1 2 3 4 5 6 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT 7 EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 8 SACRAMENTO DIVISION 9 10 11 12 13 In re Case No. 06-22630-A-714 APRIL HORNE, Docket Control No. JMP-1 15 Date: August 28, 2006 16 Time: 9:00 a.m. Debtor. 17 18 On August 28, 2006 at 9:00 a.m., the court considered the motion of Homeq Servicing Corp. requesting relief from the 19 automatic stay. The court's ruling on the motion is appended to the minutes of the hearing. Because that ruling constitutes a 20 "reasoned explanation" of the court's decision, it is also posted on the court's Internet site, www.caeb.uscourts.gov, in a text-21 searchable format as required by the E-Government Act of 2002. The official record, however, remains the ruling appended to the 22 minutes of the hearing. 23 FINAL RULING 24 The motion will be granted in part. 25 The movant, Homeq Servicing Corporation, seeks an order 26 confirming that the automatic stay is not in effect with respect

to the real property located at 7549 Mountain Oak Way, North

Highlands, California. The movant seeks the confirmation on the

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ground that this is the debtor's third bankruptcy filing in the last 12 months. The movant also seeks that the order confirming that there is no automatic stay be binding on the debtor, successors, transferees and/or assignees in any future cases filed by or against her, for a two-year period. It also requests that the order be binding on any debtor claiming an interest in the property for a two-year period.

On March 15, 2006, the debtor filed a chapter 13 case (case no. 06-20651). It was dismissed on April 14, 2006. On May 22, 2005, the debtor filed another chapter 13 case (case no. 06-21690). The court dismissed this case on June 12, 2006. The debtor filed the instant case on July 19, 2006.

Section 362(c)(4)(A)(I) provides that "if a single or joint case is filed by or against a debtor who is an individual under this title, and if 2 or more single or joint cases of the debtor were pending within the previous year but were dismissed, other than a case refiled under section 707(b), the stay under section (a) shall not go into effect upon the filing of the later case; and (ii) on request of a party in interest, the court shall promptly enter an order confirming that no stay is in effect."

The court has reviewed the dockets of the first and second cases and has confirmed that those cases were pending within the previous year of the filing of the instant case and that the court dismissed those previous cases within the prior year.

Accordingly, the motion will be granted in order to confirm that the automatic stay did not go into effect upon the filing of the instant case on July 19, 2006.

However, no other relief will be granted. The movant has

cited no authority for the additional remedies sought.

If the "in rem" relief is sought pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 362(d)(4), the motion lacks merit.

Section 362(d)(4) was added to the Bankruptcy Code by BAPCPA. It allows the court to terminate, modify and/or annul the automatic stay at the request of a creditor secured by real property if the court finds that the filing of the petition was "part of a scheme to delay, hinder, and defraud creditors. . . ." It should be noted that these elements are set forth in the conjunctive rather than disjunctive. Furthermore, the "scheme to delay, hinder, and defraud creditors" must involve one of two elements: multiple petitions affecting the real property, or the "transfer of all or part ownership of, or other interest in, such real property without the consent of the secured creditor or court approval."

Section 362(d)(4) also provides that an order granting relief is binding in any other case purporting to affect the real property and filed within 2 years after the date of the entry of such order so long as it is recorded or indexed.

The motion does not make a sufficient showing that the debtor filed multiple petitions in order to "hinder, delay, and defraud" the movant or anyone else. At most the motion proves that multiple petitions were filed which delayed the movant. There is no evidence of fraud.

To the extent the request for this "in rem" relief is addressed to the court's equitable powers, the request is without merit. Other than under section 362(d)(4), the court has no authority to grant such in rem relief. Accord In re Johnson,

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2006 WL 2065565, *5 (B.A.P. 9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2006).
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                                              Michael S. McManus, Chief Judge
United States Bankruptcy Court
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