1 2 3 4 5 6 IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT 7 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA 8 In re Chapter 7 9 GREGORY LEO EHMANN, CASE NO. 2-00-05708-RJH 10 Debtor. 11 12 LOUIS A. MOVITZ, Trustee, 13 Plaintiff, ADVERSARY NO. 04-00956 14 ORDER WITHDRAWING THIS COURT'S 15 FIESTA INVESTMENTS, LLC, OPINION AND ORDER DATED DECEMBER 7, 2005, AND APPROVING 16 THE TRUSTEE'S MOTION TO APPROVE THE COMPROMISE AND SETTLEMENT 17 Defendant. 18 19 Shortly after issuance of this Court's Opinion and Order dated December 7, 2005, 20 the parties conditionally agreed to a settlement of this adversary proceeding. 21 settlement, Defendant Fiesta Investments, LLC would pay to the Trustee \$85,000, an amount 22 which the parties believe is sufficient to pay the administrative expenses of the bankruptcy case 23 and the unsecured claims, virtually in full. The condition of the settlement, however, is the 24 Court's withdrawal of its December 7 Opinion. Both parties have moved for approval of the 25 compromise and settlement pursuant to Bankruptcy Rule 9019, and for the Court's withdrawal 26 of its December 7 Opinion. 27 28

The Ninth Circuit has held that when a lower court is asked to vacate its own opinion, it should make that determination by weighing the equities *even if* the party seeking vacatur voluntarily mooted the case by settling.¹

Here, it is essentially conceded that the general manager of Defendant Fiesta Investments is particularly interested in eliminating any precedential effect this Court's December 7th Opinion might have, because his principal occupation is as a tax lawyer who frequently advises clients in the use of limited liability companies for estate planning purposes. In the balancing of the equities this counts against vacatur because it is in effect the "buy and bury" strategy that the Ninth Circuit has criticized.² It also raises the Seventh Circuit's objection to the right of private parties to obtain expungement of a public act of the government.³

Nonetheless, in weighing the equities, the Court must be mindful of the interests of unsecured creditors in this case who are understandably much more interested in getting their debts paid than in the law of executory contracts as applied to family planning LLCs. Their interests weigh heavily in favor of the settlement and vacating the Opinion. There is little equity on the other side because a bankruptcy court opinion has essentially no precedential value beyond law of the case and the inherent logic of its analysis. And, regardless of what the Court does here, it cannot disagree with Judge Easterbrook's observation that "History cannot be rewritten."

For these reasons,

¹National Union Fire Ins. Co. v. Seafirst Corp., 891 F.2d 762, 767 (9th Cir. 1989), citing Ringsby Truck Lines, Inc. v. Western Conference of Teamsters, 686 F.2d 720 (9th Cir. 1982) and Allard v. DeLorean, 884 F.2d 464 (9th Cir. 1989).

²American Games, Inc. v. Trade Products, Inc., 142 F.3d 1164, 1170 (9th Cir. 1998), citing Mancinelli v. International Business Machines, 95 F.3d 799, 800 (9th Cir. 1996) (Kleinfeld, J., dissenting).

³ Seafirst, <u>supra</u> note 1, 891 F.2d at 768, citing *In re Memorial Hospital*, 862 F.2d 1299 (7th Cir. 1988).

⁴Memorial Hospital, supra, 862 F.2d at 1300.

1	IT IS ORDERED withdrawing this Court's Opinion and Order of December 7,
2	2005, and
3	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED granting the Trustee's motion to approve the
4	compromise and settlement.
5	DATED this 25th day of January, 2006
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7	Randolph J. Haines Randolph J. Haines
8	Randolph J. Haines United States Bankruptcy Judge
9	Copy of the foregoing e-mailed this25th day of January, 2006, to:
10	
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