Case Number: 2016-21574 Filed: 6/27/2016

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY C EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFO	OURT

 Case No. 16-21574-B-13
DC No. BN-2

## SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION

This order supplements the court's civil minutes and oral ruling stated on the record on June 21, 2016. It also addresses an argument that The Golden 1 Credit Union made during the hearing held on its motion for reconsideration of the court's earlier order overruling Golden 1's objection to confirmation of the chapter 13 plan filed by debtors Rodney and Kristina Rath.

Golden 1 initially objected to confirmation of the debtors' chapter 13 plan on the basis the plan failed to pay Golden 1 the full amount of its secured claim. The debtors' personal liability to Golden 1 on an underlying note was discharged in the debtors' prior chapter 7 case. However, because Golden 1's claim is secured by a second deed of trust on the debtors' principal residence, Golden 1 asserted in its objection to confirmation of the debtors' plan that 11 U.S.C. § 1322(b)(2) prohibited the debtors from bifurcating the lien created by the second deed of trust and that, in turn, required the debtors to pay the loan balance in full. In other words, although the debtors are no

longer liable personally for the Golden 1 loan, in its objection to confirmation Golden 1 maintained that the debtors' residence remains liable for the entire debt because of § 1322(b)(2).

At the same time that Golden 1 asserted in its objection to confirmation of the debtors' plan that § 1322(b)(2) prevented the debtors from paying less than the loan balance by bifurcating the second deed of trust lien into secured and unsecured portions, Golden 1 supported its objection with several exhibits that granted Golden 1 a security interest in additional personal property collateral. Golden 1 authenticated and validated those exhibits with a declaration submitted by Jesus Vasquez, a Golden 1 employee. Thus, while Golden 1's objection stated that § 1322(b)(2) established the amount of its claim, its authenticated exhibits reflected otherwise. In other words, Golden 1's argument was completely inconsistent with and unsupported by its evidence.

Golden 1 made no effort within its objection to confirmation to address, explain, or reconcile the apparent conflict between its argument that § 1322(b)(2) established the amount of its claim and its evidence that reflected otherwise. It also failed to appear at the confirmation hearing in support of its objection. So in that regard, Golden 1 failed to carry its burden of proof that § 1322(b)(2) established the amount of its claim. In re Santiago, 404 B.R. 564, 570 (Bankr. S.D. Fla. 2009) (creditor asserting the protections of § 1322(b)(2) bears the burden of proof that its claim is entitled to protection from

modification); see also In re Moore, 441 B.R. 732, 736 (Bankr. N.D.N.Y. 2010). Stated another way, inasmuch as Golden 1's own evidence supported a conclusion that the anti-modification provisions of § 1322(b)(2) were inapplicable, Golden 1 failed to establish the amount of its claim was in excess of \$86,000.1

Fast forward to the reconsideration motion, or actually the day before the hearing on the reconsideration motion. On June 20, 2016, Golden 1 filed a Supplemental Declaration of Jesus Vasquez in Support of Objection to Confirmation of Chapter 13 Plan. The caption of the declaration is telling. Filed in support of Golden 1's objection to confirmation, but submitted with the motion for reconsideration, for the first time this new declaration purported to address the conflict between Golden 1's argument in its objection to confirmation that § 1322(b)(2) established the amount of its claim and its exhibits that on their face appeared to render § 1322(b)(2) inapplicable. The testimony in this supplemental declaration was not presented with Golden 1's initial objection to confirmation of the debtors' plan.

During the hearing on reconsideration of the motion held on June 21, 2016, Golden 1 was unable to sufficiently explain why it

¹The objection refers to a \$191,000 valuation of the debtors' residence in Schedule D and also states that the holder of the first deed of trust on the residence is owed \$143,758. Even if that limited Golden 1's lien to \$47,242, Golden 1 did not argue that difference was the full amount of its claim. Rather, Golden 1 vigorously asserted that (1) its lien could not be bifurcated and (2) that meant the amount of its claim was in excess of \$86,000 and no less than that amount had to be included in the debtors' plan.

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could not have provided the testimony in Mr. Vasquez's supplemental declaration with its initial objection to confirmation. In any event, presented for the first time on reconsideration, Golden 1's supplemental declaration in support of its objection to confirmation is untimely and improper because it could reasonably have been filed (and the testimony therein presented) earlier in the litigation, i.e., with the initial plan objection. Marlyn Nutraceuticals Co. v. Mucos Pharma GMBH, 571 F.3d 873, 880 (9th Cir. 2009); Kona Enters., Inc. v. Estate of Bishop, 229 F.3d 877, 890 (9th Cir. 2000).

Therefore, Golden 1 having failed to demonstrate any basis for reconsideration of the court's earlier order overruling its objection to confirmation of the debtors' plan, and for the reasons previously stated,

IT IS ORDERED that Golden 1's motion for reconsideration is DENIED WITH PREJUDICE.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

Dated: June 27, 2016.

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## INSTRUCTIONS TO CLERK OF COURT SERVICE LIST

The Clerk of Court is instructed to send the attached document, via the BNC, to the following parties:

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Ivo Keller 55 Second Street, 17th Floor San Francisco CA 94105

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