SAMUEL R. MAIZEL (Bar No. 189301) 1 samuel.maizel@dentons.com TANIA M. MOYRON (Bar No. 235736) 2 tania.moyron@dentons.com DENTONS US LLP 3 601 South Figueroa Street, Suite 2500 Los Angeles, California 90017-5704 Telephone: 213 623-9300 Facsimile: 213 623-9924 4 5 Proposed Attorneys for the Chapter 11 Debtor 6 and Debtor In Possession 7 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT 8 SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 9 Case No. 22-02384-11 In re DENTONS US LLP 601 South Figueroa Street, Suite 2500 Los Angeles, California 90017-5704 (213) 623-9300 Chapter 11 Case 10 **BORREGO COMMUNITY** DEBTOR'S EMERGENCY FIRST DAY MOTION FOR ENTRY OF AN ORDER (I) HEALTH FOUNDATION, 11 AUTHORIZING THE DEBTOR TO (A)
MAINTAIN INSURANCE PROGRAM, (B) Debtor and Debtor In 12 Possession. PAY INSURANCE PREMIUMS AND BROKERAGE COMMISSIONS IN THE 13 ORDINARY COURSE, (C) CONTINUE ITS PREMIUM FINANCING PROGRAM 14 AND (D) PAY ALL OBLIGATIONS ASSOCIATED THEREWITH; AND (II) 15 PREVENTING INSURANCE COMPANIES FROM ENFORCING IPSO FACTO CLAUSES OR GIVING ANY 16 NOTICE OF TERMINATION OR 17 OTHERWISE MODIFYING ANY INSURANCE POLICY WITHOUT 18 OBTAINING RELIEF FROM THE AUTOMATIC STAY 19 MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND **AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT THEREOF** 20 Declaration of Isaac Lee in Support of Debtor's First Day Motions filed 21 concurrently herewith 22 Judge: Honorable Laura S. Taylor 23 Date: TBD 24 Time: TBD Place: TBD 25 26 27 28

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#### **EMERGENCY MOTION**

Pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 9013-9 and §§ 362, 363, 365 and 105 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code"), Borrego Community Health Foundation (the "Debtor"), the debtor and debtor in possession in the above-captioned chapter 11 bankruptcy case (the "Case"), hereby moves, on an emergency basis (the "Motion"), for entry of an order (substantially in the form attached as Exhibit "A", the "Proposed Order"): (i) authorizing the Debtor to (a) maintain its insurance coverage levels, including authority to revise, extend, supplement, renew or change insurance coverage as needed, (b) pay insurance premiums, self-insured retentions, broker fees and deductibles in the ordinary course of business, (c) continue its insurance premium financing program, and (d) pay certain administrative obligations associated therewith (collectively, the "Insurance Obligations"); and (ii) preventing insurance companies from enforcing any *ipso facto* clauses or giving any notice of termination or otherwise modifying or cancelling any insurance policies without first obtaining relief from the automatic stay imposed by § 362.

# **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

On September 12, 2022, the Debtor filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code.

The Debtor is a nonprofit federally qualified health center ("FQHC") that provides healthcare services to low income and rural patients (collectively, "Patients") in San Diego and Riverside Counties through a system of twelve clinics, two pharmacies, and six mobile units. In 2021, the Debtor provided approximately 386,000 patient care visits to over 94,000 patients. The Debtor's services include comprehensive primary care, urgent care, behavioral health, dental services, specialty

All references to "\$" or "section" herein are to sections of the Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101 *et seq.*, as amended.

care, transgender health, women's health, prenatal care, veteran's health, chiropractic services, tele-health, and pharmacy.

As set forth in the annexed Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Debtor filed this Case to protect its patient population and explore all available restructuring options, particularly since its patient population faces risks as a result of recent steps taken by the California Department of Health Care Services.

#### **SUMMARY OF REQUESTED RELIEF**

By this Motion, the Debtor seeks entry of an order: (i) authorizing the Debtor to (a) maintain, continue and pay the Insurance Obligations and (ii) preventing insurance companies from enforcing any *ipso facto* clauses or giving any notice of termination or otherwise modifying or cancelling any insurance policies without first obtaining relief from the automatic stay imposed by § 362. The Debtor requests that the relief sought herein be granted on an emergency basis because it will suffer irreparable harm without the relief requested in this Motion.

By way of background, the maintenance of the Debtor's insurance coverage summarized in **Exhibit "B"** to this Motion is vital to the operation of the Debtor's business, the health care system operated by the Debtor, and to the health, welfare, safety and security of the patients who seek medical care therein. Payment of the Insurance Obligations is necessary to maintain the Debtor's insurance coverage postpetition and must be made to avoid immediate and irreparable harm.

In support of the Motion, the Debtor has separately filed the *Declaration of Isaac Lee*, *Chief Restructuring Officer of Borrego Community Health Foundation, in Support of Debtor's Emergency First Day Motions* (the "Lee Declaration").

Based on the foregoing, and the reasons set forth below, the Debtor respectfully requests that (i) the Motion be heard on an emergency basis,<sup>2</sup> pursuant to

Pursuant to LBR 9013-9(b), a separate motion for an expedited hearing is not required.

Rule 9013-9 of the Local Bankruptcy Rules and Administrative Procedures (the "<u>LBR</u>") of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of California (the "<u>Court</u>") and (ii) the Court grant the relief sought in the Motion.

#### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

The Motion is based on the Notice of Emergency Motions that will be filed and served after obtaining a hearing date for the Debtor's "First Day Motions," the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Lee Declaration, the arguments of counsel and other admissible evidence properly brought before the Court at or before the hearing on this Motion. In addition, the Debtor requests that the Court take judicial notice of all documents filed with the Court in this Case.

The Debtor will serve this Motion, the attached Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Lee Declaration and the Notice of Emergency Motions in accordance with LBR 9013-9(d) and Appendix D1 of the LBR on: (i) the Office of the United States Trustee; (ii) any alleged secured lenders; (iii) the twenty largest general unsecured creditors appearing on the consolidated list filed in accordance with Rule 1007(d) of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (the "Bankruptcy Rules"); (iv) the United States of America, and the State of California; and (v) parties that file with the Court and serve upon the Debtor requests for notice of all matters in accordance with Bankruptcy Rule 2002(i). To the extent necessary, the Debtor requests that the Court waive compliance with Bankruptcy Rules 2002 and 6004(a) and approve service (in addition to the means of services set forth in such LBR) by overnight delivery and telephonic notice.

Pursuant to Appendix D-1(8) of the LBR, any party who opposed this Emergency First Day Motion must immediately notify the Bankruptcy Judge's law clerk of its position by telephone at (619) 557-6750. No opposition may be filed to an Emergency First Day Motion unless authorized by the Court.

In the event that the Court grants the relief requested by the Motion, the Debtor shall provide notice of the entry of the order granting such relief upon each of the foregoing parties and any other parties in interest as the Court directs. The Debtor submits that such notice is sufficient and that no other or further notice be given.

#### **CONCLUSION**

WHEREFORE, for all the foregoing reasons and such additional reasons as may be advanced at or prior to the hearing regarding this Motion, the Debtor respectfully requests that the Court enter an order: (i) authorizing the Debtor to (a) maintain its insurance coverage levels, including authority to revise, extend, supplement, renew or change insurance coverage as needed, (b) pay insurance premiums, self-insured retentions, broker fees and deductibles in the ordinary course of business, (c) continue its insurance premium financing program, and (d) pay certain administrative obligations associated therewith; and (ii) preventing insurance companies from enforcing any *ipso facto* clauses or giving any notice of termination or otherwise modifying or cancelling any insurance policies without first obtaining relief from the automatic stay imposed by § 362; and (iii) granting the Debtor such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: September 12, 2022

DENTONS US LLP
SAMUEL R. MAIZEL
TANIA M. MOYRON

By <u>/s/ Tania M. Moyron</u> Tania M. Moyron

Proposed Attorneys for the Chapter 11 Debtor and Debtor In Possession

#### **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

#### I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Pursuant to Appendix D1-1 of the Local Bankruptcy Rules of the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of California (the "LBR"), Rule 6003 of the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedures (the "Bankruptcy Rules"), and §§ 362, 363 365 and 105 of title 11 of the United States Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq. (the "Bankruptcy Code"), Borrego Community Health Foundation (the "Debtor"), the debtor and debtor in possession in the above-captioned Chapter 11 bankruptcy case (the "Case") has moved, on an emergency basis, in the Motion (the "Motion") for entry of an order (substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit "A", the "Proposed Order"): (i) authorizing the Debtor to (a) maintain its insurance coverage levels, including authority to revise, extend, supplement, renew or change insurance coverage as needed, (b) pay insurance premiums, self-insured retentions, broker fees and deductibles in the ordinary course of business, (c) continue its insurance premium financing program, and (d) pay certain administrative obligations associated therewith (collectively, the "Insurance Obligations");<sup>4</sup> and (ii) preventing insurance companies from enforcing any ipso facto clauses or giving any notice of termination or otherwise modifying or cancelling any insurance policies without first obtaining relief from the automatic stay imposed by § 362.

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All references to "\section" or "section" herein are to sections of the Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. \section 101 et seq., as amended.

The insurance coverages and Insurance Obligations to which this Motion relate are coverages and obligations that relate to the insurance policies summarized in **Exhibit "B"** hereto (the "<u>Insurance Policies</u>"). For the avoidance of doubt, to the extent that the relief sought in this Motion overlaps with the relief sought in the Debtor's motion to pay employee wages, salaries and benefits, the Debtor seeks authority to pay any obligation only once.

#### II. JURISDICTION

This Court has jurisdiction to consider this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334. This is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2). The venue of this Case is proper pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1408 and 1409.

#### III. STATEMENT OF FACTS

#### A. General Background

- 1. On September 12, 2022 ("<u>Petition Date</u>"), the Debtor filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of title 11 of the United States Code (the "<u>Bankruptcy Code</u>").<sup>5</sup>
- 2. The Debtor is a non-profit 501(c)(3) public charity, a federally qualified health center ("FQHC"), and a federal tort claims act deemed facility that, as of September 12, 2022, had twenty-four (24) brick and mortar sites, including administrative sites, two (2) pharmacies, and six (6) mobile units. The Debtor's service area covers a 250-mile corridor on the eastern side of San Diego and Riverside Counties, California. In 2021, the Debtor provided approximately 386,000 patient care visits.
- 3. FQHCs are federally designated entities that receive higher state payments to provide health care services to low income and rural families. The Debtor's health services are targeted to families with incomes below 200% of the poverty level. As an FQHC, the Debtor strives to deliver high quality, comprehensive, compassionate primary health care to people in the surrounding area, regardless of ability to pay.
- 4. The Debtor was organized in the early 1990s to operate a holistic health clinic in Borrego Springs, a small, unincorporated community in the northeast corner of San Diego County, California. In 2002, when the Debtor gained recognition as an

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> All references to "§" or "section" herein are to sections of the Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101 *et seq.*, as amended.

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FQHC, it operated one clinic in Borrego Springs with seventeen (17) employees providing 7,400 patient visits. The Debtor has since grown to approximately 700 employees serving over 94,000 patients in eighteen (18) clinics, and six (6) mobile units throughout San Diego and Riverside counties excluding Riverside Community Health Foundation ("RCHF") affiliated clinics.

- The Debtor strives to be the community leader in improving the health 5. of the populations in our service area. Its primary focus is the underserved, with an empowered workforce providing measurable quality and compassionate care.
- 6. The Debtor's services include comprehensive primary care, pediatric care, urgent care, behavioral health, dental services, specialty care, transgender health, women's health, prenatal care, veteran's health, chiropractic services, telehealth and pharmacy.
- The Debtor is an active partner in the training of medical residents, 7. medical students, nurse practitioner students, physician assistant students, nursing students, and other healthcare professionals.
- Since the commencement of the Case, the Debtor has been operating its 8. business as debtor in possession pursuant to §§ 1107 and 1108 of the Bankruptcy Code.
- 9. To date, no official committee or examiner has been appointed by the Office of the United States Trustee in this Case.
- 10. Additional background facts on the Debtor, including an overview of the Debtor's business, information on the Debtor's capital structure and additional events leading up to this Case, are contained in Lee Declaration.

#### В. **Relevant Background to the Motion**

The Debtor maintains various insurance policies issued by several 1. insurance carriers (collectively, the "Insurance Carriers"). Collectively, these policies provide for coverage for, among other things: workers' compensation and employee

- 2. As set forth in **Exhibit "B"**, most of the Debtor's Insurance Policies will expire beginning on March 1, 2023 or later. It is critical that the Debtor continues to carry the necessary insurance coverage to operate its business. The Debtor seeks the authority to renew, modify, extend or enter into new Insurance Policies (collectively, the "New Insurance Policies") on a postpetition basis in the ordinary course of business.
- 3. In certain instances, the Debtor pays premiums for its Insurance Policies in full at the beginning of the policy and in other instances in monthly installments as reflected in **Exhibit "B"**. Debtor also has premium financing in place for certain of its policies through First Insurance Funding. To ensure continued insurance coverage in the ordinary course of the Debtor's business, the Debtor seeks the authority to pay all premium payments or insurance financing payments that may come due on current Insurance Policies during the course of this Case. *See* **Exhibit "B"**. The Debtor also seeks authority to pay all premiums associated with the New Insurance Policies on a postpetition basis in the ordinary course of business.
- 4. The Debtor also seeks authority to pay its deductibles and self-insured retention amounts such amounts come due on a postpetition basis, including any amounts accrued and not due as of the Petition Date, in the ordinary course of business.
- 5. The Debtor's insurance brokers are Marsh McLennan Agency and Arthur J. Gallagher. Debtor seeks to pay brokerage commission and other amounts due to its brokers in the ordinary course of business.

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- 6. The Debtor also seeks to pay any claims administration costs in the ordinary course of business.
- 7. The Debtor estimates that the total amount of pre-petition amounts owed related to its Insurance Programs including commissions and fees set forth above are up to \$275,000.

#### IV. **DISCUSSION**

The following is a discussion of the key caselaw and statutes relevant to the Motion.

#### A. Ordinary Course Payments

"[A] debtor receiving necessary benefits from a prepetition executory insurance contract must accord the nondebtor party an administrative expense priority for the pro rata share of the premium, during the period in which the estate received benefits from the contract." In re Sharon Steel Corp., 161 B.R. 934, 937 (Bankr. W.D. Pa. 1994) (quoting In re Gamma Fishing Co., Inc., 70 B.R. 949 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 1987)). Administrative expenses incurred in the ordinary course of business are payable in the ordinary course of business. In re Wireless Telecomms. Inc., 449 B.R. 228, 235 n. 5 (Bankr. M.D. Pa. 2011) (quoting 4 Collier on Bankruptcy, 16th ed., ¶ 503.03[4], 503-17) ("ordinary course of business' administrative expenses (such as current postpetition wages and trade debt) generally are paid when due. . . . Additionally, section 363(c) allows a trustee to use property of the estate in the ordinary course of business without providing for notice or an opportunity for a hearing."); In re Pac. Forest Indus., Inc., 95 B.R. 740, 743 (Bankr. C.D. Cal. 1989) (quoting 3 Collier on Bankruptcy, 15th ed., ¶ 503.01) ("there is a virtually unstated assumption that 'ordinary course of business' administrative expenses (such as current post petition wages and trade debt) will be paid when due.")).

The Debtor's insurance premiums that come due postpetition must be paid to maintain the Debtor's postpetition insurance coverage. Also, the self-insured

retentions and deductibles incurred for postpetition occurrences must be paid to maintain postpetition insurance coverage. The maintenance of the Debtor's postpetition insurance coverage is essential to the operation of the Debtor's business. Thus, the Debtor's expenses for postpetition insurance premiums, self-insured retentions and deductibles are administrative in nature and are appropriately paid by Debtor in the ordinary course of business.

# B. Payment of insurance Obligations under §§ 363(b) and 105, including prepetition amounts, is necessary to operate

In some limited circumstances, the insurance premiums, self-insured retentions, and other Insurance Obligations owed by the Debtor relate to occurrences prior to the Petition Date.

The Debtor submits that payment of these Insurance Obligations is appropriate pursuant to §§ 105(a), 363(b), 364, 1107(a) and 1108, as well as the "necessity of payment" doctrine.

i. Payment of the Insurance Obligations is appropriate under Section 363 of the Bankruptcy Code.

This Court may authorize the Debtor's proposed payment of Insurance Obligations under § 363(b)(l). Section 363(b)(l) authorizes a bankruptcy court, after notice and a hearing, to authorize a debtor to "use, sell, or lease, other than in the ordinary course of business, property of the estate." See 11 U.S.C. § 363(b)(l). In order to obtain approval for the use of estate assets outside of the ordinary course of business, a debtor must articulate a valid business justification for the requested use. See In re Walter, 83 B.R. 14, 20 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1988) (quoting In re Continental Air Lines, Inc., 780 F.2d 1223 (5th Cir.1986)) ("for the debtor-in-possession or trustee to satisfy its fiduciary duty to the debtor, creditors and equity holders, there must be some articulated business justification for using, selling, or leasing the property outside the ordinary course of business"); In re U.S. Airways Group, Inc., 287 B.R.

643, 645 (Bankr. E.D. Va. 2002); In re Ionosphere Clubs, Inc., 98 B.R. 174, 175 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1989).

"The [business judgment] rule establishes a presumption that directors' decisions are based on sound business judgment, and it prohibits courts from interfering in business decisions made by the directors in good faith and in the absence of a conflict of interest." *Berg & Berg Enters. v. Boyle*, 178 Cal. App. 4th 1020, 1045 (Cal. 2009). "A hallmark of the business judgment rule is that, when the rule's requirements are met, a court will not substitute its own judgment for that of the corporation's board of directors." *Lamden v. La Jolla Shores Condo. Homeowners Assn.*, 21 Cal. 4th 249, 257 (Cal. 1999) (*citing Katz v. Chevron Corp.*, 22 Cal. App. 4th 1352, 1366 (Cal. 1994)).

When applying the "business judgment" rule, courts show great deference to the debtor's decision making. *See, e.g., In re Castre*, 312 B.R. 426, 430 (Bankr. D. Colo. 2004); *In re Murphy*, 288 B.R. 1, 5 (D. Me. 2002); *In re Bakalis*, 220 B.R. 525, 532 (Bankr. E.D.N.Y. 1998); *In re First Wellington Canyon Assocs.*, 1989 WL 165028, \*1 (N.D. Ill Dec. 28, 1989); *Summit Land Co. v. Allen (In re Summit Land Co.)*, 13 B.R. 310, 315 (Bankr. D. Utah 1981). Because certain of the Insurance Obligations are entitled to priority status, and because maintenance and renewal of insurance coverage is vital to the Debtor's ongoing operations, it is in the best interest of the Debtor's estate to pay such insurance obligations in the ordinary course of business during this Case.

Additionally, it is critical that (i) the Debtor maintains its Insurance Policies and renew or enter into the New Insurance Policies, as applicable, in order to provide a comprehensive range of coverage that protects its business and property; and (ii) the Debtor has no rupture in its relationship with carriers, from which it seeks renewals, and its service providers that administer its workers compensation and professional and general liability coverage. The insurance coverage provided under the Insurance

Policies is essential to the continued operations of the Debtor, and some of the Insurance Policies are required by various state and federal regulations and by contracts that govern the Debtor's business. Disruption of the Debtor's insurance coverage would expose the Debtor to serious risks, including: (a) the incurrence of direct liability for the payment of claims that otherwise would have been payable by the Insurance Carriers; (b) the occurrence of material costs and other losses that would have otherwise been reimbursed by the Insurance Carriers; (c) the loss of good-standing certification to conduct business in California; (d) the inability to obtain similar types of insurance coverage; and (e) the incurrence of higher costs for obtaining new insurance coverage. Granting the relief requested herein would avoid these consequences and would allow the Debtor's business operations to continue without interruption during the chapter 11 process.

Further, if the Debtor is unable to pay the premiums and obligations necessary to maintain the Insurance Policies, it may be unable to find alternative insurance carriers willing to offer the Debtor similar insurance at a competitive price given the magnitude of the insured's risk and the additional risk of non-payment. While the Debtor questions the right of any insurer to terminate the Insurance Policies for non-payment of premiums, any litigation associated with such alleged termination would be contested, and thus, very costly to the Debtor's estate.

The Debtor represents that it has sufficient availability of funds to pay the amounts described herein in the ordinary course of business by virtue of existing cash on hand and expected cash flows from ongoing business operations and grants. Also, under the Debtor's existing cash management system, the Debtor represents that checks or wire transfer requests can be readily identified as relating to an authorized payment of the Insurance Obligations. Accordingly, the Debtor believes that checks or wire transfer requests, other than those relating to authorized payments, will not be honored inadvertently and that all applicable financial institutions should be

authorized, when requested by the Debtor, to receive, process, honor and pay any and all checks or wire transfer requests with respect to the Insurance Obligations.

ii. Payment of the Insurance Obligations is appropriate under Section 105 of the Bankruptcy Code.

Section 105 of the Bankruptcy Code provides a separate, additional basis for payment of the Insurance Obligations.

The Debtor's proposed payment of the Prepetition Obligations also should be authorized under the "doctrine of necessity," which is grounded in § 105(a). Pursuant to § 105, this Court "may issue any order . . . that is necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions" of the Bankruptcy Code. 11 U.S.C. § 105.

The doctrine of necessity permits a bankruptcy court to authorize payment of certain prepetition claims prior to the completion of the chapter 11 case where the payment of such claims is necessary to the chapter 11 efforts. *See In re Just for Feet, Inc.*, 242 B.R. 821, 826 (D. Del. 1999) (stating that where the debtor "cannot survive" absent payment of certain prepetition claims, the doctrine of necessity should be invoked to permit payment); *In re Columbia Gas Sys., Inc.*, 171 B.R. 189, 191-192 (Bankr. D. Del. 1994) (noting that debtors may pay prepetition claims that are essential to continued operation of business) (*citing In re Lehigh & New England Ry. Co.*, 657 F.2d 570, 581 (3d Cir. 1981)).

The doctrine of necessity is a widely accepted component of modern bankruptcy jurisprudence. *See, e.g., In re Braniff, Inc.*, 218 B.R. 628, 633 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 1998) (noting that debtors may pay prepetition wages when necessary to ensure employees remain on the job postpetition); *Just For Feet*, 242 B.R. at 826 (approving payment of key inventory suppliers' prepetition claims when such suppliers could destroy debtor's business by refusing to deliver new inventory on eve of debtor's key sales season); *In re Ionosphere Clubs, Inc.*, 98 B.R. 174, 175 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1989) (recognizing that the doctrine of necessity is derived from the court's equitable powers and allows debtors to make payment on prepetition claims to

creditors who will refuse to supply services or material essential to the conduct of the debtors' business).<sup>6</sup>

The Debtor submits that the payment of the Insurance Obligations represents a sound exercise of the Debtor's business judgment, is necessary to avoid immediate and irreparable harm to the Debtor's estate, and is therefore justified under §§ 105(a) and 363(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. Paying insurance premiums, self-insured retentions, deductibles, and other Insurance Obligations will benefit the Debtor's estate and its creditors by allowing the Debtor's business operations to continue without interruption. Indeed, the Debtor believes that without the relief requested herein, it will be unable maintain its current insurance coverage or find suitable replacement or renewal insurance coverage. Without insurance coverage the Debtor will be unable to maintain patient care, operate its business and successfully complete its Case.

For the reasons discussed herein, payment of the Insurance Obligations is necessary to ensure that the Debtor is able to continue to treat patients and maintain operations postpetition. This Court should exercise its equitable powers to grant the relief requested in this Motion.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> The Debtor is mindful that in *In re B&W Enters.*, 713 F.2d 534 (9th Cir. 1983), the Ninth Circuit refused to extend the "necessity of payment" doctrine beyond the railroad reorganization case where the debtor made unauthorized postpetition payments to trade suppliers on prepetition debts. In B&W, after conversion to chapter 7, the trustee sought to recover the payments under section 549 of the Bankruptcy Code. That case is factually distinguishable from the instant one in that B&W (a) involved ordinary trade suppliers for which the claims were not entitled to priority, (b) did not seek prior court approval for the payments, and (c) was liquidating, thereby rendering the "necessity" of such payments moot. Further, the payment authority requested by this Motion, as it relates to prepetition occurrences, is separately and independently warranted under § 363(b)(1).

#### C. The Automatic Stay

The Debtor also requests that the Court prevent the Insurance Carriers from giving any notice of termination or otherwise modifying or canceling any Insurance Policies without obtaining relief from the automatic stay imposed by § 362. The purpose of this relief is to aid in the administration of the Debtor's Case and to preserve patient care and thereby the value of the business operations. The Debtor's Insurance Carriers may be unfamiliar with the protections afforded chapter 11 debtors under § 362, and thus, an order of this Court affirming these protections would help avoid costly and unnecessary litigation.

As a result of the commencement of the Debtor's Case, and by operation of law pursuant to § 362, the automatic stay prevents all persons from, *inter alia*, (a) commencing or continuing any judicial, administrative or other proceeding against the Debtor, (b) taking any action to exercise control over property of the estate, or (c) taking any action to collect, assess or recover a claim against the Debtor that arose before the commencement of such case. *See* 11 U.S.C. § 362(a).

The appropriate procedure for obtaining Court approval of termination under an insurance policy is to seek relief from the automatic stay. *In re Adana Mortg. Bankers, Inc.*, 12 B.R. 983, 988 (Bankr. N.D. Ga. 1980). The injunctions contained in § 362 are self-executing and constitute fundamental debtor protections, which, in combination with other provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, provide the Debtor with the "breathing spell" that is essential to the Debtor's ability to reorganize. *See, e.g., Sternberg v. Johnston,* 595 F.3d 937, 948 (9th Cir. 2010), *overruled on other grounds, In re Schwartz-Tallard,* 803 F.3d 1095 (9th Cir. 2015).

As fundamental as the foregoing protections may be, and notwithstanding that they arise as a matter of law upon commencement of a chapter 11 case, not all parties affected or potentially affected by the commencement of a chapter 11 case are aware of the Bankruptcy Code provisions or cognizant of their significance and impact.

Experience has shown that it is often necessary to advise third parties of the existence and effect of § 362 and, occasionally, it is necessary to commence proceedings in the bankruptcy court to enforce the protections contained therein.

The Debtor submits that this Court has ample authority to grant the relief sought herein. Under § 105(a), "the Court may issue any order, process, or judgment that is necessary or appropriate to carry out the provisions of this title." 11 U.S.C. § 105(a). The purpose of § 105(a) is "to assure the bankruptcy courts power to take whatever action is appropriate or necessary in aid of the exercise of their jurisdiction." 2 Collier on Bankruptcy, ¶ 105.01 (Alan N. Resnick & Henry J. Sommer eds., 16th ed). This is consistent with the broad equitable authority of the bankruptcy courts. *See, e.g., United States v. Energy Res. Co.*, 495 U.S. 545, 549 (1990).

Accordingly, the Debtor believes that under the circumstances of this Case, entry of the proposed order, which incorporates a restatement of the applicable provisions of § 362, would help protect the Debtor from violations of these crucial provisions by Insurance Carriers. It would also spare the Debtor from the burden and expense of commencing proceedings to enforce the Bankruptcy Code. Accordingly, an order entered by this Court enforcing the automatic stay may increase substantially the efficiency of the administration of this case.

To the extent an Insurance Policy is deemed an executory contract within the meaning of § 365, the Debtor does not at this time intend to assume such agreement. Court authorization of payment shall not be deemed to constitute postpetition assumption or adoption thereof as an executory contract pursuant to § 365 of the Bankruptcy Code. The Debtor is in the process of reviewing the Insurance Policies and reserve all of its rights under the Bankruptcy Code with respect thereto.

### D. *Ipso Facto* Provisions Unenforceable.

Under § 365(e)(1), *ipso facto* provisions are not enforceable in bankruptcy. The Court should enter an order making clear that the above-referenced *ipso facto* clauses in any of the Insurance Policies are not enforceable.

#### V. CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, for all the foregoing reasons and such additional reasons as may be advanced at or prior to the hearing on this Motion, the Debtor respectfully requests entry the Proposed Order (substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit "A") (i) authorizing the Debtor to (a) maintain its insurance coverage levels, including authority to revise, extend, supplement, renew or change insurance coverage as needed, (b) pay insurance premiums, self-insured retentions, broker fees and deductibles in the ordinary course of business, (c) continue its insurance premium financing program, and (d) pay certain administrative obligations associated therewith; (ii) preventing insurance companies from enforcing any *ipso facto* clauses or giving any notice of termination or otherwise modifying or cancelling any insurance policies without first obtaining relief from the automatic stay imposed by § 362; and (iii) granting the Debtor such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated:	September 12, 2022	DENTONS US LLP SAMUEL R. MAIZEL TANIA M. MOYRON

By <u>/s/ Tania M. Moyron</u> Tania M. Moyron

Proposed Attorneys for the Chapter 11 Debtor and Debtor In Possession

Exhibit "A" (Proposed Order)

**Exhibit A** 

CSD 1008 [08/21/00]	
Name, Address, Telephone No. & I.D. No.	
DENTONS US LLP	
SAMUEL R. MAIZEL (Bar No. 189301)	
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Proposed Attorneys for the Chapter 11 Debtor and Debtor in Possession	
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT	
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
325 West F Street, San Diego, California 92101-6991	
In Re	BANKRUPTCY NO.22-02384
BORREGO COMMUNITY HEALTH FOUNDATION	Date of Hearing:
	Time of Hearing:
Debtor.	Name of Judge: Honorable Laura S. Taylor
Debtor.	

#### **ORDER ON**

Emergency First Day Motion for Entry of an Order (I) Authorizing The Debtor To (A) Maintain Insurance Program, (B) Pay Insurance Premiums and Brokerage Commissions In The Ordinary Course, (C) Continue Insurance Premium Financing Program, And (D) Pay All Obligations Associated Therewith; And (II) Preventing Insurance Companies From Enforcing IPSO Facto Clauses Or Giving Any Notice Of Termination Or Otherwise Modifying Any Insurance Policy Without Obtaining Relief From The Automatic Stay

The court orders as set forth on the continuation pages attached and numbered 2 through 3 with exhibits, if any, for a total of pages 5. Motion/Application Docket Entry No				
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DATED:				
	Judge, United States Bankruptcy Court			

CSD 1001A

Exhibit A

#### CSD 1001A [07/01/18] (Page 2)

ORDER ON Emergency First Day Motion for Entry of an Order (I) Authorizing The Debtor To (A) Maintain Insurance Program, (B) Pay Insurance Premiums and Brokerage Commissions In The Ordinary Course, (C) Continue Insurance Premium Financing Program, And (D) Pay All Obligations Associated Therewith; And (II) Preventing Insurance Companies From Enforcing IPSO Facto Clauses Or Giving Any Notice Of Termination Or Otherwise Modifying Any Insurance Policy Without Obtaining Relief From The Automatic Stay

**DEBTOR:** BORREGO COMMUNITY HEALTH FOUNDATION **CASE NO:** 22-02384

Having considered the Emergency Motion,<sup>1</sup> the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities in support of the Emergency Motion, and the Declaration of Isaac Lee in support of the Emergency Motion, the arguments of counsel at the hearing, and good cause appearing therefor.

#### IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

- 1. The Motion is granted in its entirety.
- 2. The Debtor is authorized to:
- (a) maintain its insurance coverage levels, including authority to revise, extend, supplement, renew or change insurance coverage as needed,
- (b) pay insurance premiums, self-insured retentions, broker fees and deductibles in the ordinary course of business,
- (c) continue its existing insurance premium financing program or any extensions or renewals of that program, and
- (d) pay certain administrative obligations associated therewith.
- 3. The Debtor's insurers are barred from enforcing any *ipso facto* clauses or giving any notice of termination or otherwise modifying or cancelling any insurance policies without first obtaining relief from the automatic stay imposed by section 362 of the Bankruptcy Code.
- 4. Notice of the Emergency Motion as provided therein shall be deemed good and sufficient notice, and the requirements of Bankruptcy Rules 2002 and 6004(a) and LBR 9013(9)(d) and Appendix D-1(2) the Local Bankruptcy Rules are waived and/or satisfied by such notice.
- 5. The Debtor is authorized to take all actions necessary to effectuate the relief granted in this Order in accordance with the Motion.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Defined terms in this Order shall have the same meaning as in the Emergency Motion unless otherwise defined herein.

**Exhibit A** 

#### CSD 1001A [07/01/18] (Page 3)

6. This Court retains exclusive jurisdiction with respect to all matters arising from or related to the implementation, interpretation, and enforcement of this Order.

###

# EXHIBIT "B"

(Schedule and summary of the Insurance Policies)

Preliminary Draft - Subject to Material Change

#### Borrego Community Health Foundation Insurance Summary

Name	Туре	Policy #	Term Start	Term End	Annual Premium <sup>(1)</sup>	Premium Financing
Allied World National Assurance Company	Cyber	0312-2597	3/1/2022	3/1/2023	\$121,319	Yes
Allied World Surplus Lines Insurance Company	Excess Liability Insurance	0312-7698	3/1/2022	3/1/2023	270,017	Yes
Evanston Insurance Company	Not for Profit Management Liability (D&O)	MKLV3MMN000062	3/1/2022	3/1/2023	345,886	Yes
Starr Indemnity & Liability Company	Excess Liability Insurance (Directors & Officers Liability/Employment Practices Liability)	1000623222221	3/1/2022	3/1/2023	117,650	Yes
General Security Indemnity Company of Arizona	Flood, Including Earthquake Sprinkler Leakage	TR0001486-12619-22	3/1/2022	3/1/2023	23,640	Yes
Mercer Insurance Company	Flood, Including Earthquake Sprinkler Leakage	ARH00001402	3/1/2022	3/1/2023	78,068	Yes
Palomar Excess and Surplus Insurance Company	Flood, Including Earthquake Sprinkler Leakage	PE701503	3/1/2022	3/1/2023	132,520	Yes
Intact Insurance Management Liability (Atlantic Specialty Insurance Company)	Employed Lawyers Professional Liability ("ELPL")	MML-23089-22	3/1/2022	3/1/2023	6,000	Yes
Philadelphia Insurance Companies	Commercial Inland Marine Coverage Part UltimateCover Property Coverage Part	PHPK2385408	3/1/2022	3/1/2023	171,178	No
IRETA Rick Management Authority / RETA Healthcare Group	Professional Liability Bodily Injury and Property Damage Personal Injury, Advertising Injury Employee Benefits Liability	HCL-22-1052	7/1/2022	7/1/2023	186,724	No
BETA Risk Management Authority / BETA Healthcare Group	Auto Liability Physical Damage	AL-22-1052	7/1/2022	7/1/2023	110,965	No
BETA Risk Management Authority / BETA Healthcare Group	Workers Compensation Employee Liability	WC-22-1052	7/1/2022	7/1/2023	1,179,361	No
Starr Indemnity & Liability Company	Aviation Insurance Policy	1000239641-01	9/1/2020	9/1/2023	6,750	No

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes related fees and taxes