UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI JACKSON DIVISION

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PHILLIP MORRIS TEMPLE
MOTION TO EXTEND TIME FILED BY
CAPITOL MEDICAL SUPPLY, INC.
AND ON THE RESPONSE THERETO
FILED BY THE DEBTOR

NO. 8900690JC

U.S. HANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI FILED

NOV 2 7 1989

MULLIE C. JONES

BANKRUPTCY COURT PROCEEDINGS

Held Before the Honorable Judge Edward Ellington, taken in the United States Bankruptcy Court, 100 East Capitol Street, Jackson, Mississippi, beginning at 9:45 a.m. on Wednesday, October 18, 1989.

ORAL OPINION OF JUDGE ELLINGTON

APPEARANCES:

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REPORTED BY:

KELLYE S. SMITH Court Reporter Notary Public

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Supply could have filed a motion to extend time at that time. However, while these events were transpiring and depositions were being typed and delivered, I can't state the precise dates on which depositions -- on when copies of these depositions were delivered.

But at the time, Capitol Medical Supply was struggling to understand, with no help from the debtor, of precisely what was going on with these two corporations. And although hindsight is appealing, in that it may suggest that we could have filed some sort of motion to extend time, at the time Capitol Medical Supply did not feel that it had the information sufficient to make a good faith objection to discharge. And it did not, in fact, acquire a belief that it had sufficient information until after the bar date had passed.

And that was largely based on -including the deposition of Reita Keyes, which was
taken on June 22nd at the request of the
Bankruptcy Trustee, after Reita Keyes returned
from out of the country and after the bar date had
already passed. That's all I have to say.
THE COURT:

The following comments constitute

findings of fact and conclusions of law by the Court:

The Court finds that the petition in bankruptcy was filed by the debtor Phillip Morris Temple on February the 28th, 1989. The notice for the first meeting of creditors was sent out on March 1st, 1989, and a copy of that notice will be given to the court reporter to be included as an exhibit to this opinion.

In that notice it provided the filing deadline for section 523(c) and section 727 complaints is June 12, 1989. And that put all -- there's a certificate on the back showing it was sent to all interested parties. There's been really no issue about the fact that they got the notice. So, the deadline for filing was on June the 12th, 1989.

Actually, 60 days from April the 12th; which is the date first set for the first meeting of creditors, which was June the 11th. June the 11th was on Sunday, so the next working day was on June the 12th, and so that's the reason the deadline was on June the 12th.

The particular Rules that we need to look at in this matter are Bankruptcy Rule 9006

and Bankruptcy Rule 4004. Rule 9006 is the Rule that deals with general computation of time and enlargement of time and stuff for things that are supposed to be done. Bankruptcy Rule 9006(b) deals with enlarging time and for giving additional time to do things that are required to be done by the Rules.

Paragraph (b)(1) says: Except as provided in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this subdivision, when an act is required or allowed to be done at or within a specified period by these rules or by a notice given thereunder or by order of court, the court for cause shown may at any time in its discretion (1) with or without motion or notice order the period enlarged if the request therefore is made before the expiration of the period originally prescribed or as extended by a previous order or (2), on motion made after the expiration of the specified period permit the act to be done where the failure to act was the result of excusable neglect.

Now, as I noticed, there are some exceptions to that Rule which are contained in paragraphs (2) and (3). The one that pertains to this particular case is Rule 9000(b)(3), which

says enlargement and limited in relevant parts, it says the Court may enlarge the time for taking action under Rule 4004(a), only to the extent and under the conditions stated in those rules.

The particular rule that is, you know, involved in this case is Bankruptcy Rule 4004. In part the rule says, 4004(a), in a Chapter 7 liquidation case a complaint objecting to the debtor's discharge under section 727(a) of the Code shall be filed not later than 60 days following the first date set for the meeting of creditors held pursuant to section 341(a).

You go to another part of that rule,

4004(b), and it deals with extension of time. It
says: On motion of any party in interest, after
hearing on notice, the court may extend for cause
the time for filing a complaint objecting to
discharge. The motion shall be made before such
time has expired.

In our particular case the deadline for filing the motion was June 12, 1989, and that was set out in the notice. The motion which was filed by Capitol Medical Supply, Inc., by their attorneys, was filed on June 27, 1989, which is clearly after the time had run.

absolutely no authority to grant any additional time after the time has run. In other words, if you had filed your motion before June 12, then it's -- and no show cause, then I can grant the extension. If you don't file the thing by filing your motion for extension of time before the time runs, I don't think I have any authority to extend it.

The particular case I rely on for that, outside of the fact that the Code says that, the particular case that I rely on is the Fifth Circuit Case of Neeley, N-e-e-l-e-y, versus Murchison, M-u-r-c-h-i-s-o-n, 815 Fed Second 345, which was decided on April the 29th, 1987.

Now, that particular case does not deal with Rule 4004. It deals with rule, Bankruptcy Rule 4007. 4004 deals with objection to discharge, Rule 4007 deals with the determination of dischargeability of a particular debt. Now, of course, they're two different things but the wording is practically identical.

If you take 4004(a), the first part of it that deals with 7, you know, Chapter 7, and 4004(b), which deals with the extension of time,

and compare it to 4004(7)(c) about filing your complaints objecting to dischargeability for a particular debt, the wording is almost identical. They're both 60 days, the deadline for both of them is 60 days following the first date set for the meeting of creditors.

And then the language is very similar on extension of time. And it says the motion shall be made before the time has expired. That language is dealt with in the Neeley case. And they were just very clear in that, that if you don't do it in time, you've missed the boat.

It talks about how at one time the court could use the standard of quote, excusable neglect to allow extensions after the time had run. But it goes on to say on page 346 of that opinion, by contrast, Rule 4007 sets a fixed limitation period of 60 days and further constrains the granting of extension. The bankruptcy court can extend the time only if the creditor has filed a motion before the 60-day period expires, and then only quote, for cause, end quote.

Rule 9006(b)(3) explicitly accepts Rule 4007(c) from the quote, excusable neglect

standard, permitting time enlargement quote, only to the extent and under conditions stated in Rule 4007. And as I said -- well, then it goes on to say these departures from past practice is embodied in Rule 4007(c) events a strong intent that the participants in bankruptcy proceedings be assured that within the set period of 60 days they can know which debts are subject to an exception to discharge. But as I said, those rules are practically identical and I think the same law applies in both of them.

In this particular case -- and I want to comment further on one other thing that you might look at and I used it in arriving at this. The particular version of Bankruptcy Rules which I used for this particular case was Norton's

Bankruptcy Law and Practice. And on pages 259 and 260 it goes into the things that I was talking about. And it says in part quote, the limitation of Rule 9006(b)(3) restricts enlargement of time to the extent and under the conditions stated in the enumerated rules, including Rules 4004(a) and 4007(b).

Thus, with respect to Rule 4004(a), a motion for an extension of time for filing a

complaint objecting to a debtor's discharge must be made as mandated in subdivision (b) before the 60-day deadline in subdivision (a) has expired. Once the 60-day period elapses, in the absence of a filed motion, the court may not enlarge the time; notwithstanding a showing of excusable neglect, because Rule 9006(b)(3) restricts extension beyond the original date deadline.

those rules, which I consider the black letter law. From what you say, there well may have been grounds to deny his discharge, this, that and the other. But apparently one time in the history of bankruptcy you never could get something over with, because you can just -- I think if you dig long enough, you can come up for something two years from now that a fellow probably did something wrong. But they intend for it to be over with in 60 days or they intend for a motion to be filed within the 60 days.

From what you've said, and I'm sure there's probably more to it, but you were in this case very early and rightly smelled rags burning. You certainly were not satisfied with the answers that you had been getting. You had taken the

deposition of the debtor, taken the deposition of one other party that was involved within the deadline of June the 12th. And under the Rules, the burden certainly was on you and your client to file a motion for extension of time if you had the least wiff of anything wrong in this case.

And if you had done that, saying what I've done now, but if you had done it you would have been in, it looks like to me, pretty good shape to get an extension. But when the motion wasn't filed, as far as I know, that's the end of it and I have no authority to extend it.

Now, if the district court or the circuit court tells me I'm supposed to get into excusable neglect, they can remand it to me and I'll do the best I can with it. But I don't think I have any authority to do it since the motion wasn't filed; therefore, your motion for extension of time will be denied. And I will prepare a written order and get that entered.

And, court reporter, here's the notice that I want to put in as an exhibit to the comment.

Are there any other questions? We stand adjourned.

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CERTIFICATE OF COURT REPORTER

I, KELLYE S. SMITH, Court Reporter and Notary Public in and for the County of Madison, State of Mississippi, hereby certify that the foregoing pages, and including this page, contain a true and correct transcript of the testimony of the witness, as taken by me at the time and place heretofore stated, and later reduced to typewritten form by computer-aided transcription under my supervision to the best of my skill and ability.

I further certify that I placed the witness under oath to truthfully answer all questions in this matter under the authority vested in me by the State of Mississippi.

I further certify that I am not in the employ of, or related to, any counsel or party in this matter, and have no interest, monetary or otherwise, in the final outcome of the proceedings.

Witness my signature and seal this the 27th day of, Movember, 1989.

KELLYE S. SMITH

Court Reporter/Notary Public

My Commission Expires January 6, 1992