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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
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               WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE
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     IN RE:
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     NORTHWEST TERRITORIAL MINT, LLC, )
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                Debtor.
                                    ) 16-11767-CMA
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            TRANSCRIPT OF THE DIGITALLY RECORDED PROCEEDINGS
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               BEFORE THE HONORABLE CHRISTOPHER M. ALSTON
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                             AUGUST 5, 2016
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                             (RULING ONLY)
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     PREPARED BY: SHARI L. WHEELER, CCR NO. 2396
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1	SEATTLE, WASHINGTON; AUGUST 5, 2016
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4	THE COURT: All right. The Court
5	MR. POWERS: May I have a couple of minutes,
6	Your Honor? Or is that
7	THE COURT: Well, I'm ready to rule.
8	MR. POWERS: Okay.
9	THE COURT: And the reason I don't need to hear
10	from you any further, Mr. Powers, is I'm largely denying the
11	motion.
12	A lot of concerning allegations have been raised
13	by the trustee, and I do know the trustee took this seriously.
14	I think everyone is taking this matter seriously. It's a
15	serious matter. And it is an allegation that there has been,
16	essentially, contemptuous action by Mr. Hansen.
17	We'll start off with the law here. 362(a)(3):
18	any act to obtain possession of property of the estate or of
19	property from the estate or to exercise control over property
20	of the estate.
21	I did look at that Ninth Circuit case the
22	trustee cited, Zumbrun. I looked at that over the lunch hour.
23	It's a very short decision that just basically recited the
24	statute. That was involving an effort by someone to actually
25	take some asset of the estate and was found to be in

violation. And one of the arguments the creditor raised on appeal was that the debtor didn't have any interest in the property. And the Court just quickly said, Well, that's meaningless because of this language: "property from the estate."

In fact, it was property of the estate in that case, so it's not applicable here. And I don't believe that this provision means that someone who was the former CEO can't come back to the premises and say, I'd like to get my stuff back.

Now, there is differing testimony as to whether he lied, whether he used artifice, whether he committed some sort of improper act in an attempt to get documents. But I don't believe that 362(a)(3) prohibits the basic concept of trying to get your stuff back from the estate if it's not property of the estate.

As the trustee's brief notes, Section 362(a) automatically stays a broad range of collection and enforcement actions against a debtor and its property. That's In re Johnston, 321 B.R. 262, 275 (D. Ariz. 2005). And I think that is why the trustee's motion largely cannot be granted today. Because I'm not seeing actions to collect or enforce. That's what we think of when we think about the automatic stay.

In order for a party to commit a willful stay

violation, the party must know of the automatic stay. Well, that's the case here. No problem. And its actions must be willful under Eskanos & Adler, P.C. v. Leetien, 309 F.3d 1210 (9th Cir. 2002).

The Court's power to impose sanctions under

Section 105 is a civil contempt power. That's from In re

Dyer, 322 F.2d 1178 (9th Cir. 2003). Under Dyer, the Court is

only able to award compensatory damages because Section 105(a)

limits the Court to remedies necessary to enforce the

Bankruptcy Code. The party seeking sanctions has the burden

to show a violation by clear and convincing evidence. FTC v.

Affordable Media, LLC, 179 F.3d 1228 (9th Cir. 1999).

The trustee relies on the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York v. American Savings & Loan Association case. That's 804 F.2d 1487, 1492, Footnote 4 (9th Cir. 1986), which stated that Courts hold that the automatic stay may be violated by communications containing threats or harassment, including by, for instance, giving notice of intent to terminate a lease. But in that case and those other cases, the landlords were threatening to terminate a lease unless the debtor/tenant pays. This is, again, an action to collect on a debt that is owed. That is the type of threat we're talking about here.

So going through the specific allegations, the first allegation is that Ms. Krum was told to destroy

machinery of the estate and delete computer files.

Now, we have conflicting testimony. And to get to the bottom of it, I would need to have an evidentiary hearing. But the Court concludes that even if it accepted the testimony of Ms. Krum, this does not fall within the category of a violation under Section 362(a)(3). Again, going back to the efforts to collect and enforce, we don't have that here. There may be some other conduct that is in violation of the code or the rules. But this Court does not find it to be a violation of the automatic stay. It's certainly not clear and convincing evidence of an attempt to violate the automatic stay.

With respect to the six boxes that were shipped to Dayton, Nevada, again, the trustee says there was an attempt to assert control over the six boxes. And, again, conflicting testimony. But the reality is that the boxes went from one facility controlled by the trustee to another facility controlled by the trustee. I don't find clear and convincing evidence of a real attempt to obtain possession or control of assets of the estate.

If that was the intent, it was a pretty poor job. Because he should have shipped them off to his home or some other place, like the principals did in the Cinevision case. And that's where the principles of the debtor actually diverted accounts receivable to another entity, away from the

debtor. A clear violation of the automatic stay. That's not the situation we have here.

Next is Mr. Hansen's alleged interference with the sale of the assets in Texas. I can't get to a violation of the stay based upon the evidence here.

First, with respect to Mr. Hansen's assertions that the property that was being sold actually belonged to Medallic Art, he may be lying. I don't know. I'm not making that determination today. But parties have a right to assert their interests in property, and that can't be a violation of the stay. Unlike what Ms. Erdmann did with respect to the retainer -- and I'll come to that in a second -- is that she didn't seek a determination. She actually went out and tried to get the retainer or the deposit funds without getting permission or a ruling from this Court first.

Mr. Hansen came in saying, Hey, that stuff belongs to Medallic. He may not be telling the truth, but that's for the Court to decide in some other proceeding. But the fact that he may have been lying can't be a violation of the automatic stay.

Similarly, his attempt to acquire the assets through what the trustee would say is artifice, or making false statements on an ability to actually close on a sale, also cannot be a violation of the stay. I think if there were lies made in connection with that process made to this Court,

the trustee can bring a motion or report it to the U.S.

Attorney or take some sort of action if he thinks there have

been lies that have been made.

But if I start finding that someone who attempts to buy property through a 363 sale either doesn't have all the money or they've made some statements that don't turn out to be true, it could mean that that would chill the 363 process. Lying isn't a violation of a stay. So even if I were to accept everything the trustee advances, I would not find a violation of 362(a)(3).

With respect to the attempts to obtain records that belong to Medallic -- and I've kind of touched on that already -- Mr. Hansen testified he was just trying to get his documents back. There's conflicting testimony as to whether or not he was asking politely or falsely making statements to obtain the documents. But in either case, it appears to be not in dispute that he was seeking records belonging to Medallic.

Now, who knows what he might have done, should someone let him have access to the records at the company. I understand the trustee's concern. But that's not clear and convincing evidence that he was attempting to get control over assets of the estate. And as I said earlier, coming back to the debtor's property and saying, I want my stuff back, I don't see how that could constitute a violation of the stay.

I'll turn to the retainer last. But let's turn to the alleged efforts to convince employees to walk out without notice or leave the employ of the debtor, essentially to harm the efforts to reorganize.

Again, there's conflicting testimony. If it is true, it's very troubling. But I don't see how that's an effort to get control over assets of the estate. I don't accept -- and I don't know of any case citing where the employer-employee relationship with a debtor is an asset over which someone can assert control.

And I truly am concerned that if I were to find that someone talking to employees about leaving, to come to work or for any other reason, would prevent someone from ever contacting employees to -- and these are folks that might want to talk to prospective employers. I don't think that's the purpose of the stay. And I think it would lead to Pandora's Box that would result in harm to employees of Chapter 11 debtors.

So even if Mr. Hansen was saying "leave" in order to harm the company, that may be actionable under Section 521; but I don't see it as a violation of the stay.

As to the retainer with the Tracy Law Group, as I said earlier, I made extensive findings after a two-day evidentiary hearing. Mr. Hansen was not a party to that proceeding, so I'm not sure that those findings are binding on

him. I can rule today that even if I found that he violated the stay by attempting to obtain the deposit proceeds from Mr. Tracy, there's still no harm to the estate. As I said in the ruling, the estate would not be entitled to any damages. I'm not seeing any put forth today.

So I can rule that there is a question of fact that would require an evidentiary hearing if the trustee wanted to pursue an order for contempt with respect to the retainer. But I'm going to rule that the estate is not going to recover anything. So that doesn't seem like a very good exercise, but that would be -- I suppose I can leave it at that. I'm not denying the motion as to the Tracy retainer. But I am denying any request for compensatory damages with respect to that alleged violation.

The bottom line is that this has been a very expensive process. I don't have to tell the parties that. But it appears that the behavior that has caused Mr. Calvert consternation has ceased. And this motion is to send a message. I can send the message that if these allegations are true, they're terrible. And Mr. Hansen understands that if these things are true, it's not good. Maybe criminal. I don't know. But the reality is, even if I find them all true, I can't find them to be a violation of the automatic stay.

So I'm denying the motion. To be perfectly clear, I am not condoning any actions. I'm not finding that

1	what Mr. Hansen said is true. I'm not accepting his version
2	of the facts. They may not be. And I'm not inviting the
3	trustee to bring an action under 521. Let me also be clear
4	that it appears that the conduct that has caused all of this
5	expense hasn't happened for a long time. And I would hope
6	that it's done. If for no other reason, if Mr. Hansen engaged
7	in anything close to this conduct, he knows he's going to
8	incur a whole bunch of legal fees again.
9	So I'm denying the motion, except with respect
10	to whether or not Mr. Hansen is in contempt for violating the
11	stay with respect to the retainer, but only as to the issue of
12	whether or not he is in contempt, not as to the issue of
13	whether the estate is entitled to any compensatory damages.
14	I will prepare a form of order.
15	Is there anything further, Mr. Gearin?
16	MR. GEARIN: I don't think so, Your Honor.
17	THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
18	Mr. Powers, anything further?
19	MR. POWERS: Nothing further, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: All right. I will prepare that
21	order. I'll try to get that out next week. Thank you all.
22	MR. POWERS: Thank you very much for your time,
23	Your Honor.
24	THE COURT: Thank you.
25	(The proceedings were concluded.)

CERTIFICATE I, Shari L. Wheeler, court reporter and court-approved transcriber, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter. Some editing changes may have been made at the request of the Court. These pages constitute the original or a copy of the original transcript of the proceedings, to the best of my ability. Signed and dated this 23rd day of August, 2016. by /s/ Shari L. Wheeler SHARI L. WHEELER, CCR NO. 2396