

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO**
Bankruptcy Judge Elizabeth E. Brown

In re:)	
)	
STANLEY DEAN HANSON,)	Bankruptcy Case No. 01-22379 EEB
OSD STANLEY D. HANSON, O.D.P.C.)	Chapter 13
FDBA OPTICAL EXPRESSIONS)	
SS# xxx-xx-3147,)	
)	
Debtor.)	

ORDER

THIS MATTER comes before the Court on the Motion to Dismiss filed by creditors Janenne M. Wall, Thomas P. Malone & Associates, P.C., Daniel L. Woodrow, Terry Bernuth and James Tenbrook (the “Creditors”). After an evidentiary hearing, the Court hereby FINDS:

The Creditors hold state court judgments against the Debtor for support obligations and attorneys’ fees incurred in connection with the Debtor’s divorce. During the preference period, the Creditors recorded the judgments against real property of the Debtor and, thus, acquired secured liens. The Debtor has not paid the judgments and is presently appealing both the award of the judgments and their amounts. If the liens were to be avoided as preferences, the amount of these judgments would cause the Debtor to exceed the amount of unsecured debt allowed under the eligibility requirements of 11 U.S.C. §109(e). The Creditors filed the instant Motion seeking dismissal of this Chapter 13 case on two bases: (1) that the Debtor does not qualify for Chapter 13 bankruptcy as his debts exceed the debt limitations imposed by 11 U.S.C. §109(e); and (2) for bad faith filing. Given the Court’s ruling on the eligibility issue, it is not necessary to consider the bad faith claim.

Section 109(e) provides, in relevant part, that “[o]nly an individual with regular income that owes, on the date of the filing of the petition, noncontingent, liquidated, unsecured debts of less than \$269,250 and noncontingent, liquidated, secured debts of less than \$807,750 . . . may be a debtor under chapter 13 of this title.” The Debtor contends that the judgments held by the Creditors are neither liquidated nor contingent because he disputes these claims. In his Schedules, he lists the claims of these Creditors on either Schedule E or F at a “zero” amount or at an amount significantly lower than the amount of the judgment. Thus, based on a cursory look at the Schedules, the Debtor appears to be within the eligibility parameters. At the hearing, however, the Debtor did not dispute that the Creditors had obtained judgments, aggregating \$226,308.84, and that the majority of these debts were secured by judgment liens, all of which liens were acquired during the preference period. The Debtor’s Schedule F shows undisputed,

liquidated debts owed to other creditors, totaling \$57,386.51. The combination of the undisputed debts and the Creditors' judgments aggregates \$283,695.35, which exceeds the statutory cap on unsecured debt, if all of this debt is deemed to be unsecured, noncontingent and liquidated.

Whether a debt is liquidated turns on whether it is subject to "ready determination and precision in computation of the amount due." In re Sylvester, 19 B.R. 671, 673 (BAP 9th Cir. 1982), quoting In re Bay Point Corp., 1 B.C.D. 1635 (D.N.J. 1975); In re Fostvedt, 823 F.2d 305, 306 (9th Cir. 1987). In other words, a debt is considered to be "liquidated" if the amount is readily ascertainable. In re Burgat, 68 B.R. 408 (Bankr. D. Colo. 1986). In the present action, as in any case where a judgment has entered, the amount of the debt is readily ascertainable - it is already specified by a court order. Thus, the Creditors' judgments are unliquidated.

A debt is noncontingent when all events giving rise to liability occurred prior to the debtor's filing for bankruptcy. In re Mazzeo, 131 F.3d 295, 303 (2nd Cir. 1997). "Only if liability relies on some future extrinsic event which may never occur will the debt be held to be contingent." In re Nesbit, 2000 WL 294834, at *2 (Bankr. W.D. Pa. 2000). "It is generally agreed that a debt is contingent if it does not become an obligation until the occurrence of a future event, but is noncontingent when all of the events giving rise to liability for the debt occurred prior to the debtor's filing for bankruptcy." In re Mazzeo, 131 F.3d at 303; In re Knight, 55 F.3d 231, 236 (7th Cir. 1995); see also In re Blehm, 33 B.R. 678, 680 (Bankr. D. Colo. 1983); In re All Media Properties, Inc., 5 B.R. 126 (Bankr. S.D. Tex. 1980), aff'd, 646 F.2d 193 (5th Cir. 1981); 2 L. King, COLLIER ON BANKRUPTCY ¶ 109.06[2][b](15th ed. rev. 2001)("In deciding whether a claim is noncontingent, and therefore counted toward the debt limits, courts have generally ruled that if a debt does not come into existence until the occurrence of a future event, the debt is contingent. . . . [A] creditor's claim is not contingent when the 'triggering event' occurred prior to the filing of the chapter 13 petition.")

"The majority of courts considering the question have held that merely because a debtor disputes a debt, or has potential defenses or counterclaims that might reduce the creditors' actual collection, the debt is not thereby rendered 'contingent' or 'unliquidated.'" In re Crescenzi, 69 B.R. 64, 65 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1986); In re Jordan, 166 B.R. 201, 202 (Bankr. D. Me. 1994)([T]he vast majority of courts have held that the existence of a dispute over either the underlying liability or the amount of a debt, does not automatically render the debt either contingent or unliquidated."). This District has previously adopted the majority approach:

In Blehm and Burgat, each Court rejected the view that a *disputed* debt is unliquidated and thus must be excluded from Section 109(e) calculations. The Courts, instead, adopted the generally accepted notions that a "debt" is (a) essentially synonymous with a "claim" and (b) a claim qualifies as *liquidated*, if it is readily calculable or ascertainable as to amount, and (c) a debtor's dispute, defenses or counterclaims, do not affect the character and classification of claim as being *liquidated*. [In re Blehm, 33 B.R. 678, 679 (Bankr. D. Colo. 1983); In re Burgat, 68 B.R. 408, 411 (Bankr. D. Colo. 1986); In re Sylvester, 19 B.R. 671,

673 (BAP 9th Cir. 1982)]; See, In re Thomas, 211 F.Supp. 187, 192 (D. Colo. 1962), aff'd, 327 F.2d 667 (10th Cir. 1964).

In re Clark, 91 B.R. 570, 574 (Bankr. D. Colo. 1988) (citations supplemented). Consequently, the Creditors' judgments are noncontingent and liquidated. The only remaining issue is whether they are deemed secured or unsecured for eligibility purposes under Section 109(e).

In In re Toronto, 165 B.R. 746 (Bankr. D. Conn. 1994), the creditor held a judicial lien on the debtors' homestead which the debtors avoided postpetition as a preference. The creditor filed a motion to dismiss, alleging that the debtors did not qualify for Chapter 13 relief because, with the avoidance of the judicial lien, they exceeded the unsecured debt limitations set forth in Section 109(e). The debtors argued that, for Section 109(e) purposes, the unsecured claim arose only with the entry of the judgment setting aside the lien. The bankruptcy court disagreed, specifically finding that, for the purposes of Section 109(e), the unsecured claim did not arise when the post-petition judgment voiding the lien was entered, but rather existed as of the date of the filing of the petition. The court held that the debt limitations of Section 109(e) must be construed to include claims deemed unsecured by operation of the Bankruptcy Code.

The movant's unsecured claim arose as a result of the debtors' "recovery" of their residence, see § 550(a), by the avoidance of the involuntary "transfer" of a lien to the movant, see § 101(54)[58]. Section 502(h) therefore mandates that the movant's claim be determined and allowed as though it had arisen before the date the petition was filed. See *Allied Cos., Inc. v. Broughton Foods Co. (In re Allied Cos., Inc.)*, 155 B.R. 739, 744 (Bankr. S.D. Ind. 1992) ("[S]ubsequent avoidance of the [preferential] payment relates back to the time before bankruptcy, so the claim is deemed to have been unpaid at the time the petition was filed."). . . .

. . . The specificity of those limitations [§109(e)] reflects a congressional intent that they be strictly applied. When a preferential transfer reduces prepetition unsecured debt, §547 effectuates the code policy of reversing that transfer. . . . That policy prevents the payment of certain creditors at the expense of others through the voluntary or involuntary transfer of property that should have been estate property. The transferee receiving a prohibited transfer is returned to its pre-transfer status, i.e. the holder of an unsecured, prepetition claim. Thus, §547 "essentially treats the estate as if it were already created during the preference period." *County of Sacramento v. Hackney*, 93 B.R. 213, 218 (Bankr. N.D. Cal. 1988). If a debtor was ineligible for chapter 13 relief at the start of the preference period, eligibility cannot be created by a preferential transfer which the debtor subsequently avoids and which is treated under the code as though it had never occurred.

Id. at 753-754 (some citations omitted). The Toronto court analogized its decision to the line of cases holding that the unsecured portion of undersecured claims should be included in the calculation of the unsecured debt limitation under Section 109(e). See also In re Scovis, 249 F.3d 975 (9th Cir. 2001)(holding a judgment lien subsequently avoided must be treated as unsecured for Chapter 13 eligibility purposes even though it was not avoided until after the petition date).

In summary, the Creditors' judgment liens, filed during the preference period, are subject to avoidance and must be treated as unsecured for the purposes of determining eligibility under Section 109(e). Since the Creditors' judgments are not contingent or unliquidated, and must be treated as unsecured, the Debtor's unsecured debt exceeds the statutory limitations, and this Debtor is ineligible for Chapter 13 relief. Accordingly,

IT IS ORDERED that the Motion is granted and this case shall be dismissed.

Dated this ____ day of March, 2002.

BY THE COURT:

Elizabeth E. Brown,
United States Bankruptcy Judge

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