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3	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT	
4	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
5	SACRAMENTO DIVISION	
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8	In re:)
9	JAMES GILL,) Case No. 06-22435-B-13J
10) Docket Control No. FWK-1
11	Debtor.) Date: September 6, 2006
12) Time: 9:30 a.m.
13 14	On or after the calendar set forth above, the court issued the following ruling. The official record of the ruling is appended to the minutes of the hearing.	
15 16 17 18	Because the ruling constitutes a "reasoned explanation" of the court's decision under the E-Government Act of 2002 (the "Act"), a copy of the ruling is hereby posted on the court's Internet site, www.caeb.uscourts.gov, in a text-searchable format, as required by the Act. However, this posting does not constitute the official record, which is always the ruling appended to the minutes of the hearing.	
19	DISPOSITION AFTER ORAL ARGUMENT	
20	This motion for relief from the automatic stay has been filed	
21	pursuant to LBR 4001-1 and 9014-1(f)(1). The failure of the debtor,	
22	the trustee, and all other parties in interest to file timely written	
23	opposition as required by this local rule may be considered consent t	
24	the granting of the motion. <u>See Ghazali v. Moran</u> , 46 F.3d 52, 53 (9th	
25	Cir. 1995). However, because the debtor is pro se, the court will	
26	issue a tentative ruling.	

The motion is granted in part and denied in part to the extent

set forth herein. As it pertains to movant's interest in the subject

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real property located at 50 Silverhorn Court, Roseville California 95678 (APN 363-310-012), the automatic stay is modified as against the estate only pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(1) in order to permit the movant to foreclose and to obtain possession of the subject real property following the sale, all in accordance with applicable non-bankruptcy law. The debtor's proposed plan fails to provide for movant's secured claim. In fact, the proposed plan is largely blank, listing no claims in Classes 1 through 6 and no dividend to general unsecured claims. It is unconfirmable in its present form. Movant alleges without dispute that the subject note matured by its terms in December 2005. It is entirely due and payable. The failure to provide any treatment for this claim in the plan filed with the court constitutes cause for relief from the automatic stay.

Prospective relief is denied as moot as to the debtor. The automatic stay terminated as to the debtor only by operation of law on August 6, 2006. 11 U.S.C. § 362(c)(3)(A). This is the debtor's third bankruptcy case in less than a year. The first case was filed jointly with debtor's spouse on September 20, 2005 (05-32041-B-7). Debtors received a discharge in that case on January 3, 2006 and the case closed February 15, 2006. Because it was not dismissed it is not included in the 362(c) analysis. Debtor's second case (06-20144-D-13) was filed January 24, 2006. Debtor confirmed a plan on March 22, 2006. The second case was dismissed June 12, 2006 on the trustee's (Loheit's) motion. This third case was filed by debtor in pro per on July 7, 2006. The automatic stay terminated under Section 362(c)(3)(A) as to the debtor on August 6, 2006. No motion under 11 U.S.C. § 362(c)(3)(B) to extend the deadline was filed and the time to

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do so has passed.

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Movant's request to annul the stay is denied without prejudice. Movant has failed to cite any authority on the issue or address the standard for such relief. As a general matter, such relief may be granted when (1) a creditor has no knowledge of the bankruptcy filing and (2) cause existed for relief from the stay at the time the postpetition act occurred. The court has no evidence before it that creditor was not aware of the stay when the third notice of sale was published. The declaration of Richard Caporaso is silent on that issue. For this reason, the request to annul the stay is denied.

The court also notes that termination of the automatic stay is inappropriate under 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(2) because the value of the subject real property exceeds the total of the liens. There is equity (approximately \$25,604) as defined in <u>Stewart v. Gurley</u>, 745 F.2d 1194, 1195 (9th Cir. 1984). Movant has improperly included costs of sale in its equity calculation. Costs of sale are not "liens" as that term is used in <u>Stewart v. Gurley</u>. Movant has therefore failed to meet its burden of proving a lack of equity.

Movant shall serve a copy of the order granting relief on the holders of all junior liens, if any.

Because the value of the collateral exceeds movant's claim, movant is awarded attorneys fees equal to the lesser of \$675 or the amount actually billed plus costs of \$150. These fees and costs may be enforced only against the movant's collateral.

The 10-day period specified in Fed.R.Bankr.P. 4001(a)(3) is not waived.

Except as so ordered, the motion is denied.

The court will issue a minute order.