

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

Eastern District of California

Honorable Michael S. McManus
Bankruptcy Judge
Sacramento, California

July 21, 2014 at 1:30 p.m.

THIS CALENDAR IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS. THEREFORE, TO FIND ALL MOTIONS AND OBJECTIONS SET FOR HEARING IN A PARTICULAR CASE, YOU MAY HAVE TO LOOK IN BOTH PARTS OF THE CALENDAR. WITHIN EACH PART, CASES ARE ARRANGED BY THE LAST TWO DIGITS OF THE CASE NUMBER.

THE COURT FIRST WILL HEAR ITEMS 1 THROUGH 16. A TENTATIVE RULING FOLLOWS EACH OF THESE ITEMS. THE COURT MAY AMEND OR CHANGE A TENTATIVE RULING BASED ON THE PARTIES' ORAL ARGUMENT. IF ALL PARTIES AGREE TO A TENTATIVE RULING, THERE IS NO NEED TO APPEAR FOR ARGUMENT. HOWEVER, IT IS INCUMBENT ON EACH PARTY TO ASCERTAIN WHETHER ALL OTHER PARTIES WILL ACCEPT A RULING AND FOREGO ORAL ARGUMENT. IF A PARTY APPEARS, THE HEARING WILL PROCEED WHETHER OR NOT ALL PARTIES ARE PRESENT. AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE HEARING, THE COURT WILL ANNOUNCE ITS DISPOSITION OF THE ITEM AND IT MAY DIRECT THAT THE TENTATIVE RULING, AS ORIGINALLY WRITTEN OR AS AMENDED BY THE COURT, BE APPENDED TO THE MINUTES OF THE HEARING AS THE COURT'S FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

IF A MOTION OR AN OBJECTION IS SET FOR HEARING PURSUANT TO LOCAL BANKRUPTCY RULE 3015-1(c), (d) [eff. May 1, 2012], GENERAL ORDER 05-03, ¶ 3(c), LOCAL BANKRUPTCY RULE 3007-1(c)(2) [eff. through April 30, 2012], OR LOCAL BANKRUPTCY RULE 9014-1(f)(2), RESPONDENTS WERE NOT REQUIRED TO FILE WRITTEN OPPOSITION TO THE RELIEF REQUESTED. RESPONDENTS MAY APPEAR AT THE HEARING AND RAISE OPPOSITION ORALLY. IF THAT OPPOSITION RAISES A POTENTIALLY MERITORIOUS DEFENSE OR ISSUE, THE COURT WILL GIVE THE RESPONDENT AN OPPORTUNITY TO FILE WRITTEN OPPOSITION AND SET A FINAL HEARING UNLESS THERE IS NO NEED TO DEVELOP THE WRITTEN RECORD FURTHER. IF THE COURT SETS A FINAL HEARING, UNLESS THE PARTIES REQUEST A DIFFERENT SCHEDULE THAT IS APPROVED BY THE COURT, THE FINAL HEARING WILL TAKE PLACE ON AUGUST 18, 2014 AT 1:30 P.M. OPPOSITION MUST BE FILED AND SERVED BY AUGUST 4, 2014, AND ANY REPLY MUST BE FILED AND SERVED BY AUGUST, 2014. THE MOVING/OBJECTING PARTY IS TO GIVE NOTICE OF THE DATE AND TIME OF THE CONTINUED HEARING DATE AND OF THESE DEADLINES.

THERE WILL BE NO HEARING ON THE ITEMS IN THE SECOND PART OF THE CALENDAR, ITEMS 17 THROUGH 35. INSTEAD, EACH OF THESE ITEMS HAS BEEN DISPOSED OF AS INDICATED IN THE FINAL RULING BELOW. THAT RULING WILL BE APPENDED TO THE MINUTES. THIS FINAL RULING MAY OR MAY NOT BE A FINAL ADJUDICATION ON THE MERITS; IF IT IS, IT INCLUDES THE COURT'S FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS. IF ALL PARTIES HAVE AGREED TO A CONTINUANCE OR HAVE RESOLVED THE MATTER BY STIPULATION, THEY MUST ADVISE THE COURTROOM DEPUTY CLERK PRIOR TO HEARING IN ORDER TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE COURT VACATE THE FINAL RULING IN FAVOR OF THE CONTINUANCE OR THE STIPULATED DISPOSITION.

IF THE COURT CONCLUDES THAT FED. R. BANKR. P. 9014(d) REQUIRES AN EVIDENTIARY HEARING, UNLESS OTHERWISE ORDERED, IT WILL BE SET ON JULY 28, 2014, AT 2:30 P.M.

July 21, 2014 at 1:30 p.m.

Matters to be Called for Argument

1. 14-26307-A-13 STEVEN PASCAL MOTION TO
RLC-2 CONVERT CASE TO CHAPTER 7
7-1-14 [15]

- ☐ Telephone Appearance
- ☐ Trustee Agrees with Ruling

Tentative Ruling: The motion will be granted.

The assertion that notice of the motion and the hearing on it are not in accord with Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(1) because less than 28 days' notice was given to the debtor and his attorney is rejected. The motion was served on June 22 and 23. This means at least 28 days' notice was given. Therefore, the statement in the notice of the motion that written opposition was necessary was accurate and in compliance with the local rule.

The opposition is unsupported by evidence. Therefore, the evidence in the motion has not been rebutted. The motion includes evidence that the debtor has asserted control over the bank account of a limited liability company, admitted to interests in trusts and Nevada real estate, and asserted ownership in a large boat. His schedules and statements however do not list any of these assets and he has not filed a declaration directly addressing the motion.

Therefore, the court concludes there is cause to convert the case to chapter 7. A chapter 13 debtor who fails to schedule assets cannot satisfy the burden of showing the case and the proposed plan have been filed in good faith. See 11 U.S.C. §§ 1307(c) and 1325(a)(3), (a)(7).

2. 12-21951-A-13 COLIN KOPES-KERR MOTION TO
BLG-2 INCUR DEBT
7-7-14 [137]

- ☐ Telephone Appearance
- ☐ Trustee Agrees with Ruling

Tentative Ruling: Because less than 28 days' notice of the hearing was given by the debtor, this motion is deemed brought pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(2). Consequently, the creditors, the trustee, the U.S. Trustee, and any other parties in interest were not required to file a written response or opposition to the motion. If any of these potential respondents appear at the hearing and offers opposition to the motion, the court will set a briefing schedule and a final hearing unless there is no need to develop the record further. If no opposition is offered at the hearing, the court will take up the merits of the motion. Below is the court's tentative ruling, rendered on the assumption that there will be no opposition to the motion. Obviously, if there is opposition, the court may reconsider this tentative ruling.

The motion to incur a purchase money loan to purchase a vehicle will be granted. The motion establishes a need for the vehicle and it does not appear that repayment of the loan will unduly jeopardize the debtor's performance of the plan.

3. 14-25451-A-13 JACK TRUJILLO
JPJ-1

OBJECTION TO
CONFIRMATION OF PLAN AND MOTION TO
DISMISS CASE
7-2-14 [20]

- ☐ Telephone Appearance
- ☐ Trustee Agrees with Ruling

Tentative Ruling: Because this hearing on an objection to the confirmation of the proposed chapter 13 plan and a motion to dismiss the case was set pursuant to the procedure required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 3015-1(c)(4), the debtor was not required to file a written response. If no opposition is offered at the hearing, the court will take up the merits of the objection. Below is the court's tentative ruling, rendered on the assumption that there will be no opposition. Obviously, if there is opposition, the court may reconsider this tentative ruling.

The objection will be sustained and the motion to dismiss the case will be conditionally denied.

First, the debtor has failed to make \$1,850 of payments required by the plan. This has resulted in delay that is prejudicial to creditors and suggests that the plan is not feasible. See 11 U.S.C. §§ 1307(c)(1) & (c)(4), 1325(a)(6).

Second, even if payments were current, the plan would not be feasible because the monthly plan payment of \$1,850 is less than the \$2,031.07 in dividends and expenses the plan requires the trustee to pay each month.

Third, to pay the dividends required by the plan and the rate proposed by it will take 118 months which exceeds the maximum 5-year duration permitted by 11 U.S.C. § 1322(d).

Fourth, the debtor has failed to give the trustee information relevant to the valuation of the debtor's real properties. This is a breach of the duties imposed by 11 U.S.C. § 521(a)(3) & (a)(4). To attempt to confirm a plan while withholding relevant financial information from the trustee is bad faith. See 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(3).

Because the plan proposed by the debtor is not confirmable, the debtor will be given a further opportunity to confirm a plan. But, if the debtor is unable to confirm a plan within a reasonable period of time, the court concludes that the prejudice to creditors will be substantial and that there will then be cause for dismissal. If the debtor has not confirmed a plan within 75 days, the case will be dismissed on the trustee's ex parte application.

4. 14-25451-A-13 JACK TRUJILLO
RCO-1
WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A. VS.

OBJECTION TO
CONFIRMATION OF PLAN
6-10-14 [14]

- ☐ Telephone Appearance
- ☐ Trustee Agrees with Ruling

Tentative Ruling: Because this hearing on an objection to the confirmation of the proposed chapter 13 plan was set pursuant to the procedure required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 3015-1(c)(4), the debtor was not required to file a written response. If no opposition is offered at the hearing, the court will take up the merits of the objection. Below is the court's tentative ruling, rendered on the assumption that there will be no opposition. Obviously, if

there is opposition, the court may reconsider this tentative ruling.

The objection will be sustained.

The plan assumes the arrears on the objecting creditor's Class 1 secured claim are approximately \$6,000. The creditor indicates that the arrears are more than \$12,000. At this higher level, the plan either is not feasible or it will not pay the objecting secured claim in full. The plan fails to comply with 11 U.S.C. §§ 1325(a)(5)(B) & (a)(6).

5. 14-24253-A-13 ROMY OSTER

ORDER TO
SHOW CAUSE
6-30-14 [39]

- ☐ Telephone Appearance
- ☐ Trustee Agrees with Ruling

Tentative Ruling: The case will be dismissed.

The debtor was given permission to pay the filing fee in installments pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 1006(b). The installment in the amount of \$70 due on June 24 was not paid. This is cause for dismissal. See 11 U.S.C. § 1307(c)(2).

6. 14-22255-A-13 DAVE/MELINDA BICKHAM
MAC-1

MOTION TO
CONFIRM PLAN
5-6-14 [17]

- ☐ Telephone Appearance
- ☐ Trustee Agrees with Ruling

Tentative Ruling: The motion will be denied and the objection will be sustained.

First, the debtor has failed to make \$120.72 of payments required by the plan. This has resulted in delay that is prejudicial to creditors and suggests that the plan is not feasible. See 11 U.S.C. §§ 1307(c)(1) & (c)(4), 1325(a)(6).

Second, to pay the dividends required by the plan and the rate proposed by it will take 71 months which exceeds the maximum 5-year duration permitted by 11 U.S.C. § 1322(d).

7. 14-25257-A-13 DARRELL/BARBARA NEAL
JPJ-1

OBJECTION TO
CONFIRMATION OF PLAN AND MOTION TO
DISMISS CASE
7-2-14 [25]

- ☐ Telephone Appearance
- ☐ Trustee Agrees with Ruling

Tentative Ruling: Because this hearing on an objection to the confirmation of the proposed chapter 13 plan and a motion to dismiss the case was set pursuant to the procedure required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 3015-1(c)(4), the debtor was not required to file a written response. If no opposition is offered at the hearing, the court will take up the merits of the objection. Below is the court's tentative ruling, rendered on the assumption that there will be no opposition. Obviously, if there is opposition, the court may reconsider this tentative ruling.

The objection will be sustained and the motion to dismiss the case will be conditionally denied.

First, the debtor has failed to commence making plan payments and has not paid approximately \$375 to the trustee as required by the proposed plan. This has resulted in delay that is prejudicial to creditors and suggests that the plan is not feasible. This is cause to deny confirmation of the plan and for dismissal of the case. See 11 U.S.C. §§ 1307(c)(1) & (c)(4), 1325(a)(6).

Second, the debtor owes a domestic support obligation. Local Bankruptcy Rule 3015-1(b)(6) provides:

"The debtor shall provide to the trustee, not later than the fourteen (14) days after the filing of the petition, Form EDC 3-088, *Domestic Support Obligation Checklist*, or other written notice of the name and address of each person to whom the debtor owes a domestic support obligation together with the name and address of the relevant state child support enforcement agency (see 42 U.S.C. §§ 464 & 466), Form EDC 3-086, *Class 1 Checklist*, for each Class 1 claim, and Form EDC 3-087, *Authorization to Release Information to Trustee Regarding Secured Claims Being Paid By The Trustee*."

The debtor failed to deliver to the trustee the Domestic Support Obligation Checklist. This checklist is designed to assist the trustee in giving the notices required by 11 U.S.C. § 1302(d).

The trustee must provide a written notice both to the holder of a claim for a domestic support obligation and to the state child support enforcement agency. See 11 U.S.C. §§ 1302(d)(1)(A) & (B). The state child support enforcement agency is the agency established under sections 464 and 466 of the Social Security Act. See 42 U.S.C. §§ 664 & 666. Section 1302(d)(1)(C) requires a third, post-discharge notice to both the claim holder and the state child support enforcement agency.

The trustee's notice to the claimant must: (a) advise the holder that he or she is owed a domestic support obligation; (b) advise the holder of the right to use the services of the state child support enforcement agency for assistance in collecting such claim; and (c) include the address and telephone number of the state child support enforcement agency.

The trustee's notice to the State child support enforcement agency required by section 1302(d)(1)(B) must: (a) advise the agency of such claim; and (b) advise the agency of the name, address and telephone number of the holder of such claim.

By failing to provide the checklist to the trustee, the debtor has disregarded the rule that it be provided, has breached the duty to cooperate with the trustee imposed by 11 U.S.C. § 521(a)(3) & (a)(4). This is cause for dismissal. See 11 U.S.C. § 1307(c)(1).

Third, in violation of 11 U.S.C. § 521(a)(1)(B)(iv) and Local Bankruptcy Rule 1007-1(c) the debtor has failed to provide the trustee with employer payment advices for the 60-day period preceding the filing of the petition. The withholding of this financial information from the trustee is a breach of the duties imposed upon the debtor by 11 U.S.C. § 521(a)(3) & (a)(4) and the attempt to confirm a plan while withholding this relevant financial information is bad faith. See 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(3).

Fourth, the plan's feasibility depends on the debtor successfully prosecuting a

motion to value the collateral of Santander in order to strip down or strip off its secured claim from its collateral. No such motion has been filed, served, and granted. Absent a successful motion the debtor cannot establish that the plan will pay secured claims in full as required by 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(5)(B) or that the plan is feasible as required by 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(6). Local Bankruptcy Rule 3015-1(j) provides: "If a proposed plan will reduce or eliminate a secured claim based on the value of its collateral or the avoidability of a lien pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 522(f), the debtor must file, serve, and set for hearing a valuation motion and/or a lien avoidance motion. The hearing must be concluded before or in conjunction with the confirmation of the plan. If a motion is not filed, or it is unsuccessful, the Court may deny confirmation of the plan."

Fifth, counsel for the debtor has opted to receive fees pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 2016-1 rather than by making a motion in accordance with 11 U.S.C. §§ 329, 330 and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2002, 2016, 2017. This means that counsel may receive a maximum fee of up to \$4,000 for a consumer case (like this one) and have that fee approved in connection with the confirmation of the plan. In this case, however, counsel's proposed fee of \$4,900 exceeds the maximum fee allowed by Local Bankruptcy Rule 2016-1. Therefore, he must apply for compensation pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 329, 330 and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2002, 2016, 2017. The provision in the plan for payment of compensation without the requisite application cannot be confirmed.

Because the plan proposed by the debtor is not confirmable, the debtor will be given a further opportunity to confirm a plan. But, if the debtor is unable to confirm a plan within a reasonable period of time, the court concludes that the prejudice to creditors will be substantial and that there will then be cause for dismissal. If the debtor has not confirmed a plan within 75 days, the case will be dismissed on the trustee's ex parte application.

8. 14-24958-A-13 JEOFFREY/ROSEMARIE MOTION FOR
HDR-2 BALDOVINO TURNOVER OF PROPERTY
6-17-14 [29]

- ☐ Telephone Appearance
- ☐ Trustee Agrees with Ruling

Tentative Ruling: The motion will be dismissed without prejudice. A request to compel the turnover of property requires an adversary proceeding unless the turnover will be by the debtor to the estate. See Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7001.

9. 13-24363-A-13 MICHAEL/DELENA SPONSLER MOTION TO
JPJ-3 MODIFY PLAN
5-19-14 [73]

- ☐ Telephone Appearance
- ☐ Trustee Agrees with Ruling

Tentative Ruling: The motion will be conditionally granted and the objection will be sustained in part.

The court agrees with the debtor that the trustee's proposed plan cannot compel plan payments on the basis of prior income received but spent by the debtor. Therefore, increases in the plan payment will prospective only. Retroactive increases or increases based on prior lump sum distributions to the debtor that the debtor no longer controls will make the plan infeasible. See 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(6).

Second, with the consent of the parties, the monthly dividend to secured creditor Santandar must be increased to \$600.

Finally, because the debtor has not documented the \$850 monthly expense for college expenses nor justified their reasonableness or necessity, the expense will not be considered in calculating available income to fund the plan. Therefore, the monthly plan payment will be \$2,000.

10. 13-31170-A-13 KIM BRITTON MOTION TO
PGM-6 MODIFY PLAN
6-9-14 [95]

- ☐ Telephone Appearance
- ☐ Trustee Agrees with Ruling

Tentative Ruling: The motion will be denied and the objection will be sustained.

The objecting creditor holds a home mortgage that was in default when this case was filed. The plan does not provide for a cure of the arrearage during this case. Instead, it provides for a long-term cure pursuant to the terms of a loan modification that the creditor has not yet agreed to. Without such an agreement, the debtor cannot compel the creditor to accept the modification by confirming the proposed plan. See 11 U.S.C. §§ 1322(b)(2) and 1325(a)(5)(A).

This court has ruled in unrelated cases, however, that a plan may propose a long term modification of a home mortgage provided the plan satisfies two other requirements. First, the creditor must be the right to refuse to modify its claim. Second, in the event of such refusal, the plan must make provision for the claim that is consistent with the Bankruptcy Code.

Here, to be consistent with the Bankruptcy Code, the debtor has two options. First, the plan may provide an alternative treatment for the claim in Class 1. This means, in the event the creditor rejects the loan modification, the creditor will receive its contractual monthly installment as well as a dividend that will cure the arrears during the plan's duration. This treatment is consistent with 11 U.S.C. §§ 1322(b)(5) and 1325(a)(5)(B). The proposed plan makes no such provision.

Second, the plan may propose, in the event the creditor refuses to consent to a loan modification to surrender the home to satisfy the creditor's claim. See 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(5)(C). The plan makes no such provision.

11. 14-25075-A-13 FERNANDO RODRIGUEZ OBJECTION TO
JPJ-1 CONFIRMATION OF PLAN
6-30-14 [17]

- ☐ Telephone Appearance
- ☐ Trustee Agrees with Ruling

Tentative Ruling: Because this hearing on an objection to the confirmation of the proposed chapter 13 plan was set pursuant to the procedure required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 3015-1(c)(4), the debtor was not required to file a written response. If no opposition is offered at the hearing, the court will take up the merits of the objection. Below is the court's tentative ruling, rendered on the assumption that there will be no opposition. Obviously, if there is opposition, the court may reconsider this tentative ruling.

The objection will be sustained.

First, Local Bankruptcy Rule 3015-1(b)(6) provides: "Documents Required by Trustee. The debtor shall provide to the trustee, not later than the fourteen (14) days after the filing of the petition, Form EDC 3-088, *Domestic Support Obligation Checklist*, or other written notice of the name and address of each person to whom the debtor owes a domestic support obligation together with the name and address of the relevant state child support enforcement agency (see 42 U.S.C. §§ 464 & 466), Form EDC 3-086, *Class 1 Checklist*, for each Class 1 claim, and Form EDC 3-087, *Authorization to Release Information to Trustee Regarding Secured Claims Being Paid By The Trustee*." Because the plan includes a class 1 claim, the debtor was required to provide the trustee with a Class 1 checklist. The debtor failed to do so.

Second, 11 U.S.C. § 521(e)(2)(B) & (C) requires the court to dismiss a petition if an individual chapter 7 or 13 debtor fails to provide to the case trustee a copy of the debtor's federal income tax return for the most recent tax year ending before the filing of the petition. This return must be produced seven days prior to the date first set for the meeting of creditors. The failure to provide the return to the trustee justifies dismissal and denial of confirmation. In addition to the requirement of section 521(e)(2) that the petition be dismissed, an uncodified provision of the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 found at section 1228(a) of BAPCPA provides that in chapter 11 and 13 cases the court shall not confirm a plan of an individual debtor unless requested tax documents have been turned over. This has not been done.

Third, the plan's feasibility depends on the debtor successfully prosecuting a motion to value the collateral of Bank of America in order to strip down or strip off its secured claim from its collateral. No such motion has been filed, served, and granted. Absent a successful motion the debtor cannot establish that the plan will pay secured claims in full as required by 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(5)(B) or that the plan is feasible as required by 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(6). Local Bankruptcy Rule 3015-1(j) provides: "If a proposed plan will reduce or eliminate a secured claim based on the value of its collateral or the avoidability of a lien pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 522(f), the debtor must file, serve, and set for hearing a valuation motion and/or a lien avoidance motion. The hearing must be concluded before or in conjunction with the confirmation of the plan. If a motion is not filed, or it is unsuccessful, the Court may deny confirmation of the plan."

Fourth, the plan fails to provide at section 2.07 for a dividend to be on account of allowed administrative expenses, including the debtor's attorney's fees. Unless counsel is working for nothing, this means that the plan does not provide for payment in full of priority claims as required by 11 U.S.C. § 1322(a)(2). Also see 11 U.S.C. §§ 503(b), 507(a).

Fifth, because the exemptions claimed by the debtor cannot be allowed, the plan does not provide unsecured creditors with what they receive in a chapter 7 liquidation as required by 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(4). Unsecured creditors would receive \$6,080 in a chapter 7 liquidation as of the effective date of the plan. This plan will pay only \$1,958.22 to unsecured creditors.

12. 14-25490-A-13 DANIEL/AURORA SANTOS
JPJ-1

OBJECTION TO
CONFIRMATION OF PLAN
6-30-14 [21]

- ☐ Telephone Appearance
- ☐ Trustee Agrees with Ruling

Tentative Ruling: Because this hearing on an objection to the confirmation of the proposed chapter 13 plan was set pursuant to the procedure required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 3015-1(c)(4), the debtor was not required to file a written response. If no opposition is offered at the hearing, the court will take up the merits of the objection. Below is the court's tentative ruling, rendered on the assumption that there will be no opposition. Obviously, if there is opposition, the court may reconsider this tentative ruling.

The objection will be overruled.

While the debtor failed to appear at the initial meeting of creditors as required by 11 U.S.C. § 343, the debtor appeared at the continued meeting and the trustee concluded it. Therefore, unless the examination revealed additional reasons to not confirm the plan, the objection will be overruled.

13. 14-24691-A-13 MICHAEL LAMB AND MARGARET
KEF-1 LEDOUX-LAMB

MOTION FOR
EXAMINATION ETC
7-7-14 [42]

- ☐ Telephone Appearance
- ☐ Trustee Agrees with Ruling

Tentative Ruling: Because less than 28 days' notice of the hearing was given by the creditor, this motion is deemed brought pursuant to Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(2). Consequently, the other creditors, the debtor, the trustee, the U.S. Trustee, and any other parties in interest were not required to file a written response or opposition to the motion. If any of these potential respondents appear at the hearing and offers opposition to the motion, the court will set a briefing schedule and a final hearing unless there is no need to develop the record further. If no opposition is offered at the hearing, the court will take up the merits of the motion. Below is the court's tentative ruling, rendered on the assumption that there will be no opposition to the motion. Obviously, if there is opposition, the court may reconsider this tentative ruling.

The application for Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 2004(a) examinations makes a prima facie showing that an examination is permissible. Accordingly, the proposed examinees, on reasonable notice, may be examined as provided by Rule 2004(b) and, pursuant to Rule 2004(c), the attendance and production of documentary evidence may be compelled pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45. An appropriate form is Subpoena for Rule 2004 Examination (Administrative Office Form B254). However, an examinee is free to request a protective order if the examination or production of documentary evidence causes an undue burden or is otherwise inappropriate.

14. 14-25296-A-13 JOHNNY THACH AND HONG MOTION TO
EJS-1 TRAN AVOID JUDICIAL LIEN
VS. DEPARTMENT STORE, N.B., DISCOVER BANK 6-20-14 [14]

- ☐ Telephone Appearance
- ☐ Trustee Agrees with Ruling

Tentative Ruling: The motion will be granted in part pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 522(f)(1)(A). The subject real property has a value of \$409,750 as of the date of the petition. The unavoidable liens total \$301,946. The debtor has an available exemption of \$100,000. The respondents hold judicial liens created by the recordation of abstracts of judgment in the chain of title of the subject real property. After application of the arithmetical formula required by 11 U.S.C. § 522(f)(2)(A), there is equity of \$7,804 to support the most senior judicial lien which is held by Discover Bank, not by Department Stores National Bank as asserted in the motion. The former lien was recorded on March 26, 2012 and the latter on April 5, 2012. Therefore, the fixing of Department Stores National Bank's judicial lien impairs the debtor's exemption of the real property and its fixing is avoided subject to 11 U.S.C. § 349(b)(1)(B). However, Discover Bank's judicial lien is partially avoided to the extent of \$11,563.14 and \$7,804 of it is not avoided.

15. 14-25399-A-13 SERGIO/MARILU DIAZ OBJECTION TO
JPJ-1 CONFIRMATION OF PLAN AND MOTION TO
DISMISS CASE
6-30-14 [17]

- ☐ Telephone Appearance
- ☐ Trustee Agrees with Ruling

Tentative Ruling: Because this hearing on an objection to the confirmation of the proposed chapter 13 plan and a motion to dismiss the case was set pursuant to the procedure required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 3015-1(c)(4), the debtor was not required to file a written response. If no opposition is offered at the hearing, the court will take up the merits of the objection. Below is the court's tentative ruling, rendered on the assumption that there will be no opposition. Obviously, if there is opposition, the court may reconsider this tentative ruling.

The objection will be conditionally overruled and the motion to dismiss the case will be denied.

Based on the original schedules, the plan is not feasible as required by 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(6). Schedules I and J show that the debtor will have monthly net income of approximately \$343; the plan requires a monthly payment of \$715. However, given the financial support of the debtor's children, the plan is feasible.

16. 14-25399-A-13 SERGIO/MARILU DIAZ OBJECTION TO
SW-1 CONFIRMATION OF PLAN
WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A. VS. 6-4-14 [12]

- ☐ Telephone Appearance
- ☐ Trustee Agrees with Ruling

Tentative Ruling: Because this hearing on an objection to the confirmation of the proposed chapter 13 plan was set pursuant to the procedure required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 3015-1(c)(4), the debtor was not required to file a

written response. If no opposition is offered at the hearing, the court will take up the merits of the objection. Below is the court's tentative ruling, rendered on the assumption that there will be no opposition. Obviously, if there is opposition, the court may reconsider this tentative ruling.

The objection will be conditionally overruled. The plan will be confirmed provided the plan is modified in the confirmation order to require amortization of the plan duration at the rate of \$162 and interest at the rate of 4%. This treatment complies with 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(5)(B).

FINAL RULINGS BEGIN HERE

17. 14-23400-A-13 MARIO VALADEZ AND TERRI MOTION TO
TOG-2 MALDONADO CONFIRM PLAN
6-2-14 [25]

Final Ruling: This motion to confirm a plan has been set for hearing on the notice required by Local Bankruptcy Rules 3015-1(c)(3) & (d)(1) and 9014-1(f)(1), and Fed. R. Bankr. R. 2002(b). The failure of the trustee, the U.S. Trustee, creditors, and any other party in interest to file written opposition at least 14 days prior to the hearing as required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(1)(ii) is considered as consent to the granting of the motion. Cf. Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53 (9th Cir. 1995). Further, because the court will not materially alter the relief requested by the debtor, an actual hearing is unnecessary. See Boone v. Burk (In re Eliapo), 468 F.3d 592 (9th Cir. 2006). Therefore, the respondents' defaults are entered and the matter will be resolved without oral argument.

The motion will be granted. The plan complies with 11 U.S.C. §§ 1322(a) & (b), 1323(c), 1325(a), and 1329.

18. 14-22804-A-13 JAMES REES MOTION TO
PGM-2 CONFIRM PLAN
6-6-14 [31]

Final Ruling: This motion to confirm a plan has been set for hearing on the notice required by Local Bankruptcy Rules 3015-1(c)(3) & (d)(1) and 9014-1(f)(1), and Fed. R. Bankr. R. 2002(b). The failure of the trustee, the U.S. Trustee, creditors, and any other party in interest to file written opposition at least 14 days prior to the hearing as required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(1)(ii) is considered as consent to the granting of the motion. Cf. Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53 (9th Cir. 1995). Further, because the court will not materially alter the relief requested by the debtor, an actual hearing is unnecessary. See Boone v. Burk (In re Eliapo), 468 F.3d 592 (9th Cir. 2006). Therefore, the respondents' defaults are entered and the matter will be resolved without oral argument.

The motion will be granted. The plan complies with 11 U.S.C. §§ 1322(a) & (b), 1323(c), 1325(a), and 1329.

19. 14-24309-A-13 HEATHER SPEARS ORDER TO
SHOW CAUSE
7-2-14 [22]

Final Ruling: the order to show cause will be discharged and the case will remain pending.

The court granted the debtor permission to pay the filing fee in installments. The debtor failed to pay the \$70 installment when due on June 27. However, after the issuance of the order to show cause, the delinquent installment was paid. No prejudice was caused by the late payment.

20. 13-33313-A-13 CLEMENTE/YOLANDA JIMENEZ MOTION TO
PGM-5 MODIFY PLAN
6-12-14 [59]

Final Ruling: This motion to confirm a modified plan proposed after confirmation of a plan has been set for hearing on the notice required by

Local Bankruptcy Rules 3015-1(d)(2) and 9014-1(f)(1) and Fed. R. Bankr. R. 3015(g). The failure of the trustee, the U.S. Trustee, creditors, and any other party in interest to file written opposition at least 14 days prior to the hearing as required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(1)(ii) is considered as consent to the granting of the motion. Cf. Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53 (9th Cir. 1995). Further, because the court will not materially alter the relief requested by the debtor, an actual hearing is unnecessary. See Boone v. Burk (In re Eliapo), 468 F.3d 592 (9th Cir. 2006). Therefore, the respondents' defaults are entered and the matter will be resolved without oral argument.

The motion will be granted. The modified plan complies with 11 U.S.C. §§ 1322(a) & (b), 1323(c), 1325(a), and 1329.

21. 14-22513-A-13 JONATHAN SHELEY MOTION TO
JME-2 CONFIRM PLAN
6-5-14 [41]

Final Ruling: The motion will be dismissed without prejudice.

Local Bankruptcy Rule 2002-1(c) provides that notices in adversary proceedings and contested matters that are served on the IRS shall be mailed to three entities at three different addresses: (1) IRS, P.O. Box 7346, Philadelphia, PA 19101-7346; (2) United States Attorney, for the IRS, 501 I Street, Suite 10-100, Sacramento, CA 95814; and (3) United States Department of Justice, Civil Trial Section, Western Region, Box 683, Franklin Station, Washington, D.C. 20044.

Service in this case is deficient because the IRS was not served at the second and third addresses listed above.

22. 14-22513-A-13 JONATHAN SHELEY OBJECTION TO
KK-1 CONFIRMATION OF PLAN
GREEN TREE SERVICING, L.L.C. VS. 6-10-14 [46]

Final Ruling: The objection will be dismissed as moot. The objection was raised in connection with the original plan proposed by the debtor. That plan was supplanted by a modified plan and the court has dismissed the motion to confirm that plan because of a service defect. If the debtor sets a new hearing on the motion to confirm the modified plan, the creditor should interpose its objection as opposition to the debtor's motion.

23. 14-24317-A-13 JOHN BAXTER AND PATRICI OBJECTION TO
JPJ-1 GRIFFIN RICE BAXTER CONFIRMATION OF PLAN
6-10-14 [26]

Final Ruling: The trustee has voluntarily dismissed the objection to the confirmation of the plan.

24. 14-24219-A-13 DAVID/KAREN WARN MOTION TO
PGM-2 VALUE COLLATERAL
VS. CITIMORTGAGE, INC. ETC. 6-18-14 [40]

Final Ruling: This valuation motion has been set for hearing on the notice required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(1). The failure of the trustee and the respondent creditor to file written opposition at least 14 days prior to the hearing as required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(1)(ii) is considered as consent to the granting of the motion. Cf. Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53 (9th Cir. 1995). Further, because the court will not materially alter the

relief requested by the moving party, an actual hearing is unnecessary. See Boone v. Burk (In re Eliapo), 468 F.3d 592 (9th Cir. 2006). Therefore, the defaults of the trustee and the respondent creditor are entered and the matter will be resolved without oral argument.

The motion will be granted.

The debtor seeks to value the debtor's residence at a fair market value of \$235,000 as of the date the petition was filed. It is encumbered by a first deed of trust held by Bank of New York Mellon/Bank of America, N.A. The first deed of trust secures a loan with a balance of approximately \$260,958.12 as of the petition date. Therefore, Citimortgage, Inc./Decision One Mortgage Company, LLC's claim secured by a junior deed of trust is completely under-collateralized. No portion of this claim will be allowed as a secured claim. See 11 U.S.C. § 506(a).

Any assertion that the respondent's claim cannot be modified because it is secured only by a security interest in real property that is the debtor's principal residence is disposed of by In re Zimmer, 313 F.3d 1220 (9th Cir. 2002) and In re Lam, 211 B.R. 36 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1997). See also In re Bartee, 212 F.3d 277 (5th Cir. 2000); In re Tanner, 217 F.3d 1357 (11th Cir. 2000); McDonald v. Master Fin., Inc. (In re McDonald), 205 F.3d 606, 611-13 (3rd Cir. 2000); and Domestic Bank v. Mann (In re Mann), 249 B.R. 831, 840 (B.A.P. 1st Cir. 2000).

Because the claim is completely under-secured, no interest need be paid on the claim except to the extent otherwise required by 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(4). If the secured claim is \$0, because the value of the respondent's collateral is \$0, no interest need be paid pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(5)(B)(ii).

Any argument that the plan, by valuing the respondent's security and providing the above treatment, violates In re Hobdy, 130 B.R. 318 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1991), will be overruled. The plan is not an objection to the respondent's proof of claim pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 3007 and 11 U.S.C. § 502. The plan makes provision for the treatment of the claim and all other claims, and a separate valuation motion has been filed and served as permitted by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 3012 and 11 U.S.C. § 506(a). The plan was served by the trustee on all creditors, and the motion to value collateral was served by the debtor with a notice that the collateral for the respondent's claim would be valued. That motion is supported by a declaration of the debtor as to the value of the real property. There is nothing about the process for considering the valuation motion which amounts to a denial of due process.

To the extent the respondent objects to valuation of its collateral in a contested matter rather than an adversary proceeding, the objection is overruled. Valuations pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 506(a) and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 3012 are contested matters and do not require the filing of an adversary proceeding. Further, even if considered in the nature of a claim objection, an adversary proceeding is not required. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 3007. It is only when such a motion or objection is joined with a request to determine the extent, validity or priority of a security interest, or a request to avoid a lien that an adversary proceeding is required. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7001(2). The court is not determining the validity of a claim or avoiding a lien or security interest. The respondent's deed of trust will remain of record until the plan is completed. This is required by 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(5)(B)(I). Once the plan is completed, if the respondent will not reconvey its deed of trust, the court will entertain an adversary proceeding. See also 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(5)(B)(I).

In the meantime, the court is merely valuing the respondent's collateral. Rule 3012 specifies that this is done by motion. Rule 3012 motions can be filed and heard any time during the case. It is particularly appropriate that such motions be heard in connection with the confirmation of a plan. The value of collateral will set the upper bounds of the amount of the secured claim. 11 U.S.C. § 506(a). Knowing the amount and character of claims is vital to assessing the feasibility of a plan, 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(6), and determining whether the treatment accorded to secured claims complies with 11 U.S.C. § 1325(a)(5).

To the extent the creditor objects to the debtor's opinion of value, that objection is also overruled, particularly in light of its failure to file any contrary evidence of value. According to the debtor, the residence has a fair market value of \$235,000. Evidence in the form of the debtor's declaration supports the valuation motion. The debtor may testify regarding the value of property owned by the debtor. Fed. R. Evid. 701; So. Central Livestock Dealers, Inc., v. Security State Bank, 614 F.2d 1056, 1061 (5th Cir. 1980).

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| 25. | 14-24219-A-13 DAVID/KAREN WARN PGM-3 VS. FORD MOTOR CREDIT COMPANY | MOTION TO AVOID JUDICIAL LIEN 6-18-14 [45] |
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Final Ruling: This motion to avoid a judicial lien has been set for hearing on the notice required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(1). The failure of the trustee and the respondent creditor to file written opposition at least 14 days prior to the hearing as required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(1)(ii) is considered as consent to the granting of the motion. Cf. Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53 (9th Cir. 1995). Further, because the court will not materially alter the relief requested by the moving party, an actual hearing is unnecessary. See Boone v. Burk (In re Eliapo), 468 F.3d 592 (9th Cir. 2006). Therefore, the defaults of the trustee and the respondent creditor are entered and the matter will be resolved without oral argument.

The motion will be granted pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 522(f)(1)(A). The subject real property has a value of \$235,000 as of the date of the petition. The unavoidable liens total \$260,958.12. The debtor has an available exemption of \$22,076. The respondent holds a judicial lien created by the recordation of an abstract of judgment in the chain of title of the subject real property. After application of the arithmetical formula required by 11 U.S.C. § 522(f)(2)(A), there is no equity to support the judicial lien. Therefore, the fixing of this judicial lien impairs the debtor's exemption of the real property and its fixing is avoided subject to 11 U.S.C. § 349(b)(1)(B).

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| 26. | 10-32930-A-13 FRANK/REBECCA BLAYLOCK SAC-1 | MOTION TO MODIFY PLAN 5-27-14 [54] |
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Final Ruling: This motion to confirm a modified plan proposed after confirmation of a plan has been set for hearing on the notice required by Local Bankruptcy Rules 3015-1(d)(2) and 9014-1(f)(1) and Fed. R. Bankr. R. 3015(g). The failure of the trustee, the U.S. Trustee, creditors, and any other party in interest to file written opposition at least 14 days prior to the hearing as required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(1)(ii) is considered as consent to the granting of the motion. Cf. Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53 (9th Cir. 1995). Further, because the court will not materially alter the relief requested by the debtor, an actual hearing is unnecessary. See Boone v. Burk (In re Eliapo), 468 F.3d 592 (9th Cir. 2006). Therefore, the respondents' defaults are entered and the matter will be resolved without oral argument.

The motion will be granted. The modified plan complies with 11 U.S.C. §§ 1322(a) & (b), 1323(c), 1325(a), and 1329.

27. 13-24341-A-13 THOMAS/CONNIS KIMBALL MOTION TO
PGM-1 MODIFY PLAN
6-17-14 [35]

Final Ruling: This motion to confirm a modified plan proposed after confirmation of a plan has been set for hearing on the notice required by Local Bankruptcy Rules 3015-1(d)(2) and 9014-1(f)(1) and Fed. R. Bankr. R. 3015(g). The failure of the trustee, the U.S. Trustee, creditors, and any other party in interest to file written opposition at least 14 days prior to the hearing as required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(1)(ii) is considered as consent to the granting of the motion. Cf. Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53 (9th Cir. 1995). Further, because the court will not materially alter the relief requested by the debtor, an actual hearing is unnecessary. See Boone v. Burk (In re Eliapo), 468 F.3d 592 (9th Cir. 2006). Therefore, the respondents' defaults are entered and the matter will be resolved without oral argument.

The motion will be granted. The modified plan complies with 11 U.S.C. §§ 1322(a) & (b), 1323(c), 1325(a), and 1329.

28. 09-35744-A-13 BRIAN CHOJNACKI AND MOTION TO
BKW-3 BRIDGET ARENA APPROVE COMPENSATION OF DEBTOR'S
ATTORNEY(S)
6-2-14 [97]

Final Ruling: The court finds that a hearing will not be helpful to its consideration and resolution of this matter. No party in interest filed a response to the motion even though the court set a deadline for doing so. Accordingly, it is removed from calendar for resolution without oral argument.

Counsel seeks approval of total fees of \$1,350. He succeeded debtor's original counsel who was paid \$3,500. The requested fees, however, will not be paid by the debtor or through the plan. The debtor's insurance, provided by the debtor's employer, will cover the requested fee which will be counsel's total compensation in this case. Having considered the motion as well as the docket the court concludes that the proposed fee is reasonable compensation for actual and necessary services to the debtor.

29. 13-30047-A-13 RALPH/MARY LANGLOIS MOTION TO
CA-3 APPROVE COMPENSATION OF DEBTOR'S
ATTORNEY
7-4-14 [34]

Final Ruling: The motion will be dismissed without prejudice.

Counsel for the debtor seeks compensation for professional services rendered to the debtor in this case. This hearing was set on 17 days' notice of the hearing. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2002(a)(6) requires a minimum of 21 days' notice of the hearings on motions to approve professional compensation and reimbursement of expenses. While Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-(f)(2) permits motions to be set on as little as 14 days of notice, and permits opposition to be made at the hearing, this local rule also provides this amount of notice is permitted "unless additional notice is required by the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure. . . ." Because Rule 2002(a)(6) requires a minimum of 21 days of notice of the hearing and because only 17 days' was given, notice is insufficient.

30. 14-25050-A-13 STEPHEN PATTON MOTION TO
CJY-1 AVOID JUDICIAL LIEN
VS. AMERICAN EXPRESS CENTURION BANK 6-16-14 [16]

Final Ruling: The debtor and the respondent creditor have resolved the motion by stipulation. The trustee's objection is not an objection to the motion but to the debtor's plan. The fact that the partial avoidance of the lien means the plan will take 69 months to be completed is a reason to object to the plan's confirmation or to request dismissal of the case in the event a modified plan is not proposed.

31. 14-20453-A-13 ANTONIO TORRES AND MOTION TO
PGM-2 VIRGINIA NORIEGA CONFIRM PLAN
6-6-14 [45]

Final Ruling: This motion to confirm a plan has been set for hearing on the notice required by Local Bankruptcy Rules 3015-1(c)(3) & (d)(1) and 9014-1(f)(1), and Fed. R. Bankr. R. 2002(b). The failure of the trustee, the U.S. Trustee, creditors, and any other party in interest to file written opposition at least 14 days prior to the hearing as required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(1)(ii) is considered as consent to the granting of the motion. Cf. Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53 (9th Cir. 1995). Further, because the court will not materially alter the relief requested by the debtor, an actual hearing is unnecessary. See Boone v. Burk (In re Eliapo), 468 F.3d 592 (9th Cir. 2006). Therefore, the respondents' defaults are entered and the matter will be resolved without oral argument.

The motion will be granted. The plan complies with 11 U.S.C. §§ 1322(a) & (b), 1323(c), 1325(a), and 1329.

32. 14-26253-A-13 MATTHEW MINCH MOTION TO
PLC-1 VALUE COLLATERAL
VS. CITY NATIONAL BANK/OCWEN LOAN SVCING. 6-24-14 [16]

Final Ruling: The motion will be dismissed without prejudice.

The notice of hearing informs potential respondents that written opposition must be filed and served within 14 days prior to the hearing if they wish to oppose the motion. Because less than 28 days of notice of the hearing was given (27 days' notice was given), Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(2) specifies that written opposition is unnecessary. Instead, potential respondents may appear at the hearing and orally contest the motion. If necessary, the court may thereafter require the submission of written evidence and briefs. By erroneously informing potential respondents that written opposition was required and was a condition to contesting the motion, the moving party may have deterred a respondent from appearing. Therefore, notice was materially deficient.

33. 12-21254-A-13 BERNARD/CAROLYN GOODBY MOTION TO
JLB-5 AVOID JUDICIAL LIEN
VS. WESCO DISTRIBUTION, INC. 6-4-14 [79]

Final Ruling: This motion to avoid a judicial lien has been set for hearing on the notice required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(1). The failure of the trustee and the respondent creditor to file written opposition at least 14 days prior to the hearing as required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(1)(ii) is considered as consent to the granting of the motion. Cf. Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53 (9th Cir. 1995). Further, because the court will not materially

alter the relief requested by the moving party, an actual hearing is unnecessary. See Boone v. Burk (In re Eliapo), 468 F.3d 592 (9th Cir. 2006). Therefore, the defaults of the trustee and the respondent creditor are entered and the matter will be resolved without oral argument.

The motion will be granted pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 522(f)(1)(A). The subject real property has a value of \$292,274 as of the date of the petition. The unavoidable liens total \$292,274. The debtor has an available exemption of \$1,000. The respondent holds a judicial lien created by the recordation of an abstract of judgment in the chain of title of the subject real property. After application of the arithmetical formula required by 11 U.S.C. § 522(f)(2)(A), there is no equity to support the judicial lien. Therefore, the fixing of this judicial lien impairs the debtor's exemption of the real property and its fixing is avoided subject to 11 U.S.C. § 349(b)(1)(B).

34. 13-24775-A-13 BRENDA THOMAS MOTION TO
MET-1 MODIFY PLAN
6-3-14 [21]

Final Ruling: This motion to confirm a modified plan proposed after confirmation of a plan has been set for hearing on the notice required by Local Bankruptcy Rules 3015-1(d)(2) and 9014-1(f)(1) and Fed. R. Bankr. R. 3015(g). The failure of the trustee, the U.S. Trustee, creditors, and any other party in interest to file written opposition at least 14 days prior to the hearing as required by Local Bankruptcy Rule 9014-1(f)(1)(ii) is considered as consent to the granting of the motion. Cf. Ghazali v. Moran, 46 F.3d 52, 53 (9th Cir. 1995). Further, because the court will not materially alter the relief requested by the debtor, an actual hearing is unnecessary. See Boone v. Burk (In re Eliapo), 468 F.3d 592 (9th Cir. 2006). Therefore, the respondents' defaults are entered and the matter will be resolved without oral argument.

The motion will be granted. The modified plan complies with 11 U.S.C. §§ 1322(a) & (b), 1323(c), 1325(a), and 1329.

35. 14-25489-A-13 MICHAEL/DENISE GOMEZ OBJECTION TO
JPJ-1 CONFIRMATION OF PLAN AND MOTION TO
DISMISS CASE
7-2-14 [16]

Final Ruling: The objection and the related dismissal motion have been voluntarily dismissed by the trustee.