



The following constitutes
the order of the court. Signed April 7, 2015

M. Elaine Hammond

M. Elaine Hammond
U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

In re)	Case No. 13-55816
Mark Feathers)	Chapter 7
)	
)	Date: March 26, 2015
Debtor(s).)	Time: 10:30 a.m.
)	Ctrm: 3070

MEMORANDUM DECISION RE: MOTION TO AVOID JUDICIAL LIEN

Chapter 7 debtor, Mark Feathers, filed a motion to avoid the judicial lien obtained by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 522(f).¹ The SEC opposed the motion on the grounds that the judicial lien was filed after Feathers' discharge, and was not a lien against Feathers' property on the petition date. The court overrules the SEC's objection, finding that neither of these factors require denial of the motion.

Background

Feathers filed his Chapter 7 case on November 4, 2013. At the time, he lived in his current residence in Los Altos, California ("Property"). When the Chapter 7 case was filed, the SEC had a pending action against Feathers proceeding before the District Court. On November 6, 2013, the District Court issued a judgment in excess of \$7 million for violation

¹ Unless otherwise noted, all code references hereinafter refer to the Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101 et seq.

1 of federal securities laws. The automatic stay did not prohibit entry of the Judgment pursuant
2 to § 362(b)(25). Feathers concedes that the Judgment was not discharged in the Chapter 7
3 case pursuant to § 523(a)(19).

4 Following entry of Feathers' discharge and closing of the Chapter 7 case, the SEC
5 recorded its abstract of judgment on March 20, 2014, thereby creating a judicial lien.
6 Feathers reopened his Chapter 7 case, and moved the court to avoid the judicial lien.

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8 Analysis

9 Feathers asserts that the Property should be valued at \$2,400,000 on the petition date
10 for the purpose of this motion.² He further asserts that on the petition date the following
11 consensual liens were against the Property: first deed of trust with balance of \$1,967,359.24
12 and second deed of trust of \$497,754.00. He claims a homestead exemption of \$75,000 in the
13 Property. In the absence of further analysis, the homestead exemption that Feathers would
14 have been entitled to under § 522(b) is impaired.

15 The SEC bases its opposition on the fact that the judicial lien was not "fixed" on the
16 debtor's interest in the property on the petition date. Oppos., p.2. Its analysis relies upon
17 *Wilding v. Citifinancial (In re Wilding)*, 475 F.3d 428 (1st Cir. 2007). In *Wilding*, the First
18 Circuit found that a judicial lien that was paid off through a refinance while the motion was
19 pending could be avoided because it was fixed against debtor's property on the petition date;
20 and the petition date is the operative date for purposes of § 522(f). See *id.* at 432. However,
21 *Wilding* must be distinguished on the basis that it was undisputed that the judicial lien
22 attached on the petition date in that case.

23 Here, the key issue is whether a judicial lien recorded *after* the petition date may be
24 avoided pursuant to § 522(f). Both the Tenth Circuit Bankruptcy Appellate Panel and the
25 Third Circuit have answered this in the affirmative. In *Bank of Cushing v. Vaughan (In re*
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27 ² Following an evidentiary hearing, the court determined in a prior motion that the value of the
28 Property on the petition date was \$2,525,000. This appears to be the more appropriate value for the
Property. But as Feathers' exemption is impaired using either valuation, this is not a disputed issue.

1 *Vaughan*), 311 B.R. 573 (10th Cir. BAP 2004), the court examined whether a debtor could
2 avoid a lien that arose postpetition and impaired his homestead exemption that arose from a
3 prepetition, nondischargeable debt. These facts are similar to those before this court.

4 As noted by the *Vaughan* court, the language of § 522 does not contain any
5 qualifications as to when the lien must attach. *Id.* at 578. Reviewed in the context of § 522 as
6 a whole, other provisions “set forth limitations as to when exemptions may or may not trump
7 a creditor’s claim or lien rights, but they focus on the nature and timing of the claim, rather
8 than the time when the lien affixed.” *Id.* The general rule is that exempt property will not be
9 liable for pre-petition debts but § 522(c) sets forth four exceptions. None of these exceptions
10 apply to the SEC’s claim. Further, the fact that Congress created certain exceptions, implies
11 that only those exceptions and no others were intended. ““Thus, § 522(c) performs both a
12 protective function, by preserving the exemption if nondischargeable claims other than those
13 specifically excepted by § 522(c) are sought to be enforced against exempt property, and a
14 limiting function, by denying the exemption protections for certain kinds of nondischargeable
15 claims and unavowed liens.”” *Id.* at 579 (quoting *S & C Home Loans v. Farr (In re Farr)*, 278
16 B.R. 171, 177 (9th Cir. BAP 2002)). On this basis, the court found no deterrent to avoiding a
17 lien arising from a nondischargeability judgment, even though the lien did not arise until after
18 the bankruptcy petition was filed. *See id.* at 580. The court finds the *Vaughan* court’s
19 observation regarding a decision to the contrary compelling: ““Moreover, it would be against
20 basic bankruptcy principles of equitable distribution to treat a pre-petition lien creditor worse
21 than a pre-petition unsecured creditor who later obtains a lien on the debtor’s property.”” *Id.*
22 (citation omitted). In an unpublished decision, the Third Circuit also found no impediment to
23 avoiding a judicial lien obtained after the petition date. *See Rosenberg v. Corio (In re Corio)*,
24 371 Fed. Appx. 352 (3rd Cir. 2010).

25 The court finds the analysis of the *Vaughan* court compelling. As such, the fact that
26 the SEC’s judicial lien was recorded post-petition does not prohibit it from being avoided
27 pursuant to § 522(f).
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1 The SEC further argues that since its lien is based upon a judgment for disgorgement,
2 Feathers is not entitled to assert his homestead exemption against its collection. In support of
3 this assertion it relies upon cases finding that collection of a disgorgement judgment is a form
4 of equitable relief, and therefore, not a "debt" for purposes of the Federal Debt Collection
5 Procedures Act of 1990 (the "FDCPA"). As a result, the judgment debtor is not entitled to
6 state law exemptions that would otherwise apply against collection of the debt. *See SEC v.*
7 *Huffman*, 996 F.2d 800, 803 (5th Cir. 1993); *SEC v. AMX, Int'l.*, 7 F.3d 71 (5th Cir. 1993).
8 However, these cases focus on the definition of a "debt" for purposes of the FDCPA. The
9 applicable question here is whether the Bankruptcy Code places any limitation on the use of
10 exemptions as to claims. The plain language of Bankruptcy Code § 522(c) makes clear that
11 property exempted during a bankruptcy case may not be required to satisfy debts that arose
12 prior to the bankruptcy case: "Unless the case is dismissed, property exempted under this
13 section is not liable during or after the case for any debt of the debtor that arose, or that is
14 determined under section 502 of this title as if such debt had arisen, before the
15 commencement of the case." The Code Section then lists four exceptions to the general rule.
16 One of the exceptions is for a debt secured by a lien that is not avoided pursuant to § 522(f).
17 As the SEC's judgment lien may be avoided, this exception does not apply, and Feathers is
18 entitled to his homestead exemption. *See also Steffen v. Gray, Harris & Robinson*, 283 F.
19 Supp. 2d 1272, 1285 (M.D. Fl. 2003) (finding that property exempted by debtor during his
20 bankruptcy case would not be subject to SEC disgorgement order that arose prepetition).

21 Accordingly, the court overrules the SEC's opposition and GRANTS the motion to
22 avoid lien pursuant to § 522(f).

23 ***END OF MEMORANDUM DECISION***
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COURT SERVICE LIST

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Via ECF:

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