

SIGNED.

Dated: June 13, 2012



*James M. Marlar*

James M. Marlar, Chief Bankruptcy Judge

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7 **UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT**  
8 **DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

9 In re:

10 DELBERT C HODGE and RENEE D  
11 HODGE,

12 Debtors.

Chapter 11

No. 2:09-bk-26411-JMM

**MEMORANDUM DECISION**

13 Before the court is a controversy which requires interpretation of the Debtors' confirmed  
14 plan, and based upon such interpretation, the court must determine whether the Debtors  
15 defaulted thereunder, or if some other just remedy may be applicable.

16  
17 **PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

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19 **1. In General**

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21 The Debtors filed an individual Chapter 13 case on October 19, 2009. It was converted  
22 to a Chapter 11 case on December 1, 2009. Included in their schedules were the two parcels of  
23 real property which are at the heart of the dispute. Their status then was:  
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<u>Property</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Lienholder/Position</u>	<u>Balance Due</u>
6810 S. 15th St. Phoenix, AZ	\$261,800	BankUnited / 1st	\$348,163
2275 W. Pecan Rd. Phoenix, AZ	\$182,100	BankUnited/ 1st	\$168,385

(ECF No. 10).

## 2. Stay Relief Motions

### A. Pecan Road Property

On February 23, 2010, BankUnited filed a motion for stay relief. It alleged that Debtors had failed to make monthly mortgage payments to it, from November 1, 2009 to February 1, 2010 (four consecutive months), and that each payment was \$623.71, aggregating \$2,494.84. BankUnited added to that figure the costs associated with seeking stay relief (\$500), accrued late fees (\$449.74), "other fees" (\$68), an NSF fee (\$25) and an escrow advance (\$542.23). (ECF No. 57.)

Quickly thereafter, the parties entered into a stipulation for monthly payments of \$623.71, to begin May 1, 2010, and continue "until the confirmation of the Debtors' plan of reorganization" (ECF No. 102).

The court approved the stipulation by order dated April 9, 2010 (ECF No. 122).

### B. 15th Street Property

On February 23, 2010, BankUnited filed a motion for stay relief. It alleged that Debtors had failed to make monthly mortgage payments to it, from November 1, 2009 to March 1, 2010 (five consecutive months), and that each payment was \$2,037.43, aggregating \$10,187.15. In

1 addition to the motion's fees and costs (\$500), BankUnited alleged that it had advanced \$175  
2 for an unspecified "corporate advance." Finally, BankUnited noted that it was holding  
3 \$1,443.93 of the Debtors' cash in a "suspense" account. (ECF No. 63.)

4 As with the Pecan Road property, the parties were able to negotiate a stipulation,  
5 approved by the court on April 9, 2010, by which the Debtors agreed to make adequate  
6 protection payments of \$2,037.43 per month, commencing May 1, 2010, and continuing until  
7 superseded by "the confirmation of the Debtors' plan of reorganization." (ECF Nos. 100, 108.)  
8

### 9 **3. Disclosure Statement and Plan**

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11 On June 1, 2010, the Debtors filed a plan of reorganization and a disclosure statement  
12 (ECF Nos. 148, 149). As for the treatment of these two properties, the disclosure statement  
13 noted that the plan intended to treat the BankUnited claims as "impaired" Class 5 and 7 claims,  
14 and pay them in the following manner:

15 Pecan Road Property. Pay only the current value of the property, as  
16 determined by the County Assessor, with annual interest of 5% (ECF  
17 No. 148 at 17). A Distribution Schedule was attached as an exhibit  
reflecting steady monthly payments of \$628.

18 15th Street Property. Same treatment as the Pecan Road property. (ECF  
19 No. 148 at 18-19).  
20

21 The Debtors' plan also provided a treatment for any potential unsecured deficiency  
22 affecting either property. These were to share in a pool of funds to be created, with  
23 BankUnited having a deficiency/unsecured claim of \$237,269.98 for one property, and having a  
24 deficiency of \$51,977.87 for the other (ECF No. 149 at 23).

25 A distribution on the secured portion, of \$599, was proposed for the 15th Street property  
26 (Class 5). A distribution on the secured portion, of \$628, was proposed for the Pecan Road  
27 property (Class 7). (Ex. A to the plan outlined these payments.)  
28

1 The disclosure statement and plan were served on BankUnited's counsel, who filed an  
2 objection thereto. The objection was based upon what BankUnited felt was an unsubstantiated  
3 (and low) value for each property. Additionally, BankUnited felt that the 5% interest rate was  
4 too low in the current market. (ECF Nos. 157-158.)  
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#### 6 **4. Parallel Tracks**

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8 At the same time that the Debtors were dealing with the administrative issues  
9 surrounding confirmation, they were also attempting to resolve BankUnited's claims, and settle  
10 the value of the two properties securing them. These matters proceeded down two side-tracks:  
11 (1) objections to claims; and (2) adversary proceedings.

12 Each will be discussed in the next two sections of this Decision.  
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#### 14 **A. Objections to Claims**

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16 BankUnited filed two secured proofs of claim, as follows:  
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<b><u>Claim No.</u></b>	<b><u>Balance Due</u></b>	<b><u>Secured</u></b>	<b><u>Property</u></b>
21	\$348,869.98	Yes	15th Street
29	\$168,977.87	Yes	Pecan Road

21  
22 The Debtors objected to the claims, framing them principally as requests for § 506(a)  
23 determinations of value. The Debtors maintained that the values for the properties were:  
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25 15th Street - \$111,600  
26 Pecan Road - \$117,000<sup>1</sup>  
27

28 <sup>1</sup> This was taken up and decided in Adversary 10-ap-943, when a value conclusion of \$63,000 was agreed to.

1 Eventually, BankUnited amended its claim on the 15th Street property to reflect a  
2 principal balance of \$150,000 (see Claims Register, No. 21).

3 As for the Pecan Road property, BankUnited amended its Claim 29 to reflect a "Notice  
4 of Payment Change," effective December 1, 2011, to reflect:

5  
6 **New total payment:** \$648.42

7 Principal, interest, and escrow, if any  
8

9 But, in the same document, it also appeared to indicate that the necessary account payment  
10 adjustment required a "current escrow payment" of an additional \$1,162.97. No explanation  
11 was given as to whether if, or how, the "new total payment" would affect the \$648.42 figure set  
12 forth in the same document as the "new" payment.

13 At this point, the confusion began to expand exponentially.  
14

15 **B. Adversary Proceedings**

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17 **(1.) 15th Street (Adv. 10-ap-939)**  
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19 With respect to the 15th Street property, the Debtors filed adversary proceeding  
20 10-ap-939 on May 27, 2010. The complaint was of the classic "lien strip" type, in which the  
21 Debtors maintained that the value of BankUnited's secured claim was \$111,600.

22 Initially, BankUnited answered and defended the allegations. Later, the parties settled  
23 the matter with a determination that the property's value was to be fixed at \$150,000, the  
24 interest rate would be 5.5% and the loan would be re-amortized for a 30-year period. The court  
25 approved the agreement on October 20, 2010 (ECF Nos. 11, 15).  
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1 **(2.) Pecan Road (Adv. 10-ap-943)**

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3 As with the other property, an adversary was also filed regarding the Pecan Road  
4 property. The Debtors maintained that this land was worth \$117,000.

5 Again, this matter was also settled, on the following terms. The secured value was  
6 found to be \$63,000, which would be re-amortized over 30 years, with a 5.5% interest rate.  
7 This agreement was approved by the court on October 25, 2010 (ECF Nos. 12, 14).

8  
9 Resolution of the two above adversary proceedings resolved the claims of BankUnited,  
10 and allowed the Debtors to finalize BankUnited's treatments in Classes 5 and 7, and move  
11 toward confirmation of their plan.

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14 **5. Back to Confirmation**

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16 With the issues affecting and stabilizing BankUnited's claims and values now in the  
17 Debtors' rearview mirror, the Debtors needed to achieve confirmation of their plan.

18 However, a couple of wrinkles now also appeared.

19 On August 19, 2010, the Debtors filed an "amended" plan (ECF No. 185). Without  
20 detailing the "treatment" under this plan, suffice it to say that it simply recited the current  
21 differences between the parties, and left later treatment to be firmed up once the adversary  
22 proceedings were resolved.

23 On October 6, 2010, the parties filed a stipulation regarding the value and treatment for  
24 BankUnited under any plan, as to the Pecan Road property (ECF No. 209). Its material terms  
25 stated:

- 26  
27 1. The secured value was set at \$63,000.  
28 2. The interest rate on said sum was to be 5.0% per annum.

- 1           3.        "The Escrow account will remain in effect with the escrow payment to
- 2                   be added to the monthly payments" (emphasis added).
- 3           4.        Re-amortize over 30 years.
- 4           5.        Unsecured sum of \$168,381.52 to become a general unsecured claim, to
- 5                   share pro-rata with other unsecured creditors.
- 6           6.        This treatment would become the agreement for treatment of the Class 5 claim.<sup>2</sup>
- 7

8 This agreement was approved by the court on October 8, 2010 (ECF Nos. 209, 212). On  
9 October 19, 2010, the above stipulation was amended to provide for a 5.5% interest rate. An  
10 order was submitted on that document, and signed by the court on October 25, 2010 (ECF  
11 Nos. 217, 223). However, the order apparently still carried the 5.0% rate! (See ECF No. 223,  
12 at 2, line 9.) Then another order (ECF No. 224), flipped it back to 5.5%.

13           As for these inconsistencies, the record appears to be that the intention of the parties was  
14 to agree to an interest rate of 5.5%, and to the extent that issue needs clarification here, that  
15 point is now settled at 5.5%

16           Finally, on November 23, 2010, the Debtors appeared and presented their evidence for  
17 confirmation. Appearances were made by Debtors' counsel, and by the attorney for Colonial  
18 Capital. No appearances were made by BankUnited. At the conclusion of the evidence, the  
19 court ruled that confirmation would be approved (ECF No. 232). On December 21, 2010, the  
20 court entered its order confirming the plan (ECF No. 240).

21           In the order confirming plan, the treatment of BankUnited as to the Pecan Road property  
22 was as agreed by the stipulation at ECF No. 223, with a value of \$63,000 and a 30-year term,  
23 with a 5.5% interest rate (ECF No. 240 at 3). The treatment also stated that: "BankUnited  
24 shall be paid as set forth in the Disbursement Schedule, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit  
25 A." (ECF No. 240 at 3, lines 12-13). Exhibit A called for equal monthly payments of \$409.24.

26           As for the 15th Street property, the treatment accorded to BankUnited was to be as set  
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28 <sup>2</sup>           Of great importance here is the fact that the parties did not set forth what that monthly  
payment was to be, nor how it was to be broken down.

1 forth in the ECF No. 183 stipulation, which valued the property \$150,000, set interest at 5.5%  
2 and amortized that value over 30 years. The plan also stated that a Disbursement Schedule,  
3 attached as Exhibit A, would pay as follows: "BankUnited shall be paid as set forth in the  
4 Disbursement Schedule, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit A." (ECF No. 240 at 4, lines  
5 11-12.) Exhibit A provided for equal monthly payments of \$914.82.

6 No post-hearing objections were made to the confirmation order, and no appeals were  
7 taken therefrom. Thus, the confirmation order became final on the 15th day following its entry  
8 on the docket on December 21, 2010 (which would have been January 5, 2011).

9 And, since that confirmation order became final, there have been no Rule 60 motions  
10 (made applicable by FED. R. BANKR. P. 9024) to set aside the order.

## 11 12 **6. Retention of Jurisdiction**

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14 Since the confirmation order is final, this court's continuing jurisdiction is limited. *See*  
15 *In re Pegasus Gold Corp.*, 394 F.3d 1189, 1194 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005) (applying "close nexus" test for  
16 "related to" post-confirmation jurisdiction). Referring to the last iteration of the plan itself  
17 (ECF No. 185) ("First Amended Plan of Reorganization"), that vestige of jurisdiction is found  
18 in Article XIII of the plan, and includes retained jurisdiction "for purposes of determining any  
19 disputes arising from the interpretation, implementation or consummation of the Plan and to  
20 implement and enforce the provision of the Plan." (ECF No. 185 at 20.) This aspect of the  
21 court's jurisdiction is "core," and ancillary to its power to confirm plans. 28 U.S.C.  
22 § 157(b)(2)(L).

23 Jurisdiction, being thus established, moves us to the final phase of the instant problem.  
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1 that BankUnited's demands exceeded the amounts that they were required to pay each month  
2 under the confirmed plan--\$409.24 (ECF No. 269).

3 The court then held a series of hearing on the contentions, while the parties attempted to  
4 negotiate a resolution (ECF No. 279: April 19, 2012; ECF No. 281: May 16, 2012; ECF No.  
5 282: June 6, 2012). At the last hearing, the parties were at an impasse, and the court was asked  
6 to decide the crux of the dispute.

### 7 8 DISCUSSION

9  
10 At issue is what, specifically, are the Debtors supposed to pay each month on the 15th  
11 Street and the Pecan Road properties. This is not a difficult decision, and is answered by  
12 reference to the Order Confirming the Debtors' First Amended Plan of Reorganization, as  
13 Modified and entered December 21, 2010, and which is now final. The court agrees with the  
14 Debtors' analysis.

15 Issues of notice are not applicable here. BankUnited has participated fully at every  
16 stage, or has had the opportunity to do so.

17 The Disbursement Schedule, attached to the confirmation order, sets forth exactly what  
18 the Debtors are to pay to BankUnited each month:

19  
20 Pecan Road \$409.24

21 15th Street \$914.82

22  
23 Additional sums, as contended by BankUnited, however, are not to be added to these figures.  
24 The debts were modified under a confirmed, and now final plan. The Debtors were clear and  
25 unambiguous as to how much they would pay BankUnited each month. The plan was fully  
26 heard, and no claim was made by BankUnited at the confirmation hearing, nor in any short time  
27 period thereafter, that either an error of some type, or an unintended consequence, had  
28 occurred.

1 Now, to the extent that the Debtors have failed to make these authorized payments, then  
2 BankUnited may have reason to again seek default. However, if there are defaults, as this court  
3 has finally determined the Debtors' obligations to be, they shall have 21 days to cure them.

4 But on this record, now having established the plan's requirements, the Debtors' plan  
5 obligations appear not to be in default--at least in the amounts BankUnited claims to be due.

6 The payment amounts for each property did not specify any breakdown for principal,  
7 interest nor escrow impounds. To the contrary, it was expressly set to be the total payment to  
8 be made to BankUnited each month. How it was to be divided up, or what was allegedly the  
9 "understanding," should have been brought to the court's attention at some appropriate point.  
10 Not having been done, the final order governs the parties' relationship under the plan.

11 In attempting to ascertain what went wrong in each party's expectations of how the plan  
12 would work, the court has come to the realization that, while each party felt the drafting was  
13 unambiguous, each was correct. It was. But it was not complete. This, in turn, led to the  
14 current misunderstanding, and the different viewpoints as to the intent of the plan.

15 The problem of "expectation" began early in the case, when the parties temporarily  
16 resolved their issues in the stipulations regarding stay relief. Each of those stipulations  
17 provided for monthly payments of \$623.71 (Pecan Road) and \$2,037.43 (15th Street), but those  
18 agreements failed to break down those monthly payments into distinct component parts, such as  
19 principal, interest, tax impounds, mortgage insurance, etc.

20 Then, the plan was proposed, but its focus was on value, term, interest rate and  
21 amortization of principal and interest. But, tellingly, it began to refer to a Distribution  
22 Schedule which could fairly be interpreted as being all-inclusive, meaning that logically, if  
23 spread over a 30-year term, it could be interpreted as including all components. By making no  
24 mention of a breakdown, it was not illogical nor unreasonable for the Debtors and their counsel  
25 to assume that they were modifying everything that related to and was included within each  
26 monthly payment.

27 As the case moved further along, the adversary proceedings and claim objections  
28 focused on value, term and interest rate, but the plan continued to hold firm on what each actual

1 payment was to be. When the parties reached agreement and began lowering each property's  
2 fair market value, and also lowering the interest rates, the numbers plugged in by the Debtors  
3 for their monthly payment, on the plan's Distribution Schedule, did not seem to be out of line.

4 The problem was that BankUnited believed that other escrow amount requirements  
5 would be added to the Distribution Schedule amounts, while the Debtors believed that the  
6 Distribution Schedule amounts included those peripheral numbers.

7 Thus, because the final order confirming the plan provided for a monthly payment which  
8 could be construed either way (i.e., Debtors' belief that all impounds were included, and  
9 BankUnited's belief that all impounds were to be paid in addition), the court only needs to  
10 determine if there was an ambiguity in the confirmation order. Unfortunately for BankUnited,  
11 the order is clear and unambiguous, and includes within it the Distribution Schedule. It can be  
12 reasoned that, within its four corners, especially without objection from BankUnited at  
13 confirmation, that the Distribution Schedule included everything. The confirmation order  
14 modified the secured debts on both the Pecan Road and 15th Street properties, authorized by 11  
15 U.S.C. § 1123(a)(5)(E), (G) and (H), and thus created a new contract between the parties. See  
16 *Hillis Motors, Inc. v. Hawaii Auto. Dealers' Ass'n*, 997 F.2d 581, 588 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993). As an  
17 impaired creditor, BankUnited probably bore the largest responsibility for seeking clarification  
18 of the details about which the parties are now arguing. In the absence of an objection on these  
19 points, BankUnited is stuck with the final order.

20 One issue, though, remains, which troubles the court. From the discussion had in the  
21 courtroom on June 6, 2012, the court was left with the impression that the Debtors' Distribution  
22 Schedule for both Pecan Road and 15th Street properties was not intended to include the  
23 Debtors' responsibility for real estate taxes. Perhaps the parties could lodge a form of order  
24 clarifying their intentions on that point, or seek a further hearing if they cannot agree.

25 A separate order will be entered which disposes of the two BankUnited  
26 notices/objections (ECF Nos. 260, 267). Those orders will become final unless appealed within  
27 14 days thereafter. FED. R. BANKR. P. 8002. Counsel for the Debtors is requested to upload  
28 such an order within 15 days.

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DATED AND SIGNED ABOVE.

COPIES to be sent by the Bankruptcy Noticing Center ("BNC") to the following:

German Yusufov, Attorney for Debtors  
Leonard McDonald, Attorney for BankUnited  
Office of the U.S. Trustee