

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

IN RE: CASE NO.19-01022 (ESL)  
PUERTO RICO HOSPITAL SUPPLY INC. CHAPTER 11  
Debtor

IN RE: CASE NO. 19-01023 (ESL)  
CUSTOMED INC. CHAPTER 11  
Debtor

OPINION AND ORDER

This case is before the court upon the United States Trustee’s (“UST”) *Motions to Dismiss pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §1112(b) and Memorandum of Law* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 488; Case No. 19-01023, Docket No. 316); the *Answer to the Trustee’s Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to 11 U.S.C 1112(b) and Memorandum of Law* filed by Puerto Rico Hospital Supply, Inc. (“PRHS”) and Customed, Inc. (collectively referred to as the “Debtors”) (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 502; Case No. 19-01023, Docket No. 328); the *Supplement to Answer to United States Trustee’s Motion To Dismiss Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. 1112(b)* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 504; Case No. 19-01023, Docket No. 330); and the UST’s *Sur-Reply to Debtor’s Reply to Motion to Dismiss* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 528; Case No. 19-01023, Docket No. 350). Banco Santander de Puerto Rico (“BSPR”) as administrative agent for Santander Financial Services, Inc. and First Bank Puerto Rico (“SFS” and “First Bank” collectively the “Lenders”) also filed its *Response to the U.S. Trustee’s Motion to Dismiss*<sup>1</sup> (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 529; Case No. 19-01023,

<sup>1</sup> The Lenders posit that only if the court finds cause under Section 1112(b)(1), and does not find the exceptions under Section 1112(b)(2) applicable, the court should appoint a Chapter 11 Trustee to manage Debtors’ affairs as a going concern, rather than dismissing or converting the case.

1 Case No. 351). For the reasons set forth below, the UST's motions to dismiss pursuant §1112(b)  
2 are denied.

3  
4 Jurisdiction

5 The Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§1334(b) and 157(a). This is a core  
6 proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §157(b)(1) and (b)(2)(A). Venue of this proceeding is proper  
7 under 28 U.S.C. §§1408 and 1409.

8 Procedural Background

9  
10 On February 26, 2019, PRHS and Customed filed bankruptcy petitions under chapter 11  
11 of the Bankruptcy Code. On the same date, the Debtors requested the substantial consolidation  
12 of the cases, alleging that the corporations share common ownership, corporate officers, sales  
13 force, accounting department, and billing software (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 2; Case No.  
14 19-01023, Docket No. 2). On March 6, 2019, the Debtors and Banco Santander de Puerto Rico  
15 filed their *Urgent Stipulation for the Use of Cash Collateral, Adequate Protection and*  
*Reservation of Rights* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No.26; Case No. 19-01023, Docket No. 22).

16 On March 7, 2019, the Debtors filed their *Motion Requesting Order Pursuant to 11 U.S.C.*  
17 *§§105 and 363 Authorizing Debtors' Continued Use of Existing Bank Accounts*, requesting a  
18 waiver on the requirement that bank accounts be closed and that new post-petition accounts be  
19 opened arguing that such disruption could impair the Debtors' ability to reorganize (Case No. 19-  
20 01022, Docket No. 29; Case No. 19-01023, Docket No. 25). The Debtors requested to be allowed  
21 to keep the bank accounts but to reclassify them as debtor-in-possession accounts.

22 On March 14, 2019, the UST filed its *Objection to Stipulation for Cash Collateral* alleging  
23 that it imposed limitations to the statutory duties, powers and/or responsibilities pursuant to the  
24 Bankruptcy Code and/or applicable rules to third parties who are not part of the stipulation such  
25 as any "creditor committee, "other party", "party in interest" or "any person", including the United  
26 States Trustee, and a Chapter 7 or Chapter 11 Trustee (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 38; Case  
27 No. 19-01023, Docket No. 32). On March 15, 2019, B. Braun Medical Inc. filed its *Objection to*  
*Approval of Stipulation of the Use of Cash Collateral, Adequate Protection and Reservation of*  
*Rights* arguing that it holds a claim against the Debtors of not less than \$1.5 million, portions of

1 which were entitled to administrative priority treatment or reclamation rights and that the  
2 stipulation is procedurally deficient (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 43). The creditor further  
3 filed its *Objection of Creditor B. Braun Medical Inc. to Motion Requesting Substantive*  
4 *Consolidation* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 44). On March 21, 2019, Johnson and Johnson  
5 International filed its *Motion for Joinder* to B. Braun Medical Inc.'s *Objection to Motion*  
6 *requesting substantive consolidation* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 54) and its *Objection to*  
7 *Stipulation for the Use of Cash Collateral* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 55). On March 22,  
8 2019, the Debtors and BSPR as agent and Lender filed an *Amended Stipulation for the Use of*  
9 *Cash Collateral, Adequate Protection and Reservation of Rights* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No.  
10 65; Case No. 19-01023, Docket No. 44). Furthermore, the parties filed a *Joint Response to*  
11 *Objections to Cash Collateral Stipulation* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 66; Case No. 19-  
12 01023, Docket No. 45).

13 On March 25, 2019, Carestream Health Puerto Rico, LLC filed its *Joinder to Objection*  
14 *of Creditor B. Braun Medical Inc. to Motion Requesting Substantive Consolidation* (Docket No.  
15 44) (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 70). On March 27, 2019, B. Braun Medical Inc., filed an  
16 *Objection to Approval of Amended Stipulation for the Use of Cash Collateral, Adequate*  
17 *Protection and Reservation of Rights* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 75).

18 On March 28, 2019, BSPR filed its *Urgent Motion for Entry of Order Approving Amended*  
19 *Stipulation, for the Interim Use of Cash Collateral* (Case No. 19-01023; Docket No. 50). On  
20 March 29, 2019, BSPR filed an *Urgent Motion for Entry of Order and Reply to Objection of*  
21 *Unsecured Creditor B. Braun Medical Inc. to Approval of Amended Stipulation for the Interim*  
22 *Use of Cash Collateral* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 79). On March 29, 2019, the court  
23 granted the *Amended Stipulation for the Interim Use of Cash Collateral* (Case No. 19-01022,  
24 Docket No. 82; Case No. 19-01023, Docket No. 53).

25 On April 12, 2019, the UST filed its *Position as to Debtors' Motion Requesting Order for*  
26 *the Continued use of Existing Bank Accounts*, stating no opposition as to the conversion of the  
27 accounts, but opposing to the commingling of Customed and PRHS's funds (Case No. 19-01022,  
Docket No. 94; Case No. 19-01023, Case No. 59). On May 13, 2019, the Debtors filed their  
*Motion in Compliance with Order and Reply to US Trustee's Position as to Debtors' Request for*  
*Continued Use of Existing Bank Accounts* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 122; Case No. 19-  
01023, Case No. 69).

1 On June 3, 2019, the court held a hearing to address the following contested matters: the  
2 substantive consolidation of the cases and the objections and the Amended Stipulation for the Use  
3 of the Cash Collateral, Adequate Protection and Reservation of Rights (Case No. 19-01022,  
4 Docket No. 141; Case No. 19-01023, Case No. 81). The request for substantial consolidation was  
5 held in abeyance, application for special counsel was approved by the court (Docket No. 113) and  
6 the parties informed that a joint motion for the use of cash collateral would be submitted.

7 On August 23, 2019, the Debtors filed a *Joint Disclosure Statement* (Case No. 19-01022,  
8 Docket No. 200; Case No. 19-01023, Case No. 111) and a *Joint Chapter 11 Plan of*  
9 *Reorganization* dated August 23, 2019 (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 201; Case No. 19-01023,  
10 Case No. 112). On October 22, 2019, Becton, Dickinson and Company filed an *Objection to*  
11 *Disclosure Statement and Plan of Reorganization* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 233). Avanos  
12 Medical Inc. filed its *Limited Objection to Approval of the Adequacy of the Joint Disclosure*  
13 *Statement of Puerto Rico Hospital Supply Inc and Customed Inc.* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket  
14 No. 235) and Johnson & Johnson International, Inc. filed its *Objection to Approval of Joint*  
15 *Disclosure Statement* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 236; Case No. 19-01023, Case No. 134).  
16 BSPR filed its *Objection to Disclosure Statement* on October 24, 2019 (Case No. 19-01022,  
17 Docket No. 238; Case No. 19-01023, Case No. 136).

18 On October 31, 2019, the unsecured creditor Yolanda Benitez, Cotto & Associates PSC  
19 filed its *Position as to Improper Classification of Claim and Treatment Under the Plan* (Case No.  
20 19-01022, Docket No. 241).

21 On November 4, 2019, BSPR in its capacity as Lender and Agent filed an adversary  
22 proceeding against the Debtors requesting the court to determine the extent of Banco Santander's  
23 lien over the property of the Debtors, pursuant to Fed. R. Bank. P. 7001(2) (Adv. Proc. No. 19-  
24 00448).

25 During a hearing held on November 5, 2019, the court granted the Debtors 28 days to file  
26 a self-contained amended disclosure statement and an amended chapter 11 plan (Case No. 19-  
27 01022, Docket No. 245; Case No. 19-01023, Case No. 142).

28 On November 27, 2019, PRHS filed an *Application for Appointment of Realtor to Procure*  
29 *the Sale of Debtor's Warehouse and Office Building in Carolina, P.R.* (Case No. 19-01022,  
30 Docket No. 262) and on December 3, 2019, PRHS filed a *Motion Submitting Copy of Letter of*  
31 *Intent to Purchase Property* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 264). On January 29, 2020, PRHS  
32 filed a *Motion for Entry of Sale Order: (A) Approving the Purchase and Sale Agreement of One*

1 of Debtor's Realty, pursuant to section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code, Free and Clear of all Liens,  
2 Claims, Interests and Encumbrances; and (B) Approving the Form of the Sale Order (Case No.  
3 19-01022, Docket No. 326). On March 4, 2020, the court entered an *Order Approving Purchase*  
4 *and Sale Agreement and Sale of One of the Debtor's Realty, Pursuant to Section 363 of the*  
5 *Bankruptcy Code, Free and Clear of all Liens, Claims, Interests and Encumbrances* (Case No.  
6 19-01022, Docket No. 356).

7 On April 3, 2020, the court entered an *Opinion and Order* dismissing the adversary  
8 proceeding filed by BSPR as agent of the Lenders, concluding that the Lenders' pre-petition and  
9 post-petition lien over the Debtors' contract rights and general intangibles does not extend to the  
10 proceeds of the award and ongoing litigation against Johnson & Johnson regarding a commercial  
11 tort claim (Adv. Proc. No. 19-00448, Docket No. 36) and *Judgment* was entered accordingly on  
12 April 5, 2020 (Adv. Proc. No. 19-00448, Docket No. 38). On April 17, 2020, the BSPR as agent  
13 for the Lenders filed a *Notice of Appeal and Statement of Election to District Court* (Case No. 19-  
14 00448, Docket No. 40). On May 11, 2020, BSPR as agent for the Lenders filed their *Motion for*  
15 *Stay Pending Appeal* (Lead Case 19-01022, Docket No. 412; Case No. 19-01023, Docket No.  
16 253).

17 Subsequently, on June 18, 2020, BSPR as agent for Lenders and the *Debtors filed a Joint*  
18 *Motion for Extension of Time* to grant the Debtors until July 31, 2020 to state their position as to  
19 the disputed amounts and to oppose the *Motion for Stay Pending Appeal* and for the parties to  
20 finalize the drafting of a Settlement Agreement (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 465; Case No.  
21 19-01023, Case No. 293).

22 On June 23, 2020, the Debtors filed *Informative Motions* disclosing that they had  
23 requested and received funds through the Payroll Protection Program ("PPP") of the Small  
24 Business Administration ("SBA") as a mean to maintain the business operational during the  
25 lockdown and as a consequence of the economic hardship provoked by the declaration of the  
26 Covid-19 pandemic. The Debtors inform that, "... management didn't carefully review SBA  
27 Form 2483 and passed over the restriction of question #1 thereof, as to being 'presently involved  
in bankruptcy'" which would have resulted in the denial of their PPP applications if answered  
affirmatively (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 469; Case No. 19-01023, Docket No. 298).

On July 13, 2020, the UST filed its *Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1112(b)*  
*and Memorandum of Law* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 488; Case No. 19-01023, Case No.  
316). On July 27, 2020, the Debtors filed their *Reply to the United States Trustee's Motion to*

1 *Dismiss Pursuant to 11. U.S.C. 1112(b) and Memorandum of Law* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket  
2 No. 502; Case No. 19-01023, Case No. 328) and a *Supplement to Answer to United Trustee’s*  
3 *Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. 1112(b) and Memorandum of Law* (Case No. 19-01022,  
4 Docket No. 504; Case No. 19-01023, Case No. 330). On August 3, 2020 the UST filed its *Sur-*  
5 *Reply to Debtor’s Reply to motion to Dismiss* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 516; Case No. 19-  
6 01023, Case No. 340). On August 7, 2020, a *Joint Pretrial Report* was filed by the Debtors and  
7 the UST (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 528; Case No. 19-01023, Case No. 350). On the same  
8 date, BSPR, as administrative agent of the Lenders filed its *Response to the U.S. Trustee’s Motion*  
9 *to Dismiss* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 529; Case No. 19-01023, Case No. 351).

10 On August 11, 2020, a hearing on the *Motion to Dismiss* was held on August 11, 2020  
11 (Case No. 19-01022, Minutes at Docket No. 533; Case No. 19-01023, Case No. 353). Thereafter,  
12 on September 22, 2020, the Debtors and the Lenders filed an *Urgent Joint Motion to Hold in*  
13 *Abeyance Motion, for a Brief Period, the Adjudication of the Motion to Dismiss and Allowing*  
14 *Time to Inform of Settlement Efforts* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 573; Case No. 19-01023,  
15 Docket No. 365) and the same were granted on September 23, 2020 (Case No. 19-01022, Docket  
16 No. 576; Case No. 19-01023, Docket No. 367).

17 Uncontested Material Facts

- 18 1. Debtors filed the voluntary petitions for relief on the Chapter 11 of February 26, 2019,  
19 (Case number 19-01022, Docket No. 1; Case No. 19-01023; Docket No. 1)
- 20 2. On or about April 6, 2020, the Debtors filed Forms 2483 under the Payroll Protection  
21 Program (PPP) of the SBA. (Pretrial Report, Exhibits III and IV).
- 22 3. The SBA forms 2483 were signed and executed by Debtors’ President, Mr. Felix Santos  
23 on behalf of the Debtors. (Pretrial Report, Exhibits III and IV).
- 24 4. The SBA forms 2483 executed by Debtors state that “[i]f question (1) or (2) below are  
25 answered “Yes”, the loan will not be approved”. (Pretrial Report, Exhibits III and IV).
- 26 5. In question No. 1 of their respective SBA Forms 2483, Debtors answered “No” to being  
27 “presently involved in any bankruptcy”. (Pretrial Report, Exhibits III and IV).
6. The SBA forms 2483 were processed through Banco Popular de Puerto Rico.
7. On or about April 14, 2020, and April 20, 2020, the applications were approved and  
disbursements in the amount of \$836,000.00 made to Puerto Rico Hospital Supply Inc.

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- and \$260,000 for Customed Inc. (Pretrial Report, Exhibit T, Declaration of Maritza Rodriguez, Debtors' Vice-President of Finance).
8. On or about April 20, 2020, Debtors opened each an account in Banco Popular de Puerto Rico to deposit the funds disbursed under the PPP. These bank accounts were not debtor-in-possession accounts. (Exhibit K, BPPR's bank statement for PRHS; Exhibit L, BPPR's bank statement for Customed).
  9. Debtors did not file a motion under section 364(b) of the Bankruptcy Code and Fed. R. of Bankr. P. 4001(c) prior to applying under the PPP.
  10. Debtors did not obtain authorization from the Bankruptcy Court or the UST's approval prior to opening the BPPR non-debtor-in-possession accounts.
  11. On June 18, 2020, the Debtors filed the monthly operating report for April 2020 in which they disclosed the receipt of the PPP funds and the opening of the bank accounts with BPPR (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 464; Exhibits P and R; Case No. 19-01023, Docket No. 292; Exhibits Q and S).
  12. On June 23, 2020, the Debtors filed *Motions to Inform* disclosing to the Court, creditors, parties in interest and the SBA as to the filing of Forms 2483. (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 469; Case No. 19-01023, Docket No. 298).
  13. The PPP disbursements or parts thereof remained in the non-debtor-in-possession accounts until completely or partially spent or until their closure. (Exhibit K, BPPR's bank statement for PRHS; Exhibit L, BPPR's bank statement for Customed).
  14. As of the date of filing of the *Motions to Inform*, Puerto Rico Hospital Supply, Inc. had available \$176,286.58 from the funds disbursed under the PPP, and Customed, Inc. had used such disbursements. (Exhibit K, BPPR's bank statement for PRHS; Exhibit L, BPPR's bank statement for Customed).
  15. On June 26, 2020, the Debtors filed the monthly operating report for May 2020 (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 475; Case No. 19-01023, Docket No. 304).
  16. On July 13, 2020, the U.S. Trustee filed the *Motions to Dismiss* (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 488, Case No. 19-01023, Docket No. 316).
  17. Debtors' request to close the BPPR's non-debtor-in-possession accounts was submitted on or about July 13, 2020. (Exhibits M and N).
  18. The closure of the BPPR's non-debtor-in-possession accounts was "effected" on or about July 24, 2020. (Exhibit O).

1 19. On July 27, 2020, the Debtors filed their replies to the *Motions to Dismiss* (Case No. 19-  
2 01022, Docket Nos. 502 and 504; Case No. 19-01023, Docket Nos. 328 and 330).

3 20. Debtors filed the monthly operating report for June 2020 on July 27, 2020. (Case No.19-  
4 01022, Docket No. 503; Case No. 19-01023, Docket No. 329).

5 POSITION OF THE PARTIES:

6 The UST's Position:

7 The UST clarifies that it does not represent the SBA or any other party and as such the  
8 UST's arguments in its motions to dismiss are not made on behalf the SBA or any other party in  
9 interest. The Debtors' allegations that the UST lacks standing to file the motions to dismiss is  
10 incorrect. The UST has authority to move for dismissal or conversion to chapter 7 of the chapter  
11 11 for cause pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §307 and 28 U.S.C. §586(a)(3), and (a)(8).

12 The UST argues that the cases should be dismissed based pursuant to 11 U.S.C.  
13 §1112(b)(1) for bad faith or lack of good faith due to the Debtors' failure to obtain authorization  
14 to request the PPP loan; and under 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(4)(B), (F), and (H). The UST emphasizes  
15 (clarifies) that its motions to dismiss are not based on Debtors' qualifications or eligibility to  
16 apply for said loans, or if they had a "right" to apply and obtain these PPP loans, but on the  
17 Debtors' failure to comply with its statutory duties of disclosure and request prior authorization.  
18 Moreover, any relief from and/or against the SBA should be pursued through other mechanisms,  
19 and not through the contested matter in the motions to dismiss under section 11 U.S.C. §1112(b).

20 *Bad faith or lack of good faith*

21 The UST contends that the Debtors' bad faith or lack of good faith during the  
22 "maintenance of a bankruptcy case" where the good faith requirement has been also found "to be  
23 an implicit condition" is evinced by the following uncontested facts: (i) on June 23, 2020, two (2)  
24 or more months after the PPP loan was requested, obtained and disbursed, the Debtors filed  
25 *Informative Motions* disclosing that they had obtained PPP loans; (ii) the Debtors did not file a  
26 motion under 11 U.S.C. §364 and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4001(c) prior to requesting the PPP loans,  
27 even if they did not ultimately qualify for the same. Failure to incur debts outside the ordinary  
course of business. "When a debtor fails to obtain court-approval under section 364 to incur debts  
outside the ordinary course of business, 'the lender may be relegated to the status of a general  
unsecured creditor, or the loan transaction may be cancelled or disregarded.'" 3 Collier on  
Bankruptcy P 364.03[2] (16<sup>th</sup> 2020)." The Debtors' failure to request court authorization before

1 entering into post-petition financing agreements ‘may also support a finding of bad faith,  
2 warranting dismissal of the bankruptcy case.’” Id. (citing In re 239 Worth Ave. Corp., 236 B.R.  
3 492, 495 (Bankr. S.D. Fl. 1999)). “...By not obtaining authorization from the Court prior to  
4 applying and obtaining the PPP loan, it is affirmatively alleged that Debtor did not disclose or  
5 ‘concealed’ financial transactions to the Court, the United States Trustee, and the creditors, whose  
6 rights might have been affected by the transaction;” and (iii) the Debtors on SBA Form 2483,  
7 answered “no” to the following question: “[i]s the Applicant or any owner of the Applicant  
8 presently suspended, debarred, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, voluntarily excluded  
9 from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency, or presently involved  
10 in any bankruptcy?.” Form 2483 stated that, “[i]f questions (1) or (2) below are answered “yes,”  
11 the loan will not be approved.” The Debtors knew that they were ineligible for the loans, given  
12 the pending bankruptcy proceedings, and that the loan would be denied if they answered “yes.”  
13 The Debtors misrepresented to the SBA that it was currently involved in bankruptcy proceedings.  
14 The UST submits that there is not a *post-facto* 364(b) motion, much less in this case where more  
15 than three (3) months elapsed since the PPP loan was requested and some of the funds, if not all,  
16 have been spent.

17 *Dismissal under 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(4)(B) & (F)*

18 The UST contends that there is “cause” to dismiss both cases pursuant to 11 U.S.C.  
19 §1112(b)(4)(B) for gross mismanagement of the estate pursuant to the same uncontested facts that  
20 constitute the Debtors’ bad faith or lack of good faith; namely that the Debtors failure to file a  
21 364 motion before requesting and obtaining the PPP loan and for submitting misleading  
22 information to the SBA in order to obtain the loans. “Mismanagement may include failure by  
23 debtor’s manager to comply with the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code, including seeking  
24 approval for post-petition lending and borrowing, and the failure to keep the court and other  
25 parties in interest apprised of the debtor’s business operations. 7 Collier on Bankruptcy P.  
26 1112.04[6][b] (16<sup>th</sup> 2020).”

27 The UST argues that above-stated facts also support that cause for dismissal under 11  
U.S.C. §1112(b)(4)(F) has been established.

*Dismissal under 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(4)(H)*

The UST pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §586(a)(3) is directed to supervise the administration of  
all Chapter 11 cases. The UST established the Operating Guidelines and Reporting Requirements  
for Debtors in Possession and Chapter 11 Trustees (“Operating Guidelines”) to comply with its

1 statutory duties and the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code and applicable rules. In particular,  
2 item #4<sup>2</sup> of the Operating Guidelines provides guidance regarding all of debtor’s pre-petition bank  
3 accounts and that the same must be closed immediately upon the filing of the petition, and the  
4 debtor shall open new debtor-in-possession operating, payroll, and tax accounts. The Debtors did  
5 not fulfill their duty to cooperate with the UST because it opened one (1) or more non-debtor-in-  
6 possession accounts with BPPR to deposit the funds from the PPP loans, without seeking the  
7 Court’s and the UST’s approval. Moreover, the Debtors did not obtain approval to deviate from  
8 the Operating Guidelines as required. It is uncontested that the accounts in question are not debtor-  
9 in-possession accounts, which precluded the UST to perform its supervisory duties and “the  
10 purpose of 11 U.S.C. §345(a) was not served.” The Debtors’ duties and obligations under the  
11 Operating Guidelines are continued and subsist throughout the pendency of their Chapter 11  
12 cases. Failure to comply with the UST’s Operating Guidelines constitutes cause for dismissal  
13 pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(4)(H).

12 *No unusual circumstances*

13 The UST contends that the relief sought is in the best interest of creditors and the estate  
14 and argues that the Debtors’ actions demonstrate that they had no intention of complying with  
15 their duties. As to the unusual circumstances alleged by the Debtors, The UST argues that they  
16 have not complied with the factual elements of section 1112(b)(2). Debtors have failed to establish  
17 unusual circumstances. The “unusual pandemic shutdown” may be considered a reasonable  
18 justification as to why the PPP loans were requested, but not as to why the Debtors failed to  
19 request prior authorization and give proper notice, and why they failed to inform the SBA that  
20 they were in bankruptcy proceedings. As to the last prong of section 1112(b)(2), time to cure the  
21 omission, the Debtors submit that they will comply if “applicable and necessary.” The

22 <sup>2</sup> Item #4 of the Operating Guidelines states, in pertinent parts, as follows:

23 “All pre-petition bank accounts controlled by the debtor must be closed immediately upon the filing of the  
24 petition, and the debtor shall immediately open new debtor-in-possession operating, payroll, and tax accounts at a  
25 United States Trustee authorized depository... All business revenues must be deposited into the operating account,  
with amounts needed to fund the other accounts being transferred to those accounts as necessary... Any deviation  
from the three required debtor-in-possession accounts must be approved by the United States Trustee prior to the  
Initial Debtor Interview.

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26 Within 14 days of filing the petition, the debtor must provide the United States Trustee with a sworn statement  
27 describing all pre-petition accounts by depository name, account number, and account name verifying that each such  
pre-petition account has been closed... Proof of closing accounts and opening new accounts must be provided.” (Case  
No. 19-01022; Docket No. 488; Case No. 19-01023; Docket No. 316).

1 requirement is not subject to discretion, it is mandatory. The UST argues that the Debtors’  
2 assertion is an admission that it did not comply with this requirement.

3 The UST further argues that Organic Power LLC v. Small Bus. Admin., 2020 Bankr.  
4 LEXIS 1721 (2020), is inapplicable to the matter before this court because the controversy in  
5 Organic was the plaintiff’s qualification and eligibility to apply for a PPP loan and/or the SBA’s  
6 alleged refusal to grant the same which is not alleged by the UST as a ground for dismissal, and  
7 is not the controversy before the court. However, the plaintiff in Organic obtained prior  
8 authorization from the court to apply for a PPP loan and was, therefore, required by the court to  
9 provide prior notice and to obtain authorization to disburse the funds, amongst other additional  
10 safeguards. Moreover, the Court in Organic neither established that the PPP loan was a “grant”  
11 as interpreted by the Debtors, and therefore, prior Court authorization was not required under  
12 U.S.C. §364.

13 The UST submits that the court should neither allow Debtors to obtain, nor validate an  
14 unauthorized post-petition financing outside the ordinary course of business pursuant to any  
15 current or subsequently enacted statute as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic which  
16 duration is uncertain. The Debtors rely on the alleged economic benefits to the creditors in these  
17 cases, if the cases are not dismissed, *vis a vis* the integrity of the bankruptcy system and Debtors’  
18 duty to comply with their obligations. The UST alleges that, although the economic benefits or  
19 factors are to be considered, those are not the only factors that the court should consider, and the  
20 economic benefits should not preclude or avoid the grounds for dismissal.

### 21 The Debtors’ Position

#### 22 *Bad faith or lack of good faith*

23 The Debtors argue that their alleged misconduct is not incompatible with the functioning  
24 of the bankruptcy system and does not constitute an abuse or misuse of the bankruptcy process.  
25 The Debtors argue that the Court should follow the Fourth Circuit’s decision in Carolin Corp. v.  
26 Miller, 886 F. 2d 693, 702 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1989) which adds the element of objective futility to dismiss  
27 a case for lack of good faith, meaning that in order to dismiss a case for lack of good faith, there  
must be a finding of subjective bad faith and also a finding that the debtor has no realistic chance  
of reorganization. The Debtors argue that the two prongs are absent in the instant cases. As held  
in Carolin Corp. v. Miller, 886 F.2d 693, 702, the aim of the good faith standard “is to determine  
whether the petitioner’s real motivation is to abuse the reorganization process” and “to cause

1 hardship or delay to creditors by resort to the Chapter 11 device merely for the purpose of  
2 invoking the automatic stay, without an intent or ability to reorganize his financial activities.” The  
3 motivation in filing the Chapter 11 petitions was not to abuse the bankruptcy process but to  
4 reorganize for the benefit of the estates and of their creditors. The Debtors argue that the  
5 bankruptcy proceedings are at an advanced stage, contrary to the basic focus of section 1112  
6 which is to weed out unlikely reorganization prospects.

7 The Debtors contend that although the standard of good faith is based on the totality of  
8 the circumstances pertaining to each case, none of the factors/situations are present in these cases.  
9 The Debtors argue that even if assuming the execution of the PPP applications could be  
10 considered an adverse factor as cause for dismissal, it would not be enough. No single factor is  
11 enough to warrant dismissal of a Chapter 11 petition, it being necessary for the courts to consider  
12 the totality of the facts and circumstances of each individual case in order to do so. In re Harmony  
13 Holdings, LLC, 393 B.R. 409, 418 (Bankr. D.S.C. 2008); Finney v. Smith, 141 B.R. 94, 100 (E.D.  
14 Va. 1992); aff'd and modified, 992 F. 2d 43 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993). Debtors have disclosed all of their  
15 assets, have followed all court orders, and have not misrepresented material facts, factors not  
16 alleged by the UST. Although bankruptcy courts possess the authority to dismiss Chapter 11 cases  
17 for lack of good faith, they have broad discretion in determining whether there is sufficient bad  
18 faith to constitute cause for dismissal with the admonition that the remedy is not one to be lightly  
19 applied. In re Rognstand, 121 B.R. 45, 50 (Bankr. D. Haw. 1990); Carolin Corp. v. Miller, 886  
20 F.2d at 700.

21 The Debtors further argue that they were not precluded from filing SBA Forms 2483,  
22 checking or not checking the corresponding bankruptcy disclosure box being a non-factor in  
23 processing the forms under the CARES Act as held in Organic Power LLC v. Small Bus. Admin.,  
24 2020 Bankr. LEXIS 1721 (Bankr. D.P.R. 2020). The Debtors further state that opening non  
25 debtors-in-possession accounts, which were opened post-petition and disclosed on their April  
26 2020 operating reports<sup>3</sup> does not constitutes cause for dismissal under 11 U.S.C. 1112(b)(4)(B),  
27 (F) and (H). The Debtors state that all funds disbursed under the PPP and deposited in the BPPR  
accounts were transferred to Debtors' regular debtors-in-possession accounts with Banco  
Santander Puerto Rico and exclusively utilized for the purposes established by the PPP.

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<sup>3</sup> The April 2020 operating reports were filed on June 18, 2020. (Case No. 19-01022, Docket No. 464; Case No. 19-01023; Docket No. 292).

1 The Debtors allege that, as held in Carolin Corp. v. Miller, 886 F.2d 693, 702 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir.  
2 1989) the aim of the good faith standard “is to determine whether the petitioner’s real motivation  
3 is to abuse the reorganization process” and “to cause hardship or delay to creditors by resort to  
4 the Chapter 11 device merely for the purpose of invoking the automatic stay, without an intent or  
5 ability to reorganize his financial activities” and that in these cases such elements are absent. The  
6 filing of the cases was not to abuse the bankruptcy process but to reorganize for the benefit of the  
7 estates and their creditors. No single factor is enough to warrant dismissal of a Chapter 11 petition,  
8 it being necessary for the courts to consider the totality of the facts and circumstances of each  
9 individual case in order to do so. In re Harmony Holdings, LLC, 393 B.R. 409, 418 (Bankr. D.S.C.  
10 2008); Finney v. Smith, 141 B.R. 94, 100 (E.D. Va. 1992); aff’d and modified, 992 F. 2d 43 (4<sup>th</sup>  
11 Cir. 1993). In the cases, Debtors have disclosed all of their assets, have followed all court orders,  
12 and have not misrepresented material facts, factors not alleged by the UST. Although bankruptcy  
13 courts possess the authority to dismiss Chapter 11 cases for lack of good faith, they have broad  
14 discretion in determining whether there is sufficient bad faith to constitute cause for dismissal  
15 with the admonition that the remedy is not one to be lightly applied. In re Rognstand, 121 B.R.  
16 45, 50 (Bankr. D. Haw. 1990); Carolin Corp. v. Miller, 886 F.2d at 700. The court in Carolin  
17 Corp. held that subjective bad faith is not sufficient by itself, and a finding of “objective futility”  
18 is also required. Under this standard even if subjective bad faith in filing could properly be found,  
19 dismissal is not warranted if futility i.e., whether a reorganization is realistically possible within  
20 a reasonable amount of time cannot be also found. The Debtors allege that in these cases, none of  
21 the prongs are present.

22 The Debtors further argue that none of the factors considered in In re Pittsfield Weaving  
23 Co., 393 B.R. 271, 276 (Bankr. D.N.H. 2008), as cause for dismissal under 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)  
24 are present here. Contrary to Pittsfield, the Debtors have filed their monthly operating reports,  
25 have sufficient capital to stay in business and have already proposed a plan soon to be amended.  
26 Moreover, in Pittsfield, the Court dismissed the case after finding that the UST had shown cause,  
27 that there were no unusual circumstances that established that conversion or dismissal was not in  
the best interests of the creditors and the estate.

The Debtors contend that the UST’s allegations lack any evidentiary basis to establish  
Debtors’ lack of good faith and by extension that the Debtors have committed any fraud as a result  
of the PPP process. The Debtors further argue that the obtention of the loans under the PPP does  
not constitute the bad faith required by section 1112(b) to consider the dismissal or conversion to

1 Chapter 7. Even if this factor could be considered cause under the non-exclusive listing of section  
2 1112(b)(4), under the facts of these cases and their advanced stage, and under the equitable powers  
3 of the Court, it should not be enough to warrant dismissal.

4 *Dismissal under 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(4)(B), (F) and (H)*

5 The Debtors argue that gross mismanagement of the estate under section 1112(b)(4)(B)  
6 based upon the Debtors' failure to request authorization from the court for a post-petition loan  
7 and keeping parties in interest in the dark as to the Debtors' operations are inapplicable in the  
8 instant cases due to the following: (i) under the Bankruptcy Code, the Debtors may obtain grants,  
9 even if classified as loans, without having to request leave from court; (ii) as debtors in possession  
10 they could obtain the grants/loans under the PPP in the regular course of business; and (iii) on  
11 June 23, 2020, the Debtors filed *Informative Motions* disclosing of the circumstances leading to  
12 the obtention of the funds from the loans/grants under the PPP; the deposit of the proceeds with  
13 BPPR; their use and the Debtors' president commitment to return the funds, if legally required,  
14 in the event the Debtors are unable to do so. The Debtors disclosed the receipt of the PPP funds  
15 and of the accounts with BPPR in the April 2020 monthly operating report.

16 As to dismissal pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(4)(F), there must be a failure on the  
17 debtors' part to timely file or report information as required by other provisions of the Bankruptcy  
18 Code. The Debtors argue that the UST failed to submit any factual allegation to support such a  
19 conclusion.

20 The Debtors argue that dismissal pursuant to section 1112(b)(4)(H) is unfounded because  
21 the Debtors have complied with all of the requirements under 11 U.S.C. §521 and have not  
22 deviated from the requirements of the debtor-in-possession bank accounts for their intended  
23 purpose. The Debtors assert that the opening of the two separate bank accounts with BPPR were  
24 exclusively used for the deposit of the PPP disbursements which were transferred to Debtors in  
25 possession and strictly used for the purposes of the PPP under the guidelines of the SBA.

26 *Unusual circumstances*

27 The Debtors argue that the circumstances surrounding the Debtors' Chapter 11  
proceedings clearly fall under the scope of 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(2) inter alia, precluding their  
dismissal because "...the PPP grants were processed by Mr. Santos with the best interests of the  
Debtors' estates and its creditors in mind, for which there was a reasonable justification, under an  
unusual pandemic shutdown, which otherwise would have resulted in the collapse of Debtors'  
businesses, to their detriment and that of their creditors, at a stage when (i) there is a reasonable

1 likelihood that a plan will be confirmed within a reasonable period of time considering, *inter alia*,  
2 [the] agreement in progress and that the grounds for dismissal alleged by the U.S. Trustee refer  
3 to an act or omission of the Debtors, if any, other than under paragraph (4)(A) (substantial or  
4 continuing loss to or diminution of the estate and the absence of a reasonable likelihood of  
5 rehabilitation), for which there existed a reasonable justification and if applicable and necessary  
6 will be cured within any reasonable period of time which may be fixed by the Court.” (Case No.  
19-01022, Docket No. 502; Case No. 19-01023, Case No. 328).

7 The Debtors suggest that the court should follow the decision of Organic Power LLC v.  
8 Small Bus. Admin. which decided the nature of the PPP as a grant.

9 The Debtors further argue that it is of particular importance in this case that the Debtors  
10 are on the road to reorganization, in the process of reaching the Agreement with the Lenders  
11 which will result in a confirmable Amended Plan of Reorganization, providing distribution to all  
12 creditors, without which there would be a run to the court house, with Debtors’ substantial assets  
13 most likely going to the Lenders. “Debtors are in the process of filing their Amended Joint Plan  
14 and Amended Disclosure Statement, which will include the Agreement, are also in the process of  
15 obtaining their financing from Acrecent Financial Corporation, which together with the  
16 Agreement will result in the Plan being feasible and confirmable, with dividends to Debtors’  
17 creditors body.”

### 18 Applicable Law and Analysis

19 The court finds that the UST has standing to file a motion to dismiss pursuant to 11 U.S.C.  
20 §1112(b) and is required to do so under 28 U.S.C. §586(a)(8)<sup>4</sup> and 11 U.S.C. §307<sup>5</sup>.

21 Section 1112(b) of the Bankruptcy Code mandates the bankruptcy court, after notice and a  
22 hearing, convert or dismiss a chapter 11 case, if the movant establishes one of the enumerated  
23 bases for cause by a preponderance of the evidence pursuant to section 1112(b)(4) and the case is

24 \_\_\_\_\_  
25 <sup>4</sup> 28 U.S.C. §586(a)(8) provides in pertinent part that: “(a) Each United States trustee, within the region for which such  
United States trustee, shall –

26 (8) in any case in which the United States trustee finds material grounds for any relief under section 1112 of  
title 11, apply promptly after making that finding to the court for relief.” 28 U.S.C. §586(a)(8).

27 <sup>5</sup> 11 U.S.C. §307 provides: “The United States trustee may raise and may appear and be heard on any issue in any case  
or proceeding under this title but may not file a plan pursuant to section 1121(c) of this title.”

1 devoid of unusual circumstances pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(2). Section 1112(b)(1) and (2)  
2 provide, in pertinent part:

3 (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) and subsection (c), on request of a party in interest,  
4 and after notice and a hearing, the court shall convert a case under this chapter to a case  
5 under chapter 7 or dismiss a case under this chapter, whichever is in the best interests  
6 of creditors and the estate, for cause unless the court determines that the appointment  
under section 1104(a) of a trustee or an examiner is in the best interests of creditors and  
the estate.

7 (2) The court may not convert a case under this chapter to a case under chapter 7 or dismiss  
8 a case under this chapter if the court finds and specifically identifies unusual  
9 circumstances establishing that converting or dismissing the case is not in the best  
interests of creditors and the estate, and the debtor or any other party in interest  
establishes that –

10 (A) there is a reasonable likelihood that a plan will be confirmed within the  
11 timeframes established in sections 1121(e) and 1129(e) of this title, or if such  
12 sections do not apply, within a reasonable period of time; and

13 (B) the grounds for converting or dismissing the case include an act or omission of  
the debtor other than under paragraph 4(A)—

14 (i) for which there exists a reasonable justification for the act or omission;  
and

15 (ii) that will be cured within a reasonable period of time fixed by the court.”

16 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(1) and (b)(2).

17  
18 Section 1112(b)(1) “invokes a two-step analysis, first to determine whether ‘cause’ exists  
19 either to dismiss or convert the chapter 11 proceeding to a chapter 7 proceeding, and second to  
20 determine which option is in the best interest of creditors and the estate.” In re Costa Bonita Beach  
21 Resort, Inc., 513 B.R. 184, 200 (Bankr. D.P.R. 2014) (quoting Rolex Corp. v. Associated  
22 Materials, Inc. (In re Superior Siding & Window, Inc.), 14 F. 3d 240, 242 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1994), and citing  
23 In re Mech. Maint., Inc., 128 B.R. 382, 386 (E.D. Pa. 1991)); see also In re Hoover, 828 F. 3d at  
24 8 (similarly describing a two-step inquiry); Francis v. Harrington (In re Francis), 2019 Bankr.  
25 Lexis 826, \*10 (B.A.P. 1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 2019). Once “cause” is established, a court is required to consider  
26 whether to dismiss or convert the case considering the best interest of creditors and the estate.  
27

1 “[T]he inquiry for [the second] element cannot be completed without comparing the creditors’  
2 interests in bankruptcy with those they would have under state law.” In re Cont’l Holdings, Inc.,  
3 170 B.R. 919, 927 (Bankr. N.D. Ohio 1994) (quoting In re Superior Siding & Window, Inc., 14 F.  
4 3d at 243).

5 The initial burden is on the movant to establish by a preponderance of the evidence standard  
6 that there is ‘cause’ for either conversion or dismissal of the Chapter 11 case, whichever is in the  
7 best interests of creditors and the estate. Once the movant establishes “cause,” the burden shifts to  
8 the debtor to prove (evince) the “unusual circumstances” that establish that dismissal or conversion  
9 to chapter 7 is not in the best interests of creditors and the estate. Richard Levin & Henry J.  
10 Sommer, 7 Collier on Bankruptcy, ¶1112.05[2] (16<sup>th</sup> ed. 2020). Once “cause” has been  
11 established, “the court’s discretion is limited; it must grant some form of relief unless §1112(b)(2)  
12 applies” In re Costa Bonita Beach Resort, Inc., 513 B.R. 184, 195 (Bankr. D.P.R. 2014); In re  
13 Korn, 523 B.R. 453, 465 (Bankr. E.D. Pa. 2014) (footnote omitted); Francis v. Harrington (In re  
14 Francis), 2019 Bankr. LEXIS 826, \*12, 2019 WL 1265316 (B.A.P. 1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 2019). In order for the  
15 defense under 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(2) to apply, the respondent/objecting party must establish  
16 “unusual circumstances” that evince that conversion or dismissal is not in the best interest of  
17 creditors and must also establish five other elements; namely: (1) conversion or dismissal “is not  
18 in the best interests of creditors and the estate;” (2) there is a reasonable likelihood that a plan will  
19 be confirmed within the applicable time periods or within a reasonable time; (3) the grounds for  
20 dismissal include an act or omission of the debtor other than under paragraph (4)(A); (4) there is a  
21 reasonable justification for the act or omission of the debtor; and (5) the act or omission may be  
22 cured within a reasonable time fixed by the court. In re Korn, 523 B.R. at 465; 11 U.S.C.  
23 §1112(b)(2)(A) & (B).  
24  
25  
26  
27

1 The bankruptcy court retains discretion in determining whether unusual circumstances  
2 exist and whether conversion or dismissal is in the best interests of the creditors and the estate.  
3 Costa Bonita Beach Resort, Inc., 513 B.R. at 195 (citing Gilroy v. Ameriquest Mortg. Co. (In re  
4 Gilroy), 2008 Bankr. LEXIS 3968, 2008 WL 4531982, (B.A.P. 1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 2008)); In re Korn, 523  
5 B.R. at 465. A determination of unusual circumstances is fact intensive and contemplates facts that  
6 are not common to Chapter 11 cases. See Richard Levin & Henry J. Sommer, 7 Collier on  
7 Bankruptcy, ¶1112.05[2] (16<sup>th</sup> ed. 2020). Absent unusual circumstances, the statute requires  
8 conversion to chapter 7 or dismissal of the case, unless the court determines that the appointment  
9 of a trustee or an examiner under section 1104(a) is in the best interests of creditors or the estate.  
10 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(1); Richard Levin & Henry J. Sommer, 7 Collier on Bankruptcy ¶1112.04[4]  
11 (16<sup>th</sup> ed. 2020). “Likewise, if the moving party seeks dismissal rather than conversion, or  
12 conversion rather than dismissal, the moving party should demonstrate why the requested  
13 alternative is in the best interests of the creditors and the estate” Id.

14  
15  
16 *“Cause” under 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(4)*

17 Although Section 1112(b)(4) fails to define what the term “cause” means, it provides a list  
18 of circumstances that constitute “cause” for conversion or dismissal. This list is non-exhaustive  
19 and therefore a case may be dismissed or converted for other causes. In re Costa Bonita Beach  
20 Resort, Inc. 513 B.R. at 196 citing (In re AmeriCERT, Inc., 360 B.R. at 401; Tuli v. U.S. Trustee,  
21 124 Fed. Appx. 830, 831 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005); In re Gonic Realty Trust, 909 F. 2d 624, 626-27 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir.  
22 1990) (“The court may have discretion in determining what additional circumstances, not  
23 enumerated in section 1112(b)(4), constitute cause”). See also; Richard Levin & Henry J. Sommer,  
24 7 Collier on Bankruptcy ¶1112.04[6] (16<sup>th</sup> ed. 2020) (“The list should read in the disjunctive,  
25 utilizing the term ‘or,’ rather than ‘and’. Otherwise, this section would lead to an absurd result”).  
26 “Some of the enumerated bases for cause under section 1112(b)(4) are more subjective than others”  
27

1 Richard Levin & Henry J. Sommer, 7 Collier on Bankruptcy ¶1112.04[4]. However, if the basis  
2 of cause is based on an objective event, then the statute does not provide unfettered discretion in  
3 determining whether cause exists. “Similarly, subsections 1112(b)(4)(B), providing that ‘gross’  
4 mismanagement constitutes cause, and 1112(b)(4)(F), providing that an unexcused failure to  
5 satisfy timely any filing or reporting requirement, each give the court implicit discretion in  
6 determining whether the mismanagement was sufficiently gross or the failure to file reports was  
7 sufficiently unexcused to constitute cause.” Id.

### 9 Good Faith Requirement

10 Lack of good faith (or bad faith) may be grounds for dismissal under section 1112(b). This  
11 court in In re Costa Bonita Beach Resort, Inc., 479 B.R. 14, 39-40 (Bankr. D.P.R. 2012) held that  
12 lack of good faith (or bad faith) in filing a Chapter 11 petition constitutes “cause” to dismiss a  
13 Chapter 11 petition pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(1). This court also rejected the use of a  
14 mechanical checklist approach to determine lack of good faith (or bad faith) for all cases,  
15 irrespective of whether they pertain to the SARE category under 11 U.S.C. §101(51B). This court  
16 in In re Costa Bonita Beach Resort, Inc., as part of its analysis of whether lack of good faith in the  
17 filing of a bankruptcy petition is a cause for dismissal stated the following:  
18

19 “Good faith is not a statutory requirement for the filing of a Chapter 11 petition. However,  
20 it is a requirement for a Chapter 11 plan to be confirmed. 11 U.S.C. §1129(a)(3). The  
21 unsettled issue is whether lack of good faith (or bad faith) may constitute ‘cause’ to dismiss  
22 a Chapter 11 petition under 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(1). See Ali M.M. Mojdehi & Janet Dean  
23 Gertz, The Implicit “Good Faith” Requirement in Chapter 11 Liquidations: A Rule in  
24 Search of Rationale?, 14 Am. Bankr. Inst. L. Rev. 143 (2006). Any determination of good  
25 faith, or lack of good faith (bad faith) is fact intensive and must consider the totality of  
26 circumstances on a case by case basis. In Chapter 11 cases the court must carefully consider  
27 the distinctions between liquidation and reorganization as both are valid objectives under  
the Bankruptcy Code.” Id. 479 B.R. at 39.

25 Much has been written about lack of good faith (or bad faith) as a “cause” for dismissal in  
26 the filing of a Chapter 11 petition, but there is little to none jurisprudence regarding bad faith in  
27

1 the maintenance of a Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceeding as “cause” for dismissal. This particular  
2 aspect of the concept of good faith has primarily been discussed in the abstract sense as a concept  
3 in general terms, but lacking materialization in the form of jurisprudence. “As the Fifth Circuit  
4 Court of Appeals explained: ‘Every bankruptcy statute since 1898 has incorporated literally, or by  
5 judicial interpretation, a standard of good faith for the commencement, prosecution, and  
6 confirmation of bankruptcy proceedings.’ Richard Levin & Henry J. Sommer, 7 Collier on  
7 Bankruptcy, ¶1112.07 (citing Little Creek Dev. Co. v. Commonwealth Mortg. Corp. (In re Little  
8 Creek Dev. Co.), 779 F. 2d 1068, 1071 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1986). “In general, a court may dismiss any case  
9 for lack of good faith in order to prevent abuse of the chapter 11 process or in response to  
10 misconduct that is incompatible with the functioning of the bankruptcy system.” Richard Levin &  
11 Henry J. Sommer, 7 Collier on Bankruptcy, ¶1112.07[1]. One of the basic tenets of the good faith  
12 doctrine is that bankruptcy relief is generally limited to the “honest but unfortunate debtor.” Brown  
13 v. Felsen, 442 U.S. 127, 128, 99 S. Ct. 2205, 60 L. Ed. 2d 767 (1979) (quoting Local Loan Co. v.  
14 Hunt, 292 U.S. 234, 244, 54 S. Ct. 695, 78 L. Ed. 1230 (1934). “‘Good faith’ implies an honest  
15 intent and genuine desire on the part of the petitioner to use the statutory process to effect a plan  
16 of reorganization and not merely as a device to serve some sinister or unworthy purpose” In re  
17 Metropolitan Realty Corp., 433 F. 2d 676, 678 (5<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1970) (citing Treatise)), cert. denied, 401  
18 U.S. 1008, 91 S. Ct. 1251, 28 L. Ed. 544 (1971).

21 The Debtors argue that this court should adhere to the Fourth Circuit’s standard of  
22 dismissal based on lack of good faith (or bad faith) which requires the finding of two components:  
23 (i) subjective bad faith; and (2) “objective futility” which means that the debtor has no realistic  
24 chance of reorganization. The court in Carolin Corp. v. Miller, 886 F. 2d 693, 701, held that  
25 subjective bad faith is not sufficient and a finding of “objective futility” was also required. The  
26 counterargument is that the “objective futility” component is already included separately in some  
27

1 of the other enumerated causes for dismissal or conversion to chapter 7; such as 11 U.S.C.  
2 §1112(b)((4)(A), (J), (M), and (N) and the result is that it nullifies (invalidates) lack of good faith  
3 (or bad faith) as a separate “cause” for dismissal or conversion to chapter 7. Richard Levin &  
4 Henry J. Sommer, 7 Collier on Bankruptcy, ¶1112.07[6][a]. Section 1112(b) is designed to act as  
5 a funnel, thus eliminating unlikely reorganization prospects based on different circumstances  
6 (scenarios). “The basic focus of this section [1112(b)(4)] is to weed out unlikely reorganization  
7 prospects even though the debtor’s intentions at the time of the filing may be strictly honorable.  
8 As the Second Circuit stated: “The purpose of §1112(b) is not to test a debtor’s good faith; it is to  
9 provide relief where the debtor’s efforts, however, heroic, have proven inadequate to the task of  
10 reorganizing his affairs effectively within a reasonable amount of time.” Richard Levin & Henry  
11 J. Sommer, 7 Collier on Bankruptcy, ¶1112.07[1] (quoting In re Tiana Queen Motel, Inc., 749 F.  
12 2d 146, 152 (2d Cir. 1984), cert. denied, 471 U.S. 1138, 105 S. Ct. 2681, 86 L. Ed. 2d 699 (1985).  
13

14 This court adheres to the subjective bad faith based on the totality of circumstances as an  
15 independent “cause” for dismissal or conversion to chapter 7 for the reasons stated above.  
16 Moreover, if a movant has a “cause” for dismissal under one of the enumerated scenarios  
17 (“causes”), then it (he or she) should peg its (his or her) argument to that particular “cause”, unless  
18 the movant’s arguments (particular scenarios) are not listed under the enumerated “causes,” such  
19 as lack of good faith (or subjective bad faith) or any other “cause” not listed that warrants dismissal  
20 or conversion to chapter 7. The UST argues under the same circumstances (uncontested facts),  
21 three (3) different “causes” for dismissal or conversion to chapter 7, namely; gross  
22 mismanagement of the estate under section 1112(b)(4)(B); unexcused failure to satisfy timely any  
23 filing or reporting requirement under section 1112(b)(4)(F) and lack of good faith (or subjective  
24 bad faith). At this juncture, the court will focus on the enumerated “causes” of action which are  
25 based on objective events, even if the court has implicit discretion in determining whether the  
26  
27

1 mismanagement was sufficiently gross or the failure to file reports was sufficiently unexcused to  
2 constitute cause.

3 *Gross mismanagement under 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(4)(B)*

4 Post-petition mismanagement of the estate has been found to include "...failure by debtor's  
5 manager to comply with the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code, including seeking approval for  
6 post-petition lending and borrowing, and the failure to keep the court and other parties in interest  
7 apprised of the debtor's business operations." Richard Levin & Henry J. Sommer, 7 Collier on  
8 Bankruptcy, ¶1112.04[6][b]. "Gross mismanagement may be found notwithstanding the debtor's  
9 management's good intentions. Failure to maintain an effective corporate management team has  
10 been held to constitute gross mismanagement." Id. "Bankruptcy courts have found a wide variety  
11 of conduct can establish gross mismanagement. For example, courts have found gross  
12 mismanagement due to a failure to attempt to recover property that arguably belonged to the estate.  
13 In re Lodge at Big Sky, LLC, 2011 Bankr. Lexis 2296, 2011 WL 2358146 (Bankr. D. Mont. 2011),  
14 and a 'failure to justify expenses, comply with financial reporting requirements, and keep accurate  
15 accounting records [leading] to a lack of control over estate cash,' In re Visicon Shareholders  
16 Trust, 478 B.R. 292, 309 (Bankr. S.D. Ohio 2012). This Court has previously found that a debtor  
17 in possession grossly mismanages the bankruptcy estate by failing to follow the Code and get the  
18 Court's approval for post-petition borrowing, paying pre-petition debts, and paying professionals.  
19 See, e.g. Wallace, 2010 Bankr. Lexis 261, 2010 WL 378351, at \*4-5" In re Hoyle, 2013 Bankr.  
20 Lexis 420, at \*40-41 (Bankr. D. Idaho 2013).

21 The court must also consider the detrimental effect post-petition mismanagement has  
22 caused or could potentially cause on the interest of the creditors. Section 1107(a)<sup>6</sup> sets forth the  
23

24  
25  
26  
27 <sup>6</sup> Section 1107(a) provides: "subject to any limitations on a trustee serving in a case under this chapter, and to such limitations or conditions as the court prescribes, a debtor in possession shall have all the rights, other than the right to compensation under section 330 of this title, and powers, and shall perform all the functions and duties, except the

1 duties of a debtor in possession. “The fiduciary duties of the debtor-in-possession, like the trustee  
2 extent to all parties interested in the bankruptcy estate. Commodity Futures Trading Com. v.  
3 Weintraub, 471 U.S. 343, 105 S. Ct. 1986, 85 L. Ed. 2d 372, 383 (1985). A debtor in possession  
4 does not act in its own interest but must act in the best interest of the creditors of the estate. J.T.R.  
5 Corp., 958 F. 2d at 604-605. The job of the debtor-in-possession is to make sure the creditors are  
6 paid.” Grayson-Robinson Stores, Inc. v. Securities Exchange Commission, 320 F. 2d 940 (2d. Cir.  
7 1963.” In re Bowman, 181 B.R. 836, 843 (Bankr. D. Md. 1995). The debtor bears the responsibility  
8 to keep the Court and other parties in interest informed of its business operations as part of the  
9 debtor’s fiduciary duties towards its creditors. Nester v. Gateway Access Solutions, Inc. (In re  
10 Gateway Access Solutions, Inc.), 374 B.R. 556, 565 (Bankr. M.D. Pa. 2007) (citing Petit v. New  
11 England Mortg. Servs., Inc., 182 B.R. 64, 69 (D. Me. 1995)).

12 *Unexcused failure to satisfy timely filing or reporting under 11U.S.C. §1112(b)(4)(F)*

13  
14 Section 1112(b)(4)(F) establishes as an enumerated “cause” for dismissal or conversion  
15 the, “unexcused failure to satisfy timely any filing or reporting requirement established by this title  
16 or by any rule applicable to a case under this chapter.” 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(4)(F). “However, by  
17 providing that the failure to report or file must be unexcused in order to constitute cause for  
18 dismissal or conversion, the statute provides to the court discretion in determining whether such  
19 cause has been established. ‘By inference the court, therefore, has the ability and some discretion  
20 to determine what is an ‘excused’ or ‘unexcused’ failure to ‘timely file’ the designated  
21 documents’” Richard Levin & Henry J. Sommer, 7 Collier on Bankruptcy, ¶1112.04[6][f] (citing  
22 In re Franmar, Inc., 361 B.R. 170, 178-179 (Bankr. D. Colo. 2006).

23 *Failure to Timely Provide Information or Attend Meetings under 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(4)(H)*

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27 duties specified in sections 1106(a)(2), (3) and (4) of this title, of a trustee serving in a case under this chapter.” 11  
U.S.C. §1107(a).

1 Section 1112(b)(4)(H) establishes as an enumerated “cause” for dismissal or conversion  
2 the “failure timely to provide information or attend meetings reasonably requested by the United  
3 States Trustee (or the bankruptcy administrator, if any).” 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(4)(H). “Courts have  
4 noticed that this section is awkwardly worded. This section has been interpreted to mean ‘failure  
5 to timely provide information or attend meetings reasonably requested.’” Richard Levin & Henry  
6 J. Sommer, 7 Collier on Bankruptcy, ¶1112.04[6][h]. Section 521 requires the debtor to perform  
7 certain duties and provide the court, the United States Trustee and parties in interest with certain  
8 documents. Id. Under 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(4)(H), a debtor's failure timely to provide information  
9 reasonably requested by the UST does not need to be "unexcused" to constitute "cause." Andover  
10 Covered Bridge, LLC v. Harrington (In re Andover Covered Bridge, LLC), 553 B.R. 162, 173-  
11 174 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. B.A.P. 2016). “However, a delayed response by the debtor is not always viewed as  
12 ‘cause’ to dismiss or convert a case.” Richard Levin & Henry J. Sommer, 7 Collier on Bankruptcy,  
13 ¶1112.04[6][h].

14  
15 The United States Trustee pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §586(a)(3) must comply with various statutory  
16 duties regarding the administration of cases under chapter 11 which include; monitoring plans and  
17 disclosure statements; reviewing applications for compensation and reimbursement; ensuring that  
18 all required reports, schedules and fees are timely filed; and reporting possible criminal activity.  
19 28 U.S.C. §586(a)(3). The United States Trustee established the *Operating Guidelines and*  
20 *Reporting Requirements for Debtors in Possession and Chapter 11 Trustees* to comply with its  
21 supervisory duties in the administration of Chapter 11 cases and ensure that the debtors meet their  
22 statutory duties. The Operating Guidelines in Region 21 of the United States require Chapter 11  
23 debtors to close their pre-petition bank accounts and open new debtor-in-possession operating,  
24 payroll and tax accounts at a United States Trustee authorized depository. The debtor must provide  
25 the UST within 14 days of filing the petition, a sworn statement describing all pre-petition accounts  
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1 by depository name, account number, and account name, verifying that each such pre-petition  
2 account has been closed. The Operating Guidelines require that the debtor maintain bank records  
3 and canceled checks and provide them to the United States Trustee as required by the Monthly  
4 Operating Report instructions. The Operating Guidelines for Region 21 also provide that timely  
5 compliance with these requirements is essential and that failure to comply may result in a motion  
6 to dismiss or conversion. The Operating Guidelines also establish that a request that these  
7 requirements be waived or varied must be submitted in writing to the corresponding UST field  
8 office. [https://www.justice.gov/ustregionsr21/file/ch11\\_guidelines\\_reporting\\_req.pdf/download](https://www.justice.gov/ustregionsr21/file/ch11_guidelines_reporting_req.pdf/download).

9  
10 Discussion

11 In the instant case, on June 23, 2020, the Debtors filed an *Informative Motion* in each case  
12 disclosing that they had requested and received the PPP funds after requesting said funds on April  
13 6, 2020. The Debtors disclosed in their April 2020 monthly operating reports which were filed on  
14 June 18, 2020 (after an extension to file the April 2020 monthly operating report was requested  
15 and granted by the court), the receipt of the PPP funds and the related bank accounts in which these  
16 funds were deposited. The court finds that the Debtors informed the parties in interest as to the  
17 request and receipt of the PPP funds, but did so two and a half months after it had requested said  
18 funds and the transaction had been completed. According to the claims register, 76 proof of claims  
19 have been filed in the case of Puerto Rico Hospital Supply, Inc. and 34 proof of claims in the case  
20 of Customed, Inc. The court notes that none of these creditors have joined the UST's motion to  
21 dismiss.  
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23  
24 The UST contends that there is "cause" to dismiss both cases pursuant to 11 U.S.C.  
25 §1112(b)(4)(B) and (F) for gross mismanagement of the estate and unexcused failure to satisfy  
26 timely any filing or reporting requirement pursuant to the same uncontested facts; namely that the  
27 Debtors failure to file a 364 motion before requesting and obtaining the PPP loan and for

1 submitting misleading information to the SBA in order to obtain the loans. “Mismanagement may  
2 include failure by debtor’s manager to comply with the requirements of the Bankruptcy Code,  
3 including seeking approval for post-petition lending and borrowing, and the failure to keep the  
4 court and other parties in interest apprised of the debtor’s business operations.

5 The UST argues that the Debtors’ failure to request prior court authorization for post-  
6 petition financing constitutes “cause” for dismissal under 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(4)(B), (F). The UST  
7 argues that the applicable section to request said post-petition financing is 364(b) and Fed. R.  
8 Bankr. P. 4001(c)<sup>7</sup> because it is not in the ordinary course of business and thus, prior court  
9 authorization is required. The Debtors contend that the applicable section is 364(a) because the  
10 request for the PPP loan is in the ordinary course of business and there is no need for court  
11 approval. The court finds that the issue of whether it is in the ordinary course of business or not is  
12 inapposite because the Debtors were specifically excluded because they were in bankruptcy to  
13 request said funds. The simple argument translates into requesting court authorization for a post-  
14 petition loan for which bankruptcy debtors are specifically excluded from obtaining. If the premise  
15 is that a debtor is ineligible for said loan (PPP funds), then it follows that whether it is in the  
16 ordinary course of business or not is irrelevant. Therefore, the Debtors could not reasonably  
17 request permission under section 364(b)<sup>8</sup> for post-petition financing of a loan for which they were  
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21 <sup>7</sup> Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4001(c) provides in pertinent part:

22 “(A) a motion for authority to obtain credit shall be made in accordance with Rule 9014 and shall be  
23 accompanied by a copy of the credit agreement and a proposed form of order.

24 (B) The motion shall consist of or (if the motion is more than five pages in length) begin with a concise  
25 statement of the relief requested, not to exceed five pages, that lists or summarizes, and sets out the location  
26 within the relevant documents of, all material provisions of the proposed credit agreement and form of order,  
27 including interest rate, maturity, events of default, liens, borrowing limits, and borrowing conditions. If the  
proposed credit agreement or form or order includes any of the provisions listed below, the concise statement  
shall also: briefly list or summarize each one; identify its specific location in the proposed agreement and  
form of order; and identify any such provision that is proposed to remain in effect if interim approval is  
granted, but final relief is denied, as provided under Rule 4001(c)(2).” Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4001(c)(A), (B)

<sup>8</sup> Section 364 provides in pertinent part:

“(a) If the trustee is authorized to operate the business of the debtor under section 721, 1108, 1183, 1184,  
1203, 1204, or 1304 of this title, unless the court orders otherwise, the trustee may obtain unsecured credit

1 ineligible (did not qualify for/excluded). The court notes that in the case of In re Organic Power,  
2 LLC, (Case No. 19-01789; Adv. Proc. 20-00055), the debtor requested the PPP loan in two  
3 different banks in Puerto Rico without first requesting prior court authorization pursuant to section  
4 364 and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4001(c). The loan applications were denied by two different banks  
5 because the debtor was currently in bankruptcy proceedings. Organic Power, LLC filed an  
6 adversary proceeding requesting a temporary restraining order against the SBA for discriminating  
7 against it in violation of 11 U.S.C. §525(a) by excluding a bankruptcy debtor from the Paycheck  
8 Protection Program. The temporary restraining order under Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7065 was granted by  
9 the court. Organic Power, LLC v. Small Bus. Admin. 2020 Bankr. Lexis 1721 (Bankr. D.P.R.  
10 2020). The court in Organic Power, LLC found that PPP funds “should be treated as a grant  
11 program.” Assuming that the PPP funds are a grant and not a loan, then section 364 is not  
12 applicable. This court notes the determination made by the court in Organic Power as to PPP funds  
13 being a grant but does not accept or reject the same as the facts in this case do not require that it  
14 do so. For the reasons explained above, the court concludes that there is no “cause” for dismissal  
15 under 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(4)(B) or (F) for the Debtors’ failure to comply with the requirements of  
16 section 364 and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4001(c).

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19 The court will next consider whether the misrepresentations made by the Debtors’  
20 president in Forms 2483 for the Payroll Protection Program of the SBA, wherein it informed that  
21 the Debtors were not “presently involved in any bankruptcy” in order to obtain the PPP funds  
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26 and incur unsecured debt in the ordinary course of business allowable under section 503(b)(1) of this title as  
an administrative expense.

27 (b) The court, after notice and a hearing, may authorize the trustee to obtain unsecured credit or to incur  
unsecured debt other than under subsection (a) of this section, allowable under section 503(b)(1) of this title  
as an administrative expense” 11 U.S.C. §364(a), (b).

1 constitute gross mismanagement of the estate. The form indicated that if the applicant answered  
2 that it was presently involved in bankruptcy proceedings, the loan would not be approved.

3 The court does not condone or validate the misrepresentations made by Debtors' president  
4 to the SBA but finds that it was an isolated incident of poor judgment. The Debtors have otherwise  
5 managed their affairs in accordance with the Bankruptcy Code and rules. The Debtors have  
6 disclosed their assets, have complied with the filing of the monthly operating reports, have filed a  
7 proposed plan of reorganization and are in further settlement discussions with the Lenders.  
8 Moreover, the court finds that despite the two-and-a-half-month delay in informing the court, the  
9 UST and parties in interest of the request and receipt of the PPP funds, it did not hinder in a  
10 significant manner the transparency of the Debtors' business operations and its financial situation.  
11 The court concludes that the Debtors' businesses do not suffer from general or systemic  
12 mismanagement or business incapacity. Therefore, the court finds that an isolated incident in  
13 which the Debtors misrepresented to the SBA that they were not in bankruptcy does not constitute  
14 gross mismanagement of the estate as a "cause" for dismissal or conversion pursuant to 11 U.S.C.  
15 §1112(b)(4)(B).  
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18 The UST argues that there are grounds for dismissal pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(4)(H)  
19 based upon the Debtors' failure to request approval to deviate from the Operating Guidelines as to  
20 the debtor-in-possession bank accounts. The court finds that the Debtors included the bank  
21 statements of the non- debtor-in possession bank accounts in the monthly operating reports and  
22 even though the accounts were not labeled debtor-in-possession accounts, the UST can still  
23 execute its supervisory duties over these bank accounts and request additional documentation if  
24 need be from the Debtors to determine whether the Debtors are making unauthorized payments for  
25 expenses outside the defined scope the PPP funds are supposed to be used for namely; payroll,  
26 rent, mortgage interest and utilities. The Debtors would make checks from the BPPR bank account  
27

1 and deposit the same into the debtor-in-possession payroll account or debtor-in-possession  
2 operating account to pay directly from the DIP bank accounts the expenses which the UST could  
3 monitor. The court concludes that there is financial transparency and clarity regarding the financial  
4 transactions affecting the Debtors' estates for the UST to properly ascertain whether any  
5 improprieties have been committed by the Debtors. Consequently, the court finds that there is no  
6 "cause" for dismissal or conversion pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §1112(b)(4)(H).

7  
8 Conclusion

9 In view of the foregoing reasons, the motions to dismiss filed by the UST are hereby denied.

10 IT IS SO ORDERED.

11 In San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of October 2020.

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14 Enrique S. Lamoutte  
15 United States Bankruptcy Judge  
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