UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

## SACRAMENTO DIVISION

In re

Case No. 07-26018-A-13G

ROBERT PELLEGRINI,

Docket Control No. SW-2

Date: October 9, 2007

Time: 9:00 a.m.

On October 9, 2007 at 9:00 a.m., the court considered the objection to confirmation by Wachovia Dealer Services to the debtor's proposed chapter 13 plan. The court's ruling on this motion is appended to the minutes of the hearing. Because that ruling constitutes a "reasoned explanation" of the court's decision, it is also posted on the court's Internet site, <a href="www.caeb.uscourts.gov">www.caeb.uscourts.gov</a>, in a text-searchable format as required by the E-Government Act of 2002. The official record, however, remains the ruling appended to the minutes of the hearing.

## FINAL RULING

The objection will be overruled without prejudice to the creditor's right to defend any objection to its proof of claim by asserting any unsecured deficiency claim owed to it is not barred by the "hanging paragraph."

The creditor complains that the plan impermissibly provides that the surrender of its collateral, a vehicle that is subject to the hanging paragraph following 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(9), satisfies its entire claim including any deficiency claim. The plan, however, does not so provide.

The plan provides at section 3.14 that the surrender of the collateral for a claim satisfies the "secured claim[]." A claim is secured to the extent specified in 11 U.S.C. \$ 506(a). The

plan does not bar the creditor from bifurcating its claim into its secured and unsecured constituent parts as permitted by 11 U.S.C. § 506 nor does it prevent the creditor from amending a secured proof of claim to assert an unsecured deficiency after it repossesses and sells its collateral.

While the plan also indicates that the creditor's estimated deficiency is "none," this is not binding on the creditor because the plan also provides at section 3.04 that:

"The proof of claim, not this plan or the schedules, shall determine the amount and classification of a claim. If a claim is provided for by this plan and a proof of claim is filed, dividends shall be paid based upon the proof of claim unless the granting of a valuation or a lien avoidance motion, or the sustaining of a claim objection, affects the amount or classification of the claim."

Hence, if the creditor files a proof of claim bifurcating its demand into its secured and unsecured components, or if it later (but in a timely fashion) amends a secured proof of claim to assert an unsecured deficiency, that claim is deemed allowed unless and until the debtor or some other party in interest objects to it. See 11 U.S.C. § 502(a). If there is no objection, the unsecured claim will be paid as a Class 7 unsecured claim.

If a proof of claim demanding an unsecured claim is filed, and if there an objection to that proof of claim is filed, and if the objection asserts that the hanging paragraph prevents the creditor from asserting an unsecured deficiency, the court will resolve the controversy. See In re Rodriquez, 2007 WL 2701295 (B.A.P. 9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2007). At this point, the controversy is not before the court.