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9	UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT EASTER DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
10	FRESNO DIVISION
11	In re) Case No. 09-60331-B-11
12	Mario Tomas Monterrosa, Jr.) DC No. UST-1 and Shannon Lee Monterrosa,
13	Debtors.
14	
15	MEMORANDUM DECISION REGARDING UNITED STATES TRUSTEE'S
16	MOTION FOR DISMISSAL PURSUANT TO 11 U.S.C. § 1112(b)
17	This disposition is not appropriate for publication. Although it may cited for whatever persuasive value it may have (see Fed. R. App. P. 32.1), it has no precedential value. See 9 th Cir. BAP Rule 8013-1.
18	precedential value. See 9 th Cir. BAP Rule 8013-1.
19	Gregory S. Powell, Esq., appeared on behalf of the movant, Sara L. Kistler, Acting United States Trustee (the "UST").
20 21	M. Nelson Enmark, Esq., appeared on behalf of the debtors, Mario Tomas Monterrosa, Jr., and Shannon Lee Monterrosa (the "Debtors").
22	The UST moves to dismiss this case pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1112(b)(1)(F) ¹
23	(the "Motion"). The UST asks that the case be dismissed based on the Debtors'
24	failure to timely file their initial monthly operating reports. For the reasons set forth
25	below, the Motion will be denied without prejudice.
26	
27	¹ Unless otherwise indicated, all chapter, section and rule references are to the Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101-1330, and to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy
28	Procedure, Rules 1001-9036, as enacted and promulgated <i>after</i> October 17, 2005, the effective date of The Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005, Pub. L. 109-8, Apr. 20, 2005, 119 Stat. 23.

This memorandum decision contains the court's findings of fact and conclusions of law required by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 52(a), made applicable to this contested matter by Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 7052. The court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1334, 11 U.S.C. § 1112(B), and General Orders 182 and 330 of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California. This is a core proceeding as defined in 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(2)(A).

Findings of Fact.

The Debtors filed a voluntary petition for relief under chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code on October 26, 2009. The Debtors are individuals and their primary asset consists of their residence. The Debtors value the residence in schedule A at \$321,730. The residence is subject to a first mortgage stated in schedule D to be \$488,218. The residence is also subject to a second mortgage stated in schedule D to be \$272,410. The second mortgage appears to be wholly unsecured and must therefore be counted as an unsecured debt for purposes of this bankruptcy case. The Debtors report unsecured debts on schedule F in the amount of \$105,753. The total scheduled unsecured debt (\$378,163), which includes the second mortgage on the residence, exceeds the amount which would make these Debtors ineligible for relief in chapter 13.² They therefore were compelled to seek relief under chapter 11 in an effort to save their residence from foreclosure.

By February 10, 2010, the Debtors had not yet filed any operating reports for the months of November and December 2009, or January 2010. Under Fed.R.Bankr.P. 2015(a), the debtor in chapter 11 is required to, *inter alia*, "keep a record of receipts and the disposition of money and property received." Pursuant to this court's Local Rule 2015-1 monthly operating reports must be filed in all chapter

²At the time this case was filed, pursuant to § 109(e), an individual was not eligible for chapter 13 relief if his/her noncontingent, liquidated, unsecured debts equaled or exceeded \$336,900.

11 cases by the 15th day of the month following the reported month. On February 10, 2010, the UST filed this motion seeking to dismiss the case for cause. The Debtors did file operating reports for those months on February 11, 2010.³ **Analysis.**

The UST seeks a ruling under 11 U.S.C. § 1112(b)(1) which states in pertinent part:

(b)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, . . ., on request of a party in interest, and after notice and a hearing, absent unusual circumstances specifically identified by the court that establish that the requested conversion or dismissal is not in the best interests of creditors and the estate, the court shall convert a case under this chapter to a case under chapter 7 or dismiss a case under this chapter, whichever is in the best interests of creditors and the estate, if the movant establishes cause. (Emphasis added.)

The term "cause" is defined in § 1112(b)(4)(F) to include "unexcused failure to satisfy timely any filing or reporting requirement established by this title or by any rule applicable to a case under this chapter."

The term "unusual circumstances" as used in § 1112(b)(1) "contemplates conditions that are not common in chapter 11 cases." *In re LG Motors, Inc.*, 422 B.R. 116 (Bankr. W.D. Ill. 2009) (citations omitted).

Here, after review of the record, the court is persuaded that this case involves unusual circumstances and that conversion or dismissal would not be in the best interest of creditors. The Debtors are individuals who find themselves thrust into the complexity of chapter 11 solely because the structure of debt against their residence makes them ineligible for chapter 13. Their primary goal is to save their residence which they can only accomplish, in theory, through confirmation of a chapter 11 plan. Their "condition" is not common in chapter 11 cases. The preparation of monthly operating reports requires a certain level of record keeping

³The operating reports which the Debtors filed were not properly prepared and had to be amended. Amended operating reports were filed on April 13, 2010.

and accounting acumen which the court cannot automatically expect of individual debtors. There is nothing in the record to suggest that conversion to chapter 7 would yield a better result for the unsecured creditors.

The UST offers no evidence in support of her motion to suggest that the estate is diminishing. Likewise, at the time this motion was filed, there was no reason to conclude that the late operating reports resulted in prejudice to creditors, or that the Debtors did not have a reasonable likelihood of rehabilitation. If the case is dismissed, the Debtors will most certainly lose their residence. Under these circumstances, the decision to terminate the bankruptcy case of an individual debtor, who is trying to save his/her home, and who would be in chapter 13 but for the amount of mortgage debt, should turn on facts more egregious and prejudicial to creditors than the failure to timely file initial monthly operating reports.

Conclusion.

Based on the foregoing, the UST's Motion will be denied without prejudice.

Dated: July 9, 2010

/s/ W. Richard Lee W. Richard Lee United States Bankruptcy Judge