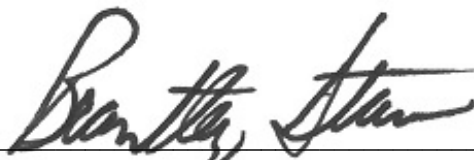


company. But the Court cannot give Crow all he seeks. If Crow could withdraw Venus 59 from the receivership estate, so could all majority owners. But the Court is charged under the law with protecting the entire receivership estate so that if investors prevail, they will receive as much of their investment as possible (or if Barton prevails, he will receive as much back as possible). And even as to requests from the Receiver for discovery, subjecting the Receiver to requests for discovery from co-investors and lenders would quickly deplete the resources of the receivership estate on attorney's fees. This act would harm the receivership estate the Court is sworn to protect.

On the other hand, the Court has approved the sale of specific real property in the past when the Receiver showed that a disposition now is in the best interest of the receivership estate. (*See, e.g.*, Doc. 537). If Crow is able to find a prospective buyer, he should contact the Receiver to make the case that the sale is in the best interest of the receivership estate. The Receiver can then file a motion with the Court to approve the sale while following statutory requirements on things like appraisals, notice, and a hearing.

For the foregoing reasons, the Court **DENIES** the motions.

It is **SO ORDERED**, this 14th day of August, 2024.



BRANTLEY STAIR
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE