28 USC § 1452 remand

<u>Lazar v. Northwest Development Partnership</u> Civ No 94-1024 Adv. No. 94-3164

<u>In re Northwest Development Partnership</u> Case No. 394-3-311-S07

10/18/94 J. Marsh aff'g oral ruling by DDS

The District Court affirmed Judge Sullivan's decision to remand this suit to the state court. The record of the oral ruling by the bankruptcy court established that the reasons for the remand were not clearly erroneous.

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CLERK, U.S BANKRUPTCY COURT DISTRICT OF OREGON

OCT 1 4 1994

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

ORDER

In re
NORTHWEST DEVELOPMENT
PARTNERSHIP,

Debtor.

Civil No. 94-1024

SEYMOUR LAZAR,

Case No. 394-30311-S07

DETINOOR BIBING,

Appellant

Adversary Proceeding No. 94-3164

v.

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NORTHWEST DEVELOPMENT)
PARTNERSHIP, et al,

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Entered on the Docket on

DONALD M. CINNAMOND

_ Deputy

Appellees.

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MARSH, Judge.

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Donald M. Cinnamond, Clerke

By: David - Weich Deputy

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Appellant seeks review of the Bankruptcy Court's order to remand this action to the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County. For the reasons that follow, the Bankruptcy Court's decision is affirmed.

BACKGROUND

Appellant originally brought this suit in August of 1993 in the state court as a foreclosure suit against the debtor, Northwest Development Partnership (NDP). Sometime after the foreclosure proceeding was filed, NDP filed for chapter 7 bankruptcy, and in March of 1994 appellant removed the proceeding to the Bankruptcy Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. \$1452\frac{1}{2}\$. On April 29, 1994, pursuant to \$1452(b)\frac{2}{2}\$, the Bankruptcy Court granted appellee's motion for remand to the state court and appellant filed this appeal. Appellees moved to dismiss the appeal and the United States District Court, Judge Helen Frye, denied the motion. The appeal is now before me.

STANDARD

A district court may set aside a Bankruptcy Court's findings of fact only if clearly erroneous. Bankruptcy Rule 8013. Under

¹Section 1452(a) governs removal of claims related to bankruptcy cases, and provides that a party may remove any claim or cause of action in a civil action to a federal court for the district where such civil action is pending, if such court has jurisdiction of such claim or cause of action under section 1334.

²Section 1452(b) provides in pertinent part, that the court to which such claim or cause of action is removed may remand such claim or cause of action on any equitable ground. A remand order entered under this subsection, or a decision not to remand, is not reviewable by appeal or otherwise by the court of appeals under section 158(d), 1291, or 1292 or by the Supreme Court of the United States under section 1254.

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this standard, a finding of fact is not clearly erroneous "unless the record leaves a definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been made." <u>LeMaire v. Maass</u>, 12 F.3d 1444, 1450 (9th Cir. 1993) (citations omitted).

DISCUSSION

a. Jurisdiction

Appellees do not dispute that the Bankruptcy Court's order of remand is properly appealable to this court. I note that while the question of whether a party can appeal a Bankruptcy Court remand under 28 U.S.C. \$1452(b) has not been addressed by the Ninth Circuit, every court to address the issue has found it an appealable order. In re Borelli, 132 B.R. 648 (N.D. Cal. 1991); In re Ramada Inn-Paragould General Partnership, 138 B.R. 63 (Bankr. E.D. Ark. 1992); Scherer v. Carol, 150 B.R. 549 (D. Vt. 1993). Accordingly, I have jurisdiction to consider this appeal.

b. Remand

A Bankruptcy Court may remand an action on any equitable ground. 28 U.S.C. \$1452(b). Factors which constitute "equitable grounds" in a decision to remand may include judicial economy, prompt and final resolution of disputes, whether the court where the action originated has greater expertise, and comity. Williams v. Shell Oil Co., 169 B.R. 684 (S.D. Cal. 1994); Drexel Burnham Lambert Group, Inc., v. Vigilant Ins. Co., 130 B.R. 405 (S.D.N.Y. 1991); In re Marathon Home Loans, 96 B.R. 296 (E.D. Cal. 1989). "Equitable" for \$1452(b) purposes has been described simply as

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AO 72 (Rev 8/82) "appropriate." <u>Hernandez v. Brakegate, Ltd.</u>, 942 F.2d 1223, 1225 (7th Cir. 1991) (dictum).

Appellant argues that Bankruptcy Judge Donal D. failed to consider these factors. Appellant contends that Judge Sullivan merely deferred to the recommendation of the trustee and thus failed to exercise the equitable discretion conferred by the statute. The transcript of the hearing on the motion to remand shows that Judge Sullivan made his decision after careful consideration of all the materials, affidavits, and arguments from He specifically noted that the state foreclosure both sides. proceeding had been pending since August of 1993 and found that the issue of the survivability of appellant's interest in the real property which was at the heart of the bankruptcy action, would be determined in the state court proceeding. Further, Judge Sullivan noted that the timing of appellant's removal from state court to the Bankruptcy Court was suspect because it occurred during a contested discovery proceeding and just before a show cause proceeding to enforce certain orders against appellant. findings are sufficient to establish that the Bankruptcy Court's decision to remand was based on equitable grounds in accordance with 28 U.S.C. \$1452(b).

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Accordingly, because the Bankruptcy Court's findings are not clearly erroneous, the Bankruptcy Court order granting remand to state court is affirmed.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this _/4 day of October, 1994.

Malcolm 7 Marsh

Malcolm F. Marsh United States District Judge