandise sold through the Store Closing Sale shall be free and
9 clear of all liens, encumbrances, and other interests, with such liens, encumbrances, and other interests
10 to attach to the net sale proceeds with such sales proceeds to be paid as described in this Motion;

11 6. Ordering that the Store Closing Sale shall be exempt from certain federal, state, and 12 local laws, statutes, rules and ordinances related to store closing and liquidation sales so long as the 13 Store Closing Sale complies with the terms and conditions of the Guidelines – i.e. authorizing the 14 Debtor to conduct the Store Closing Sale without the necessity of, and the delay associated with, (i) 15 obtaining various state licenses or permits, (ii) observing state and local waiting periods or time limits, 16 and/or (iii) satisfying any additional requirements with respect to advertising and/or conducting the 17 Store Closing Sale that generally apply to store closings or similar type sales (the Debtor shall remain 18 bound by and comply with remaining statutes and regulations, such as health and safety laws);

Ordering that no person or entity, including, but not limited to, any lessor or federal,
 state or local agency, or department of any governmental authority, shall take any action against the
 Debtor or lessor of the affected premises to prevent, interfere with, or otherwise hinder consummation
 of the Store Closing Sale, or the advertising and promotion of such Store Closing Sales, in the manner
 set forth in the Guidelines;

8. Waiving the fourteen (14) day stay proscribed by Federal Rule of Bankruptcy
Procedure 6004(h); and

Granting such other and further relief as is just and proper.

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	Case	e 2:17-bk-23986-WB Doc 80 File Main Docum	ed 01/08/18 Entered 01/08/18 17:58:25 Desc nent Page 6 of 25
	1	DATED: January 8, 2018	Respectfully submitted,
	2		SulmeyerKupetz
	3		A Professional Corporation
	4		
	5		By: /s/ Victor A. Sahn
	6		Victor A. Sahn Attorneys for R & S Antiques, Inc., Debtor and
	7		Debtor in Possession
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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES¹

I.

BACKGROUND

4 The Debtor commenced the above-captioned reorganization case on November 13, 2017 (the 5 "<u>Petition Date</u>"). The Debtor operates a high-end giftware store (the "<u>Business</u>") on Rodeo Drive in 6 Beverly Hills, California. The Business has not been profitable recently or in a number of years. This 7 is demonstrated by the claim held by the Debtor's principal, Mr. Rahim Soltani. Mr. Soltani holds a 8 claim against the Debtor in excess of \$9 million. This represents advances or loans he has made to the 9 Debtor prepetition in order to permit the Debtor to meet its operating expenses. Further, the rate of his 10 advances has accelerated in the past few years, as he has advanced as much as \$6 Million since the beginning of 2014. Other issues related to the commencement of this bankruptcy case including 11 12 market declines being suffered by "brick and mortar" retail businesses apply to the Debtor's business 13 problems. This industry-wide decline is particularly hard hitting to high end retail businesses like the 14 one operated by the Debtor.

15 One of the most significant high-cost items of the Debtor's operations are its monthly rent 16 obligations required under the Debtor's commercial lease (the "Lease") for its operating location at 17 262 N. Rodeo Drive, Beverly Hills, California. The Debtor made regular, monthly payments, on time, 18 for approximately eight years under the Lease. However, the Debtor stopped paying its rent 19 obligation in July, 2017. Prior to that time, the Debtor attempted to negotiate new terms with respect 20 to the Lease including a potential early termination of the Lease. In July 2017, Sloane Two Rodeo, 21 LLC ("Sloane Two") the landlord under the Lease initiated a civil action against the Debtor to recover 22 damages following the Debtor's cessation of rent payments. Sloane Two elected to treat the Lease as 23 still in force and effect under California Civil Code Section 1951.4 and sued for the unpaid rent 24 including the amount due for the remaining term of the Lease. Initially, after filing the civil action, 25 Sloane Two sought an Ex Parte Writ of Attachment, however, based upon the failure to show an

 $[\]begin{bmatrix} 27 \\ 28 \end{bmatrix}^1$ Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the foregoing motion.

Case 2:17-bk-23986-WB Doc 80 Filed 01/08/18 Entered 01/08/18 17:58:25 Desc Main Document Page 8 of 25

emergency, the Ex Parte Writ was denied. The Writ of Attachment request was set for hearing on
 regular notice, however, when the regularly noticed hearing was continued on the Court's own
 initiative, Sloane Two set a second Ex Parte when the Debtor did not oppose the Writ of Attachment
 based upon its decision to file this Chapter 11 case. Before the second Ex Parte Writ of Attachment
 request could be heard by the Superior Court, this Chapter 11 case was filed.

6 On the Petition Date, the Debtor commenced this reorganization case in order to maximize the 7 value of its estate through an orderly Chapter 11 process. On December 4, 2017, the Debtor filed a 8 motion to approve debtor in possession financing [Dkt. No. 20], which motion was granted on an 9 interim and then a final basis. The Debtor utilized the funds from this financing to make rent 10 payments to Sloane Two in December 2017 and January 2018. The Debtor determined that it was in its best interests to continue operations through the holiday season because sales are normally 11 12 significant during that time period. However, now that the holiday season has ended, the Debtor has 13 determined that continued operations are not sustainable and not in the best interests of the estate.

14 The Debtor therefore seeks authorization to immediately begin selling its remaining inventory 15 (the "<u>Merchandise</u>") (i) first at its store location at 262 North Rodeo Drive, Beverly Hills, California 16 90210 (the "Store") until the effective date of the Debtor's rejection of its lease for the Store location 17 and (ii) thereafter at an alternate location until the earlier of March 31, 2018 or the date upon which 18 the last of the Merchandise has been sold, through a store closing sale (the "Store Closing Sale"), in 19 accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the Guidelines For Store Closing Sale (the 20 "Guidelines") that are attached hereto as Exhibit 1. Additionally, to the extent that consignment 21 vendors are willing to provide the Debtor with goods on consignment during the Store Closing Sale, 22 the Debtor seeks authority to obtain such consigned goods and sell them alongside the Merchandise. 23 Lastly, the Debtor requests that any order approving this motion contain a waiver of the fourteen day 24 stay provided by Bankruptcy Rule 6004.

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II.

ARGUMENT

The Court Should Authorize the Debtor to Conduct the Store Closing Sale

4 Section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code provides that the Debtor "after notice and a hearing, may 5 use, sell or lease, other than in the ordinary course of business, property of the estate." 11 U.S.C. § 6 363(b). To approve the use, sale or lease of property out of the ordinary course of business, this Court 7 must find "some articulated business justification." See, e.g., Committee of Equity Sec. Holders v. 8 Lionel Corp. (In re Lionel Corp.), 722 F.2d 1063, 1070 (2d Cir. 1983); see also In re Abbott Dairies of 9 Pa., Inc., 788 F.2d 143, 145-47 (3d Cir. 1986) (implicitly adopting articulated business justification 10 test of Lionel Corp., and requiring showing of good faith); In re Delaware & Hudson Ry. Co., 124 11 B.R. 169, 175-76 (D. Del. 1991) (concluding that Third Circuit adopted "sound business purpose" 12 after Abbott Dairies decision); Titusville Country Club v. PennBank (In re Titusville Country Club), 13 128 B.R. 396, 399 (Bankr. W.D. Pa. 1991); In re Indus. Valley Refrigeration and Air Conditioning 14 Supplies, Inc., 77 B.R. 15, 19 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 1987).

There is ample business justification for conducting the Store Closing Sale. The Debtor's operations are not profitable and the Debtor cannot even make its monthly rent payments without the incursion of debtor in possession financing. Moreover, the Debtor has determined that continuation of its lease with Sloane Two would not provide a benefit commensurate with its cost and has filed a motion to reject that lease. Simply put, the Debtor's business is not sustainable with rental payments at their current level, and a Store Closing Sale is the best mechanism for the Debtor to monetize the Merchandise for the benefit of the estate.

22 B. The Sale of Merchandise Should be Free and Clear of Liens, Claims, and 23 Encumbrances

To facilitate the sale of the Merchandise, the Debtor requests authorization to sell such property free and clear of any and all liens, encumbrances and other interests (collectively, the "<u>Liens</u>"), with valid Liens to attach to the net sale proceeds in the same order of priority held with regard to the Merchandise on which they may be asserted. The lien of Panache Productions, Inc., the Debtor's postpetition lender, will be paid in full from the proceeds of sale.

C. <u>The Court Should Invalidate any Lease Restrictions that May Impair the Debtor's</u> <u>Ability to Conduct the Store Closing Sales</u>

3 To the extent that contemplated Store Closing Sale may be inconsistent with certain lease provisions that are intended to protect the image of a shopping center or avoid disruption of normal 4 5 commerce under the lease with Sloane Two, including provisions purporting to restrict or prohibit the Debtor from conducting store closing, going out of business, inventory liquidation, or similar sales, 6 7 the Debtor requests that such provisions be invalidated with respect to the Store Closing Sale. Such 8 provisions have been deemed unenforceable in other chapter 11 cases as impermissible restraints on a 9 debtor's rights under Section 363 sell property of the estate in a manner that maximizes the value of its 10 assets. See In re Ames Dep't Stores. Inc., 136 B.R. 357, 359 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1992) (enforcement of anti-going-out-of-business sales clause would contravene overriding federal policy requiring debtors 11 12 to maximize assets); In re Tobago Bay Trading Co., 112 B.R. 463, 467 (Bankr. N.D. Ga. 1990) (anti-13 going-out-of-business sales clause in lease is unenforceable); In re Lisbon Shops, Inc., 24 B.R. 693, 695 (Bankr. E.D. Mo. 1982) (same).² In a case where the Debtor proposed certain store closing sale 14 15 procedures like the Guidelines proposed by the Debtor in this case, the Court stated: 16 Debtors have not requested carte blanche approval to conduct these sales without limitations, but have proposed Store Closing 17 Procedures which significantly regulate the manner for conducting the sales. I find these restrictions sufficient to establish a prima 18 facie case that additional adequate protection, beyond payment of rent has been offered in exchange for landlord's loss of their right to 19 enforce lease terms which may prohibit these sales. 20 In re Friedman's, Inc., 336 B.R. 880, 884 (Bankr. S.D. Ga. 2005).

The Debtor believes the proposed Guidelines strike a fair balance between the rights of
landlords and other interested parties to maintain the integrity of their properties with the rights of the
Debtor, the estate, and creditors to maximize proceeds from the Store Closing Sale. Thus, any
potential prejudice to landlords is greatly lessened by immediate implementation of the Guidelines.

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 ² Courts have routinely have entered orders in retail chapter 11 cases permitting liquidation sales.
 ²⁶ See, e.g., In re Hechinaer Investment Company of Delaware, Inc., Case No. 99-02261 (PJW)

^{27 (}Bankr. D. Del.); *In re WSR Corp.*, Case No. 98-1241 (MFW) (Bankr. D. Del.); *In re Homeplace Stores, Inc.*, Case No. 98-8 (PJW); *In re Montgomery Ward Holding Corp.*, Case No. 97-1409

^{28 (}PJW) (Bankr. D. Del); In re eStyle, Inc., Case No. 2:08-bk-13518-SB (Bankr. C.D. Cal.).

Case 2:17-bk-23986-WB Doc 80 Filed 01/08/18 Entered 01/08/18 17:58:25 Desc Main Document Page 11 of 25

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1 In any event, store closing, liquidation, or going out of business sales, such as the sales 2 described herein, are a routine part of chapter 11 cases involving retail debtors, especially store chains. 3 Such sales are consistently ordered by courts, despite lease provisions purporting to forbid such sales 4 in the ordinary course of business. See In re R.H. Macy & Co., 170 B.R. 69, 77 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 5 1994); Ames Dep't Stores, 136 B.R. at 359 ("to enforce the anti-GOB sale clause of the [1]ease would 6 contravene overriding federal policy requiring Debtors to maximize estate assets by imposing 7 additional constraints never envisioned by Congress"); In re Tobago Bay, 112 B.R. at 465-66; In re 8 Libson Shops, Inc., 24 B.R. 693, 695 (Bankr. E.D. Mo. 1982). Thus, no clause in any lease should be 9 an impediment to the Store Closing Sale or the activities connected therewith, especially given the 10 Debtor's undertaking to immediately abide by the terms and conditions of the Guidelines. To the 11 extent such restrictive clauses may exist in the lease, Sloane Two should not be permitted to interfere 12 with, or, otherwise seek to restrict the Debtor from conducting the Store Closing Sale.

The disposition of the Merchandise pursuant to the Guidelines and similar store closing
procedures represents an accepted method for the sale of assets that has been approved in numerous
chapter 11 cases of retailers. *See, e.g., In re Big V. Holding Corp.*, Case No. 00-04372 (PJW) (Bankr.
D. Del.) (interim order); *In re WSR Corp.*, Case No. 98-1241 (MFW) (Bankr. D. Del.); *In re
<i>Homeplace Stores, Inc.*, Case No. 98-8 (PJW) (Bankr. D. Del); *In re Levitz Furniture Corporation*,
Case No. 97-1843 (MFW) (Bankr. D. Del.); *In re Montgomery Ward Holding Corp.*, Case No. 971409 (PJW) (Bankr. D. Del.).; *In re eStyle, Inc.*, Case No. 2:08-bk-13518-SB (Bankr. C.D. Ca.).

D. <u>The Store Closing Sale Should be Exempt from Certain Federal, State, and Local</u>

Laws, Statutes, Rules and Ordinances Related to Store Closing and Liquidation Sales

Although the Debtor believes that the Store Closing Sale will generally comply with federal, state and local laws, statutes, rules and ordinances as well as leasehold prohibitions, certain states in which the stores are located have or may have licensing and other requirements with respect to the conduct of store closing, liquidation or other inventory clearance sales (the Debtor does not believe that any such restrictions in California, Los Angeles County or Beverly Hills prevent the store closing sale contemplated by this Motion). Typical statutes and regulations provide that if a liquidation or bankruptcy sale is court authorized, then a company need not comply with certain regulatory policies.

Case 2:17-bk-23986-WB Doc 80 Filed 01/08/18 Entered 01/08/18 17:58:25 Desc Main Document Page 12 of 25

The Debtor, therefore, requests that, pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 105(a), this Court authorize
 the Debtors to conduct the Store Closing Sale without the necessity of, and the delay associated with,
 obtaining various state licenses and/or satisfying any additional requirements in connection with the
 sales.

5 Because the Debtor and its assets are subject to this Court's jurisdiction, the Court will be able 6 to supervise the Store Closing Sale and the sale of the Merchandise. The Store Closing Sale is a 7 legitimate attempt by the Debtor to maximize the return from the sale of assets for the benefit of its 8 estate and creditors. Accordingly, the Court should dispense with any requirement that the Debtor 9 comply with technical requirements that are not intended to curtail persons from conducting store 10 closing sales with bankruptcy court supervision.

11 Moreover, 28 U.S.C. § 959, which requires trustees and, by definition, debtors in possession, 12 to otherwise comply with state and other laws in performance of their duties, does not apply to the 13 Store Closing Sale. Courts have held that 28 U.S.C. § 959 does not apply to debtors or their agents 14 liquidating assets. See, e.g., California State Bd. of Equalization v. Goggin, 191 F. 2d 726 (9th Cir. 15 1951) (28 U.S.C. § 959 does not apply to transactions that are in the nature of a liquidation), cert. denied, 342 U.S. 909 (1952); see also In re Borne Chemical Co., Inc., 54 B.R. 126, 135 (Bankr. 16 17 D.N.J. 1984) (holding that 28 U.S.C. § 959(b) is applicable only where the property is being managed 18 or operated for the purpose of continuing operations); but cf. In re White Crane Trading Co Inc., 170 19 B.R. 694, 702-704 (Bankr. E.D. Cal. 1994) (noting that at juncture where the debtors introduce new 20 merchandise, prolong going-out-of-business sales for unlimited duration, and mislead public with 21 false advertising, state consumer protection laws become significant); In re Lauriats, Inc., 219 B.R. 22 648, 649 (Bankr. D. Mass. 1998) (holding that statutory construction does not permit waiver of 28 23 U.S.C. § 959(b)).

Here, the Store Closing Sale will be of limited duration, ending on the earlier of the sale of the last of the Merchandise or March 31, 2018; only the Debtor's Merchandise and goods consigned to the Debtor will be sold; all advertising will fairly describe the Store Closing Sale; and no aspect of the relief sought is intended to alter laws or regulations affecting public safety. For these and other reasons, 28 U.S.C. § 959(b) should not be read to apply to the Store Closing Sale, as the Debtor is

Case 2:17-bk-23986-WB Doc 80 Filed 01/08/18 Entered 01/08/18 17:58:25 Desc Main Document Page 13 of 25

1 ceasing its operations with the knowledge and oversight of its creditors and this Court. Even if state 2 or local laws do not expressly except bankruptcy sales from their ambit, the Debtor submits that, to the 3 extent the state or local laws conflict with federal bankruptcy laws, they are preempted by the 4 Supremacy Clause. To hold otherwise would severely impair the relief otherwise available under 5 Bankruptcy Code section 363. In concert with this premise, bankruptcy courts have consistently 6 recognized that federal bankruptcy law preempts state and local laws which contravene the underlying 7 policies of the Bankruptcy Code. See, e.g., In re Shenanao Group, Inc., 186 B.R. 623, 628 (Baker. 8 W.D. Pa. 1995) ("Trustees and debtors-in-possession have unique fiduciary and legal obligations 9 pursuant to the bankruptcy code. . . . [A] state statute cannot place burdens on them where the result 10 would contradict the priorities established by the federal bankruptcy code."); Sherwood Partners, Inc. 11 v. Lycos, Inc., 384 F.3d 1198, 1203-04 (9th Cir. 2005) ("Bankruptcy law accomplishes equitable 12 distribution through a distinctive form of collective proceeding. This is a unique contribution of the 13 Bankruptcy Code that makes bankruptcy different from a collection of actions by individual creditors. 14 The filing of a bankruptcy petition brings a bankruptcy estate into being and triggers an 15 automatic stay, which prevents creditors from enforcing their claims, thus preserving the Debtor's 16 assets for ultimate distributions by the bankruptcy trustee".). While preemption of state law is not 17 always appropriate, see In re Baker & Drake, 35 F.3d 1348, 1353-54 (9th Cir. 1994) (no preemption 18 where state law prohibiting taxicab leasing was promulgated in part as a public safety measure), it is 19 appropriate where, as here, the only state laws involved concern economic regulation rather than the 20 protection of public health and safety. *Id.* at 1353 (cases suggest that "federal bankruptcy preemption 21 is more likely . . . where a state statute is concerned with economic regulation rather than with 22 protecting the public health and safety").

In this case, section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code, which requires debtors to operate their businesses in a way that maximizes recovery for creditors, will be severely undermined if the Court does not provide for the waiver of state and local statutes and regulations establishing licensing or permitting requirements, waiting periods, time limits or bulk sale restrictions that would otherwise apply to the Store Closing Sale. The requested waiver is narrowly tailored to facilitate the successful conduct of the Store Closing Sale. The Debtor does not seek a general waiver of all state and local

Case 2:17-bk-23986-WB Doc 80 Filed 01/08/18 Entered 01/08/18 17:58:25 Desc Main Document Page 14 of 25

requirements which would otherwise apply to the Store Closing Sale. Rather, the Debtor only
requests that this Court authorize the Debtor to conduct the Store Closing Sale without the necessity
of, and the delay associated with, obtaining various state licenses or permits; observing state and local
waiting periods or time limits; and/or satisfying any additional requirements with respect to
advertising and conducting the Store Closing Sale as a "store closing" or similar type sale. The Debtor
fully intends to be bound by and comply with remaining statutes and regulations, such as health and
safety laws.

8 The Debtor also requests that no other person or entity including, but not limited to, any lessor 9 or federal, state or local agency, department or governmental authority, should be allowed to take any 10 action to prevent, interfere with, or otherwise hinder consummation of the Store Closing Sale, or the 11 advertising and promotion (including through the posting of signs) of such Store Closing Sale, in the 12 manner set forth herein. Accordingly, the Debtor requests this Court to authorize the Debtor to 13 conduct the Store Closing Sale without the necessity of, and the delay associated with, obtaining 14 various state licenses, observing state and local waiting periods or time limits, and/or satisfying any 15 additional requirements in connection therewith with respect to advertising and conducting the Store Closing Sale as a "store closing" or similar type sale. For the reasons set forth above, the Debtor 16 17 believes that the proposed Store Closing Sale program is the most efficient means of maximizing the 18 value of the Merchandise for the benefit of the Debtor's estate and creditors while limiting 19 administrative costs.

20 21

E. <u>The Debtor Should be Authorized to Obtain Goods on Consignment During the Store</u> Closing Sale

To the extent that consignment vendors are willing to provide the Debtor with goods on consignment during the Store Closing Sale, the Debtor should be authorized to obtain such consigned goods and sell them alongside the Merchandise. It is the Debtor's experience that consignment vendors often provide the Debtor with goods that are more attractive to the Debtor's customers than much of the Merchandise. The Debtor believes that the presence of consignment goods, which are often in higher demand than the existing Merchandise, will result in more customers attending and participating in the Store Closing Sale than if such goods were not available. This in turn will likely

Case 2:17-bk-23986-WB Doc 80 Filed 01/08/18 Entered 01/08/18 17:58:25 Desc Main Document Page 15 of 25

cause more of the existing Merchandise to be sold than if the Merchandise were presented for sale
 alone. In other words, the Debtor's receipt and marketing of consignment goods will help the Debtor
 sell more Merchandise. For this reason, the Debtor respectfully submits that its receipt and marketing
 of consignment goods alongside the Merchandise during the Store Closing Sale is in the best interests
 of the estate and should be approved.

6 F. <u>The Debtor will Pay its Postpetition Lender During the Course of the Store Closing</u> 7 <u>Sale or Upon its Completion</u>

8 Upon the earlier of either the accumulation of sufficient proceeds or the conclusion of the
9 Store Closing Sale, the post-petition secured claim and lien of Panache Productions, Inc. ("Panache")
10 shall be paid in full. Debtor believes that Panache, the post-petition lender, is owed approximately
11 \$100,000.

G. <u>Waiver of the Rule 6004 Stay is Appropriate</u>

13 Bankruptcy Rule 6004 provides that an order authorizing the sale of a debtor's property is 14 stayed for a period of fourteen days after entry of the order unless the court orders otherwise. See Fed. 15 R. Bankr. P. 6004(h). In the present case, the Debtor requests that any order approving the motion be 16 effective immediately. As described in the motion, the Debtor seeks to immediately begin selling the 17 Merchandise (i) first at the Store until the effective date of the Debtor's rejection of its lease for the 18 Store location and (ii) thereafter at an alternate location until the earlier of March 31, 2018 or the date 19 upon which the last of the Merchandise has been sold. The Debtor has filed a motion to reject its lease 20 for the Store location as of January 31, 2018. It is the Debtor's position that in order to obtain maximum value from its Store Closing Sale, it must be permitted to commence marketing the 21 22 Merchandise immediately so it may conduct as much of the Store Closing Sale as possible at the 23 Store, a location with which the Debtor's customers have associated the Debtor's business for years. 24 There is no just reason for delaying the effectiveness of the order. Accordingly, the Debtor submits 25 that waiver of the fourteen day stay is in the best interests of the estate and should be included in any order approving the motion. 26

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Ci	ase	2:17-bk-23986-WB Doc 80 Filed 01 Main Document	/08/ P	/18 Entered 01/08/18 17:58:25 Desc age 16 of 25
	1			III.
	2	CONCLUSION		
	3	For the foregoing reasons, the Debtor respectfully requests entry of an order granting the		
2	4	Motion in all respects and providing for such other and further relief as the Court deems just and		
	5	proper.		
	6	DATED: January 8, 2018 R	espe	ectfully submitted,
	7	Si	ulm	eyerKupetz
	8	А	Prot	essional Corporation
	9			
1	10	В		/s/ Victor A. Sahn Victor A. Sahn
1	1			Attorneys for R & S Antiques, Inc., Debtor and Debtor in Possession
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DECLARATION OF KOROSH SOLTANI³

I, Korosh Soltani, declare as follows:

I am an individual above the age of eighteen. Except as otherwise indicated, all
statements made herein are based on my personal knowledge or my review of relevant documents. If
called to testify as a witness in this matter, I could and would competently testify under oath to the
truth of the statements set forth herein.

7 2. I am the Vice President of the Debtor and am authorized to submit this declaration on
8 its behalf. I have been employed by the Debtor for 20 years. My responsibilities include sales,
9 handling of personnel, purchasing, limited supervision of accounting functions, and working along
10 with Rahim Soltani (who is my father) to operate the Debtor's business. I am familiar with the
11 Debtor's business, its operations and its personnel.

3. 12 The Debtor commenced the above-captioned reorganization case on November 13, 13 2017 (the "Petition Date"). The Debtor operates a high-end giftware store (the "Business") on Rodeo 14 Drive in Beverly Hills, California. The Business has not been profitable recently or in a number of 15 years. This is demonstrated by the claim held by the Debtor's principal, Mr. Rahim Soltani. Mr. 16 Soltani holds a claim against the Debtor in excess of \$9 million. This represents advances or loans he 17 has made to the Debtor prepetition in order to permit the Debtor to meet its operating expenses. 18 Further, the rate of his advances has accelerated in the past few years, as he has advanced as much as 19 \$6 Million since the beginning of 2014. Other issues related to the commencement of this bankruptcy case including market declines being suffered by "brick and mortar" retail businesses apply to the 20 21 Debtor's business problems. This industry-wide decline is particularly hard hitting to high end retail 22 businesses like the one operated by the Debtor.

- 4. One of the most significant high-cost items of the Debtor's operations are its monthly
 rent obligations required under the Debtor's commercial lease (the "Lease"). The Debtor made
 regular, monthly payments, on time, for approximately eight years under the Lease. However, the
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²⁷ ³ Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the foregoing motion and memorandum of points and authorities.

Case 2:17-bk-23986-WB Doc 80 Filed 01/08/18 Entered 01/08/18 17:58:25 Desc Main Document Page 18 of 25

Debtor stopped paying its rent obligation in July, 2017. Prior to that time, the Debtor attempted to 1 2 negotiate new terms with respect to the Lease including a potential early termination of the Lease. In 3 July 2017, as a result of its payment default, Sloane Two Rodeo, LLC ("Sloane Two") the landlord 4 under the Lease initiated a civil action against the Debtor to recover damages following the Debtor's 5 cessation of rent payments. Sloane Two elected to treat the Lease as still in force and effect under California Civil Code Section 1951.4 and sued for the unpaid rent including the amount due for the 6 7 remaining term of the Lease. Initially, after filing the civil action, Sloane Two sought an Ex Parte 8 Writ of Attachment, however, based upon the failure to show an emergency, the Ex Parte Writ was 9 denied. The Writ of Attachment request was set for hearing on regular notice, however, when the 10 regularly noticed hearing was continued on the Court's own initiative, Sloane Two set a second Ex 11 Parte when the Debtor did not oppose the Writ of Attachment based upon its decision to file this 12 Chapter 11 case. Before the second Ex Parte Writ of Attachment request could be heard by the 13 Superior Court, this Chapter 11 case was filed.

5. 14 On the Petition Date, the Debtor commenced this reorganization case in order to 15 maximize the value of its estate through an orderly Chapter 11 process. On December 4, 2017, the 16 Debtor filed a motion to approve debtor in possession financing [Dkt. No. 20], which motion was 17 granted on an interim and then a final basis. The Debtor utilized the funds from this financing to 18 make rent payments to Sloane Two in December 2017 and January 2018. The Debtor determined that 19 it was in its best interests to continue operations through the holiday season because sales are normally 20 significant during that time period. However, now that the holiday season has ended, the Debtor has determined that continued operations are not sustainable and not in the best interests of the estate. 21

6. The Debtor therefore seeks authorization to immediately begin selling its remaining
inventory (the "Merchandise") (i) first at its store location at 262 North Rodeo Drive, Beverly Hills,
California 90210 (the "Store") until the effective date of the Debtor's rejection of its lease for the Store
location and (ii) thereafter at an alternate location until the earlier of March 31, 2018 or the date upon
which the last of the Merchandise has been sold, through a going out of business sale (the "Store
<u>Closing Sale</u>"), in accordance with the terms and conditions set forth in the *Guidelines For Store Closing Sale* (the "<u>Guidelines</u>") that are attached hereto as <u>Exhibit 1</u>.

Case 2:17-bk-23986-WB Filed 01/08/18 Entered 01/08/18 17:58:25 Desc Doc 80 Main Document Page 19 of 25

7. Additionally, to the extent that consignment vendors are willing to provide the Debtor with goods on consignment during the Store Closing Sale, the Debtor seeks authority to obtain such 2 3 consigned goods and sell them alongside the Merchandise. It is my experience that consignment vendors often provide the Debtor with goods that are more attractive to the Debtor's customers than much of the Merchandise. I believe that the presence of consignment goods, which are often in higher 6 demand than the existing Merchandise, will result in more customers attending and participating in the Store Closing Sale than if such goods were not available. This in turn will likely cause more of the 8 existing Merchandise to be sold than if the Merchandise were presented for sale alone. In the past, the Debtor has conducted inventory sales at substantial price reductions, at off-site locations which were 10 obtained for the purpose of conducting such sales. My experience in conducting these kinds of sales is that having the more desirable consignment inventory makes it easier to sell the balance of the 12 inventory which would be less likely to sell absent the customers who come in to such sales because 13 of the more attractive available, consignment inventory.

8. 14 The Debtor requests additional authority to pay the secured claim of Panache 15 Productions, Inc. As of the filing of this Motion, it is owed approximately \$100,000.

16 9. Further, the Debtor will comply with the guidelines applicable to store closing sales 17 which are attached to this Motion. The Debtor will also comply with all local and state-wide laws that 18 normally govern the operation of its business, particularly those laws and regulations that relate to the 19 health and safety of the public.

20 10. The Debtor requests that any order approving this motion contain a waiver of the 21 fourteen day stay provided by Bankruptcy Rule 6004. The Debtor seeks to immediately begin selling 22 the Merchandise (i) first at the Store until the effective date of the Debtor's rejection of its lease for the 23 Store location and (ii) thereafter at an alternate location until the earlier of March 31, 2018 or the date 24 upon which the last of the Merchandise has been sold. The Debtor has filed a motion to reject its lease 25 for the Store location as of January 31, 2018. I believe that in order to obtain maximum value from its 26 Store Closing Sale, the Debtor must be permitted to commence marketing the Merchandise 27 immediately so it may conduct as much of the Store Closing Sale as possible at the Store, a location 28 with which the Debtor's customers have associated the Debtor's business for years.

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Case 2:17-bk-23986-WB Doc 80 Filed 01/08/18 Entered 01/08/18 17:58:25 Desc Main Document Page 20 of 25

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this ____ day of January 2018 at Beverly Hills, California. Korosh Soltani JDB\ 2618013.4

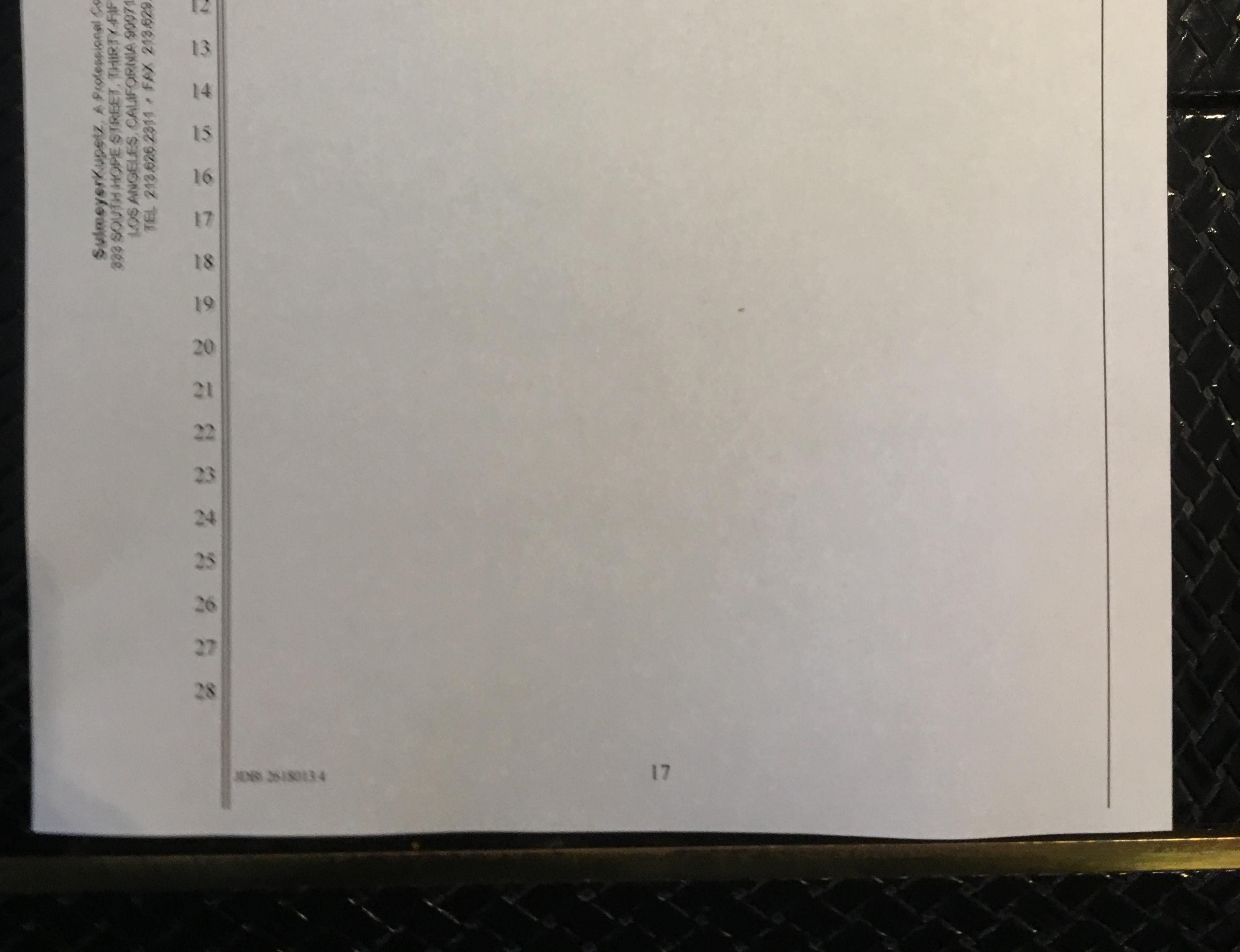
I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the

2 foregoing is true and correct.

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Executed this 2TH day of January 2018 at Beverly Hills, California.

Korosh Soltani 12 13 * 14



Case 2:17-bk-23986-WB Doc 80 Filed 01/08/18 Entered 01/08/18 17:58:25 Desc Main Document Page 22 of 25

EXHIBIT 1

GUIDELINES FOR STORE CLOSING SALE

- 1. So long as any premises are being occupied or used to conduct the store closing sale ("<u>Premises</u>"), and except to the extent provided herein or other order of the Bankruptcy Court, all of the provisions of the applicable lease ("<u>Lease</u>") shall be complied with.
- 2. During or in anticipation of the sale, there shall be no augmentation of the Merchandise currently being offered for sale by the Debtor, except that during or in anticipation of the sale, the Debtor may receive goods on consignment from consignment vendors. However, this augmentation of inventory will stop no later than March 31, 2018.
- 3. Business shall be conducted so that the Premises remain open during the normal hours of operation provided for in the Lease.
- 4. Any Sale shall be conducted in accordance with applicable state and local "Blue Laws".
- 5. Handbills, leaflets, or other written materials shall not be distributed to customers outside of the Premises, but customers may be solicited within the Premises themselves. No flashing lights, strobe lights, large spotlights or any type of amplified sound shall be used to advertise the sales or solicit customers.
- 6. The Debtor shall not be permitted to use "sign walkers" on the affected Premises. "Sign walkers" may be employed outside the shopping center in which the affected property is located.
- 7. At the conclusion of the sale (a) the Premises shall be vacated in broom-clean condition, except for the removal of furniture, fixtures, equipment and remaining supplies; (b) the Premises shall be left in the same condition as on the commencement of the sale, ordinary wear and tear excepted; and (c) with the Debtor's consent, the keys shall be returned to the Landlord.
- 8. All display and hanging signs used in connection with a sale shall be professionally lettered, and all hanging signs shall be hung in a professional manner.
- 9. If sales are to be considered "final", conspicuous signs shall be posted in the Premises to the effect that all sales are "final" and customers shall be provided with a named representative and a telephone number that customers can contact with any questions or complaints.
- 10. There shall be no alterations made to the Premises (excluding the removal of store signs, unless such removal is prohibited by the Lease). If removal is permitted by the Lease, then such removal will be in accordance with the terms of the Lease.
- 11. There shall be no alterations made to the interior or exterior Premises lighting.
- 12. The Premises and surrounding area shall be kept clean and orderly consistent with present practices and consistent with the terms of the Lease.

Case 2:17-bk-23986-WB Doc 80 Filed 01/08/18 Entered 01/08/18 17:58:25 Desc Main Document Page 24 of 25

- 13. The landlord under any Lease ("Landlord") shall have reasonable access to the Premises .
- 14. There shall be no sale or removal of any property of the Landlord from the Premises. This provision does not apply to property of the Debtor.

Case 2:17-bk-23986-WB Doc 80 Filed 01/08/18 Entered 01/08/18 17:58:25 Desc Main Document Page 25 of 25

PROOF OF SERVICE OF DOCUMENT

I am over the age of 18 and not a party to this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding. My business address is:

333 South Hope Street, Thirty-Fifth Floor, Los Angeles, California 90071-1406

A true and correct copy of the foregoing document entitled (*specify*): MOTION FOR ORDER AUTHORIZING DEBTOR TO (1) CONDUCT STORE CLOSING SALE; (2) SELL ASSETS FREE AND CLEAR OF ALL LIENS, ENCUMBRANCES, AND INTERESTS PURSUANT TO BANKRUPTCY CODE SECTIONS 363(b) AND (f); (3) APPROVING STORE CLOSING SALE GUIDELINES AND (4) WAIVING THE FOURTEEN DAY STAY PROVIDED BY BANKRUPTCY RULE 6004; MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES AND DECLARATION OF KOROSH SOLTANI IN SUPPORT THEREOF will be served or was served (a) on the judge in chambers in the form and manner required by LBR 5005-2(d); and (b) in the manner stated below:

1. <u>TO BE SERVED BY THE COURT VIA NOTICE OF ELECTRONIC FILING (NEF)</u>: Pursuant to controlling General Orders and LBR, the foregoing document will be served by the court via NEF and hyperlink to the document. On <u>January 8, 2018</u>, I checked the CM/ECF docket for this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding and determined that the following persons are on the Electronic Mail Notice List to receive NEF transmission at the email addresses stated below:

- Jason Balitzer jbalitzer@sulmeyerlaw.com, jbalitzer@ecf.inforuptcy.com, dwalker@ecf.inforuptcy.com, kmccamey@sulmeyerlaw.com
- Alan F Broidy alan@broidylaw.com, sherrie@broidylaw.com
- Alvin Mar alvin.mar@usdoj.gov
- Victor A Sahn vsahn@sulmeyerlaw.com, agonzalez@sulmeyerlaw.com, agonzalez@ecf.inforuptcy.com, asokolowski@sulmeyerlaw.com, vsahn@ecf.inforuptcy.com
- Michael A Shakouri mshakouri@goodkinlynch.com, paralegal@goodkinlynch.com
- United States Trustee (LA) ustpregion16.la.ecf@usdoj.gov

2. SERVED BY UNITED STATES MAIL:

On January 8, 2018, I served the following persons and/or entities at the last known addresses in this bankruptcy case or adversary proceeding by placing a true and correct copy thereof in a sealed envelope in the United States mail, first class, postage prepaid, and addressed as follows. Listing the judge here constitutes a declaration that mailing to the judge <u>will be</u> <u>completed</u> no later than 24 hours after the document is filed.

Service information continued on attached page

Service information continued on attached page

3. SERVED BY PERSONAL DELIVERY, OVERNIGHT MAIL, FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION OR EMAIL (state method for

<u>each person or entity served</u>): Pursuant to F.R.Civ.P. 5 and/or controlling LBR, on <u>January 8, 2018</u>, I served the following persons and/or entities by personal delivery, overnight mail service, or (for those who consented in writing to such service method), by facsimile transmission and/or email as follows. Listing the judge here constitutes a declaration that personal delivery on, or overnight mail to, the judge <u>will be completed</u> no later than 24 hours after the document is filed.

BY PERSONAL DELIVERY

Honorable Julia W. Brand United States Bankruptcy Court Central District of California Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and Courthouse 255 E. Temple Street, Suite 1382 / Courtroom 1375 Los Angeles, CA 90012

Service information continued on attached page

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States that the foregoing is true and correct.

January 8, 2018	Kelli Mccamey	/s/ Kelli Mccamey
Date	Printed Name	Signature

KM\ 2616758.1 1/8/2018 (5:38 PM) This form is mandatory. It has been approved for use by the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California.

F 9013-3.1.PROOF.SERVICE