

administrative expense
homeowners association claims
post-petition claim
sua sponte
11 U.S.C. § 503(b)(1)(A)
11 U.S.C. § 1305
11 U.S.C. § 1327(b)
11 U.S.C. § 1328
FRBP 7001

In re Ricardo and Christine Ruiz
4/17/14

TMR

Case No. 12-63323-tmr13
2013 WL ?

Debtors owned a home in Sunriver, Oregon, and were liable for monthly charges to Sunriver Owners' Association, Inc. (SOA) which maintained the community's common areas. After their Chapter 7 was converted to Chapter 13, Debtors' plan proposed to surrender the home to two creditors which held consensual liens. The plan was confirmed. SOA then filed an administrative claim under § 503(b)(1)(A), and noticed an intent to have it allowed and paid. Although no party-in-interest objected, the Court, sua sponte took up the claim's allowance. The only evidence adduced indicated the claimed charges accrued post-confirmation. Even assuming Debtors still owned and used the home while the charges accrued, the Court disallowed the claim.

The Court first recognized its right to take up claims allowance sua sponte. It then held that because neither the plan nor confirmation order preserved the Debtors' estate, upon confirmation, all property re-vested in them, and the estate disappeared. Because § 503(b)(1)(A) requires a benefit to the estate, the claim could not be allowed as an administrative expense.

The Court then addressed SOA's alternative arguments that the claim be allowed under § 1305(a)(2), and paid in full through the plan. After discussing the elements of a § 1305(a)(2) claim, the Court did not rule on the merits. Instead, because rights under § 1305 had not been adequately noticed, the Court required SOA to amend the claim if it wanted to assert such rights. The Court also touched briefly on ¶ 2(e) of the form Chapter 13 plan, opining it only appeared to provide for full payment of allowed § 1305 claims if they also fit within the priority categories of §§ 507(a)(3)-(10), which was not the case at bar. Thus, to provide for any subsequently-filed and allowed § 1305 claim, Debtors would need to file a modified plan which met § 1329's requirements.

Finally, as to SOA's request for a declaration of non-dischargeability, the Court noted that present case-law holding post-petition homeowners association charges were covenants running with the land, could be read to support such a request. However, because: 1) the present factual record was inadequate; 2) a subsequently-filed § 1305 claim could affect the dischargeability analysis; and 3) FRBP 7001 requires an adversary proceeding to determine an interest in property or an exception to discharge, the Court denied the request without prejudice to the filing of an adversary proceeding.

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1 lienholder owed \$390,000, and the second \$40,000. Schedule I did not disclose any rental income from the
2 Property. Schedule J did not (at least apparently) budget for any mortgage as to the Property or monthly
3 payments to SOA.

4 During the Chapter 7 portion of the case, the first lienholder obtained relief from the automatic stay.
5 While the motion for relief was pending, the Chapter 7 Trustee noticed an intent to sell the Property to a
6 third party for \$5,000 subject to the liens against it. The United States Trustee then filed a motion to dismiss.
7 Thereafter, Debtors moved to convert the case to one under Chapter 13. On October 4, 2012, the case was
8 converted to Chapter 13. The conversion effectively mooted the Chapter 7 Trustee's proposed sale.

9 Debtors' Chapter 13 plan, dated October 23, 2012, was confirmed on December 13, 2012. The plan
10 provides for surrender of the Property to the two lienholders. Like the originals, Amended Schedules I and J,
11 filed on October 31, 2012, included neither income nor expenses related to the Property. The plan was later
12 amended by stipulated order to increase payments to be made to the Chapter 13 Trustee. Neither the plan
13 nor the confirmation order provides for payment of SOA's accruing post-petition charges. The order does
14 preclude the Debtors from incurring most credit or debt obligations and requires the reporting of certain
15 additional income.

16 On October 1, 2013, SOA filed proof of claim #23-1 for \$2,024.98 as an administrative claim for
17 "actual and necessary costs of preserving the estate" under 11 U.S.C. § 503(b)(1)(A)¹ (**the Claim**). The
18 Claim indicates the amounts owed are charges from October 12, 2012 through September 30, 2013.
19 Attached is a ledger showing various charges, including \$864.30 in non-particularized legal fees incurred
20 from February 2013 through September 2013. The ledger also shows monthly residential and recreation
21 park maintenance fees, and monthly late payment fees and finance charges, all from March 2013 through
22 September 2013. It also includes other charges and payments, without description, during this limited
23 period. SOA complied with the requirements of LBR 2016-1(a)(1) for Nonprofessional Administrative
24 Expenses, but it submitted no other exhibits, declarations, or affidavits in support of the Claim.

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26 ¹ Unless otherwise noted, all subsequent statutory references are to Title 11 of the United States Code.

1 **Discussion:**

2 As a threshold matter, the Court may sua sponte take up allowance of a claim. In re Stiller, 323 B.R.
 3 199, 205 (Bankr. W.D. Mich. 2005) (citing § 105(a)); Paloian v. LaSalle Bank Nat'l Ass'n (In re Doctors
 4 Hosp. of Hyde Park, Inc.), 494 B.R. 344, 368 n.6 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 2013). This is especially true when a
 5 creditor claims administrative expense priority, as here. Cf. In re Scoggins, 142 B.R. 940, 943 (Bankr. D.
 6 Or. 1992) (even absent objection, bankruptcy court has duty to review professionals' fees entitled to
 7 administrative priority). Under the Bankruptcy Code, administrative expenses are given a second priority,
 8 § 507(a)(2), and, in Chapter 13, must be paid in full unless the claimholder agrees to a different treatment.
 9 § 1322(a)(2). Full payment may impact the dividend to general unsecured creditors, or the plan's feasibility,
 10 which as per the Chapter 13 Trustee's comments, is the case at bar.

11 In its Supplemental Memorandum, for the first time, SOA alternatively seeks allowance under
 12 § 1305(a)(2), and, should the Court deny the Claim's full payment on either an administrative expense or
 13 § 1305 basis, a declaration the Claim is nondischargeable. The Court will address each of these issues in
 14 turn.

15 Administrative Expense Priority:

16 SOA seeks allowance of the Claim under § 503(b)(1)(A), which permits as priority administrative
 17 expenses "the actual, necessary costs and expenses of preserving the estate." (emphasis added).

18 Years ago, the Ninth Circuit addressed the parameters of § 503(b)(1)(A) in
 19 *Burlington N. R.R. Co. v. Dant & Russell, Inc. (In re Dant & Russell, Inc.)*, 853
 F.2d 700 (9th Cir. 1988), which established the following guidelines:

20 First, the statute is to be narrowly construed. Second, [a]n actual
 21 [not potential] benefit must accrue to an estate. . . . Third, the
 22 court should consider allowing a claim under § 503(b)(1)(A) for
 23 costs incurred if the expense results in a preservation of estate
 24 assets for the benefit of creditors. Finally, courts are not free to
 establish their own priorities of payment within the Bankruptcy
 Code. *In re Allen Care Ctrs., Inc.*, 163 B.R. 180, 185 (Bankr.
 D. Or. 1994) (citing *In re Dant & Russell, Inc.*), *aff'd* 175 B.R.
 397 (D. Or. 1994), *aff'd* 96 F.3d 1328 (9th Cir. 1996).

25 Kipperman v. Internal Revenue Serv. (In re 800Ideas.Com, Inc.), 496 B.R. 165, 175 (9th Cir. BAP 2013).

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1 Here, SOA has failed to adduce proof the subject services or charges benefitted the estate. The only
2 arguable proof of such charges is the unverified ledger attached to the Claim. The only described charges
3 thereon are those accruing post-confirmation. Under § 1327(b), unless the plan or confirmation order
4 provide otherwise, upon confirmation, all property re-vests in the debtor and the estate ceases to exist. Cal.
5 Franchise Tax Bd. v. Jones (In re Jones), 420 B.R. 506, 515 (9th Cir. BAP 2009); Mason v. Williams (In re
6 Mason), 51 B.R. 548, 550 (D. Or. 1985). Here, neither the plan nor confirmation order prevented re-
7 vesting.² As such, with no estate in existence post-confirmation, charges then arising cannot have
8 administrative expense status under § 503(b)(1)(A). In re Severson, 53 B.R. 8, 10 (Bankr. D. Or. 1985).
9 Contrary to SOA's arguments, the Debtors' continued "right to use, occupy, rent and otherwise enjoy the
10 Property" and SOA's protection and maintenance of the Property at its expense does not change that
11 conclusion. If the allegations are true, Debtors might be responsible for these charges, but the estate is not.
12 SOA's claim for administrative expense priority will thus be denied.

13 Section 1305:

14 SOA argues in the alternative, that the Claim should be allowed under § 1305(a)(2). That subsection
15 permits a creditor to file a claim on a post-petition consumer debt that is for property or services necessary
16 for the debtor's performance under the plan. Because this argument was first fully articulated in SOA's post-
17 hearing Supplemental Memorandum, parties in interest have not had adequate notice thereof. As such, the
18 Court will deny SOA's request, without prejudice to amending the Claim to assert § 1305 as a basis thereof.³

20 ² In its Supplemental Memorandum, SOA asserts that "surrender" in the plan does not change
21 ownership and that Debtors retain "title ownership" of the Property. Even if true, Debtors' ownership does
22 not change the conclusion that the charges failed to benefit the estate, which had no interest in the Property
post-confirmation.

23 ³ An amended claim under § 1305(a)(2) would raise a host of issues, including: 1) given SOA's
24 representations that the Property was used, at least in part, for income-producing purposes, whether the claim
25 is a "consumer debt," 101(8); 2) given the confirmed plan's surrender provision, whether the post-petition
26 charges were necessary for Debtors' performance under the plan; and 3) given representations that Debtors
did not get the Chapter 13 Trustee's approval prior to incurring the subject charges, whether prior approval
was practicable, and if so, whether SOA knew or should have known of same. § 1305(c).

(continued...)

1 Dischargeability:

2 SOA seeks an order that if the Claim's full payment, on either an administrative expense or § 1305
 3 basis, is denied, the claim be declared nondischargeable, citing Foster v. Double R Ranch Ass'n (In re
 4 Foster), 435 B.R. 650, 660-662 (9th Cir. BAP 2010) (construing Washington law), as extended to Oregon
 5 law by Judge Brown of this Court in In re Anderson, Case No. 12-37458-tmb13, Transcr. at 23:10-24:6
 6 (Bankr. D. Or. May 16, 2013) (oral ruling). These holdings stand for the general proposition that post-
 7 petition obligations to homeowners associations are covenants running with the land, which constitute an
 8 interest in property, upon which debtors remain liable so long as in title, and which are not subject to a
 9 Chapter 13 discharge. Although these holdings appear to set forth the applicable legal precepts, the Court is
 10 not prepared to rule on dischargeability issues in the present context. First, the factual record, consisting
 11 only of counsel's representations and the Claim with its attached ledger, is inadequate. Second, allowance of
 12 a § 1305 claim, and provision therefore in a modified plan, would raise other issues. At that point, the Claim
 13 could well be subject to § 1328(a)'s general discharge provision, subject to § 1328(d), which, assuming no
 14 prior approval by the Chapter 13 Trustee, would except the claim from discharge only if prior approval was
 15 practicable.⁴ Finally, the Bankruptcy Rules explicitly require that matters relating to determining an interest

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 17 ³(...continued)

18 Finally, there is the issue of payment, even assuming a § 1305 claim is allowed. SOA argues plan
 19 ¶ 2(e) provides for full payment of allowed § 1305 claims. A careful reading of that paragraph, however,
 20 seems to provide for full payment only of allowed claims entitled to priority under §§ 507(a)(3)-(10),
 21 including any § 1305 claims which fit within those subsections of § 507(a). Here, it appears any allowed
 22 § 1305 claim would simply be a non-priority, unsecured, post-petition claim, for which the present plan does
 23 not provide. At minimum, Debtors would need to propose a modified plan to provide for SOA's § 1305
 24 claim. See In re Brannon, Case No. 396-34880-elp13 (Bankr. D. Or. Oct. 6, 1997) (Perris, J.) (unpublished).
 25 There is no guarantee, however, that Debtors would choose to propose such a modified plan or that it would
 26 meet § 1329's requirements.

24 ⁴ SOA argues its "monthly charges for maintenance and protection of the Property are . . . probably
 25 non-dischargeable under . . . [§]1328 inasmuch as prior approval by the Trustee for incurring HOA charges
 26 each month would be impractical [sic]." (emphasis added). Supplemental Memorandum [Doc. # 78] at 3:24-
 (continued...)

1 in property or dischargeability of a debt must be brought by adversary proceeding. FRBP 7001(2), (6).
2 SOA's present request for a declaration of nondischargeability will thus be denied without prejudice to the
3 filing of an adversary proceeding.

4 This Opinion constitutes the Court's findings of fact and conclusions of law pursuant to FRBP 7052.
5 They shall not be separately stated. An order consistent with the above will be entered forthwith.
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11 THOMAS M. RENN
12 Bankruptcy Judge
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26 ⁴(...continued)
prior approval was practicable, and not obtained, are not discharged.