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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	DIGUADD MILION - 1	) Case No. 06-21441-B-13
10	RICHARD WILCOX and PERI THOMPSON,	) Docket Control No. CRR-1
11	Debtor(s).	) Date: December 5, 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	The trustee's objections are sustained. The objections of	
21	creditor Citifinancial Auto are sustained in part and overruled	
22	in part. The motion is denied.	
23	The trustee's objections are sustained for the reasons	
24	stated in the chapter 13 trustee's opposition. Citifinancial	
25	Auto's first objection that the modified plan reduces the	
26	dividend to the creditor is sustained pursuant to 11 U.S.C.	
27	Soction 1325(a)(5)(b)(iii)(I) The modified plan does not	

28 propose to pay the creditor in equal payments. Citifinancial

Auto's second objection that the debtors have not provided proof of insurance on the secured property is sustained under Section 1325(a)(6). Pursuant to Paragraph 6.02(b) of the modified plan, the debtors shall maintain insurance according to the requirements of the contract with the creditor. By failing to provide proof of insurance, the debtors have not carried their burden of showing that they can comply with the plan.

Citifinancial Auto's third objection is overruled. The debtors are not required to pay a "market rate" of interest as asserted by creditor. Debtors are required to pay a rate of interest that results in payment of the present value of the creditor's claim. 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(5)(B)(ii). That rate of interest is calculated pursuant to the United States Supreme Court's holding in Till v. SCS Credit Corp., 541 U.S. 465 (2004). Till places the burden of establishing factors justifying upward adjustment of the interest rate from the national prime rate on the creditor, not the debtor. Creditor has not made the necessary showing here.

Citifinancial Auto's fourth objection is overruled.

Creditor misreads the holding in <u>In re Bernal</u>, 189 BR 507 (Bankr. SD Cal. 1995). <u>Bernal</u> held that a debtor could not separately classify a nondischargeable unsecured debt any pay it in full while paying only a percentage of other unsecured debt, absent a reasonable basis for the disparate treatment, a showing of the necessity of the discrimination, and the debtor's good faith in proposing disparate treatment. <u>Bernal</u>, 189 B.R. at 510.

Creditor here does not complain that it has been discriminated

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against as a result of debtors' classification of its claim, only that debtors have not proposed to pay creditor the same interest rate as that of another creditor in the same class. Creditor's argument that all creditors in the same class should be paid at the same rate of interest is unpersuasive. As risk factors may vary from one creditor to another, interest rates can also reasonably vary among creditors, even those in the same class.

Accordingly, the debtors have failed to carry their burden of establishing the requirements of 11 U.S.C. §§ 1325(a)(5) and (a)(6). Plan confirmation can be denied for failing to satisfy one or more of the prerequisites of 11 U.S.C. § 1325. In repadilla, 213 B.R. 349, 352 (9th Cir. BAP 1997); Keith M. Lundin, Chapter 13 Bankruptcy, 3d. Ed. § 217.1 (2000 & Supp. 2004).