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13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
13	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
15	SOUTHERN DIST	MCI OF CALIFORNIA
16	SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE	Case No. 3:19-cv-01628-LAB-AHG
17	COMMISSION,	Cuse 140. 3.17 CV 01020 E/HB 71110
18	Plaintiff,	MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
19	V.	AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF RECEIVER'S MOTION FOR
20	GINA CHAMPION-CAIN and ANI DEVELOPMENT, LLC,	APPROVAL OF SALE OF 3792 MISSION BLVD. PROPERTY
21	Defendants,	Date: December 30, 2020 Time: 9:30 a.m.
22	AMERICAN NATIONAL INVESTMENTS, INC.,	Courtroom: 3B Mag. Judge: Hon. Allison H. Goddard
23	Relief Defendant.	Mag. Judge. Hon. 7 mison 11. Goddard
24	Reffer Defendant.	
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Krista Freitag ("Receiver"), the Court-appointed permanent receiver for Defendant ANI Development, LLC, Relief Defendant American National Investments, Inc., and their subsidiaries and affiliates ("Receivership Entities"), submits this Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of her concurrently-filed Motion for Approval of Sale of 3792 Mission Blvd. Property ("Motion").

I. BACKGROUND FACTS

One of the commercial properties included in the receivership estate is an office condominium located at 3792 Mission Blvd., San Diego, California, 92109 ("3792 Mission Blvd. Property"). The 3792 Mission Blvd. Property is 454 square feet with an attached garage. The 3792 Mission Blvd. Property was purchased by Receivership Entity San Jose Parking Lot LLC on August 26, 2015 for \$375,000. Freitag Decl., ¶ 2.

Upon her appointment, the Receiver and her staff performed an analysis of the value of the 3792 Mission Blvd. Property, including a review of automated valuation scores for the property and a survey of the market comparable properties. The Receiver also consulted with multiple licensed brokers about the value of the property and terms of a potential listing agreement. Ultimately, the Receiver selected Compass Realty ("Broker") and had the 3792 Mission Blvd. Property listed for sale at \$450,000. Freitag Decl., ¶ 3.

To market the 3792 Mission Blvd. Property, Broker created marketing flyers with professional photos. The listing was sent out via email campaigns to a targeted list of brokers, and investors. Online advertising was placed on key websites that included local MLS and LoopNet. Post COVID-19, in compliance with guidance from the California Association of Realtors socially distant property tours were enforced. Due to the lack of buyer interest at higher prices, the list price was reduced to \$425,000 in late August 2020. Subsequently, two offers were received. Through Broker, the Receiver negotiated terms with the prospective buyers and the property

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went into escrow on or around October 26, 2020 with a purchase price of \$399,000. The proposed buyer is Paul Becker ("Buyer"). Freitag Decl., ¶ 4.

The 3792 Mission Blvd. Property, along with two other remaining receivership estate assets,¹ is encumbered by a deed of trust in favor of Seattle Funding Group ("SFG"). The outstanding principal balance on the interest-only loan is \$692,000, and the loan is being paid current. Lender has agreed to extend the maturity date of this loan from December 1, 2020 to March 1, 2021. Once the sales of the 7940 University and 7243 Camino Degrazia properties close, the principal balance of the loan will decrease to \$11,150 (\$1,100,000 less \$408,000 less \$298,350 less \$382,500). Freitag Decl., ¶ 5.

Depending on when the sale closes (assuming a January 2021 closing), the amount required to pay down the loan will likely be in the range of approximately \$11,150 (assuming the sales of 7940 University and 7243 Camino Degrazia close first). Depending on when the sale closes (assuming a January 2021 closing), a small amount of property taxes will be owed by the receivership estate. The Broker's commission pursuant to the listing agreement is 4% of the sale price, or \$15,960, which amount will be split with Buyer's broker. The costs of sale, including escrow, title and recording fees are estimated to be approximately \$2,000. While exact amounts will be determined at closing, after all the aforementioned amounts are paid out of escrow, the net sale proceeds for the receivership estate are estimated to be in the range of approximately \$368,000 to \$370,000. Freitag Decl., ¶ 6.

II. PROPOSED SALE

The key terms of the proposed Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions ("Agreement"), a copy of which is attached to the Freitag Declaration as Exhibit A, are summarized as follows:

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This loan previously covered a total of four receivership estate assets, but one of the properties – the Bella Pacific property – was sold with Court approval and \$408,000 of the sale net proceeds were applied to pay down the principal balance of the loan.

Overbid and Court Approval. The sale is subject to qualified overbids pursuant to the public sale process laid out below and approval by the Court.

Purchase Price. The purchase price is \$399,000, which amount will be paid in cash.

Deposit. Buyer has deposited \$10,000 into escrow.

Closing Date. Closing shall occur upon entry of the Court order approving the sale.

III. <u>LEGAL STANDARD</u>

"The power of a district court to impose a receivership or grant other forms of ancillary relief does not in the first instance depend on a statutory grant of power from the securities laws. Rather, the authority derives from the inherent power of a court of equity to fashion effective relief." *SEC v. Wencke*, 622 F.2d 1363, 1369 (9th Cir. 1980). The "primary purpose of equity receiverships is to promote orderly and efficient administration of the estate by the district court for the benefit of creditors." *SEC v. Hardy*, 803 F.2d 1034, 1038 (9th Cir 1986). As the appointment of a receiver is authorized by the broad equitable powers of the court, any distribution of assets must also be done equitably and fairly. *See SEC v. Elliot*, 953 F.2d 1560, 1569 (11th Cir. 1992).

District courts have the broad power of a court of equity to determine the appropriate action in the administration and supervision of an equity receivership. *See SEC v. Capital Consultants, LLC*, 397 F.3d 733, 738 (9th Cir. 2005). The Ninth Circuit explained:

A district court's power to supervise an equity receivership and to determine the appropriate action to be taken in the administration of the receivership is extremely broad. The district court has broad powers and wide discretion to determine the appropriate relief in an equity receivership. The basis for this broad deference to the district court's supervisory role in equity receiverships arises out of the fact that most receiverships involve multiple parties and complex transactions. A district court's decision concerning the supervision of an equitable receivership is reviewed for abuse of discretion.

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Id. (citations omitted); *see also CFTC. v. Topworth Int'l, Ltd.*, 205 F.3d 1107, 1115 (9th Cir. 1999) ("This court affords 'broad deference' to the court's supervisory role, and 'we generally uphold reasonable procedures instituted by the district court that serve th[e] purpose' of orderly and efficient administration of the receivership for the benefit of creditors."). Accordingly, the Court has broad discretion in the administration of the receivership estate and the disposition of receivership assets.

A. The Court's Authority to Approve Sale

It is widely accepted that a court of equity having custody and control of property has power to order a sale of the same in its discretion. *See, e.g., SEC v. Elliott*, 953 F.2d 1560, 1566 (11th Cir. 1992) (the District Court has broad powers and wide discretion to determine relief in an equity receivership). "The power of sale necessarily follows the power to take possession and control of and to preserve property." *See SEC v. American Capital Invest., Inc.*, 98 F.3d 1133, 1144 (9th Cir. 1996), *cert. denied* 520 U.S. 1185 (decision abrogated on other grounds) (*citing* 2 Ralph Ewing Clark, Treatise on Law & Practice of Receivers § 482 (3d ed. 1992) (citing *First Nat'l Bank v. Shedd*, 121 U.S. 74, 87 (1887)). "When a court of equity orders property in its custody to be sold, the court itself as vendor confirms the title in the purchaser." 2 Ralph Ewing Clark, Treatise on Law & Practice of Receivers § 487 (3d ed. 1992).

"A court of equity, under proper circumstances, has the power to order a receiver to sell property free and clear of all encumbrances." *Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre v. Acker*, 66 F.2d 850, 853 (2d Cir. 1933). *See also*, 2 Ralph Ewing Clark, Treatise on Law & Practice of Receivers § 500 (3d ed. 1992). To that end, a federal court is not limited or deprived of any of its equity powers by state statute. *Beet Growers Sugar Co. v. Columbia Trust Co.*, 3 F.2d 755, 757 (9th Cir. 1925) (state statute allowing time to redeem property after a foreclosure sale not applicable in a receivership sale).

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Generally, when a court-appointed receiver is involved, the receiver, as agent for the court, should conduct the sale of the receivership property. *Blakely Airport Joint Venture II v. Federal Sav. and Loan Ins. Corp.*, 678 F. Supp. 154, 156 (N.D. Tex. 1988). The receiver's sale conveys "good" equitable title enforced by an injunction against the owner and against parties to the suit. *See* 2 Ralph Ewing Clark, Treatise on Law & Practice of Receivers §§ 342, 344, 482(a), 487, 489, 491 (3d ed. 1992). "In authorizing the sale of property by receivers, courts of equity are vested with broad discretion as to price and terms." *Gockstetter v. Williams*, 9 F.2d 354, 357 (9th Cir. 1925).

B. 28 U.S.C. § 2001

Specific requirements are imposed by 28 U.S.C. § 2001 for public sales of real property under subsection (a) and specific requirements for private sales of real property under subsection (b). Although both involve significant cost and delay, the cost and delay of a public sale are significantly less than those for a private sale. *SEC v. Goldfarb*, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 118942, at *5 (N.D. Cal. 2013) ("Section 2001 sets out two possible courses of action: (1) property may be sold in public sale; or (2) property may be sold in a private sale, provided that three separate appraisals have been conducted, the terms are published in a circulated newspaper ten days prior to sale, and the sale price is no less than two-thirds of the valued price."). Therefore, by proceeding under Section 2001(a), the receivership estate can avoid the significant costs and delay of (a) the Court having to appoint three disinterested appraisers, and (b) obtaining three appraisals from such appraisers.

The requirements of a public sale under Section 2001(a) are that notice of the sale be published as proscribed by Section 2002 and a public auction be held at the courthouse "as the court directs." 28 U.S.C. § 2001(a); *SEC v. Capital Cove Bancorp LLC*, 2015 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 174856, at *13 (C.D. Cal. 2015); *SEC v. Kirkland*, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 45353, at *5 (M.D. Fla. 2007). In terms of publication of notice, Section 2002 provides:

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A public sale of realty or interest therein under any order, judgment or decree of any court of the United States shall not be made without notice published once a week for at least four weeks prior to the sale in at least one newspaper regularly issued and of general circulation in the county, state, or judicial district of the United States wherein the realty is situated.

If such realty is situated in more than one county, state, district or circuit, such notice shall be published in one or more of the counties, states, or districts wherein it is situated, as the court directs. The notice shall be substantially in such form and contain such description of the property by reference or otherwise as the court approves. The court may direct that the publication be made in other newspapers.

This section shall not apply to sales and proceedings under Title 11 or by receivers or conservators of banks appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency.

The notice of sale is sufficient if it describes the property and the time, place, and terms of sale. *Breeding Motor Freight Lines, Inc. v. Reconstruction Finance Corp.*, 172 F.2d 416, 422 (10th Cir. 1949). The Court may limit the auction to qualified bidders, who "(i) submit to the Receiver . . . in writing a bona fide and binding offer to purchase the [property]; and (ii) demonstrate . . ., to the satisfaction of the Receiver, that it has the current ability to consummate the purchase of the [property] per the agreed terms." *Regions Bank v. Egyptian Concrete Co.*, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 111381, at *8 (E.D. Mo. 2009).

IV. DISCUSSION

The Receiver believes the proposed sale to Buyer pursuant to the Agreement is in the best interests of the receivership estate. The 3792 Mission Blvd. Property was listed with a licensed broker and shown to interested parties since June 2020. The property was properly marketed, two offers were received, highest and best terms negotiated, and the Agreement signed. The purchase price is fair and reasonable and reflects the market value of the property. Freitag Decl., ¶ 7.

Moreover, the proposed sale is subject to overbid to further ensure the highest and best price is obtained. The Receiver proposes to conduct a public auction

consistent with the requirements of Section 2001(a). Specifically, the Receiver will publish the following notice of the sale once a week for four weeks in the San Diego Union-Tribune, a newspaper of general circulation in San Diego County:

> In the action pending in U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California, Case No. 19-CV-01628-LAB-AHG, Securities and Exchange Commission v. Gina Champion-Cain, et al., notice is hereby given that the court-appointed receiver will conduct a public auction for the real property located at 3792 Mission Blvd. in San Diego County, California. Sale is subject to Court confirmation after the auction is held. Minimum bid price is at least \$409,000. The auction will take place on December 18, 2020, at 1:30 p.m. in front of the entrance to the United States Courthouse, 221 W. Broadway, San Diego, California or as otherwise determined by the Court. To be allowed to participate in the auction, prospective purchasers must meet certain bid qualification requirements, including submitting a signed purchase and sale agreement, an earnest money deposit of \$11,000, and proof of funds. All bidders must be qualified by 5:00 p.m. PT on December 14, 2020, by submitting the required materials to the receiver at 501 West Broadway, Suite 290, San Diego, California, 92101. If interested in qualifying as a bidder, please contact Geno Rodriguez at (619) 567-7223 or grodriguez@ethreeadvisors.com.

In order to conduct an orderly auction and provide sufficient time for the publication of notices discussed above, the Receiver will require bidders to complete the above steps by December 14, 2020 ("Bid Qualification Deadline") and conduct the live public auction on December 18, 2020.

The Receiver will inform all interested persons of the opportunity to overbid at the public auction, provided they qualify themselves to bid by the Bid Qualification Deadline by (a) signing a purchase and sale agreement for the properties on the same terms and conditions as Buyer, but with a purchase price of at least \$409,000,

(b) providing the Receiver with an earnest money deposit of \$11,000, and 24

(c) providing proof of funds necessary to close the sale transaction in the form of a

current bank statement, cashier's check delivered to the Receiver, or other evidence 26

deemed sufficient by the Receiver. 27

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In the event one or more prospective purchasers qualify themselves to bid, the auction will be conducted by the Receiver as noted above and bids will be allowed in increments of at least \$10,000. The Receiver will then file a notice advising the Court of the result of the auction (*i.e.*, the highest bid) and seek entry of an order confirming the sale. In the event no prospective purchasers qualify themselves to bid by the Bid Qualification Deadline, the Receiver will notify the Court and seek entry of an order approving the sale to Buyer.

V. <u>CONCLUSION</u>

For the reasons discussed above, the Receiver requests (a) approval of the sale of the 3792 Mission Blvd. Property to Buyer (or Buyer's designee) pursuant to the Agreement attached to the Freitag Declaration as Exhibit A, and (b) authority to take all steps necessary to close the sale, with the net sale proceeds after all third-party payments are made from escrow going to the receivership estate.

Dated: November 18, 2020 ALLEN MATKINS LECK GAMBLE

By: <u>s/Edward G. Fates</u>
DAVID R. ZARO

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