

11 U.S.C. § 707(b) (2)
11 U.S.C. § 707(b) (3) (B)
11 U.S.C. § 707(b) (2) (A) (iii) (I)
Presumption of abuse
Means test
Totality of circumstances
Surrender of collateral

Joshua James Stewart and
Olga V. Stewart, Case No. 08-33275-rld7

03/11/2009 RLD

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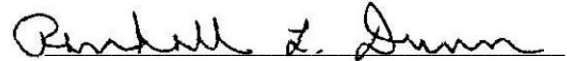
In calculating their monthly disposable income on their Chapter 7 Statement of Current Monthly Income and Means-Test Calculations, the debtors included their monthly mortgage payment for their former residence as a deduction under § 707(b) (2) (A) (iii) (I), even though they surrendered their residence.

An unsecured creditor moved to dismiss the debtors' chapter 7 case under § 707(b) (2) on the grounds that, because they surrendered their residence and should not include their monthly mortgage payment as a deduction, the debtors had sufficient monthly disposable income with which to pay their debts. The unsecured creditor alternatively moved to dismiss the debtors' chapter 7 case under § 707(b) (3) (B) on the grounds that, given the totality of their actual financial circumstances, granting the debtors relief would be an abuse of chapter 7.

Following the majority view, the bankruptcy court determined that, under a plain reading of § 707(b) (2) (A) (iii) (I), the debtors were permitted to deduct their monthly mortgage payment, notwithstanding the surrender of their residence. The bankruptcy court therefore denied the unsecured creditor's motion to dismiss under § 707(b) (2).

The bankruptcy court also denied the unsecured creditor's motion to dismiss under § 707(b) (3) (B). In evaluating the totality of the debtors' financial circumstances, the bankruptcy court considered whether the debtors had a likelihood of sufficient future income to fund a chapter 11 plan that would pay a significant portion of their unsecured claims over five years. The bankruptcy court determined that, even eliminating their monthly mortgage payment and using the housing expense allowed under the IRS Local Standards, as asserted by the unsecured creditor, the debtors only could pay a minimal dividend on their unsecured claims through a chapter 11 plan over five years.

Below is an Opinion of the Court.



RANDALL L. DUNN
U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

In Re:) Bankruptcy Case
) No. 08-33275-rld7
JOSHUA JAMES STEWART and OLGA V.)
STEWART,) AMENDED MEMORANDUM OPINION
)
) Debtors.)

Emily Hawkins ("Hawkins"), an unsecured creditor,¹ moved to dismiss the debtors' (the "Stewarts") bankruptcy case under § 707(b)(2) and (b)(3)² on the grounds that the Stewarts' case is an abuse of the provisions of chapter 7.³

¹ The Stewarts scheduled Hawkins as a general unsecured creditor with a \$19,168 contingent claim, based on claim(s) arising from her short-sale purchase of the Stewarts' condominium unit.

² Unless otherwise indicated, all chapter, section and rule references are to the federal Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101-1532, and to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, Rules 1001-9037, as enacted and promulgated as of October 17, 2005, the effective date of most of the provisions of the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005, Pub. L. 109-8, 110 Stat. 23 ("BAPCPA").

³ Hawkins actually filed an objection to the chapter 7 trustee's
(continued...)

1 Having listened to testimony and argument from both parties and
2 considered the record, including relevant documents from the docket and
3 relevant legal authorities, I deny Hawkins's motion to dismiss under
4 § 707(b) (2) and § 707(b) (3) (B) for the following reasons.

5
6 Background

7 The Stewarts filed their chapter 7 bankruptcy petition on
8 July 2, 2008. Consistent with § 521(a) (2) (A) and Rule 1007(b) (4)
9 [Interim], the Stewarts filed a "Chapter 7 Statement of Current Monthly
10 Income and Means-Test Calculation" ("Original Form B22A") and a
11 "Statement of Intention(s) Per 11 U.S.C. § 521(a)" ("Statement of
12 Intent").

13 The Stewarts indicated on the Original Form B22A that, based on
14 their calculations, the presumption of abuse under § 707(b) (2) did not
15 arise.⁴ On the Original Form B22A, they listed current monthly income of

16 _____
17 ³(...continued)
18 motion to settle and compromise a dispute with the Stewarts regarding
19 their claimed exemptions and a prepetition payment to their parents. At
20 the preliminary hearing on October 22, 2008, I decided to treat Hawkins's
objection as a motion to dismiss the case under § 707(b) and to abate
consideration of approval of the proposed settlement.

21 ⁴ BAPCPA amended § 707(b), which governs dismissal of chapter 7
22 cases. Fokkena v. Hartwick, 373 B.R. 645, 648 (D. Minn. 2007). "One of
23 the purposes of the amendment was to curb abuse by dismissing cases filed
24 by Chapter 7 debtors who seek discharge of their debts even though they
have the ability to repay their creditors and, thus, file under Chapter
13, under which debtors usually repay some or all of their debts." Id.
(citation omitted).

25 Section 707(b) (2) provides a complex mathematical formula, commonly
26 known as the "means test," which "gauges a debtor's ability to repay his
or her debts by measuring how much disposable income the debtor will have
(continued...)

1 \$5,815, which resulted in an annualized current income of \$69,780.

2 Although their annualized current monthly income exceeded the applicable
3 median family income of \$53,236 for a household of two in Oregon,⁵ their
4 deductions resulted in a monthly disposable income of -\$4,653.42, or a
5 60-month disposable income of -\$279,205.20, thereby demonstrating that
6 they qualified for chapter 7 relief.

7 In calculating their monthly disposable income for § 707(b) (2)
8 purposes, on line 42 of Part V of the Original Form B22A, "Future
9 payments on secured claims," the Stewarts listed as a deduction an
10 \$8,666.67 monthly mortgage payment for their former residence located in
11 Clackamas, Oregon. The Stewarts indicated on their Statement of Intent
12 that they would surrender the residence. In fact, at the time the
13 Stewarts filed their bankruptcy petition, the Stewarts were living in the

14
15
16
17 ⁴(...continued)
18 each month, after the deduction of allowable expenses." In re Lindstrom,
19 381 B.R. 303, 304 (Bankr. D. Colo. 2007). If the debtor's monthly
20 disposable income is greater than a particular statutorily set amount,
21 indicating that he or she has the ability to repay his or her debts, the
22 case is presumed to be an abuse of chapter 7. Fokkena, 373 B.R. at 649.
23 The "Chapter 7 Statement of Current Monthly Income and Means-Test
24 Calculation" provides the framework to apply this mathematical formula.

25 ⁵ Section 707(b) (7) provides a "safe harbor" for debtors whose
26 annualized current monthly income (i.e., the debtor's current monthly
27 income, as defined under § 101(10A), multiplied by 12) is equal to or
28 less than the median family income for a family the size of the debtor's
29 household in the applicable state. In that instance, the presumption of
30 abuse does not arise, and the debtor is not required to complete the
31 means test. Here, the Stewarts' annualized current monthly income
32 exceeded the applicable median family income for a household of two in
33 Oregon, requiring the Stewarts to complete the means test calculations.

1 U.S. Virgin Islands.⁶ The secured creditor later obtained relief from
2 stay (which the Stewarts did not oppose), allowing it to foreclose on and
3 obtain possession of the residence. Order Re: Notice and Motion for
4 Relief from Stay at 2, docket no. 12.

5 The Stewarts represented on their petition that their debts
6 were primarily consumer debts. They listed on their schedules \$522,000
7 in secured debt and \$369,960 in general nonpriority unsecured debt.⁷ The
8 Stewarts' only secured debt was the mortgage on their former residence.
9 The Stewarts' general unsecured debt consisted mainly of credit card debt
10 and debt for building materials and contractor services. They listed an
11 average monthly income of \$5,380 on their Schedule I and average monthly
12 expenses of \$4,357 on their Schedule J.

13 Olga Stewart, who started her employment as a traveling
14 registered nurse on July 14, 2008, reported a gross income of \$4,507 on
15 Schedule I. The Stewarts included a car rental stipend of \$650 and a
16 housing stipend of \$1,350 from Olga Stewart's employer in calculating
17 their average monthly income on Schedule I. The Stewarts did not list
18 the monthly mortgage payment on their Schedule J; in fact, they did not
19 include rent or a mortgage payment as an expense. They noted, however,
20 that they would have a monthly housing expense of approximately \$1,350

21
22 ⁶ The Stewarts indicated on their Statement of Financial Affairs
23 that they last occupied the residence in April 2008. They noted on their
24 schedules that they were moving to the U.S. Virgin Islands as of the
petition date and listed on their petition a street address in the U.S.
Virgin Islands.

25 ⁷ This amount does not include the \$72,000 unsecured portion of the
26 secured mortgage creditor's claim, as listed by the Stewarts on their
Schedule D.

1 after five months. To date, the Stewarts have not amended their Schedule
2 I and Schedule J.

3 Four days after the § 341(a) meeting on August 1, 2008, the
4 United States Trustee filed a statement pursuant to § 704(b)(1),
5 indicating that the case was not presumed to be an abuse under
6 § 707(b)(2).

7 Hawkins soon thereafter filed what I have interpreted as a
8 motion to dismiss under § 707(b) ("Motion to Dismiss"). She asserted
9 that, as they intended to surrender the residence and no longer occupied
10 it, the Stewarts inappropriately included the monthly mortgage payment in
11 calculating their monthly disposable income. Hawkins contended that, by
12 reducing their housing expense to the amount allowed under the Internal
13 Revenue Service ("IRS") local standards ("Local Standards"), the Stewarts
14 would have substantial monthly disposable income with which to fund a
15 chapter 13 plan. She also argued that, given the totality of their
16 actual financial circumstances, granting the Stewarts relief would be an
17 abuse of chapter 7.⁸

18 The Stewarts filed an "Amended Chapter 7 Statement of Current
19 Monthly Income and Means-Test Calculation" ("Amended Form B22A") several
20 weeks before the January 12, 2009 final evidentiary hearing on the Motion
21 to Dismiss. On the Amended Form B22A, the Stewarts' current monthly
22 income remained the same, but their deductions were modified.
23 Specifically, on line 25 of Part V, "Other Necessary Expenses: taxes,"
24 the Stewarts listed an expense of \$663 for federal, state and local

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26 ⁸ Hawkins did not make this argument in the Motion to Dismiss, but
at the final evidentiary hearing on January 12, 2009.

1 taxes.⁹ The Stewarts also reduced the monthly mortgage payment from
2 \$8,666.67 to \$3,589.¹⁰ As a result of these modifications, the Stewarts'
3 monthly disposable income calculated on the Amended Form B22A was
4 -\$634.65, and their 60-month disposable income was -\$38,079.

5 Several hours after the final evidentiary hearing, the Stewarts
6 filed a "Second Amended Chapter 7 Statement of Current Monthly Income and
7 Means-Test Calculation" ("Second Amended Form B22A").¹¹ The Second
8 Amended Form B22A reflected an increased current monthly income of
9 \$6,294, which resulted in an annualized current income of \$75,528. The
10

11 ⁹ The Stewarts adjusted their expenses in the Amended Form B22A to
12 reflect a deduction for taxes "withheld from Olga's pay." Memorandum in
13 Response to 707(b) Motion Filed by Creditor at 2, docket no. 32. The
14 Stewarts explained that, at the time they filed their bankruptcy
15 petition, Olga Stewart had obtained employment as a traveling nurse in
16 the U.S. Virgin Islands. Memorandum in Response to § 707(b) Motion Filed
17 by Creditor at 2, docket no. 32. Because they did not know how much of
18 her income would be taxed, the Stewarts did not list a deduction for
19 taxes in the Original Form B22A. Memorandum in Response to § 707(b)
20 Motion Filed by Creditor at 2, docket no. 32. Upon determining her tax
21 withholding, they modified their expenses in their Amended Form B22A.

22 ¹⁰ The Stewarts filed the Amended Form B22A to reflect their actual
23 monthly mortgage payments. In the Original Form B22A, they included the
24 entire mortgage balance averaged over 60 months, believing that the terms
25 of the mortgage required a balloon payment in full or a refinance after
26 completion of the construction of their residence. Memorandum in
Response to 707(b) Motion Filed by Creditor at 1, docket no. 32. The
Stewarts later discovered that the mortgage had a 30-year term, which
called for interest-only payments of \$3,589 per month for the first five
years of the term. Memorandum in Response to 707(b) Motion Filed by
Creditor at 2, docket no. 32. They adjusted the mortgage payment in the
Amended Form B22A accordingly.

¹¹ At the final evidentiary hearing, I advised the parties that I
would not issue a ruling until the Stewarts filed another amended Chapter
7 Statement of Current Monthly Income and Means-Test Calculation, as the
Amended Form B22A inappropriately included postpetition rather than
prepetition tax withholding as an expense.

1 Second Amended Form B22A also listed an increased deduction of \$1,558 for
2 federal, state and local taxes. The monthly mortgage payment remained
3 the same. The net result of the Second Amended Form B22A was to reduce
4 the Stewarts' monthly disposable income to -\$1,050.65, and their 60-month
5 disposable income to -\$63,039.

6 Upon the Stewarts' filing of the Second Amended Form B22A, I
7 took the matter under submission. This Memorandum Opinion constitutes my
8 findings of fact and conclusions of law, which I make under Fed. R. Civ.
9 P. 52(a), applicable in this contested matter under Fed. R. Bankr. P.
10 7052 and 9014. I have jurisdiction to resolve this matter under 28
11 U.S.C. §§ 1334(b), 157(a), 157(b)(1), and 157(b)(2)(A) and (O).

12
13 Discussion

14 Under § 707(b)(1), I may dismiss a case if I determine that the
15 granting of relief would be an abuse of the provisions of chapter 7.¹²
16 Section 707(b) sets forth two methods, embodied in § 707(b)(2) and
17 (b)(3), by which I am to determine whether the case is an abuse of
18 chapter 7. In re Haar, 360 B.R. 759, 760 (Bankr. N.D. Ohio 2007).

19 As noted above, § 707(b)(2) provides a mathematical formula -
20 the means test - to determine whether a debtor has sufficient monthly
21 disposable income with which to repay at least a significant portion of

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23 ¹² Section 707(b)(1) provides, in relevant part: "After notice and a
24 hearing, the court . . . on a motion by . . . any party in interest, may
25 dismiss a case filed by an individual debtor under this chapter whose
26 debts are primarily consumer debts, or, with the debtor's consent,
convert such a case to a case under chapter 11 or 13 of this title if it
finds that the granting of relief would be an abuse of the provisions of
this chapter."

1 his or her debts.¹³ Id. If the debtor has sufficient monthly disposable
2 income to pay some or all of his or her debts, the case may be presumed
3 to be an abuse of chapter 7, justifying dismissal or, if the debtor
4 consents, conversion to chapter 11 or chapter 13.

5 Even if no presumption of abuse arises under § 707(b)(2), or
6 the debtor manages to rebut the presumption of abuse, I must consider
7 under § 707(b)(3) whether the case is nonetheless an abuse of chapter 7
8 because either the debtor filed the case in bad faith or the totality of
9 the circumstances of the debtor's financial situation demonstrates abuse.
10 In re Sorrell, 359 B.R. 167, 180 (Bankr. S.D. Ohio 2007).

11 The standards regarding dismissal under § 707(b)(2) and (b)(3)
12 are different. With respect to dismissal under § 707(b)(2), in this

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14 ¹³ Section 707(b)(2)(A)(i) provides: "In considering under paragraph
15 (1) whether the granting of relief would be an abuse of the provisions of
16 this chapter, the court shall presume abuse exists if the debtor's
17 current monthly income reduced by the amounts determined under clauses
18 (ii), (iii), and (iv), and multiplied by 60 is not less than the lesser
19 of -

- 20 (I) 25 percent of the debtor's nonpriority unsecured claims in the
21 case, or \$6,575, whichever is greater; or
22 (II) \$10,950."

23 Put more simply:

24 If, after subtracting the allowable monthly expenses
25 from the debtor's [current monthly income], the amount
26 of monthly disposable income, multiplied by 60, is
greater than \$10,950, then the debtor 'fails' the Means
Test. If the amount is less than \$6,575, then the
debtor 'passes' the Means Test. If the amount is
between \$6,575 and \$10,950, the debtor only fails the
Means Test if the amount is greater than 25% of the
debtor's non-priority unsecured claims.

In re Ralston, 2009 WL 322946 at *3 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. Feb. 10,
2009).

1 case, I must interpret § 707(b)(2)(A)(iii)(I). Specifically, are the
2 Stewarts entitled to deduct secured debt payments from their current
3 monthly income in calculating their disposable monthly income under the
4 means test set forth in § 707(b)(2)(A)(i), notwithstanding their
5 surrender of the collateral?

6 As to dismissal under § 707(b)(3)(B), I must decide whether the
7 Stewarts financial situation demonstrates abuse in the totality of the
8 circumstances.

9
10 A. § 707(b)(2)

11 Hawkins contends that the Stewarts initially passed the means
12 test only by including the mortgage payment for their surrendered
13 residence in calculating their monthly disposable income. Although she
14 acknowledges that the Stewarts are entitled to deduct housing expenses,
15 Hawkins argues that deducting the monthly mortgage payment is
16 inappropriate, as it is not reasonable and necessary under § 707(b)(2).

17 Hawkins asserts that the monthly mortgage payment is
18 unreasonable because the Stewarts lack the means to make the mortgage
19 payment. She contends that the mortgage payment is unnecessary because
20 the Stewarts no longer occupy the residence, having moved to the U.S.
21 Virgin Islands.

22 Hawkins argues that Olga Stewart has an annual income of
23 approximately \$70,000, or a monthly income of approximately \$5,800.
24 According to Hawkins, the allowance for housing expenses and utilities
25 under the Local Standards for Multnomah County is \$1,500 per month.
26 Deducting \$1,000 for food and "personal goods" and \$1,800 for housing and

1 utilities, Hawkins estimates that the Stewarts have monthly disposable
2 income of approximately \$3,000.¹⁴ Multiplying this number by 60, Hawkins
3 concludes that the Stewarts have a 60-month disposable income of
4 \$180,000. Based on this calculation, Hawkins claims, the Stewarts fail
5 the means test, thereby making them ineligible for chapter 7 relief.

6 The issue before me regarding the Motion to Dismiss under
7 § 707(b) (2) centers on the interpretation of § 707(b) (2) (A) (iii) (I).
8 Section 707(b) (2) (A) (iii) (I) provides, in relevant part:

9 (iii) The debtor's average monthly payments on account
10 of secured debts shall be calculated as the sum of -
11 (I) the total of all amounts scheduled as
12 contractually due to secured creditors in
each month of the 60 months following the
date of the petition

13 Hawkins cites to § 707(b) (2) (A) (ii) (V) as the basis for
14 excluding the monthly mortgage payment in the Stewarts' means test
15 calculations. Her reliance on this provision is misplaced in this
16 context.¹⁵

17 Section 707(b) (2) (A) (ii) (V) allows a debtor to deduct expenses
18 for utilities and other non-mortgage housing expenses in excess of the
19

20 ¹⁴ Hawkins stated that "the allowance for housing and utilities
21 should be the \$1,500 that [the Stewarts] are actually paying for housing,
22 plus a reasonable allowance for their actual utility costs." Objection
23 Filed by Creditor. . . Re: Motion to Settle and Compromise, docket no.
24 23. I infer from this statement that Hawkins estimated \$300 in utility
expenses, for a total allowance of \$1,800 for both housing and utilities,
which resulted in the \$3,000 monthly disposable income she calculated.

25 ¹⁵ I note, however, that Hawkins's argument as to whether the
26 monthly mortgage payment is a reasonable and necessary expense may be
relevant to determining the Motion to Dismiss under § 707(b) (3) in the
totality of the circumstances, which I address below.

1 Local Standards, based on his or her actual expenses for home energy
2 costs.¹⁶ See In re Simmons, 357 B.R. 480, 486 (Bankr. N.D. Ohio
3 2006) ("The reporting requirements for § 707(b)(2)(A)(ii)(V) are captured
4 on line 37 of the Means Test Form."). Section 707(b)(2)(A)(ii)(V)
5 therefore does not apply to my determination as to whether the Stewarts
6 may include the monthly mortgage payment in their calculation of their
7 monthly disposable income under the means test.

8 Hawkins also argues that the monthly mortgage payment exceeds
9 the amount allowed under the Local Standards. The Stewarts, she asserts,
10 only should be permitted to deduct the amount set under the Local
11 Standards. I note that the Stewarts took no deduction for mortgage
12 expenses under the Local Standards.¹⁷ The Stewarts use the monthly
13 mortgage payment as a deduction under § 707(b)(2)(A)(iii)(I) in
14 calculating their monthly disposable income under the means test. The
15

16 ¹⁶ Section 707(b)(2)(A)(ii)(V) provides:

17
18 In addition [to the expenses set forth under
19 § 707(b)(2)(A)(ii)(I)], the debtor's monthly expenses
20 may include an allowance for housing and utilities, in
21 excess of the allowance specified by the Local
22 Standards for housing and utilities issued by the
23 Internal Revenue Service, based on the actual expenses
24 for home energy costs if the debtor provides
25 documentation of such actual expenses and demonstrates
26 that such actual expenses are reasonable and necessary.
(emphasis added).

24 ¹⁷ The Local Standard for mortgage/rent expense is \$1,187. The
25 Stewarts' monthly mortgage expense of \$8,666.67 on their Original Form
26 B22A, and \$3,589 on their Amended Form B22A and Second Amended Form B22A
exceed this amount. Based on the formula set forth under line 20B,
"Local Standards: housing and utilities; mortgage/rent expense," the
Stewarts have a deduction of \$0.

1 question is whether the Stewarts may use this deduction, even though they
2 surrendered the residence.

3
4 1. Split in authority in interpreting § 707(b)(2)(A)(iii)(I)
5 Interpreting a statute begins with its language, Hughes Aircraft
6 Co. v. Jacobson, 525 U.S. 432, 438 (1999), keeping in mind that Congress
7 “says in a statute what it means and means in a statute what it says
8 there.” Hartford Underwriters Ins. Co. v. Union Planters Bank, NA, 530
9 U.S. 1, 6 (2000) (quoting Connecticut Nat’l Bank v. Germain, 503 U.S. 249,
10 254 (1992)). The court must enforce a statute’s language according to
11 its terms, unless such a reading would render it absurd. Lamie v. United
12 States Trustee, 540 U.S. 526, 534 (2004) (“It is well established that
13 ‘when the statute’s language is plain, the sole function of the courts -
14 at least where the disposition required by the text is not absurd - is to
15 enforce it according to its terms.’”) (quoting Hartford, 530 U.S. at 6).
16 In the absence of a statutory definition, the court construes a statutory
17 term according to its ordinary, contemporary, and common meaning. San
18 Jose Christian College v. City of Morgan Hill, 360 F.3d 1024, 1034 (9th
19 Cir. 2004).

20 A split in authority has developed among courts interpreting
21 § 707(b)(2)(A)(iii)(I). See, e.g., In re Makres, 380 B.R. 30, 33-34
22 (Bankr. N.D. Okla. 2007); Lindstrom, 381 B.R. at 305; In re Smale, 390
23 B.R. 111, 115 (Bankr. D. Del. 2008). The majority of courts have
24 concluded that, in calculating their monthly disposable income under the
25 means test, debtors may deduct debt payments under § 707(b)(2)(A)(iii)(I)
26 on property that has been or will be surrendered. Makres, 380 B.R. at 33

1 n.9 (collecting cases).

2 Although most courts on either side of the split agree that
3 interpretation of § 707(b)(2)(A)(iii)(I) is governed by the plain
4 language of the statute, their interpretations differ. See id. at 33.
5 See also In re Hayes, 376 B.R. 55, 61 (Bankr. D. Mass. 2007); In re
6 Gaylon, 366 B.R. 164, 168 (Bankr. W.D. Okla. 2007). In interpreting
7 § 707(b)(2)(A)(iii)(I), courts focus on the phrase, "scheduled as
8 contractually due." Makres, 380 B.R. at 33. See also Lindstrom, 381
9 B.R. at 305. Both the majority and the minority parse the phrase into
10 two components: "scheduled" and "as contractually due."

11 Under the minority view, "[a debtor's] schedules and statements
12 [together] form the basis from which the Court should determine whether a
13 debt is 'scheduled as contractually due.'" In re Skaggs, 349 B.R. 594,
14 599 (Bankr. E.D. Mo. 2006). Cf. In re Ray, 362 B.R. 680, 684-85 (Bankr.
15 D.S.C. 2007) (determining that meaning of "schedule" and "scheduled"
16 elsewhere in Bankruptcy Code is of little use and relying on debtor's
17 statement of intention because phrase, "scheduled as contractually due,"
18 is forward-looking calculation that considers debtor's intention to
19 surrender collateral and to make no future debt payments, which does not
20 support deduction of debt payments under § 707(b)(2)(A)(iii)(I)).

21 Focusing on the phrase, "contractually due," without considering
22 the import of the term "scheduled" and the phrase "in each of the 60
23 months following the date of the petition" "miss[es] the actual meaning
24 and intent of § 707(b)(2)," the primary purpose of which was to ensure
25 that those debtors who can repay their debts do so. Skaggs, 349 B.R. at
26 600. When a debtor surrenders property secured by debt, he or she is no

1 longer making the scheduled debt payments. Allowing debtors to take a
2 deduction under § 707(b)(2)(A)(iii)(I) when they are not actually making
3 debt payments thus defeats the purpose of the means test. See In re
4 Harris, 353 B.R. 304, 309-10 (Bankr. E.D. Okla. 2006). Under the
5 minority view, then, a debtor cannot include a deduction for monthly
6 payments for secured debt in calculating his or her monthly disposable
7 income under the means test, when he or she surrenders the collateral.

8 Under the majority view, epitomized by In re Walker, 2006 WL
9 1314125 (Bankr. N.D. Ga. May 1, 2006), "scheduled" and "as contractually
10 due" are construed in their ordinary senses. Id. at *3. See also, e.g.,
11 Fokkena, 373 B.R. at 654; Ralston, 2009 WL 322946 at *6; In re Benedetti,
12 372 B.R. 90, 95 (Bankr. S.D. Fla. 2007); and In re Kelvie, 372 B.R. 56,
13 61-62 (Bankr. D. Idaho 2007).

14 "Scheduled" means "'to plan for a certain date,'" while "as
15 contractually due," means that "the debtor is legally obligated under the
16 contract . . . to make a payment in a certain amount . . . for a set
17 number of months into the future." Walker, 2006 WL 1314125 at *3
18 (citation omitted). Putting these two components together, "payments
19 that are 'scheduled as contractually due' are those payments that the
20 debtor will be required to make on certain dates in the future under the
21 contract," whether or not the debtor actually makes those future
22 payments. Id.

23 A debtor's surrender of the collateral does not affect his or
24 her ability to take the deduction under the means test, which provides an
25 historical "snapshot" of the debtor's financial circumstances averaged
26 over a period of six months prepetition. As Walker reasons:

1 The use of the phrase "contractually due" also
2 indicates an intent to permit a deduction for all
3 secured debts, regardless of whether . . . the
4 collateral is surrendered. The surrender of the
5 collateral does not change the fact that the payments
6 are "contractually due." When a debtor files the
7 bankruptcy petition, the debtor is contractually due
8 for payments on the outstanding secured debts for the
9 length of the contract. The debtor's contractual
10 liability for the debt is not eliminated upon the
11 surrender of the collateral. At the earliest, it may
12 be eliminated by the entry of the discharge. At the
13 latest, the contractual obligation may never actually
14 be eliminated, but instead, the creditor would merely
15 be enjoined from collecting the debt from the debtor in
16 personam. In other words, nothing the debtor does or
17 does not do changes the fact that scheduled payments
18 remain contractually due.

19 . . .

20 Even if the debtor does surrender the collateral, the
21 surrender of the collateral does not change the fact
22 that the payments are "scheduled as contractually due
23 to a secured creditor." Following the surrender of the
24 collateral, the creditor remains a secured creditor at
25 least until the collateral has been liquidated and the
26 proceeds are applied to satisfy the debt.

27 Id. at *4 (citations omitted). See also Haar, 360 B.R. at 764; Sorrell,
28 359 B.R. at 186; and Simmons, 357 B.R. at 484-85. Thus, under the
29 majority view, debtors may deduct secured debt payments contractually due
30 as of the petition date in their means test calculations, notwithstanding
31 their surrender of the collateral.

32 2. Section 707(b)(2)(A)(iii)(I), interpreted according to its
33 terms, allows the Stewarts to deduct debt payments on
34 their surrendered residence

35 Based on my review of both the majority and minority decisions,
36 I conclude that the majority view provides a better reasoned analysis
37 that comports with the plain meaning approach to statutory construction.

1 The minority's interpretation of § 707(b)(2)(A)(iii)(I) does
2 not accord with the plain meaning approach. As the court in In re Randle
3 pointed out, the plain language of the statute "does not say that the
4 debtor can deduct this amount only if she intends to keep the collateral
5 post-petition. It does not say that the debtor can deduct this amount
6 only if she intends to continue making the payments due post-petition."
7 358 B.R. 360, 363 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 2006), aff'd Randle v. Neary (In re
8 Randle), 2007 WL 2668727 (N.D. Ill. July 20, 2007). The statute simply
9 requires the court "to consider only the amounts due under the contract
10 itself." Id. See also Fokkena, 373 B.R. at 654 ("[T]here is no
11 conditional language in § 707(b)(2)(A)(iii) that requires that a debtor
12 must intend to continue to pay the contractually due amounts in order to
13 claim the expense, and a debtor's intent to surrender her collateral does
14 not alter her contractual obligation to make payments.") (citation
15 omitted).

16 By conditioning the debtor's use of the deduction under
17 § 707(b)(2)(A)(iii)(I) on whether he or she retains the collateral and
18 actually makes payments on it, the minority is inserting language into
19 the statute which is at variance with its plain meaning. See Simmons,
20 357 B.R. at 485 ("To read into this provision some qualification based
21 upon only a possible post-petition modification of secured debt that is
22 otherwise contractually due on the petition date would go beyond the
23 clear and plain meaning of the statute.").

24 I agree with the majority that under a plain reading of its
25 language, § 707(b)(2)(A)(iii)(I) allows debtors, when calculating their
26 monthly disposable income under the means test, to deduct from their

1 current monthly income the average payments on debts secured by
2 collateral that they surrender. Reading the words in
3 § 707(b)(2)(A)(iii)(I) as a whole, I find that the statute does not
4 require debtors to retain the collateral and actually make payments on
5 secured debts "as a prerequisite to allowing the deduction."¹⁸
6 Benedetti, 372 B.R. at 95. If Congress had intended that debtors be
7 precluded from deducting payment obligations secured by surrendered
8 collateral in calculating their monthly income for means test purposes,
9 they could have used expense deduction language specifying secured debt
10 payments that debtors continue to make postpetition rather than secured
11 obligations "scheduled as contractually due" on the petition date.

12 Accordingly, I find that the Stewarts appropriately may deduct
13 their monthly mortgage expense under § 707(b)(2)(A)(iii)(I) in
14 calculating their monthly disposable income. At the time they filed
15 their chapter 7 petition, the Stewarts still were contractually liable to
16 the creditor on the mortgage, even though they no longer occupied the
17 residence. The filing of their bankruptcy petition and the surrender of
18 their residence did not eliminate the Stewarts' contractual obligation to
19 make their monthly mortgage payments to the creditor.

20 Deducting the mortgage payment from their current monthly
21 income, as allowed under § 707(b)(2)(A)(iii)(I), I determine that the
22

23 ¹⁸ Some courts in the majority believe that the issue of whether
24 "scheduled as" should be given its ordinary, common meaning or a
25 bankruptcy-specific meaning is a distinction without a difference,
26 because, under either interpretation, the scheduling of a secured debt
does not change the fact that the payments on the secured debt are
contractually due. See Lindstrom, 381 B.R. at 307; Hayes, 376 B.R. at
62; Haar, 360 B.R. at 766.

1 Stewarts have a negative disposable income. Accordingly, no presumption
2 of abuse arises under § 707(b)(2)(A), and I deny the Motion to Dismiss
3 under § 707(b)(2).

4
5 B. Dismissal based on the totality of the circumstances under
6 § 707(b)(3)(B)

7 Section 707(b)(3) provides, in relevant part:

8 In considering under paragraph (1) whether the granting of
9 relief would be an abuse of the provisions of this chapter in a case in
10 which the presumption in subparagraph (A)(i) of such paragraph does not
11 arise or is rebutted, the court shall consider -

12 . . . (B) the totality of the circumstances . . . of the
13 debtor's financial situation demonstrates abuse.

14 Section 707(b)(3)(B) does not provide any guidance as to the
15 factors to consider in evaluating the totality of the debtor's financial
16 circumstances. In re Talley, 389 B.R. 741, 743 (Bankr. W.D. Wash. 2008).
17 Courts have recognized, however, that § 707(b)(3) is a "codification of
18 pre-BAPCPA case law," thus they apply pre-BAPCPA case law when
19 determining whether to dismiss a case for abuse. Id. (quoting In re
20 Stewart, 383 B.R. 429, 432 (Bankr. N.D. Ohio 2008)) (internal quotations
21 omitted).

22 The Ninth Circuit considers six nonexclusive factors in
23 evaluating the totality of the circumstances under § 707(b)(3):

- 24 (1) Whether the debtor has a likelihood of sufficient
25 future income to fund a Chapter 11, 12 or 13 plan which
26 would pay a substantial portion of the unsecured
claims;
- (2) Whether the debtor's petition was filed as a
consequence of illness, disability, unemployment, or
some other calamity;
- (3) Whether the schedules suggest the debtor obtained
cash advancements and consumer goods on credit

1 exceeding his or her ability to repay them;
2 (4) Whether the debtor's proposed family budget is
3 excessive or extravagant;
4 (5) Whether the debtor's statement of income and
5 expenses is misrepresentative of the debtor's financial
6 condition; and
7 (6) Whether the debtor has engaged in eve-of-bankruptcy
8 purchases.

9 Price v. United States Trustee (In re Price), 353 F.3d 1135, 1139-40 (9th
10 Cir. 2004).

11 Among the six Price factors, the Ninth Circuit has determined
12 that the debtor's ability to pay his or her debts is of primary
13 importance. Id. at 1140. Thus, "a debtor's ability to pay his debts
14 will, standing alone, justify a section 707(b) dismissal." Id. (quoting
15 Zolg v. Kelly (In re Kelly), 841 F.2d 908, 914 (9th Cir. 1988)) (internal
16 quotations omitted).

17 Although Price concerned interpretation of pre-BAPCPA § 707(b),
18 the first factor retains its importance in a determination of abuse under
19 current § 707(b) (3). See In re McUne, 358 B.R. 397, 399 (Bankr. D. Or.
20 2006) (finding that fact that no presumption of abuse arises under
21 § 707(b) (2) does not prevent court from considering a debtor's actual
22 ability to pay his or her unsecured debts under a chapter 13 plan in
23 determining whether dismissal is appropriate in the totality of the
24 circumstances).

25 Hawkins advances arguments on the first and sixth Price
26 factors. I address her arguments in reverse order.

With respect to the sixth Price factor, based on the Stewarts'
testimony, I find Hawkins's argument unavailing. Hawkins alleges that
the Stewarts took a month-long "exotic vacation" and two trips between

1 Oregon and the Virgin Islands, and purchased expensive new wardrobes, all
2 immediately before their bankruptcy filing. At the final evidentiary
3 hearing, Joshua Stewart testified that the Stewarts had spent less than
4 \$1,000 on their entire trip to Thailand; they spent \$3 to \$5 a day for a
5 "hut on a beach" and between 50 cents and \$1 per meal. Olga Stewart
6 testified that she and Joshua vacationed in Thailand in April 2008, three
7 months before they filed their chapter 7 petition. She also testified
8 that it was not until June 2008, when the Stewarts began receiving calls
9 from one of their creditors, that they contemplated filing for
10 bankruptcy. As to the Stewarts' alleged purchase of new wardrobes,
11 Hawkins provided no evidence, aside from her testimony, to establish that
12 the Stewarts engaged in such purchases.

13 As to the first Price factor, Hawkins contends that the Stewarts
14 should not include their monthly mortgage payment as a deduction in
15 calculating their monthly disposable income. Instead, Hawkins claims,
16 the Stewarts should be allowed \$1,800 for housing and utilities, as
17 established under the Local Standards.

18 Eliminating the \$3,589 monthly mortgage payment, using the
19 \$1,800 as the allowed IRS deduction for housing and utilities, and
20 keeping remaining deductions the same, the Stewarts have monthly expense
21 deductions totaling \$5,554.75. My calculations are as follows:
22

23 Part V. Calculation of Deductions from income

24 Subpart A: Deductions under Standards for IRS

19A	National Standards: food, clothing and other items	\$961
19B	National Standards: health care	\$114
20A	Local Standards: housing and utilities; non-mortgage expenses	\$505
20B	Local Standards: housing and utilities; mortgage/rent expense	\$1,800
22A	Local Standards: transportation; vehicle operation/public transportation expense	\$211
25	Other Necessary Expenses: taxes	\$1,558
33	TOTAL EXPENSES ALLOWED UNDER IRS STANDARDS	\$5,149

Subpart C: Deductions for Debt Payment

44	Payments on prepetition priority claims	\$10.75
45	Chapter 13 administrative expenses	\$395
46	TOTAL DEDUCTIONS FOR DEBT PAYMENT	\$405.75

Subpart D: Total Deductions from income

TOTAL OF ALL DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED UNDER § 707(B) (2) .	\$5,554.75
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The Stewarts report a current monthly income of \$6,294. Subtracting \$5,554.75 from \$6,294, the Stewarts would have a monthly disposable income of \$739.25. Multiplied by 60, the Stewarts accordingly would have a 60-month disposable income of \$44,355.

Under the first Price factor, the Stewarts must have a likelihood of sufficient future income to fund a plan that would pay a significant portion of their unsecured claims. 353 F.3d at 1139. Prior

1 to BAPCPA, courts analyzed a hypothetical chapter 13 case to determine
2 whether the debtor's financial situation demonstrated abuse. In re
3 Parada, 391 B.R. 492, 501 (Bankr. S.D. Fla. 2008). However, the
4 Stewarts' total unsecured debt exceeds the monetary limit for chapter 13
5 eligibility.¹⁹ The Stewarts further are not "family farmers" and thus are
6 not eligible for relief under chapter 12. The Stewarts are eligible to
7 be debtors under chapter 11, however. See § 109(d). See also Toibb v.
8 Radloff, 501 U.S. 157, 160-61 (1991). I thus consider the first Price
9 factor in my analysis of the totality of the circumstances within the
10 context of chapter 11.

11 When the debtor is an individual in chapter 11, the plan must
12 provide for payment of all or such portion of earnings from personal
13 services performed by the debtor or other of the debtor's future income
14 to creditors under the plan as is necessary for its execution. 11 U.S.C.
15 § 1123(a)(8).²⁰

17 ¹⁹ Under § 109(e), only an individual with regular income and such
18 individual's spouse that owe, as of the petition date, noncontingent,
19 liquidated, unsecured debts that aggregate less than \$336,900, may file a
20 chapter 13 case. According to their schedules, the Stewarts have \$645 in
21 unsecured priority debt, \$72,000 in the unsecured portion of the secured
22 mortgage creditor's claim, and \$369,960 in unsecured nonpriority debt for
23 total unsecured debt of \$442,605. See Scovis v. Henrichsen (In re
24 Scovis), 249 F.3d 975, 982 (9th Cir. 2001) (stating that rule for
25 determining chapter 13 eligibility under § 109(e) is that eligibility
26 should be determined based on debtor's originally filed schedules, as
long as schedules were filed in good faith). Hawkins's claim of \$19,168
is the only unsecured claim characterized as contingent. Deducting her
claim from the total unsecured debt, the Stewarts still have
approximately \$423,437 in unsecured debt, thereby making them ineligible
to file a chapter 13 case.

²⁰ Section 1123 provides, in relevant part:

(continued...)

1 In order for the plan to be confirmed over an unsecured
2 creditor's objection, an individual debtor in chapter 11 either must pay
3 all unsecured claims in full or propose a plan that devotes an amount
4 equal to five years' [60 months] worth of his or her projected disposable
5 income to unsecured creditors. 11 U.S.C. § 1129(a)(15).²¹ The Stewarts'
6 unsecured claims total approximately \$423,437. Dividing their 60-month
7 disposable income of \$44,355, as calculated above, by \$423,437, the
8

9 ²⁰ (...continued)

10 (a) Notwithstanding any otherwise applicable
11 nonbankruptcy law, a plan shall -

12

13 (8) in a case in which the debtor is an
14 individual, provide for the payment to creditors
15 under the plan of all or such portion of earnings
16 from personal services performed by the debtor
17 after the commencement of the case or other future
18 income of the debtor as is necessary for the
19 execution of the plan.

20 To be consistent with §§ 707 and 1322, § 1128(a)(8) was
21 added to make it clear that an individual debtor in chapter 11
22 must use his or her future income to fund payments to creditors
23 under a chapter 11 plan. 7 Collier on Bankruptcy ¶ 1123.01[8]
24 (15th ed. rev. 2009).

25 ²¹ Section 1129(a) provides, in relevant part:

26 (15) In a case in which the debtor is an individual and
 in which the holder of an allowed unsecured claim
 objects to the confirmation of the plan -

 (B) the value of the property to be distributed
 under the plan is not less than the projected
 disposable income of the debtor (as defined in
 section 1325(b)(2)) to be received during the 5-
 year period beginning on the date that the first
 payment is due under the plan, or during the
 period for which the plan provides payments,
 whichever is longer.

1 Stewarts would only pay approximately 10% on their unsecured claims over
2 five years. If Hawkins's claim is added to the unsecured claims total,
3 the potential distribution to the Stewarts' unsecured creditors under a
4 chapter 11 plan would be less. And these calculations do not take into
5 account the increased administrative expenses of a chapter 11 case (e.g.,
6 converting the chapter 7 case to a chapter 11 case, confirming a plan,
7 and potentially litigating the validity of Hawkins's contingent claim),
8 which would reduce any potential distribution to unsecured creditors even
9 further. See In re Maya, 374 B.R. 750, 755 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 2007)
10 ("Chapter 11 cases are more expensive, and the administrative costs would
11 reduce the funds to be distributed to creditors."). Moreover, there is a
12 risk that the Stewarts would not be able to perform their obligations
13 over five years under a chapter 11 plan (e.g., if Olga Stewart lost her
14 job).

15 Based on the record before me, Hawkins has not established that
16 the Stewarts have sufficient excess income to fund a chapter 11 plan that
17 would pay a substantial portion of their unsecured debt, i.e., more than
18 pennies on the dollar, over the term of a five-year plan.

19 Given these circumstances, I do not find that the first Price
20 factor has been satisfied and I conclude that in the totality of the
21 circumstances, dismissal of the Stewarts chapter 7 case is not
22 appropriate under § 707(b)(3).

23 24 Conclusion

25 Based on the foregoing analysis and review of the record before
26 me, I deny the Motion to Dismiss. The court will enter an order

1 consistent with the conclusions reached in this Memorandum Opinion.

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4 cc: Jeffrey Totten
5 Emily T. Hawkins

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