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*POSTED ON WEBSITE  
NOT FOR PUBLICATION*

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

In re	)	Case No. 20-20978-E-7
JEFFREY A. ANDERSEN,	)	
	)	
Debtor.	)	
_____	)	
GREGORY KELLY,	)	Adv. Proc. No. 20-2111
	)	Docket Control No. RK-1
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	
	)	
JEFFREY A. ANDERSEN and	)	
BRIDGETTE A. ANDERSEN,	)	
	)	
Defendants.	)	
_____	)	

**This Memorandum Decision is not appropriate for publication.  
It may be cited for persuasive value on the matters addressed.**

**MEMORANDUM OPINION AND DECISION  
MOTION TO DISMISS THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION  
RE: HYPOTHETICAL DISCHARGE**

The present Adversary Proceeding was commenced on June 1, 2020, by Gregory Kelly, the Plaintiff, a creditor of Defendant-Debtor Jeffrey (“Defendant-Debtor”) who is the only debtor in Chapter 7 bankruptcy case 20-20978. Plaintiff filed a First Amended Complaint on June 22, 2020 (Dckt. 11) which incorporates by reference the Exhibits attached to the original Complaint. This Adversary Proceeding centers on a State Court Judgment for which Defendant-Debtor Jeffrey Anderson is the only named person that the monetary judgment has been entered against (“State Court Judgment”). A copy of the State Court Judgment is attached to the Original Complaint as

1 Exhibit E (Dckt. 1) and incorporated into the First Amended Complaint.<sup>1</sup>

2 Defendant-Debtor's spouse, Bridgette Andersen ("Defendant-Bridgette") is not a co-debtor  
3 in Defendant-Debtor's bankruptcy case, and it is not alleged that Defendant-Bridgette is a  
4 bankruptcy debtor in any bankruptcy case now pending before this or another bankruptcy court.

5 Defendant-Bridgette is not named in the State Court Judgment and the State Court Judgment  
6 does not award any personal obligation against her in favor of Plaintiff.

7 In the First Amended Complaint, Plaintiff seeks relief against Defendant-Bridgette as may  
8 exist for the hypothetical discharge that may arise pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 524(a)(3) to protect future  
9 acquired community property in which a debtor could obtain a discharge from the enforcement of  
10 pre-petition community claims owed by the non-debtor spouse.

#### 11 **Definition Housekeeping**

12 In drafting this Decision, while the court and parties are familiar with terms such as judgment  
13 debtor, (bankruptcy) debtor, community property liability for the debts of either spouse, and non-  
14 judgment debtor spouse, such might not be clear to a reader of this Decision. To reduce confusion,  
15 the court creates the following defined terms for this Decision:

16 The term for the person who has filed the bankruptcy case, such being a defined term in the  
17 Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. § 101 (13), is the "Debtor" or "Debtor Spouse."

18 The term for the spouse who did not file bankruptcy with the Debtor is the "Non-Debtor  
19 Spouse."

20 The term used for an individual personally obligated on a debt or judgment is the "Obligor"  
21 or "Judgment Obligor."

22 The term for an Individual not personally obligated on a debt or judgment is the "Non-  
23 Obligor"

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25 ///

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27 <sup>1</sup> The State Court Judgment is in the principal amount of \$2,500.00, interest in the amount of  
28 \$4,125.00, and costs of \$30.00, for the total amount of \$6,655.00 as of the March 4, 2015 granting of the  
State Court Judgment. It states that Gregory Kelly, the Plaintiff in this Adversary Proceeding, shall  
recover the State Court Judgment from Jeffrey Andersen, the Defendant-Debtor in this Adversary  
Proceeding.

**SUMMARY OF MOTION TO DISMISS  
AND  
OPPOSITION**

Defendant-Bridgette (the non-debtor spouse) has filed the Motion now before the court to have the First Amended Complaint dismissed as to her. Supp. Mtn.,<sup>2</sup> Dckt. 88. The Motion begins with stating a number of “factual conclusions” (regarding what has been stated in the First Amended Complaint) as to Defendant-Bridgette’s noninvolvement with the Defendant-Debtor’s conduct that led to Plaintiff obtaining the State Court Judgment against Defendant-Debtor.

The Motion continues, citing authority for the proposition that a non-debtor spouse is not made a party to an adversary proceeding filed to determine the nondischargeability of an obligation of the debtor spouse solely because the creditor will seek to enforce the nondischargeable debt against future community property in which the debtor spouse has an interest.

Defendant-Bridgette further admits in the Motion that if the court determines Defendant-Debtor’s obligation to Plaintiff to be nondischargeable pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523, or that Defendant-Debtor’s discharge should be denied pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 727, the enforcement of the State Court Judgment against future acquired community property will not be impeded.<sup>3</sup>

The Motion continues, asserting that since the judgment is for a debt owed only by the Defendant-Debtor, the requested relief as it applies to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2) and (4) and § 727(a)(2), (3), and (4), cannot be sought against the non-debtor Defendant-Bridgette. As discussed below, this does not quite square with the provisions of 11 U.S.C. § 524(b)(2).

Defendant-Bridgette provides her Declaration recounting her allegations of excessive conduct by Plaintiff in enforcing the State Court Judgment. This goes well beyond a motion to dismiss pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b) and Federal Rule of Bankruptcy

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<sup>2</sup> The court required Defendant-Bridgette file a Supplemental pleading in which the grounds upon which the relief is requested is stated with particularity as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 7(c) and Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 7007, and not merely a conclusion of the relief requested and directing the court to review other pleadings to determine, and stated for Defendant-Debtor, the grounds actually asserted. This Motion was set for hearing pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(1).

<sup>3</sup> Defendant-Bridgette's Opposition includes a citation to 8 Collier on Bankruptcy P 524.02[3] [b] (16th ed. rev. 2020) for a discussion of this principle. Sup. Mtn, p. 6:21.5-7:6.5; Dckt. 88.

1 Procedure 7012.

2 **Summary of Opposition to Motion**

3 Plaintiff begins his Opposition with the legal assertion that “by virtue of California Family  
4 Code § 910(a), [Defendant-Debtor’s] debt to [Plaintiff] also became the debt of [Defendant-  
5 Bridgette], with respect to post judgment discovery and collection.”<sup>4</sup> Opposition, p. 2:1–3; Dckt. 35.  
6 Plaintiff continues, stating that the claim against Defendant-Debtor, the State Court Judgment, is a  
7 community claim as defined by 11 U.S.C. § 101(7).<sup>5</sup> *Id.*, p. 3:13–17. Plaintiff then asserts that since  
8 all community property is included in the bankruptcy estate filed by Defendant-Debtor as provided  
9 by 11 U.S.C. § 541(a)(2), “the claims in this case [are] ‘community claims’ for which this Court  
10 has jurisdiction.” *Id.*, p. 4:5–7.

11 Plaintiff asserts that his claim for determination that a community claim owed by Defendant-  
12 Bridgette would be subject to the hypothetical discharge arising under 11 U.S.C. § 524(a)(3), and  
13 that adjudication of whether Defendant-Bridgette can assert the hypothetical discharge is properly  
14 adjudicated in this Adversary Proceeding as provided in 11 U.S.C. § 524(b)(2). *Id.*, p. 4:9–26.

15 Plaintiff goes further, stating that any assertion that the claims against Defendant-Debtor  
16 should be dismissed due to either (1) lack of subject matter jurisdiction or (2) failure to state a claim,  
17 must be denied because they are untimely asserted, Defendant-Bridgette having filed her *pro se* form  
18

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19  
20 <sup>4</sup> As discussed below, California Family Code § 910(a) provides that the “community estate” is  
21 liable for the debt of either spouse, and does not make one spouse personally liable for the debts of the  
22 other spouse merely due to the marriage. “ ‘Community Estate’ is defined by California Law as:  
23 “Community estate” includes both community property and quasi-community property.” Cal. Fam. § 63.

24 <sup>5</sup> 11 U.S.C. § 101(7) defines the term “community claim” to be:

25 (7) The term “community claim” means claim that arose before the commencement of the  
26 case concerning the debtor for which property of the kind specified in section 541(a)(2)  
of this title [community property] is liable, whether or not there is any such property at  
the time of the commencement of the case.

27 This is consistent with California Law focusing on the “liability” of community property and not  
28 whether it is an obligation that only the bankruptcy debtor has personal liability.

1 Answer. *Id.*, p. 5:21–24.<sup>6</sup>

2 **Plaintiff’s Supplemental Opposition**

3 Plaintiff was afforded the opportunity to file a Supplemental Opposition in light of the court  
4 requiring Defendant-Bridgette to file a Supplement to the Motion that complied with Federal Rule  
5 of Civil Procedure 7(b). The Supplemental Opposition asserts a number of disputed “Facts” and  
6 asserts that the cases cited by Defendant-Debtor should not be considered by the court.

7 **DISCUSSION**

8 The court has been presented with a “simple” motion to dismiss, based on two fundamental  
9 grounds. The first is that there is no federal court subject matter jurisdiction for this court to  
10 adjudicate disputes between Plaintiff and Defendant-Bridgette. The second is that if such subject  
11 matter jurisdiction exists, the First Amended Complaint fails to state claims against Defendant-  
12 Bridgette for which relief may be granted Plaintiff. The court begins with the issue of subject matter  
13 jurisdiction and the provision of the Bankruptcy Code at issue in the claim asserted in the First  
14 Amended Complaint against Defendant-Bridgette.

15 ///

16 ///

17 \_\_\_\_\_  
18 <sup>6</sup> With respect to lack of subject matter jurisdiction, such defense cannot be waived nor time  
19 barred, and can be raised at any time. Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3), Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7012. It is also  
20 necessary for a federal court to determine whether federal court jurisdiction arising under Article III of the  
21 Constitution exists, which jurisdiction cannot be “granted” by the parties, whether by consent or failure to  
raise. *See* 2 Moore’s Federal Practice - Civil § 12.30 for discussion of the necessity of there to be actual  
federal court jurisdiction for the federal court to issue a ruling on the merits..

22 As to the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) failure to state a claim grounds, the Supreme  
23 Court provides in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(h)(2) that a failure to state a claim may be raised:

24 (A) in any pleading allowed or ordered Rule 7(a)

25 (B) by a motion under Rule 12(c) [motion for judgment on the pleadings]

26 (C) at trial.

27 Therefore, the Rule 12(b)(6) defense cannot be waived “merely” because it is not stated in the answer.  
28 Defendant-Bridgette so asserts that the subject matter jurisdiction may not be waived in her Response.  
Dckt. 43.

**Federal Jurisdiction Exists For Determination  
of the Hypothetical Discharge for Defendant-Bridgette  
Arising Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 524(a)(3) as a  
Core Matter Proceeding**

The First Amended Complaint denominates four causes of action. The First and Second Causes of Action assert claims against Defendant-Debtor to have his obligation arising under the State Court Judgment be determined nondischargeable pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(A) [fraud] and 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(4) [breach of fiduciary duty, embezzlement], respectively.<sup>7</sup> These two Causes of Action request relief against only Defendant-Debtor.

The Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Causes of Action seek to have Defendant-Debtor denied his discharge in this case pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 727(a)(2)(A) [concealment of assets], 11 U.S.C. § 727(a)(3) [failure to keep records], 11 U.S.C. § 727(a)(4)(A) [false oath], and 11 U.S.C. § 727(a)(4) [presenting a false claim], respectively. These four Causes of Action request relief against only Defendant-Debtor.

The Eighth Cause of Action seeks “declaratory relief” in the form of this court determining the amount of the obligation owing on the State Court Judgment by the Defendant-Debtor. This Cause of Action is stated as brought against both Defendant-Debtor and Defendant-Bridgette. The court has dismissed this Cause of Action pursuant to another motion to dismiss. Order, Dckt. 95.

**Third Cause of Action Requesting  
Relief Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 524(b)(2)  
Against Defendant-Bridgette**

In the Third Cause of Action, Plaintiff requests that this court determined that Defendant-Bridgette should not be given the hypothetical discharge arising pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 524(a)(3). Paragraphs 1–77 are incorporated by reference into the Third Cause of Action. Specifically, in the Third Cause of Action it is asserted that Defendant-Bridgette should be denied the hypothetical discharge, as the non-filing spouse of Defendant-Debtor, because:

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<sup>7</sup> The court has addressed this Cause of Action in connection with another Motion, and the general reference in this Memorandum Opinion and Decision to put it in context against whom the relief is requested, and does not alter any prior ruling or state what portion of 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(4) is the basis for the relief requested.

1 80. Plaintiff's previous Claims of non-dischargeability for Jeff under Section 523  
2 (a)(2) and (a)(4), . . .

3 81. [s]ince she benefitted from Beck's funds in 2012 for personal expenses, and is  
4 alleged to be complicit in all Section 727 violations, . . .

5 82. Bridgette is currently an acknowledged co-debtor in the debt owed to Kelly, and  
6 has her income assigned to Kelly through 2025 under California Garnishment laws  
7 until the debt is paid in full.

8 **Existence of Federal Court Jurisdiction**  
9 **to Determine Hypothetical Discharge for**  
10 **Non-Debtor Spouse Defendant-Bridgette**

11 Subject matter jurisdiction defines a court's power to hear cases. *Steel Co. v. Citizens for*  
12 *Better Env't*, 523 U.S. 83, 89 (1998). Before a federal court exercises its jurisdiction over parties,  
13 it must determine that there is a sufficient "case" or "controversy" as required by the United States  
14 Constitution, Article III, Section 2, Clause 1. *Southern Pacific Company v. McAdoo*,  
15 *Southern Pacific Company v. McAdoo*, 82 F.2d 121, 121–22 (9th Cir. 1936).

16 Bankruptcy courts are courts created by Congress under Article I of the United States  
17 Constitution to administer the federal Bankruptcy Code, found in Title 11 of the United States Code.  
18 A bankruptcy court is designated as "a unit of the district court," and, each district court is given the  
19 ability to refer all bankruptcy matters to a bankruptcy court. 28 U.S.C. § 151(a) (positioning  
20 bankruptcy court within district court); 28 U.S.C. § 157(a) (providing for referral to bankruptcy  
21 court). Bankruptcy judges are judicial officers of the district court. 28 U.S.C. § 157(a).

22 The grant of federal jurisdiction by Congress established in 28 U.S.C. § 1334 is very broad  
23 and expansive, including not only matters arising under the Bankruptcy Code and arising in the  
24 bankruptcy case, but all other matters "related to" the bankruptcy case, whether federal jurisdiction  
25 would otherwise exist for that state law matter to be adjudicated in federal court.

26 Congress provides that the district court may then assign the bankruptcy cases and all  
27 proceedings relating thereto—core and non-core—to the bankruptcy judges in that District.  
28 28 U.S.C. § 157(a). The Supreme Court has addressed Congress's creation of federal subject matter  
jurisdiction for matters arising under the Bankruptcy Code, in bankruptcy cases, and related to  
bankruptcy cases over the decades, beginning with *Northern Pipeline* in 1984 through the three  
recent decisions in *Stern v. Marshall*, 564 U.S. 462, 473–75 (2011), *Executive Benefits Insurance*

1 *Agency v. Arkison*, 134 S. Ct. 2165, 2171–72, 189 L. Ed. 2d 83, 92–93, (2014), and *Wellness*  
2 *International Network, Ltd. v. Sharif*, 135 S. Ct. 1932 (2015). These three recent Supreme Court  
3 decisions nail down the proper exercise of the federal judicial power between bankruptcy judges and  
4 district court judges within the federal jurisdiction provided for in 28 U.S.C. § 1334.

5 In *Stern v. Marshall*, the Supreme Court confirmed that the bankruptcy judge may properly  
6 issue final orders and judgments on all core matter proceedings. This was followed by the decision  
7 in *Executive Benefits Insurance Agency v. Arkison*, 134 S. Ct. at 2171–72, in which the Supreme  
8 Court states, “Put simply: If a matter is core, the statute empowers the bankruptcy judge to enter  
9 final judgment on the claim, subject to appellate review by the district court.”

10 Here, what Plaintiff has presented to the court in the Third Cause of Action against  
11 Defendant-Bridgette is a core matter proceeding arising under the Bankruptcy Code – whether  
12 Defendant-Bridgette may assert the hypothetical discharge arising under 11 U.S.C. § 524 as to any  
13 pre-petition obligations she may have (not merely those for which she is a co-obligor with the  
14 Defendant-Debtor) with respect to them being asserted against future acquired community property  
15 of Defendant-Debtor and Defendant-Bridgette.

16 Federal jurisdiction exists to make such determination, and such a determination is in a core  
17 matter proceeding for the bankruptcy judge to issue all final orders and judgment thereon.

18 **Hypothetical Discharge Arising**  
19 **Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 524(a)(3)**  
**and Exceptions Thereto**

20 Plaintiff and Defendant-Debtor present the court with an issue not often litigated (at least in  
21 this Department). Congress provides in 11 U.S.C. § 524(a) the legal effect of a bankruptcy debtor,  
22 here the Defendant-Debtor, obtaining a discharge. The discharge voids any judgment that  
23 determines personal liability of the debtor obtaining a discharge and also operate as an injunction  
24 against any attempt to collect or enforce any discharged obligation as a personal liability of the  
25 debtor obtaining a discharge. 11 U.S.C. § 524(a)(1), (2). In addition, Congress grants further  
26 protection for a debtor in community property states with respect to future, post-bankruptcy acquired  
27 community property:

28 (a) A discharge in a case under this title—



...  
(3) **operates as an injunction against** the commencement or continuation of an action, the employment of process, or an act, to **collect or recover from**, or offset against, property of the debtor of the kind specified in section 541(a)(2) of this title [“All interests of the debtor and the debtor’s spouse in **community property** as of the commencement of the case”] that is **acquired after the commencement** of the case, **on account of any allowable community claim**, except a community claim that is excepted from discharge under section 523, . . . , or that **would be so excepted**, determined in accordance with the provisions of sections 523(c) . . . , **in a case concerning the debtor’s spouse** commenced on the date of the filing of the petition in the case concerning the debtor, whether or not discharge of the debt based on such community claim is waived.

11 U.S.C. § 514(a)(3) (emphasis added).

To parse through this language, a key bankruptcy term required is “community claim,” which is defined in the Bankruptcy Code to be:

(7) The term “community claim” means claim that arose before the commencement of the case concerning the debtor for which property of the kind specified in section 541(a)(2) of this title [“All interests of the debtor and the debtor’s spouse in community property as of the commencement of the case”] is liable, whether or not there is any such property at the time of the commencement of the case.

11 U.S.C. § 101(7).

A “community claim” is any obligation that existed as of the filing of the bankruptcy case by the debtor-spouse for which the community property is liable – whether the debtor-spouse filing bankruptcy is personally liable or if it is an obligation for which only the non-debtor spouse is personally liable, but for which the community property is liable for such obligation. Even when the debtor-spouse filing bankruptcy is not personally liable on the community claim, the creditor of the non-debtor spouse is a “creditor” who may assert a claim in the debtor-spouse’s bankruptcy case.

See 11 U.S.C. § 101(10)(C); *MicroAge, Inc. v. Viewsonic Corp. (In re MicroAge, Inc.)*, 291 B.R. 503, n.7, (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 2002).

In real person, enforcement of debt language, this means that the creditor who is owed a debt that arises before the filing of the bankruptcy case for which the non-debtor spouse is the obligor, is:

(1) given a “community claim” in the bankruptcy case (even though there is no personal liability of the bankruptcy debtor spouse) since all of the community property in which both spouses have an interest is included in the bankruptcy estate as provided in 11 U.S.C. § 541(a)(2); and

1 (2) the *quid pro quo* under the Bankruptcy Code for creating a community claim in the  
2 bankruptcy debtor spouse's case is that upon the debtor spouse obtaining a discharge, all  
3 future community property in which the bankruptcy debtor spouse has an interest is  
protected by the discharge injunction from enforcement of any pre-petition obligations of  
the non-debtor, obligor spouse.

4 So, even if there was a separate obligation for which only the non-debtor spouse was the  
5 obligor, the creditor of the non-debtor spouse could not enforce that obligation against any future  
6 acquired community property in which the debtor spouse, who obtained a discharge, has a  
7 community property interest. However, as discussed below, Congress created in 11 U.S.C.  
8 § 542(a)(3) the ability of the creditor to obtain a judgment from the bankruptcy court against the  
9 non-debtor spouse allowing the non-debtor spouse's pre-petition obligation to be enforced against  
10 future acquired community property in which the debtor spouse has an interest.

#### 11 **STANDARD FOR A MOTION TO DISMISS**

12 In considering a motion to dismiss, the court starts with the basic premise that the law favors  
13 disputes being decided on their merits. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8 and Federal Rule of  
14 Bankruptcy Procedure 7008 require that a complaint have a short, plain statement of the claim  
15 showing entitlement to relief and a demand for the relief requested. FED. R. CIV. P. 8(a). Factual  
16 allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level. *Id.* (citing 5 C.  
17 WRIGHT & A. MILLER, FED. PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE § 1216, at 235–36 (3d ed. 2004) (“[T]he  
18 pleading must contain something more . . . than . . . a statement of facts that merely creates a  
19 suspicion [of] a legally cognizable right of action.”)).

20 A complaint should not be dismissed unless it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can  
21 prove no set of facts in support of his claim that would entitle him to the relief. *Calhoun v. United*  
22 *States*, 475 F. Supp. 1 (S.D. Cal. 1977), *aff'd*, 604 F.2d 647 (9th Cir. 1979). Any doubt with respect  
23 to whether to grant a motion to dismiss should be resolved in favor of the pleader. *Pond v. Gen.*  
24 *Elec. Co.*, 256 F.2d 824, 826–27 (9th Cir. 1958).

#### 25 **DISMISSAL OF THE THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION IS PROPER**

26 The court begins with a review of the hypothetical discharge as provided in 11 U.S.C.  
27 § 522(a)(3). During oral argument, the court's discussion of this legal issue may not have been fully  
28 “on point,” so a clear discussion in this Decision is appropriate.

1 In their supplemental pleadings, the parties direct the court back to the fact that only  
2 Defendant-Debtor is the obligor on the State Court Judgment that is the subject of the present  
3 Adversary Proceeding. A copy of the State Court Judgment is filed as Exhibit E 003 with the  
4 Original Complaint and incorporated into the First Amended Complaint. Dckt. 1 at 37-38; Amended  
5 Judgment, ¶ 32, FN. 24; Dckt. 11. Thus, the State Court Judgment is part of the pleadings presented  
6 by Plaintiff that may be considered as part of the Motion to Dismiss.

7 Plaintiff has enforced, and desires to continue enforcement of, his State Court Judgment  
8 against the Defendant-Debtor and all assets, including future acquired community property, in which  
9 Defendant-Debtor has or acquires an interest. This Adversary Proceeding seeking to have the State  
10 Court Judgment obligation determined nondischargeable will achieve that goal, if Plaintiff prevails.  
11 *See* 11 U.S.C. § 524(a)(3) (stating that the discharge operates as an injunction against the  
12 enforcement of an obligation that is an allowable community claim [one for which community  
13 property is liable] against future acquired community property “except a community claim that is  
14 excepted from discharge under section 523, . . .”). That result is achieved if Plaintiff prevails and  
15 obtains a judgment in this Adversary Proceeding determining that the State Court Judgment  
16 obligation is nondischargeable pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2) or (a)(4). Additionally, if Plaintiff  
17 prevails on his claims to have Defendant-Debtor denied his discharge as provided in 11 U.S.C.  
18 § 727(a)(2), (3), or (4), this would result in Defendant-Debtor not being granted a discharge, and  
19 therefore there would be no discharge to operate as an injunction arising under 11 U.S.C.  
20 § 524(a)(3).

21 **Application of Hypothetical Discharge**  
22 **to Obligations for Which Defendant-Bridgette**  
23 **Has Personal Liability**

24 In portions of his arguments, Plaintiff asserted that since he has a judgment against  
25 Defendant-Debtor, Defendant-Bridgette is liable because she is Defendant-Debtor’s spouse. As a  
26 law school professor said decades ago, “the days of when the husband and wife were one, and the  
27 one is the husband, are no more.” Merely because spouses are married, one does not incur personal  
28 liability for debts incurred by the other spouse solely because they are married. *See*, Cal. Fam. Code

1 § 913.<sup>8</sup>

2 Under California law, it is the community property<sup>9</sup> that is “liable” for the debt (whether  
3 separate, joint, pre-marriage, or during the marriage) of either spouse. That the community property  
4 is liable for the debt of either spouse is set forth in California Family Code § 910, which states  
5 (emphasis added):

6 § 910. Community estate liable for debt of either spouse

7 (a) Except as otherwise expressly provided by statute, **the community estate is**  
8 **liable for a debt incurred by either spouse before or during marriage**, regardless  
9 of which spouse has the management and control of the property and regardless of  
10 whether one or both spouses are parties to the debt or to a judgment for the debt.

11 (b) “During marriage” for purposes of this section does not include the period after  
12 the date of separation, as defined in Section 70, and before a judgment of dissolution  
13 of marriage or legal separation of the parties.

14 *See, United States v. Berger*, 574 F.3d 1202, 1205 (9th Cir. 2009). Even though the non-judgment  
15 debtor spouse is not personally liable, all of the community property is “liable” and can be reached  
16 to satisfy the debts of either spouse.

17 California Code of Civil Procedure § 695.020 addresses the enforcement of a judgment  
18 against community property. It ties in the above Family Code section. It further states that all of  
19 the provisions that would apply to a judgment debtor with respect to an enforcement of a judgment  
20 against community property will also apply to the non-judgment debtor spouse of the judgment  
21 debtor. Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 695.020.

22 In the First Amended Complaint, Plaintiff states that the Non-Debtor Spouse “is currently  
23 an acknowledged co-debtor in the debt owed to Kelly, and has her income assigned to Kelly through  
24

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25 <sup>8</sup> There are statutory exceptions to this general rule, such as for “necessaries of life.” Cal. Fam.  
26 Code § 914.

27 <sup>9</sup> California Family Code § 760 defines community property as:

28 § 760. Community property

Except as otherwise provided by statute, all property, real or personal,  
wherever situated, acquired by a married person during the marriage  
while domiciled in this state is community property.

1 2025 under California Garnishment laws until the debt is paid in full.” It appears that this “co-  
2 debtor” status is premised on there being an assignment of income.

3 The “Assignment of Community Spouses Wages” is not a judgment or order imposing a  
4 monetary obligation, but determines that Non-Debtor Defendant-Bridgette’s wages are community  
5 property and that such community property is “assigned” to be applied to the Defendant-Debtor’s  
6 obligation under the State Court Judgment – a judgment for which Non-Debtor Defendant-Bridgette  
7 has no personal liability.

8 The analysis begins with there being a judgment only against Defendant-Debtor. The State  
9 Court Judgment awards the monetary relief only against the Defendant-Debtor. First Amended  
10 Complaint, ¶ 82; Dckt. 11. Plaintiff continues in ¶82 of the First Amended Complaint, stating that  
11 Defendant-Bridgette “[h]as her income assigned to Kelly through 2025 under California  
12 Garnishment laws until the debt is paid in full.” A copy of a 2017 assignment order of Defendant-  
13 Bridgette’s wages as part of Plaintiff’s enforcement of the State Court Judgment for which  
14 Defendant-Debtor is the sole obligor is filed as Exhibit G to the First Amended Complaint. Dckt. 12  
15 at 7–8. This Assignment Order states:

16 (1) [Defendant-Debtor’s] spouse’s wages [Defendant-Bridgette’s wages] constitute  
17 community property.

18 (2) The Court hereby allows an assignment on [Defendant-Bridgette’s] wages to pay  
19 Plaintiff, judgment creditor [of Defendant-Debtor] in this case [in which the State Court  
20 Judgment has been entered].

(3) This Order will remain in effect until March 04, 2025 (the statutory limit for judgments)  
or until such time that the debt [State Court Judgment] is paid in full.

21 *Id.* California Law provides for an assignment order in the enforcement of a judgment in California  
22 Code of Civil Procedure § 708.510. Earning withholding orders, which are used to garnish a  
23 person’s wages, such as community property wages, is provided for in California Code of Civil  
24 Procedure §§ 706.010 et seq.

25 While the Assignment Order provides that the “Court hereby allows an assignment on”  
26 Defendant-Bridgette’s “wages,” it is not a judgment or monetary award. The court cannot identify  
27 an obligation alleged to be owed by Defendant-Bridgette to Plaintiff in the Third Cause of Action,  
28 including the paragraphs of the First Amended Complaint incorporated therein.

1 In the Supplemental Points and Authorities (Dckt. 116), Plaintiff asserts that the Assignment  
2 Order for the community property wages was because Defendant-Bridgette benefitted from the  
3 monies obtained by the alleged improper conduct of Defendant-Debtor. Plaintiff further asserts that  
4 Defendant-Bridgette never asserted she was an “innocent spouse.” The wage assignment was not  
5 issued because of that, but because under California law such wages were found to be community  
6 property in the State Court Action and all community property is “liable” for the debts of either  
7 spouse.

8 In the Third Cause of Action, Plaintiff states that grounds for determining that the  
9 hypothetical discharge be not allowed is based on the conduct of Defendant-Debtor, “since she  
10 benefits from [Plaintiff assignor’s] funds for living expenses.” *Id.*, ¶ 81. There are no allegations  
11 of any conduct of Defendant-Bridgette that would be the basis for determining that her obligation  
12 would be nondischargeable as provided in 11 U.S.C. § 523(a).

13 In the heading to the Third Cause of Action, Plaintiff states that he requests the court  
14 determine the “‘Hypothetical’ Non-Dischargeability of Non-Filing Spouse under 11 U.S.C.  
15 § 523(c)(1).” *Id.*, p. 10:24-25. Determination of nondischargeability under 11 U.S.C. § 523(c)(1)  
16 is for § 523(a)(2) fraud, § 523(a)(4) breach of fiduciary duty/embezzlement/larceny, and § 523(a)(6)  
17 willful and malicious injury.

18 The First Amended Complaint states the alleged fraud and the alleged embezzlement by  
19 Defendant-Debtor. However, for Defendant-Bridgette, the basis for a nondischargeable obligation  
20 against her is stated in or incorporated in the Third Cause of Action as (identified by paragraph  
21 number in the First Amended Complaint):

22 ¶ 9. Defendant-Bridgette is the spouse of Defendant-Debtor.

23 ¶ 53. Since 2012 Defendant-Debtor and Defendant-Bridgette have worked to create the  
24 appearance of indigence, while secretly living off of undeclared funds acquired  
25 during Defendant-Debtor’s financial schemes, undeclared income from Jeff’s  
26 mother, and Defendant-Bridgette’s cash business.

27 ¶ 54. Since 2012 Defendant-Debtor and Defendant-Bridgette have established a network  
28 of bank accounts to prevent collection activities by the “creditors.”

¶ 55. Since 2017 Defendant-Debtor and Defendant-Bridgette have filed (unidentified)  
false financial statements with creditors and the court.

¶ 56. Since 2015 Defendant-Debtor and Defendant-Bridgette have claimed they do not have the ability to produce current financials.

¶ 57. Since 2017 Defendant-Debtor and Defendant-Bridgette have shown a negative monthly cash flow, but have never been evicted from their \$2,100 a month rental home.

¶ 58. Defendant-Debtor and Defendant-Bridgette have been living off of undeclared cash or income, which was never reported in Defendant-Debtor's bankruptcy case.

¶ 60. Both Defendant-Debtor and Defendant-Bridgette submitted (unidentified) false information, which has not been corrected, in Defendant-Debtor's bankruptcy case.

*Id.*

### DECISION

The court determines that the Motion to Dismiss the Third Cause of Action without prejudice is proper. Here, there is no "short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief," as required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8 and Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 7008. These basic pleading requirements have been addressed by the Supreme Court in several recent 21st Century decisions. In *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555-556 (2007), the Supreme Court directs (emphasis added):

While a complaint attacked by a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss does not need detailed factual allegations, *ibid.*; *Sanjuan v. American Bd. of Psychiatry and Neurology, Inc.*, 40 F.3d 247, 251 (CA7 1994), **a plaintiff's obligation to provide the "grounds" of his "entitle[ment] to relief" requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do**, see *Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286, 106 S. Ct. 2932, 92 L. Ed. 2d 209 (1986) (on a motion to dismiss, courts "are not bound to accept as true a legal conclusion couched as a factual allegation"). Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level, see 5 C. Wright & A. Miller, *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 1216, pp 235-236 (3d ed. 2004) (hereinafter Wright & Miller) ("**[T]he pleading must contain something more . . . than . . . a statement of facts that merely creates a suspicion [of] a legally cognizable right of action**"), on the assumption that all the allegations in the complaint are true (even if doubtful in fact), see, e.g., *Swierkiewicz v. Sorema N. A.*, 534 U.S. 506, 508, n. 1, 122 S. Ct. 992, 152 L. Ed. 2d 1 (2002); *Neitzke v. Williams*, 490 U.S. 319, 327, 109 S. Ct. 1827, 104 L. Ed. 2d 338 (1989) ("Rule 12(b)(6) does not countenance . . . dismissals based on a judge's disbelief of a complaint's factual allegations"); *Scheuer v. Rhodes*, 416 U.S. 232, 236, 94 S. Ct. 1683, 40 L. Ed. 2d 90 (1974) (a well-pleaded complaint may proceed even if it appears "that a recovery is very remote and unlikely").

While putting on labels and conclusions, Plaintiff does not plead the grounds for determination that Defendant-Bridgette not only owes an obligation to Plaintiff, but that Defendant-Bridgette engaged in conduct for which relief pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2), (4), or (6) is



properly awarded.

The Supreme Court reenforced this pleading requirement in *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009), stating (emphasis added):

As the Court held in *Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 167 L. Ed. 2d 929, the pleading standard Rule 8 announces does not require "detailed factual allegations," **but it demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation.** *Id.*, at 555, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 167 L. Ed. 2d 929 (citing *Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286, 106 S. Ct. 2932, 92 L. Ed. 2d 209 (1986)). A pleading that offers "labels and conclusions" or "a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do." 550 U.S., at 555, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 167 L. Ed. 2d 929. Nor does a complaint suffice if it tenders "naked assertion[s]" devoid of "further factual enhancement." *Id.*, at 557, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 167 L. Ed. 2d 929.

To survive a motion to dismiss, **a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to "state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face."** *Id.*, at 570, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 167 L. Ed. 2d 929. A claim has facial plausibility when the **plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.** *Id.*, at 556, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 167 L. Ed. 2d 929. The plausibility standard is not akin to a "probability requirement," but it **asks for more than a sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully.** *Ibid.* Where a complaint pleads facts that are "merely consistent with" a defendant's liability, it "stops short of the line between possibility and plausibility of 'entitlement to relief.'" *Id.*, at 557, 127 S. Ct. 1955, 167 L. Ed. 2d 929 (brackets omitted).

For the three possible nondischargeability grounds for which Plaintiff seeks a judgment against Defendant-Bridgette, the well-established elements for each are:

11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2) – Fraud

For the actual fraud required for relief pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2)(A), the creditor is required to establish the following five elements:

- (1) [Defendant-Bridgette] made . . . representations;
- (2) that at the time [Defendant-Bridgette] knew were false;
- (3) that [Defendant-Bridgette] made them with the intention and purpose of deceiving [Plaintiff];
- (4) that [Plaintiff] justifiably relied on such representations; [and]
- (5) that [Plaintiff] sustained the alleged loss and damage as the proximate result of the misrepresentations having been made.



1 *In re Sabban*, 600 F.3d 1219, 1222 (9th Cir. 2010).<sup>10</sup> A creditor must show these elements by a  
2 preponderance of evidence. *In re Slyman*, 234 F.3d 1081, 1085 (9th Cir. 2000). 11 U.S.C.  
3 § 523(a)(2)(A) prevents the discharge of all liability arising from fraud. *Cohen v. de la Cruz*, 523  
4 U.S. 213, 215 (1998).

5 In *Husky Int'l Elecs., Inc. v. Ritz*, 136 S. Ct. 1581 (2016), the Supreme Court held that the  
6 term “actual fraud,” as used in 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(2), includes fraudulent conveyance schemes that  
7 would not include a “representation,” but are fraudulent under applicable non-bankruptcy law.

8 As to the fraud grounds, Plaintiff does not plead factual matters for the required elements  
9 against Defendant-Bridgette.

10 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(4) – Breach of Fiduciary Duty, Embezzlement, Larceny

11 For the breach of fiduciary duty claim, it is a question of federal law, though consideration  
12 of state law is made with respect to whether a fiduciary relationship exists.

13 Because the broad general definition of fiduciary -- a relationship involving  
14 confidence, trust, and good faith -- is inapplicable in the dischargeability context,  
15 ordinary commercial relationships are excluded from the reach of section 523(a)(4).  
16 *In re Schultz*, 46 Bankr. 880, 884 (Bankr. D. Nev. 1985). **The trust must have been**  
17 **created before the act of wrongdoing. The debtor must have been a trustee**  
18 **before the wrong and not a trustee ex maleficio.** *Davis v. Aetna Acceptance Co.*,  
19 293 U.S. 328, 333, 79 L. Ed. 393, 55 S. Ct. 151 (1934); *Ragsdale v. Haller*, 780 F.2d  
20 794, 796 (9th Cir. 1986). Thus, constructive or implied trusts are excluded, but  
21 statutory trusts are not. *In re Pedrazzini*, 644 F.2d 756, 758 n.2 (9th Cir. 1981).  
22 Although the concept of fiduciary capacity is a narrowly defined question of federal  
23 law, state law can be consulted to determine when a trust exists. *Id.* at 758; *Haller*,  
24 780 F.2d at 795-96 (the meaning of “fiduciary” in section 523(a)(4) is an issue of  
25 federal law reviewed *de novo*).

26 *In re Short*, 818 F.2d 693, 695 (9th Cir. 1987) [emphasis added].

27 For nondischargeability based on embezzlement, the elements for which Plaintiff must plead  
28 factual matters are stated to be:

29 Under federal law, embezzlement in the context of nondischargeability has often  
30 been defined as “the fraudulent appropriation of property by a person to whom such  
31 property has been entrusted or into whose hands it has lawfully come.” *Moore v.*  
32 *United States*, 160 U.S. 268, 269, 40 L. Ed. 422, 16 S. Ct. 294 (1885).  
33 Embezzlement, thus, requires three elements: “(1) **property rightfully in the**  
34 **possession of a nonowner; (2) nonowner's appropriation of the property** to a use

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35 <sup>10</sup> The court has taken the liberty of substituting in [Plaintiff] and [Defendant-Bridgette] in place  
36 of the words “person” and “debtor” for sake of clarity in the hypothetical discharge situation.

1 other than which [it] was entrusted; and (3) **circumstances indicating fraud.**" In re  
2 Hoffman, 70 Bankr. 155, 162 (Bankr. W.D. Ark. 1986); *In re Schultz*, 46 Bankr. 880,  
889 (Bankr. D. Nev. 1985).

3 *In re Littleton*, 942 F.2d 551, 555 (9th Cir. 1991) [emphasis added].

4 Again, Plaintiff does not plead factual matters for the required elements against Defendant-  
5 Bridgette.

6 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(6) – Wilful and Malicious Injury to the Person or Property of Another

7 The third possible 11 U.S.C. § 523(c)(1) ground is for willful and malicious injury to the  
8 person or property of another. 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(6). It is well established that in order for a claim  
9 to be nondischargeable pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(6) both willful and malicious injury must be  
10 established. *Ormsby v. First Am. Title Co. (In re Ormsby)*, 591 F.3d 1199, 1206 (9th Cir. 2010).

11 The willful injury standard in this Circuit is met “only when the debtor has a subjective  
12 motive to inflict injury or when the debtor believes that injury is substantially certain to result from  
13 his own conduct.” *Carrillo v. Su (In re Su)*, 290 F.3d 1140, 1142 (9th Cir. 2002). Whereas the  
14 malicious injury standard is satisfied by demonstrating that the injury “involves (1) a wrongful act,  
15 (2) done intentionally, (3) which necessarily causes injury, and (4) is done without just cause or  
16 excuse.” *Petralia v. Jercich (In re Jercich)*, 238 F.3d 1202, 1209 (9th Cir. 2001) (internal citations  
17 omitted). If the willful and malicious injury is asserted to have been a conversion of the creditor’s  
18 assets, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Lockerby v. Sierra*, 535 F.3d 1038, 1041–42 (9th  
19 Cir. 2008), stated that the bankruptcy court looks to applicable state law in defining what is a  
20 “conversion.” The elements for a conversion under California law are stated as:

21 (2) Elements. The basic elements of the tort of conversion are (a) plaintiff's  
22 ownership or right to possession of personal property, (b) defendant's disposition of  
23 property in a manner inconsistent with plaintiff's property rights, and (c) resulting  
24 damages. (*Fremont Indem. Co. v. Fremont General Corp.* (2007) 148 C.A.4th 97,  
119, 55 C.R.3d 621, *infra*, § 814.) The property need not be appropriated to the use  
25 of the defendant; it may be destroyed, or merely damaged. (*Staley v. McClurken*  
26 (1939) 35 C.A.2d 622, 628, 96 P.2d 805; *see Hernandez v. Lopez* (2009) 180 C.A.4th  
932, 939, 103 C.R.3d 376 [cause of action labeled “intentional tort” stated claim for  
conversion; business owners alleged that prospective buyers sold business that did  
not belong to them to third party]; Rest.2d, Torts §§ 223, 226; on destruction or  
alteration, *see infra*, § 823.)

27 5 WITKIN SUMMARY OF CALIFORNIA LAW, TORTS § 801(a)(2).

28 Again, Plaintiff does not plead factual matters for the required elements against Defendant-

1 Bridgette.

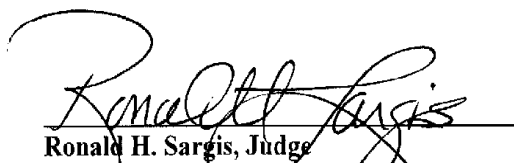
2 This court's reading of the First Amended Complaint and claim asserted against Defendant-  
3 Bridgette is a claim of nondischargeable liability by association or marriage. It is asserted that  
4 Defendant-Debtor was engaging in specified improper conduct, and then used his ill-gotten gains  
5 to maintain the living conditions for Defendant-Debtor and Defendant-Bridgette. But the First  
6 Amended Complaint does not plead factual matters as to the conduct and actions of Defendant-  
7 Bridgette for the required elements of the three asserted nondischargeability grounds. As to  
8 Defendant-Bridgette not making her assets readily available for Plaintiff or allegedly made  
9 inaccurate statements, such contentions so not state the requirement elements of the three different  
10 nondischargeability grounds.

11 The Motion is granted and the Third Cause of Action against Non-Debtor Defendant-  
12 Bridgette is dismissed without prejudice. If Plaintiff desires to amend his Complaint to state further  
13 claims for relief against Defendant-Bridgette, such may be done only with leave of the court. Fed.  
14 R. Civ. P. 15(a)(1), (a)(2), and Fed. R. Bank. P. 7015. A motion for leave to file an amended  
15 complaint must be filed and served on or before **November 21, 2020**. Filed as an exhibit with the  
16 motion for leave to amend shall be a copy of the proposed amended complaint.<sup>11</sup>

17 This Memorandum Opinion and Decision constitutes the court's findings of fact and  
18 conclusions of law for this Motion to Dismiss. The court shall issue a separate order dismissing the  
19 Third Cause of Action as to Defendant-Bridgette.

20 **Dated:** October 28, 2020

By the Court

21  
22   
23 Ronald H. Sargis, Judge  
United States Bankruptcy Court

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24 <sup>11</sup> The court has found that having a copy of the proposed amended complaint as an exhibit helps  
25 the judicial process. For the plaintiff, rather than merely stating some conceptual claims that would be  
26 stated in an amended complaint, the plaintiff gets them properly stated in the proposed amended  
27 complaint. For the defendant, the hearing on the motion for leave to amend presents an opportunity to  
28 address any fundamental issues, rather than there merely being a future motion to dismiss when the future  
drafted amended complaint is actually filed. To the extent that there is a "fixable problem," it may be  
clarified at the hearing on the motion for leave to file an amended complaint and the court can set the  
deadline for the answer to the amended complaint.

# Instructions to Clerk of Court

## Service List - Not Part of Order/Judgment

The Clerk of Court is instructed to send the Order/Judgment or other court generated document transmitted herewith *to the parties below*. The Clerk of Court will send the document via the BNC or, if checked \_\_\_\_\_, via the U.S. mail.

<b>Debtor / Defendant-Debtor</b>	<b>Attorney(s) for the Debtor / Defendant-Debtor</b>
<b>Defendant-Bridgette A. Andersen</b>	<b>Attorney(s) for Defendant-Bridgette A. Andersen</b>
<b>Bankruptcy Trustee</b> (if appointed in the case)	Office of the U.S. Trustee Robert T. Matsui United States Courthouse 501 I Street, Room 7-500 Sacramento, CA 95814
<b>Attorney for the Trustee</b> (if any)	Gregory Kelly 626 S. Colonial Court Gilbert, AZ 85296