

California (the "Property"). Movant has provided the Declaration of Chris Williams to introduce evidence to authenticate the documents upon which it bases the claim and the obligation secured by the Property.

The Williams Declaration states that the Debtor defaulted in the payments on the obligation secured by the Property, and that the note matured and came due in September of 2012, more than a year before the Debtor filed his Chapter 7 petition. The Williams Declaration states that there is a total of \$272,717.31 now past due.

From the evidence provided to the court, and only for purposes of this Motion for Relief, the total debt secured by this property is determined to be \$496,812.31 (including \$272,717.31 secured by Movant's second deed of trust), as stated in the Williams Declaration and Schedule D filed by Charles Joseph Carral, Jr. ("Debtor"). The value of the Property is determined to be \$282,852, as stated in Schedules A and D filed by Debtor.

The Movant has not established that there are any post-petition defaults by the Debtor. Accordingly, relief pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(1) is not available to movant.

Once a movant under 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(2) establishes that a debtor or estate has no equity, it is the burden of the debtor or trustee to establish that the collateral at issue is necessary to an effective reorganization. *United Savings Ass'n of Texas v. Timbers of Inwood Forest Associates, Ltd.*, 484 U.S. 365, 375-76 (1988); 11 U.S.C. § 362(g)(2). Based upon the evidence submitted, the court determines that there is no equity in the Property for either the Debtor or the Estate. 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(2). This being a Chapter 7 case, the property is *per se* not necessary for an effective reorganization. See *In re Preuss*, 15 B.R. 896 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1981).

The court shall issue an order terminating and vacating the automatic stay to allow Movant, and its agents, representatives and successors, and all other creditors having lien rights against the Property, to conduct a nonjudicial foreclosure sale pursuant to applicable nonbankruptcy law and their contractual rights, and for any purchaser, or successor to a purchaser, at the nonjudicial foreclosure sale to obtain possession of the Property.

Movant has not pleaded adequate facts and presented sufficient evidence to support the court waving the 14-day stay of enforcement required under Rule 4001(a)(3), and this part of the requested relief is not granted.

No other or additional relief is granted by the court.

The court shall issue an order substantially in the following form holding that:

Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law are stated in the Civil Minutes for the hearing.

The Motion for Relief From the Automatic Stay filed by TBSF4, LLC having been presented to the court, and upon review of the pleadings, evidence, arguments of counsel, and

good cause appearing,

IT IS ORDERED that the automatic stay provisions of 11 U.S.C. § 362(a) are immediately vacated to allow TBSF4, LLC, its agents, representatives, and successors, and trustee under the trust deed, and any other beneficiary or trustee, and their respective agents and successors under any trust deed which is recorded against the property to secure an obligation to exercise any and all rights arising under the promissory note, trust deed, and applicable nonbankruptcy law to conduct a nonjudicial foreclosure sale and for the purchaser at any such sale obtain possession of the real property commonly known as 5919 Webb court, Riverbank, California.

No other or additional relief is granted.

2. [14-90150-E-11](#) MIGUEL/SILVIA TOSCANO
WTL-1 Thomas O. Gillis

MOTION TO PREVENT THE USE OF
CASH COLLATERAL, FOR THE
SEGREGATION AND SEQUESTRATION
OF SAME, AND FOR ACCOUNTING; TO
CONDITION THE USE OF CASH
COLLATERAL; FOR ADEQUATE
PROTECTION; AND FOR RELIEF FROM
STAY (OR, IN THE ALTERNATIVE,
FOR CONVERSION OR DISMISSAL OF
THE CASE)
3-7-14 [[25](#)]

Local Rule 9014-1(f)(2) Motion.

Correct Notice Provided. The Proof of Service states that the Motion and supporting pleadings were served on Debtors, Debtors' Attorney, creditors holding the 20 largest unsecured claims, and Office of the United States Trustee on March 7, 2014. By the court's calculation, 20 days' notice was provided. 14 days' notice is required.

Tentative Ruling: The Motion to Prevent the Use of Cash Collateral, Segregation and Sequestration of Same, Accounting, to Condition the Use of Cash Collateral, Adequate Protection, Relief from Stay and Conversion or Dismissal of Case was properly set for hearing on the notice required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(2). Consequently, the Debtor, Creditors, the Trustee, the U.S. Trustee, and any other parties in interest were not required to file a written response or opposition to the motion. If any of these potential respondents appear at the hearing and offers opposition to the motion, the court will set a briefing schedule and a final hearing unless there is no need to develop the record further. If no opposition is offered at the hearing, the court will take up the merits of the motion. Below is the court's tentative ruling, rendered on the assumption that there will be no opposition to the motion. Obviously, if there is opposition, the court may reconsider this tentative ruling.

The court's tentative decision is to deny without prejudice the Motion to Prevent the Use of Cash Collateral, Segregation and Sequestration of Same, Accounting, to Condition the Use of Cash Collateral, Adequate Protection, Relief from Stay and Conversion or Dismissal of Case. Oral argument may be presented by the parties at the scheduled hearing, where the parties shall address the issues identified in this tentative ruling and such other issues as are necessary and appropriate to the court's resolution of the matter. If the court's tentative ruling becomes its final ruling, the court will make the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

Focus Business Bank ("Movant") moves to prevent the use of cash collateral, for the segregation and sequestration of the same, for accounting, to condition the use of cash collateral, for adequate protection and for relief from the stay or in the alternative, conversion or dismissal.

MULTIPLE CLAIMS

While Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 18 and Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure allow for a plaintiff to join multiple claims against a defendant in one complaint in an adversary proceeding, those rules are not applicable to contested matter in the bankruptcy case. Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 9014, which does not incorporate Rule 9018 for contested matters. The Movant have improperly attempted to join several motions into one.

As with the present Motion, the reason for not incorporating Rule 7018 into contested matters is in part based on the short notice period for motions and the substantive matters addressed by the bankruptcy court in motions. These include sales of property, disallowing claims, avoiding interests in real and personal property, confirming plans, and compromising rights of the estate - proceedings which in state court could consume years. In the bankruptcy court, such matters may well be determined on 28 days notice. Allowing parties to combine claims and create potentially confusing pleadings would not only be a prejudice to the parties, but put an unreasonable burden on the court in the compressed time frame of bankruptcy case law and motion practice. The Motion is denied for this independent ground.

Notwithstanding the denial of the Motion, 11 U.S.C. § 363(c)(2) and (4) set forth the Congressional mandate prohibiting the use of cash collateral except for the specified grounds:

"(c) (2) The trustee may not use, sell, or lease cash collateral under paragraph (1) of this subsection unless-

(A) each entity that has an interest in such cash collateral consents; or

(B) the court, after notice and a hearing, authorizes such use, sale, or lease in accordance with the provisions of this section."

...

(4) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, the trustee shall segregate and account for any cash collateral in the trustee's possession, custody, or control.

The court has not issued an order authorizing the use of cash collateral and the present Motion demonstrates that this Creditor has not consented to the use of cash collateral. No exception exists for the Debtors in Possession, as the fiduciaries of the bankruptcy estate, to not comply with the requirements of 11 U.S.C. § 363(c)(2) and (4) when exercising the powers of a trustee in the Chapter 11 case.

The court shall issue a minute order substantially in the following form holding that:

Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law are stated in the Civil Minutes for the hearing.

The Motion to Prevent the Use of Cash Collateral, Segregation and Sequestration of Same, Accounting, to Condition the Use of Cash Collateral, Adequate Protection, Relief from Stay and Conversion or Dismissal of Case ("Motion") filed by Focus Business Bank ("Movant") having been presented to the court, and upon review of the pleadings, evidence, arguments of counsel, and good cause appearing,

IT IS ORDERED that the Motion is denied without prejudice. The denial of this motion is without limitation, modification, or excuse for the Debtors in Possession complying with the Congressionally imposed mandates of 11 U.S.C. § 363(c) (2) and (4).

3. [13-92153](#)-E-7 HOPE HANSEN MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM
NLG-1 Martha Lynn Passalacqua AUTOMATIC STAY
2-11-14 [[11](#)]
SETERUS, INC. VS.

Final Ruling: No appearance at the March 27, 2014 hearing is required.

Local Rule 9014-1(f) (1) Motion - No Opposition Filed.

Correct Notice Provided. The Proof of Service states that the Motion and supporting pleadings were served on Debtor, Debtor's Attorney, Chapter 7 Trustee, parties requesting special notice, and Office of the United States Trustee on February 11, 2014. By the court's calculation, 44 days' notice was provided. 28 days' notice is required.

The Motion for Relief From the Automatic Stay has been set for hearing on the notice required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f) (1). The failure of the respondent and other parties in interest to file written opposition at least 14 days prior to the hearing as required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f) (1) (ii) is considered to be the equivalent of a statement of nonopposition. *Cf. Ghazali v. Moran*, 46 F.3d 52, 53 (9th Cir. 1995). Further, because the court will not materially alter the relief requested by the moving party, an actual hearing is unnecessary. See *Law Offices of David A. Boone v. Derham-Burk (In re Eliapo)*, 468 F.3d 592, 602 (9th Cir. 2006). Therefore, the defaults of the non-responding parties are entered. Upon review of the record there are no disputed material factual issues and the matter will be resolved without oral argument. The court will issue its ruling from the parties' pleadings.

The Motion for Relief From the Automatic Stay is granted.

Seterus, Inc. (authorized servicer for Federal National Mortgage Association "Fannie Mae") ("Movant") seeks relief from the automatic stay with respect to the real property commonly known as 2028 Monte Carlo Court, Modesto, California (the "Property"). Movant has provided the Declaration

of Rose Ngi to introduce evidence to authenticate the documents upon which it bases the claim and the obligation secured by the Property.

The Ngi Declaration states that there are 2 post-petition defaults in the payments on the obligation secured by the Property, and 3 pre-petition payments in default, with a total arrearage of \$6,392.04.

From the evidence provided to the court, and only for purposes of this Motion for Relief, the total debt secured by this property is determined to be \$389,854.94 (including \$378,858.87 secured by Movant's first deed of trust), as stated in the Ngi Declaration and Schedule D filed by Hope Hansen ("Debtor"). The value of the Property is determined to be \$177,101, as stated in Schedules A and D filed by Debtor.

The court maintains the right to grant relief from stay for cause when a debtor has not been diligent in carrying out his or her duties in the bankruptcy case, has not made required payments, or is using bankruptcy as a means to delay payment or foreclosure. *In re Harlan*, 783 F.2d 839 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1986); *In re Ellis*, 60 B.R. 432 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1985). The court determines that cause exists for terminating the automatic stay, including defaults in post-petition payments which have come due. 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(1); *In re Ellis*, 60 B.R. 432 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1985).

Once a movant under 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(2) establishes that a debtor or estate has no equity, it is the burden of the debtor or trustee to establish that the collateral at issue is necessary to an effective reorganization. *United Savings Ass'n of Texas v. Timbers of Inwood Forest Associates, Ltd.*, 484 U.S. 365, 375-76 (1988); 11 U.S.C. § 362(g)(2). Based upon the evidence submitted, the court determines that there is no equity in the Property for either the Debtor or the Estate. 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(2). This being a Chapter 7 case, the property is *per se* not necessary for an effective reorganization. See *In re Preuss*, 15 B.R. 896 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1981).

The court shall issue an order terminating and vacating the automatic stay to allow Movant, and its agents, representatives and successors, and all other creditors having lien rights against the Property, to conduct a nonjudicial foreclosure sale pursuant to applicable nonbankruptcy law and their contractual rights, and for any purchaser, or successor to a purchaser, at the nonjudicial foreclosure sale to obtain possession of the Property.

Movant has not pleaded adequate facts and presented sufficient evidence to support the court waving the 14-day stay of enforcement required under Rule 4001(a)(3), and this part of the requested relief is not granted.

No other or additional relief is granted by the court.

The court shall issue an order substantially in the following form holding that:

Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law are stated in the Civil Minutes for the hearing.

The Motion for Relief From the Automatic Stay filed by

Trustee, and Office of the United States Trustee on March 3, 2014. By the court's calculation, 24 days' notice was provided. 14 days' notice is required.

The Motion for Relief From the Automatic Stay was properly set for hearing on the notice required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(2). The Debtor, Creditors, the Trustee, the U.S. Trustee, and any other parties in interest were not required to file a written response or opposition to the motion. At the hearing -----.

The Motion for Relief From the Automatic Stay is granted.

Kevin Triance and Lucy Triance ("Debtors") commenced this bankruptcy case on January 15, 2014. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. ("Movant") seeks relief from the automatic stay with respect to an asset identified as a 2009 Ford Focus, VIN ending in 3882 (the "Vehicle"). The moving party has provided the Declaration of Kassandra Jaramillo to introduce evidence to authenticate the documents upon which it bases the claim and the obligation owed by the Debtor.

The Jaramillo Declaration provides testimony that Debtor has not made 1 post-petition payments, and 1 pre-petition payments in default, with a total arrearage of \$1,115.35 plus attorneys' fees and costs

From the evidence provided to the court, and only for purposes of this Motion for Relief, the debt secured by this asset is determined to be \$9,239.77, as stated in the Jaramillo Declaration, while the value of the Vehicle is determined to be \$6,300, as stated in Schedules B and D filed by Debtor.

Movant has also provided a copy of the NADA Valuation Report for the Vehicle. The Report has been properly authenticated and is accepted as a market report or commercial publication generally relied on by the public or by persons in the automobile sale business. Fed. R. Evid. 803(17).

RULING

The court maintains the right to grant relief from stay for cause when a debtor has not been diligent in carrying out his or her duties in the bankruptcy case, has not made required payments, or is using bankruptcy as a means to delay payment or foreclosure. *In re Harlan*, 783 F.2d 839 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1986); *In re Ellis*, 60 B.R. 432 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1985). The court determines that cause exists for terminating the automatic stay since the debtor and the estate have not made post-petition payments. 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(1); *In re Ellis*, 60 B.R. 432 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1985).

Once a movant under 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(2) establishes that a debtor or estate has no equity, it is the burden of the debtor or trustee to establish that the collateral at issue is necessary to an effective reorganization. *United Savings Ass'n of Texas v. Timbers of Inwood Forest Associates. Ltd.*, 484 U.S. 365, 375-76 (1988); 11 U.S.C. § 362(g)(2). Based upon the evidence submitted, the court determines that there is no equity in the Vehicle for either the Debtor or the Estate. 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(2). This being a Chapter 7 case, the Vehicle is *per se* not necessary for an

effective reorganization. See *In re Preuss*, 15 B.R. 896 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1981).

The court shall issue an order terminating and vacating the automatic stay to allow Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., and its agents, representatives and successors, and all other creditors having lien rights against the asset, to repossess, dispose of, or sell the asset pursuant to applicable nonbankruptcy law and their contractual rights, and for any purchaser, or successor to a purchaser, to obtain possession of the asset.

Movant has not pleaded adequate facts and presented sufficient evidence to support the court waving the 14-day stay of enforcement required under Rule 4001(a)(3), and this part of the requested relief is not granted.

No other or additional relief is granted by the court.

The court shall issue a minute order substantially in the following form holding that:

Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law are stated in the Civil Minutes for the hearing.

The Motion for Relief From the Automatic Stay filed by Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. ("Movant") having been presented to the court, and upon review of the pleadings, evidence, arguments of counsel, and good cause appearing,

IT IS ORDERED the automatic stay provisions of 11 U.S.C. § 362(a) are vacated to allow Movant, its agents, representatives, and successors, and any other beneficiary or trustee, and their respective agents and successors under its security agreement, loan documents granting it a lien in the asset identified as a 2009 Ford Focus, VIN ending in 3882 ("Vehicle"), and applicable nonbankruptcy law to obtain possession of, nonjudicially sell, and apply proceeds from the sale of the Vehicle to the obligation secured thereby.

No other or additional relief is granted.