

JUL 16 2013

SUSAN M SPRAUL, CLERK  
U.S. BKCY. APP. PANEL  
OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY APPELLATE PANEL  
OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT

5	In re:	)	BAP No. AZ-12-1381-JuTaAh
		)	
6	RCS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT, LLC;	)	Bk. No. 11-28746-RJH
7	AMERICAN CHILDCARE PROPERTIES,	)	(jointly administered with
	LLC; ACCP I, LLC,	)	11-29741-RJH, 11-29742-RJH)
		)	
8	Debtors.	)	
		)	
9	A.B.C. LEARNING CENTRES LTD.;	)	
10	ABC DEVELOPMENTAL LEARNING	)	
	CENTERS (USA), INC.,	)	
		)	
11	Appellants,	)	
		)	
12	v.	)	M E M O R A N D U M *
		)	
13	RCS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT, LLC;	)	
14	AMERICAN CHILDCARE PROPERTIES,	)	
	LLC; ACCP I, LLC,	)	
		)	
15	Appellees.	)	
		)	

Argued and Submitted on June 21, 2013  
at Phoenix, Arizona

Filed - July 16, 2013

Appeal from the United States Bankruptcy Court  
for the District of Arizona

Honorable Randolph J. Haines, Chief Bankruptcy Judge, Presiding

Appearances: Carson T.H. Emmons Esq., of Baird, Williams &  
Greer, LLP, argued for Appellees RCS Capital  
Development, LLC, American Childcare Properties,

\* This disposition is not appropriate for publication.  
Although it may be cited for whatever persuasive value it may  
have (see Fed. R. App. P. 32.1), it has no precedential value.  
See 9th Cir. BAP Rule 8013-1.

1                   LLC and ACCP I, LLC.\*\*

2                   \_\_\_\_\_

3     Before: JURY, TAYLOR, and AHART\*\*\*, Bankruptcy Judges.

4           Appellants, A.B.C. Learning Centres Limited (ABC Learning)

5     and its affiliate, ABC Developmental Learning Centers (U.S.A.),

6     Inc. (ABC USA) (collectively, ABC), filed a proof of claim (POC)

7     in an amount not less than \$41 million in each of the jointly

8     administered chapter 11<sup>1</sup> bankruptcy cases of RCS Capital

9     Development, LLC (RCS), American Childcare Properties, LLC

10    (ACCP), and ACCP I, LLC (collectively, ACCP and ACCP I, LLC are

11    referred to as ACCP).

12           ABC's claim arose out of a pending lawsuit filed by ABC

13    against ACCP, RCS, Kenneth Krynski (Krynski) and Las Vegas CLA

14    Partners, Ltd. (CLA Partners) in the Nevada district court

15    (Nevada Action), which asserted eighteen claims for relief,

16    including, among others, claims for actual and constructive

17    fraudulent transfers, constructive/resulting trust, breach of

18    contract, and various intentional torts. RCS and ACCP filed a

19           \_\_\_\_\_

20           \*\* John J. Fries and Joshua L. Kahn of Ryley Carlock &

21    Applewhite and Andrew Rosenblatt and Eric Daucher of Chadbourne &

22    Parke LLP appeared on brief for Appellants A.B.C. Learning

23    Centres Ltd. and ABC Developmental Learning Centers (USA), Inc.

24    Appellants chose not to appear at argument in accordance with the

25    Panel's June 11, 2013 order.

26           \*\*\* Hon. Alan M. Ahart, United States Bankruptcy Judge for

27    the Central District of California, sitting by designation.

28           <sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, all chapter and section

references are to the Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101-1532.

"Rule" references are to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy

Procedure and "Civil Rule" references are to the Federal Rules of

Civil Procedure.

1 counterclaim in the case.

2 After objecting to ABC's POCs, RCS filed a motion for  
3 summary judgment (MSJ), contending that it was entitled to set  
4 off its claim against ABC for \$57 million arising out of a  
5 liquidated judgment that it obtained in Arizona against ABC's  
6 POC for \$41 million that was based on the Nevada Action. ABC  
7 filed a cross-motion for partial summary judgment asserting  
8 legal and equitable defenses to the setoff. The bankruptcy  
9 court granted RCS's MSJ and denied ABC's cross MSJ by two  
10 separate orders. ABC sought reconsideration of both orders.  
11 The bankruptcy court entered an amended summary judgment order  
12 on July 12, 2012, denying ABC's motion for reconsideration.  
13 This appeal followed.<sup>2</sup>

14 For the reasons stated below, we AFFIRM the bankruptcy  
15 court's rulings granting RCS's MSJ allowing the setoff and  
16 denying ABC's cross MSJ. However, because the petition date is  
17 the proper date for converting ABC's claim to U.S. Dollars under  
18 § 502(b), we REVERSE the bankruptcy court's decision on the  
19 amount of ABC's claim and REMAND so that the court can calculate  
20 the proper amount.

## 21 I. FACTS

22 ABC Learning and its affiliates were operators of childcare  
23 centers in Australia, New Zealand, the United States and the  
24 United Kingdom. Edmund Groves, the former CEO of ABC Learning,  
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26 <sup>2</sup> This appeal is related to BAP No. AZ-1626-JuTaAh, which is  
27 an appeal by ABC from the bankruptcy court's order confirming the  
28 Fifth Amended chapter 11 plan filed by RCS, ACCP, and ACCP I,  
LLC. A separate memorandum addresses that appeal.

1 purchased his first child care center on the Gold Coast in  
2 Australia in 1987. Eventually he had thirty locations when he  
3 took ABC Learning public in 2000. By 2004, ABC Learning had  
4 over 300 locations in Southeast Asia, the South Pacific, and  
5 other commonwealth countries. ABC Learning maintained interests  
6 in the United States through operation of ABC USA and by  
7 acquiring all the stock of a publicly traded company called the  
8 Learning Care Group (LCG), located in Novi, Michigan. LCG  
9 through its various subsidiaries, primarily Tudor Time, was a  
10 for profit childcare and early education provider with over a  
11 thousand corporate and franchise childcare centers located  
12 throughout the United States.

13 In February 2008, ABC missed its revenue projections by  
14 over 43% which left it in a precarious financial situation.

15 **A. RCS's Claim Against ABC: The Arizona Action**

16 Rick and Cheryl Sodja were the owners of the largest Tutor  
17 Time franchise operation under the umbrella of LCG. After  
18 acquiring LCG, ABC Learning approached the Sodjas seeking to  
19 purchase their franchises and enter into a development agreement  
20 with them whereby the Sodjas would assist in expanding LCG's  
21 Tudor Time sites throughout the United States. Not knowing  
22 about ABC's financial difficulties, in June 2008 the Sodjas  
23 entered into an agreement with ABC Learning. Under the  
24 agreement, ABC Learning agreed to pay the Sodjas \$70 million for  
25 their twenty-six operating Tudor Time sites and another \$100  
26 million or so for sites to be developed around the United

1 States.<sup>3</sup> The Sodjas then formed, or had already formed, RCS, an  
2 Arizona limited liability company, for the purpose of developing  
3 child care facilities in the United States for ABC Learning. In  
4 September 2008, ABC breached the development agreement.

5 On October 20, 2008, RCS sued ABC in the Arizona Superior  
6 Court for breach of contract (Arizona Action). On May 14, 2010,  
7 RCS won a jury verdict of over \$47 million in damages and was  
8 awarded attorneys' fees and costs. On December 22, 2010, the  
9 state court entered the judgment. As of February 17, 2012, the  
10 total amount due and owing on the judgment was in excess of \$57  
11 million.

12 ABC appealed the decision to the Arizona Court of Appeals  
13 and RCS cross-appealed on the denial of pre-judgment interest on  
14 the verdict. On June 12, 2012, the Arizona Court of Appeals  
15 issued a decision upholding the jury's verdict, affirming the  
16 award of attorneys' fees and costs (except for a three percent  
17 enhancement fee), and affirming the denial of pre-judgment  
18 interest on the verdict.

19 **B. ACCP**

20 Krynski, a Las Vegas developer, and Groves, the former CEO  
21 of ABC Learning, became friends and eventually business  
22

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23 <sup>3</sup> In essence, the Sodjas were becoming development partners  
24 with ABC in the United States through ABC's wholly-owned  
25 subsidiary, LCG. This initial agreement was evidently  
26 renegotiated when ABC Learning sought to sell 60% of its interest  
27 in LCG to Morgan Stanley Private Equity (Morgan Stanley) due to  
28 its financial problems. Rather than enter into the development  
agreement with LCG, the Sodjas entered into a development  
agreement with ABC USA and ABC Learning and signed a release with  
respect to LCG.

1 partners. In March 2006, Krynski formed ACCP, a Nevada limited  
2 liability company, of which he was the sole member. ACCP and  
3 LCG then entered into a joint venture whereby ACCP would  
4 purchase and develop child care properties on behalf of LCG.  
5 Because ACCP did not have its own source of funding, beginning  
6 in early 2006, ABC Learning began advancing money to ACCP to  
7 facilitate the purchase of properties in Nevada and Virginia.  
8 Between March 2006 and June 27, 2008, ABC Learning advanced ACCP  
9 approximately AUD\$41 million. ACCP also developed childcare  
10 centers on several of the properties using funds obtained from  
11 ABC Learning.

12 In late June 2008, due to its precarious financial  
13 condition, ABC Learning entered into a purchase agreement with  
14 Morgan Stanley whereby Morgan Stanley would purchase 60% of ABC  
15 Learning's interest in LCG for USD\$240 million, cash.

16 In connection with ABC's sale of 60% of its stock in LCG,  
17 ABC and ACCP redefined and re-characterized their prior  
18 agreements. On June 25, 2008, ACCP, ABC, and LCG entered into a  
19 Termination and Release Agreement (Termination Agreement) that  
20 was designed to terminate the parties' prior oral development  
21 arrangements. According to the Termination Agreement, the  
22 parties were released from any obligations or liabilities that  
23 arose under previous agreements.

24 On June 29, 2008, ABC USA and ACCP entered into a deed of  
25 acknowledgment (Deed of Acknowledgment) which allegedly  
26 re-established the parties' obligations relative to the ABC  
27 funds already advanced. The Deed of Acknowledgment required  
28 ACCP to purchase eleven properties throughout the United States

1 and develop and construct childcare centers on them. Upon  
2 completion and satisfaction of certain conditions, the  
3 properties were then to be transferred to ABC USA and the value  
4 of the property deducted from ACCP's debt to ABC USA.  
5 Alternatively, ACCP could sell the properties to third parties,  
6 so long as sale proceeds were remitted to ABC.

7 In August 2008, ACCP transferred one of the properties for  
8 \$1.8 million, but did not remit the proceeds to ABC. In October  
9 2008, ACCP transferred another property and again did not remit  
10 the proceeds to ABC.

### 11 **C. The ACCP and RCS Merger**

12 Meanwhile, RCS commenced steps to acquire Krynski's  
13 membership interest in ACCP for the purpose of obtaining setoff  
14 rights against ABC in connection with the Arizona Action.<sup>4</sup> In  
15 the first step of the transaction, RCS offered to pay Krynski  
16 \$4.7 million for his membership interest in ACCP. In the second  
17 step, RCS, as the managing member of ACCP, would dissolve ACCP,  
18 distribute its assets in liquidation to its members (itself),  
19 and assume all debts and liabilities, including the \$41 million  
20 allegedly owed by ACCP to ABC under the Deed of Acknowledgment.  
21 According to RCS, this arrangement ensured that ABC would be  
22 paid for the money it loaned to ACCP; either it would be offset  
23 against RCS's Arizona claims or RCS, having assumed the  
24 liability, would pay it directly.

25 On November 11, 2008, RCS and ACCP executed their  
26 \_\_\_\_\_

27 <sup>4</sup> Apparently, realizing that it was an unsecured creditor of  
28 ABC, RCS began taking steps to establish its setoff rights before  
the Arizona Action was completed.

1 agreement. RCS purchased Krynski's interest for \$4.7 million in  
2 cash and property. The agreement required RCS to keep certain  
3 employees of ACCP for one month following the acquisition. RCS  
4 and ACCP then merged by means of two Dissolution, Distribution,  
5 and Liquidation Agreements. The title to the properties ACCP  
6 acquired with ABC's funds became vested in RCS upon merger and  
7 ACCP ceased doing business.

8 **D. ABC's Australian Insolvency Proceeding**

9 Prior to execution of the RCS agreement with Krynski, on  
10 November 6, 2008, ABC Learning commenced voluntary  
11 administrations (a type of insolvency proceeding) under  
12 Australian law for itself and each of its Australian  
13 subsidiaries and receivers and managers were appointed.

14 On December 11, 2008, the receiver and manager in ABC  
15 Learning's Australian proceeding sent a letter to ACCP, stating  
16 that it would no longer purchase ACCP's properties. Instead,  
17 ACCP was to pay back the loans with cash to ABC Learning. The  
18 same letter acknowledged the receipt of funds from a property  
19 ACCP previously sold. The exchange rate as of October 2008 was  
20 used to calculate the remaining debt owed by ACCP, which by then  
21 had merged with RCS. The receiver demanded the sum of AUD\$39  
22 million to be paid to ABC Learning within seven days of the  
23 letter. That amount was never paid.

24 **E. ABC's Claim Against RCS: The Nevada Action**

25 In March 2009, ABC filed the Nevada Action against ACCP,  
26 RCS, Krynski and CLA Partners, asserting a constructive trust  
27 claim over the properties ACCP purchased with ABC's funds along  
28 with other claims. At the same time, ABC recorded a lis pendens

1 against the properties previously owned by ACCP. RCS filed a  
2 motion to expunge the lis pendens which the Nevada court denied  
3 in an order dated September 10, 2009 (Lis Pendens Order). "In  
4 the Lis Pendens Order the Nevada court also found that (1) the  
5 constructive trust claim affects the title or possession of the  
6 [p]roperties; (2) ABC Learning would be injured by a transfer of  
7 an interest in the [p]roperties before the Nevada Action was  
8 concluded; and (3) ABC Learning established that it was likely  
9 to prevail on the merits of the constructive trust claim." See  
10 In re ABC Learning Centres Ltd., 2011 WL 4899789, at \*2 (Bankr.  
11 D. Del. 2011).<sup>5</sup> Despite this ruling, RCS subsequently sold one  
12 property in March 2011 and two properties in June 2011 subject  
13 to the lis pendens. Id.

14 **F. ABC's Chapter 15 Proceeding**

15 On May 26, 2010, twelve days after the jury verdict in the  
16 Arizona Action was rendered in favor of RCS, ABC's Australian  
17 administrators petitioned the Delaware bankruptcy court for  
18 chapter 15 recognition of the insolvency proceedings in  
19 Australia to protect their assets from RCS's judgment.<sup>6</sup> RCS  
20

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21 <sup>5</sup> We take judicial notice of the Delaware bankruptcy court's  
22 decisions in ABC's chapter 15, Bankr. Case No. 10-11711, which  
23 was listed as a related case in the parties' certifications  
24 pursuant to BAP Rule 8010(A)1-(C). See United States ex rel.  
25 Robinson Rancheria Citizens Council v. Borneo, Inc., 971 F.2d  
26 244, 248 (9th Cir. 1992) (courts may take notice of proceedings  
27 in other courts, both within and without the federal judicial  
28 system, if those proceedings have a direct relation to matters at  
issue."). This written decision of the Delaware bankruptcy court  
described what had occurred in the Nevada case.

<sup>6</sup> Subsequent to the filing of the petition in the Delaware  
(continued...)

1 objected to recognition and the imposition of the stay and,  
2 alternatively, moved for relief from stay in the proceeding so  
3 that it could reduce its jury verdict in the Arizona Action to a  
4 judgment and assert a setoff of the judgment as a defense in the  
5 Nevada Action.

6 The Delaware bankruptcy court granted ABC's petition,  
7 recognizing the Australian liquidations as foreign main  
8 proceedings. Upon recognition, the court found that the  
9 automatic stay applied to ABC and its properties within the  
10 territorial United States. ABC Learning Centres Ltd., 445 B.R.  
11 318, 336 (Bankr. D. Del. 2011) (citing § 1520(a)(1)).

12 The Delaware bankruptcy court granted RCS's motion for  
13 relief from stay for the limited purpose of reducing the Arizona  
14 verdict to judgment and asserting the resulting judgment as a  
15 setoff in the Nevada Action. The court noted:

16 Section 553(a) of the Code does not create an  
17 independent federal right to setoff, but merely  
18 preserves whatever setoff rights may exist under  
19 applicable state law. Here, the merits of any setoff  
20 defense asserted by RCS in the Nevada Litigation are  
21 properly determined by the Nevada Court. Based on the  
22 parties' arguments, the Court is convinced that RCS  
23 has at least a slight probability of success in  
24 receiving recognition of setoff by the Nevada Court,  
and therefore meets this requirement. Furthermore,  
even if the Court were to abstain from any conjecture  
regarding RCS's likely success in asserting setoff,  
the totality of the circumstances supports granting  
relief. All other factors in the Court's analysis  
strongly favor granting RCS's request for relief, and  
this Court finds it appropriate to leave the analysis  
and application of Nevada law to the Nevada Court.

25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26 <sup>6</sup>(...continued)  
27 bankruptcy court, ABC's creditors converted the voluntary  
28 administrations in Australia to liquidations. The Delaware  
bankruptcy court gave recognition to these liquidation  
proceedings under chapter 15 of the Bankruptcy Code.

1 Id. at 338-39. The bankruptcy court entered the order granting  
2 recognition of foreign proceedings and related relief on  
3 November 15, 2010.

4 The Delaware bankruptcy court later found that RCS's sale  
5 of three properties, which were subject to the lis pendens, was  
6 a violation of the stay based on ABC's "interest" in the  
7 properties protected by the lis pendens. The bankruptcy court  
8 reserved the issue of damages until later because a hearing was  
9 scheduled for November 1, 2011, in the Nevada district court to  
10 decide whether RCS held the properties in a constructive trust  
11 for the benefit of ABC. See In re ABC Learning Centres Ltd.,  
12 2011 WL 4899789, at \*2-3.

13 **G. RCS's Bankruptcy Filing**

14 Less than a month before the Nevada court's scheduled  
15 hearing, RCS filed a chapter 11 proceeding in the District of  
16 Arizona on October 12, 2011.

17 On October 24, 2011, ACCP and ACCP I filed their chapter 11  
18 petitions in the District of Arizona. On the same day, RCS  
19 moved for joint administration of the three bankruptcy cases.  
20 On October 27, 2011, the bankruptcy court entered the order  
21 granting RCS's motion for joint administration.

22 ABC filed a POC for \$41 million in all three bankruptcy  
23 cases based on its claims for relief asserted against the  
24 parties in the Nevada Action. RCS submitted a "joint" plan of  
25 reorganization that would pay the ABC claim by setoff of their  
26 mutual debts.

27 RCS filed an objection to ABC's POCs, asserting that some  
28 were duplicative and that the \$41 million amount should be

1 reduced to \$39 million as of December 11, 2008, the alleged  
2 breach date, based on the exchange rate on that date. ABC  
3 responded, contending that its claims were not duplicative and  
4 that the exchange rate prevailing on the petition date was the  
5 relevant rate for converting its claims to U.S. dollars. Using  
6 that rate, ABC maintained that its claim was approximately  
7 \$42 million.

### 8 **The Cross Motions For Summary Judgment**

9 On February 17, 2012, RCS moved for summary judgment,  
10 contending that it was entitled to set off the alleged debt owed  
11 to ABC arising out of the Nevada Action against ABC's debt owed  
12 to RCS arising out of the Arizona Action. Although RCS  
13 questioned the validity of ABC's claim, RCS conceded the  
14 obligation for purposes of summary judgment on the setoff issue.  
15 RCS argued that both Nevada and Australian law provided for the  
16 setoff of mutual debts and further asserted that all  
17 requirements for setoff were met as a matter of law. RCS  
18 challenged ABC's fraudulent transfer claims on the grounds that  
19 it had paid consideration for ACCP's assets and assumed its  
20 liabilities, including the debt owed to ABC. RCS further  
21 maintained that ABC could not have been defrauded when the net  
22 effect of the setoff was that ABC ended up owing RCS  
23 \$30 million. Finally, RCS argued there was nothing to litigate  
24 in connection with the breach of contract or related claims  
25 because it conceded for the purpose of the motion that it owed  
26 the money to ABC.

27 On March 9, 2012, ABC cross-moved for partial summary  
28 judgment, arguing that setoff was rendered unenforceable by

1 § 553(a)(3) because any debt RCS owed to the ABC creditors was  
2 incurred after November 6, 2008, when ABC was placed into  
3 administration in Australia. ABC further asserted that  
4 (1) enforcing any right of setoff would be inequitable; (2) the  
5 purported right to setoff was barred by Australian law;  
6 (3) RCS's debt to ABC was the result of fraudulent transfers;  
7 (4) the properties transferred to RCS should be held in  
8 constructive trust for the benefit of ABC's creditors; and  
9 (5) setoff should not be allowed because RCS's debt to ABC was  
10 the result of intentional torts. In addition, ABC argued that  
11 there was no mutuality of debts between ABC and RCS prior to  
12 RCS's dissolution of ACCP.

13 On March 19, 2012, ABC filed a response to RCS's MSJ,  
14 raising the same arguments and alleging the same facts it had  
15 asserted in its cross MSJ.

16 On April 3, 2012, in its reply to ABC's opposition to its  
17 MSJ, RCS asserted that it acquired its setoff rights by de facto  
18 merger.

19 On May 22, 2012, the bankruptcy court heard the matter and  
20 granted RCS's motion, finding that RCS's purchase of Krynski's  
21 membership interest and subsequent assumption of liabilities in  
22 the Dissolution, Distribution and Liquidation Agreements, was a  
23 de facto merger and that there was no applicable defense to  
24 setoff that's been asserted and adequately supported for summary  
25 judgment purposes. Turning to ABC's cross MSJ, the court  
26 wondered if it was moot in light of the ruling on RCS's motion.  
27 "I'll here [sic] from ABC on the other motion for summary  
28 [judgment], but I think maybe the first question is does that

1 ruling moot the issue?" Hr'g Tr. 5/22/12 at 37:10-12.

2 Nevertheless, the court heard ABC's arguments and denied its  
3 cross MSJ:

4 It's ordered denying the motion for summary judgment  
5 on fraudulent transfer grounds. I believe at best  
6 there exists a fact question regarding an alleged  
7 intent not to pay the debt as indicated in colloquy.  
8 I do believe that there was an intent to exercise a  
9 setoff depending on timing that may have been an  
10 intent to obtain a preference, but I don't find that  
adequate showing has been made for summary judgment  
11 purposes that such an intent to obtain a setoff even  
12 if preferential is a fraudulent transfer of either the  
13 constructive or altered variety. But at best, there  
14 remain fact questions on that so I am denying summary  
15 judgment. Hr'g Tr. 5/22/12 at 55:23-25; 56:1-9.

16 Since its ruling on the setoff issue resolved ABC's breach  
17 of contract and constructive trust claims, the court found them  
18 moot. On June 8, 2012, the bankruptcy court entered an order  
19 granting RCS's MSJ and allowing RCS to setoff its claim against  
20 ABC based on the Arizona judgment against ABC's POC, leaving  
21 over \$30 million still owing to RCS. The court dismissed with  
22 prejudice ABC's claims against RCS and quashed and declared as  
23 void ab initio any and all lis pendens filed by ABC against  
24 RCS's properties wherever located. On the same day, the  
25 bankruptcy court entered an order denying ABC's cross MSJ.

26 ABC moved for reconsideration. RCS conceded that the  
27 amount of the attorneys' fees should be recalculated in light of  
28 the Arizona Court of Appeals' disallowance of the enhancement  
award in the amount of \$1,640,000. On July 12, 2012, the  
bankruptcy court denied ABC's motion for reconsideration, but  
recalculated the principal balance owed on the judgment as of  
May 22, 2012, as USD\$31,659,237.85 and found that ABC was liable  
to RCS for USD\$28,486,206.64. The court dismissed with

1 prejudice ABC's causes of action against RCS and again declared  
2 as void ab initio any and all lis pendens filed by ABC against  
3 RCS's property wherever located.

4 ABC timely appealed from that order. ABC then moved for a  
5 stay pending appeal. At the August 6, 2012 hearing on the  
6 matter, the bankruptcy court denied the motion. ABC did not  
7 seek a stay in this court.

## 8 **II. JURISDICTION**

9 The bankruptcy court had jurisdiction over this proceeding  
10 under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1334 and 157(b)(2)(B) and (C). We have  
11 jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 158.

## 12 **III. ISSUES**

13 A. Whether the bankruptcy court erred in granting RCS's  
14 MSJ for setoff;

15 B. Whether the bankruptcy court erred in denying ABC's  
16 cross MSJ on the legal and equitable defenses asserted; and

17 C. Whether the bankruptcy court erred in calculating the  
18 amount of ABC's claim by using the "breach date" for converting  
19 ABC's claim to U.S. dollars rather than the petition date as  
20 stated in § 502(b).

## 21 **IV. STANDARDS OF REVIEW**

22 We review de novo the bankruptcy court's grant of a motion  
23 for summary judgment. Danning v. Miller (In re Bullion Reserve  
24 of N. Am.), 922 F.2d 544, 546 (9th Cir. 1991).

25 Although disputes over the amount of a claim may involve  
26 factual questions, here the calculation was an error of law  
27 because the bankruptcy court chose the wrong date for applying  
28 the exchange rate to ABC's claim. Whether § 502(b) requires the

1 court to determine the amount of a claim in lawful currency of  
2 the United States as of the date of the filing of the petition  
3 is a question of statutory interpretation subject to de novo  
4 review. Onink v. Cardelucci (In re Cardelucci), 285 F.3d 1231,  
5 1233 (9th Cir. 2002).

## 6 V. DISCUSSION

7 In reviewing the bankruptcy court's decision on a motion  
8 for summary judgment, we apply the same standards as the  
9 bankruptcy court. Summary judgment is properly granted when no  
10 genuine and disputed issues of material fact remain, and, when  
11 viewing the evidence most favorably to the non-moving party, the  
12 movant is entitled to prevail as a matter of law. Civil  
13 Rule 56, incorporated by Rule 7056; Celotex Corp. v. Catrett,  
14 477 U.S. 317, 322-23 (1986). Material facts which would  
15 preclude entry of summary judgment are those which, under  
16 applicable substantive law, could affect the outcome of the  
17 case. The substantive law will identify which facts are  
18 material. Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 248  
19 (1986). "When faced with cross-motions for summary judgment,  
20 the [bankruptcy] court must review each motion separately on its  
21 own merits to determine whether either of the parties deserves  
22 judgment as a matter of law." Rossignol v. Voorhaar, 316 F.3d  
23 516, 523 (4th Cir. 2003).

### 24 A. Setoff Rights Under the Bankruptcy Code

25 "Right of setoff (also called 'offset') allows entities  
26 that owe each other money to apply their mutual debts against  
27 each other, thereby avoiding 'the absurdity of making A pay B  
28 when B owes A.'" Citizens Bank of Maryland v. Strumpf, 516 U.S.

1 16, 18 (1995)(citing Studley v. Boylston Nat. Bank, 229 U.S.  
2 523, 528 (1913)). "It is a procedural or remedial device  
3 employed by a court to dispose of rival claims by litigants  
4 before the court. Instead of issuing rival judgments, the  
5 court, if satisfied of the enforceability of each separate  
6 claim, applies the amount that would have been given in judgment  
7 on one claim against the amount that would have been given in  
8 judgment on the other claim, to arrive at a balance due or net  
9 figure which is declared owing in a single judgment."

10 In re Hancock, 137 B.R. 835 (Bankr. N.D. Okla. 1992).

11 The Bankruptcy Code preserves the right of setoff for  
12 creditors under § 553. Section 553 authorizes setoff of mutual  
13 debts by a creditor when three conditions are met: "(1) the  
14 debtor owes the creditor a prepetition debt; (2) the creditor  
15 owes the debtor a prepetition debt; and (3) the debts are  
16 mutual.'" United States v. Carey (In re Wade Cook Fin. Corp.),  
17 375 B.R. 580, 588 (9th Cir. BAP 2007). For setoff to apply,  
18 "each debt or claim sought to be offset must have arisen prior  
19 to the filing of the bankruptcy petition" and for mutuality to  
20 exist the debts and claims must be "in the same right and  
21 between the same parties, standing in the same capacity.'" Id.

22 The Code preserves a debtor's right to effectuate a setoff  
23 under § 558, as it exists under state law. In re TSLC I, Inc.,  
24 332 B.R. 476, 478 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 2005) ("Courts have found  
25 that section 558 preserves to the debtor any prepetition  
26 defenses a debtor may have, including any right to setoff.");  
27 In re Westchester Structures, Inc., 181 B.R. 730, 739-40 (Bankr.  
28 S.D.N.Y. 1995)("Section 558 of the Bankruptcy Code also

1 preserves for the benefit of the estate any right to setoff the  
2 debtor may have."). Because there is no restrictive language in  
3 § 558 confining setoff to prepetition debts, courts have  
4 concluded that a debtor may set off prepetition claims against  
5 postpetition obligations that it owes. See State Bank of  
6 Florence v. Miller (In re Miller), 459 B.R. 657, 675 n.16 (6th  
7 Cir. BAP 2011); In re Women First Healthcare, Inc., 345 B.R. 131  
8 (Bankr. D. Del. 2006) (citing In re Papercraft Corp., 127 B.R.  
9 346, 350 (Bankr. W.D. Pa. 1991)); In re ABC-NACO, Inc., 294 B.R.  
10 832, 838 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 2003); In re PSA, Inc., 277 B.R. 51,  
11 53 (Bankr. D. Del. 2002).

12 Although RCS is a creditor of ABC, it cannot be using § 553  
13 to achieve setoff in its own capacity as a creditor in its own  
14 case. Rather, RCS – a chapter 11 debtor – is asserting its  
15 prepetition defense of setoff against ABC's claims asserted  
16 against RCS in the Nevada Action. We thus conclude that § 558  
17 is the applicable statute in this case.<sup>7</sup>

#### 18 **B. Nevada Law Preserved RCS's Right to Setoff**

19 Under § 558, RCS's setoff rights are determined under  
20 non-bankruptcy law. In re PSA, Inc., 277 B.R. at 54 ("[A] right  
21 to setoff must be established under state law so that the debtor  
22 then may assert the setoff as a defense reserved by § 558.");  
23 see also Camelback Hosp., Inc. v. Buckenmaier

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24  
25 <sup>7</sup> As a result, it is unnecessary for us to resolve the  
26 dispute between the parties regarding which petition date, as  
27 between RCS and ABC, is the applicable date for purposes of  
28 determining whether RCS incurred the alleged debt owed to ABC  
prepetition or postpetition. Otherwise, whether § 553 or § 558  
applies probably makes little difference to the outcome of this  
case.

1 (In re Buckenmaier), 127 B.R. 233, 237 (9th Cir. BAP 1991)  
2 ("[T]he Code does not create or expand the setoff right but  
3 instead merely preserves the common-law right under applicable  
4 non-bankruptcy law.").

5 RCS's asserted setoff defense arises out of the Nevada  
6 Action which is the basis for ABC's POC. Nevada recognizes the  
7 common law right of setoff.<sup>8</sup>

8 'Setoff is a form of counterclaim which a defendant  
9 may urge by way of defense or to obtain a judgment for  
10 whatever balance is due.' Setoff is a doctrine used  
11 to extinguish the mutual indebtedness of parties who  
each owe a debt to one another. In fact, the claims  
that give rise to a setoff need not arise out of the  
same transaction; they may be entirely unrelated.

12 Aviation Ventures, Inc. v. Joan Morris, Inc., 110 P.3d 59, 63  
13 (Nev. 2005). Nevada law requires that each party must have a  
14 valid and enforceable debt against the other for setoff to  
15 apply. Id.

16 RCS has a valid and enforceable judgment debt against ABC  
17 obtained in the Arizona Action. RCS concedes that ABC has a  
18 valid and enforceable debt against it, as asserted in ABC's POC  
19 (not less than \$41 million), for purposes of summary judgment on  
20 the setoff issue. Accordingly, at first blush, it appears that  
21 RCS's right of setoff under Nevada law has been preserved.

### 22 **C. Mutuality of the Claims, Debts and Parties**

23 Generally, the common law right of setoff requires  
24 mutuality between the claims, debts and parties. In re Wade  
25 Cook Fin. Corp., 375 B.R. at 588 (For mutuality to exist, the

26 \_\_\_\_\_  
27 <sup>8</sup> Moreover, ACCP is a Nevada limited liability company,  
28 several of the properties at issue were located in Nevada, and  
the alleged merger between RCS and ACCP took place in Nevada.

1 debts and claims must be "in the same right and between the  
2 same parties, standing in the same capacity."); see also  
3 In re Women First Healthcare, Inc., 345 B.R. at 134-35 ("Both  
4 §§ 553 and 558 require the mutuality of parties, that is, the  
5 estate must seek to set off a debt it owes to the creditor  
6 against a debt that the creditor owes to the estate.").

7 Mutuality is at issue in this case. RCS's judgment for  
8 \$57 million is against ABC, but ABC's claim for \$41 million  
9 arises out of its loans to ACCP for the purchase and development  
10 of various properties and the Deed of Acknowledgment. There is  
11 no dispute that RCS was unrelated to ACCP prior to RCS's  
12 purchase of Krynski's membership interest in ACCP and the  
13 subsequent dissolution and liquidation of ACCP whereby RCS  
14 merged ACCP's assets with its own and assumed ACCP's  
15 liabilities.

16 RCS asserted that it was the successor in interest to ACCP  
17 under a de facto merger theory as a matter of law and the  
18 bankruptcy court so found. ABC seeks to have us reverse the  
19 court's finding on de facto merger, contending that the  
20 transactions between RCS and ACCP do not meet the requirements  
21 for a de facto merger for various reasons. ABC also argues that  
22 the merger should be unwound under a fraudulent transfer theory  
23 because ACCP transferred the assets for little or no  
24 consideration and harmed ACCP's creditors, especially ABC. ABC  
25 further contends that it is not seeking to hold RCS liable as  
26 the successor under the Deed of Acknowledgment, but rather is  
27 seeking to recover the properties that were fraudulently  
28 transferred to RCS.

## Successor Liability

De facto merger and fraudulent transfer theories are related in that both can be used to impose successor liability.<sup>9</sup> "A primary purpose of the de facto merger exception is to protect dissenting shareholders or creditors from a transaction that is a ploy to avoid the seller's liabilities." Devine & Devine Food Brokers, Inc. v. Wampler Foods, Inc., 313 F.3d 616, 619 n.3 (1st Cir. 2002) (citing 15 W. Fletcher, Law of Private Corporations § 7045.10, at 32-34 (Rev. Ed. 1999)). "Courts commonly appeal to this doctrine where the asset transfer in question was neither an arms-length bargain nor supported by adequate consideration." Id.

However, this is not a successor liability case.<sup>10</sup> The

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<sup>9</sup> Successor liability has its roots in assets sales. Beck v. Roper Whitney, Inc., 190 F.Supp.2d 524, 535 (W.D.N.Y. 2001) ("The classic example of a de facto merger is a transaction in which the purchasing corporation pays for the acquired assets with shares of its own stock."). "[I]t is the general rule that when one corporation sells all of its assets to another corporation the purchaser is not liable for the debts of the seller." Lamb v. Leroy Corp., 454 P.2d 24, 26-27 (Nev. 1969). The Nevada Supreme Court has identified four "well recognized exceptions" to the general rule: (1) where the purchaser expressly or impliedly agrees to assume such debts; (2) where the transaction is really a consolidation or a merger; (3) when the purchasing corporation is merely a continuation of the selling corporation; and (4) where the transaction was fraudulently made in order to escape liability for such debts. Id.

<sup>10</sup> Indeed, RCS is not trying to escape liability from ABC but seeks to establish that it properly assumed ACCP's liabilities through a merger. ABC does not seek to impose liability on RCS for the breach of the Deed of Acknowledgment but instead relies on fraudulent transfer law and a constructive trust remedy to recover the properties that were transferred from ACCP to RCS through the merger.

1 bankruptcy court did not apply the de facto merger doctrine to  
2 impose successor liability on RCS in the context of an asset  
3 sale. Rather, the court used the doctrine to recognize the  
4 transactions between RCS and ACCP as a valid merger because RCS  
5 failed to follow the statutory requirements under Nevada law  
6 that would have supported a merger in law. "One meaning of de  
7 facto merger . . . refers to a bona fide attempt to merge or  
8 consolidate that fails to comply with one or more legal  
9 requirements for a merger . . . ." 15 W. Fletcher, Law of  
10 Private Corporations § 7047.20 (Rev. Ed. Sept. 2012). Nevada  
11 law gives no indication that its courts would limit the use of  
12 the de facto merger doctrine to successor liability cases.

13 **De Facto Merger: Requirements Under Nevada Law**

14 Nevada law provides a comprehensive statutory framework for  
15 the merger of corporations in Nev. Rev. Stat. Chapter 92A.  
16 Those statutes set forth the requirements for the approval of  
17 the merger and contents for the plan of merger, filing  
18 requirements for mergers, and the like. A consummated agreement  
19 of merger generally imposes upon the surviving corporation all  
20 liabilities of the constituent corporations so merged or  
21 consolidated. Nev. Rev. Stat. 92A.250. RCS conceded at the  
22 hearing on this matter that it did not file its plan of merger  
23 with the Secretary of State as required under Nevada law. Nev.  
24 Rev. Stat. 92A.200.

25 Nevada recognizes the de facto merger doctrine when there  
26 has been a failure to comply with the merger statutes. See  
27 Vill. Builders v. U.S. Labs., Inc., 112 P.3d 1082, 1087 (Nev.  
28 2005); see also Schumacher v. Richards Shear Co., 451 N.E.2d

1 195, 198 (N.Y. Ct. App. 1983) (A de facto merger occurs when a  
2 transaction, although not in form a merger, is in substance "a  
3 consolidation or merger of seller and purchaser."). Although we  
4 are not applying the doctrine in a successor liability case,  
5 the four factor test applied in such cases is instructive for  
6 purposes of our analysis: "(1) whether there is continuation of  
7 the enterprise, (2) where there is a continuity of shareholders,  
8 (3) whether the seller corporation ceased its ordinary business  
9 operations, and (4) whether the purchasing corporation assumed  
10 the seller's obligations." Vill. Builders, 112 P.3d at 1087.  
11 The court is instructed to weigh these factors equally to  
12 determine if a plaintiff has established a prima facie case for  
13 de facto merger, and "no single factor 'is either necessary or  
14 sufficient to establish a de facto merger.'" Id.<sup>11</sup>

15 In this case we conclude that RCS has showed a prima facie  
16 case for at least three of the factors. The record shows there  
17 was a continuity of shareholders. Before its merger with ACCP,  
18 RCS, a limited liability company, was the sole member of ACCP  
19 through the purchase of Krynski's membership interest. Cheryl  
20 and Rick Sodja were the sole members of RCS. Therefore, the  
21 Sodjas were indirectly members in ACCP. It is sufficient for a  
22 finding of continuity of ownership that the Sodjas held

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24 <sup>11</sup> In Vill. Builders, the Nevada Supreme Court determined  
25 that a de factor merger does not exist when only two of the four  
26 factors exist. 112 P.3d at 1090. It therefore appears that more  
27 than two factors are needed to demonstrate a de facto merger  
28 under Nevada law. See also Lumbard v. Maglia, Inc., 621 F.Supp.  
1529, 1535 (S.D.N.Y. 1985) ("Not all of these factors are needed  
to demonstrate a merger; rather, these factors are only  
indicators that tend to show a de facto merger.").

1 interests in both RCS, the successor corporation, and ACCP, the  
2 predecessor. "[T]he cases uniformly hold that continuity, not  
3 uniformity, is the significant variable." Lumbard, 621 F.Supp.  
4 at 1535. (S.D.N.Y. 1985). Next, ACCP did not continue to exist  
5 after the transfer of its assets. The Dissolution, Distribution  
6 and Liquidation Agreements show that all of ACCP's property,  
7 assets, and liabilities were merged into RCS. ACCP was not  
8 dissolved immediately but remained as a mere shell and is now a  
9 bankrupt entity. However, so long as the acquired corporation  
10 is shorn of its assets and has become, in essence, a shell,  
11 legal dissolution is not necessary before a finding of a  
12 de facto merger will be made. U.S. v. Gen. Battery Corp., Inc.,  
13 423 F.3d 294, 305 (3d Cir. 2005) ("barren continuation" of the  
14 seller company does not bar application of the de facto merger  
15 doctrine); Morales v. City of N.Y., 849 N.Y.S.2d 406, 412 (N.Y.  
16 Sup. Ct. 2007) (same). Third and last, RCS assumed ACCP's  
17 liabilities. Both of the Dissolution, Distribution and  
18 Liquidation Agreements dated November 12th and 13th, 2008,  
19 recite that RCS expressly assumed all the debts and liabilities  
20 of ACCP.

21 In sum, although the facts of this case do not fit neatly  
22 into the test for finding a de facto merger in the context of an  
23 asset sale, none of the above mentioned factors were  
24 sufficiently disputed by ABC so as to preclude this Panel from  
25 deciding that a valid merger between RCS and ACCP occurred as a  
26 matter of law. As a result, all the requirements for a lawful  
27 setoff under Nevada law were met: there was mutuality between  
28 the claims, debts and parties, and each party had a valid and

1 enforceable debt against the other.

2 **D. ABC's Defenses to Setoff and Cross Motion**

3 ABC asserted several defenses to setoff, including that of  
4 fraudulent transfer and imposition of a constructive trust.  
5 After the bankruptcy court granted RCS's motion for setoff based  
6 on de facto merger, it commented "but I think maybe the first  
7 question is does that ruling moot [those] issue[s]?" Hr'g Tr.  
8 5/22/12 at 37:10-12. Despite this comment, the court denied the  
9 cross motion on the merits. The bankruptcy court's first  
10 instinct however was the correct one: its ruling based on the  
11 de facto merger of ACCP into RCS conclusively resolved all  
12 arguments raised in ABC's cross MSJ, which were also its  
13 defenses to RCS's motion.

14 The determination that ACCP had properly merged into RCS  
15 with RCS assuming ACCP's liabilities obviated any possibility  
16 that a transfer had occurred, a critical element for fraudulent  
17 transfer. Under Nev. Rev. Stat. 112.150 a "[t]ransfer" means  
18 every mode, direct or indirect, absolute or conditional,  
19 voluntary or involuntary, of disposing of or parting with an  
20 asset or an interest in an asset, and includes payment of money,  
21 release, lease and creation of a lien or other encumbrance."  
22 Here, due to the merger, there cannot have been the "disposing  
23 of or parting with an asset or an interest in an asset" nor can  
24 it be said that the merger entailed any separation or divestment  
25 of corporate assets from ACCP. ACCP's assets before the merger  
26 remained after the merger. Therefore, the substantive economic  
27 effect of the merger was that there was no change with respect  
28 to the properties and thus there could be no "transfer" from

1 ACCP to RCS within the meaning of Nevada's fraudulent transfer  
2 act. Since no transfer occurred, it was not necessary for the  
3 bankruptcy court or us to address these arguments further. We  
4 would note, however, that because RCS assumed all the  
5 liabilities of ACCP in the merger, such assumption of the debt  
6 which went with the assets would be reasonably equivalent value,  
7 conclusively defeating another element necessary to prove a  
8 fraudulent transfer. See Nev. Rev. Stat. 112.180(b).

9 To the extent that ABC's cross motion argued that it could  
10 assert a constructive trust in the assets of ACCP, now RCS, this  
11 theory fails as a matter of Ninth Circuit law. A constructive  
12 trust is an equitable remedy, not a claim for relief, that  
13 remains inchoate until it has been imposed by a court. Torres v  
14 Eastlick (In re N. Am. Coin & Currency, Ltd.), 767 F.2d 1573,  
15 1575 (9th Cir. 1985). Our court recognized that a constructive  
16 trust imposed by state law prepetition would exclude the res  
17 from the debtor's estate, but if it remains inchoate  
18 postpetition, it is subordinate to the trustee's strong-arm  
19 powers. Airwork Corp. v. Markair Express, Inc. (In re Markair,  
20 Inc.), 172 B.R. 638, 642 (9th Cir. BAP 1994) (citing Chbat v.  
21 Tleel (In re Tleel), 875 F.2d 769, 771-72 (9th Cir. 1989); see  
22 also Taylor Assocs. v. Diamant (In re Advent Mgt. Corp.),  
23 178 B.R. 480, 488 (9th Cir. BAP 1995). Although ABC asserted  
24 the constructive trust theory in its Nevada litigation and used  
25 it as a basis to record the lis pendens that were dissolved by  
26 the bankruptcy court, no court had imposed a trust. As a  
27 result, the properties remained property of RCS's estate and any  
28 action to claim the inchoate remedy is trumped by the strong arm

1 powers held by the debtor in possession, RCS.

2 ABC's other claims arise from breach of contract and  
3 various intentional torts, claims which would result in a  
4 damages claim against RCS/ACCP. However, RCS's motion conceded  
5 the existence of the full amount of ABC's monetary claim for the  
6 purpose of asserting its setoff argument and the court  
7 effectively ruled that conceded claim was "paid" by the setoff.  
8 As a result, the other arguments of ABC in defense or in its  
9 cross MSJ are moot: the liability is conceded and paid. ABC is  
10 owed no further debt and has no grounds for further complaint.

11 In essence, the bankruptcy court's denial of the ABC motion  
12 was compelled by its ruling in favor of RCS on the setoff issue.  
13 We find no error in that ruling.

14 **E. Amount of ABC's Claim**

15 The order granting RCS's summary judgment stated that the  
16 amount of ABC's claim was USD\$30,366,140.90. In determining  
17 that amount, the bankruptcy court used the exchange rate for  
18 Australian dollars as of December 11, 2008, the date of ACCP's  
19 purported breach under the Deed of Acknowledgment.<sup>12</sup> Therefore,  
20 ABC's AUD\$41 million claim was converted to USD as of that date.  
21 ABC moved for reconsideration on that issue, arguing that  
22 § 502(b) required the exchange rate to be calculated as of the  
23 date of the petition. According to ABC, if that rate is used  
24 the amount of its claim is approximately USD\$42,139,800. The

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25  
26 <sup>12</sup> The December 11, 2008 date was the date of the letter  
27 sent by the ABC receiver and manager to ACCP stating that ABC  
28 would not purchase any more of ACCP's properties under the Deed  
of Acknowledgment and demanding the sum of AUD\$39 million to be  
paid to ABC within seven days.

1 bankruptcy court did not state any reason for denying ABC's  
2 motion for reconsideration on this ground.

3 Section 502(b) governs the allowance of claims:

4 Except as provided in subsections (e)(2), (f), (g),  
5 (h) and (i) of this section, if such objection to a  
6 claim is made, the court, after notice and a hearing,  
7 shall determine the amount of such claim in lawful  
8 currency of the United States as of the date of the  
9 filing of the petition, and shall allow such claim in  
10 such amount. . . .

11 "This section 'prevents the value of a claim from fluctuating by  
12 freezing the claim as of the petition date and converting it to  
13 United States dollars. The amount of the claim will not change,  
14 even . . . if the applicable currency rises or falls in relation  
15 to dollars.'" In re Global Power Equip. Grp., Inc., 2008 WL  
16 435197 (Bankr. D. Del. 2008) aff'd 400 B.R. 17 (D. Del. 2009).  
17 In Global Power, the bankruptcy court declined to consider  
18 whether the "judgment day" or the "breach day" rule<sup>13</sup> applied for  
19 purposes of the relevant date for applying an exchange rate,  
20 instead finding that the plain language of § 502(b) controlled.  
21 The bankruptcy court's decision was affirmed on appeal.

22 RCS argues that Global Power stands for the proposition  
23 that § 502(b) does not require that claims in foreign currency

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24 <sup>13</sup> The "judgment day rule" states that when a contractual  
25 obligation is payable in a foreign country in that country's  
26 currency, the amount owed should be converted at the rate in  
27 effect on the date of judgment. See Zimmermann v. Sutherland,  
28 274 U.S. 253, 255-56 (1927). The "breach day rule" parallels the  
general rule for contract damages: that breach-of-contract  
damages are measured from the date of breach. See Alder Terrace,  
Inc. v. United States, 161 F.3d 1372, 1377 (Fed. Cir. 1998)  
("Generally, in the case of a breach of a contract, a cause of  
action accrues when the breach occurs."). However, when choice  
of law questions arise, the "breach day rule" generally requires  
that the cause of action arise under American law.

1 be converted as of the petition date. We disagree. Nowhere  
2 does the plain language of the statute suggest that the court  
3 has discretion in applying its terms. Rather, the plain  
4 language of § 502(b) commands that the bankruptcy court "shall"  
5 determine the amount of such claim in lawful currency of the  
6 United States as of the petition date. U.S. v. Ron Pair  
7 Enters., 489 U.S. 235, 241 (1989) ("[W]here . . . the statute's  
8 language is plain, 'the sole function of the courts is to  
9 enforce it according to its terms.'"); see also Brower v. Evans,  
10 257 F.3d 1058, 1068 n.10 (9th Cir. 2001) ("'Shall' means  
11 shall.").

12 Moreover, using the "breach date" as the effective date for  
13 the setoff makes no sense under these facts. RCS did not obtain  
14 its judgment against ABC until almost two years after ABC  
15 declared that ACCP was in breach of contract. Thus, setoff  
16 could not have occurred on the earlier date. Further, as noted,  
17 RCS did not concede the validity of ABC's claim until  
18 February 17, 2012 when it moved for summary judgment on the  
19 issue of setoff. Finally, setoff was accomplished through RCS's  
20 plan of reorganization which had an Effective Date of  
21 December 14, 2012. If the purpose of § 502(b) is to freeze the  
22 value of a claim on the petition date to avoid fluctuations in  
23 the relevant currency, then § 502(b) inures to the benefit of  
24 RCS under these circumstances.

25 Accordingly, we conclude that the bankruptcy court erred in  
26 calculating the exchange rate by using the breach date rather  
27 than the petition date as mandated by § 502(b).

