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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

GEORGE S. LOUIE,	)	Case No. 2:11-CV-00882 JAM-KJN
	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
	)	
v.	)	<u>ORDER GRANTING TRUSTEE'S</u>
	)	<u>MOTION TO REFER THIS CASE TO</u>
	)	<u>THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY</u>
ADAM RAMIREZ dba RAMIREZ TOWING,	)	<u>COURT, EASTERN DISTRICT OF</u>
et al.,	)	<u>CALIFORNIA</u>
	)	
Defendants.	)	
	)	

This matter comes before the Court as a Motion to Refer this Case to the United States Bankruptcy Court, Eastern District of California (Doc. #17) presented by Alan S. Fukushima ("the Trustee" or "Mr. Fukushima"), Chapter 7 Trustee in the bankruptcy case In re Louie, United States Bankruptcy Court, Eastern District of California, Case No. 11-25036-C-7. Defendants Adam Ramirez dba Ramirez Towing; Ines Aceves dba Aceves Auto Repair and Ace Tires; John Maple dba AC Auto Dismantling; Timothy Curtis dba Trophy Car Wash; Gas Max, LLC dba Gas Max Gasoline; Kevin Clark dba Allen's Auto Body; Allen Sustin dba Golden Valley Auto Body; Matt Fowles

1 dba Golden Valley Tax Service; Andrew and Holly Fernandez dba A&H  
2 Towing and Recovery; Kulwinder Shergill dba Lucky Tire & Auto  
3 Repairs; Surbir Soos dba Victory Motors International; Larry Boals  
4 dba Sunrise Motors; Timothy Thomas dba A1 Body Shop; Charles Clark  
5 dba Clark Pest Control of Stockton, Inc.; Tajinder Singh; Ranber  
6 Singh and Amarjit Kaur dba Smitty's Liquor/Feather River Check  
7 Cashing("Defendants") oppose the motion (Doc. #20).<sup>1</sup>

8 I. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

9 On September 20, 2010, Plaintiff George S. Louie ("The Debtor"  
10 or "Mr. Louie") filed the instant case. He alleges that Defendants  
11 failed to accommodate his disability in violation of the Americans  
12 with Disabilities Act ("ADA") of 1990, California Civil Code  
13 Sections 54 and 54.1, and the California Unruh Civil Rights Act.

14 On February 28, 2011, Mr. Louie was placed into involuntary  
15 bankruptcy pursuant to Title 11 U.S.C. § 303: In re George S.  
16 Louie, United States Bankruptcy Court, Eastern District of  
17 California, Case No. 11-25036-C-7 (the "Involuntary Bankruptcy  
18 Case"). On March 30, 2011, the Bankruptcy Court entered an order  
19 for relief. Mr. Fukushima was appointed as Chapter 7 Trustee.

20 On April 1, 2011, Mr. Louie filed a voluntary bankruptcy case:  
21 In re George Sing Louie, United States Bankruptcy Court, Eastern  
22 District of California, Case No. 2011-28344 (the "Voluntary  
23 Bankruptcy Case").

24 On May 31, 2011, the Bankruptcy Court consolidated the  
25 Involuntary Bankruptcy Case and the Voluntary Bankruptcy Case as  
26 Case No. 11-250360C-7 (the "Bankruptcy Case") and appointed Mr.

27 \_\_\_\_\_  
28 <sup>1</sup> This motion was determined to be suitable for decision without  
oral argument. E.D. Cal. L.R. 230(g). The hearing was scheduled  
for November 10, 2011.

1 Fukushima as the Chapter 7 Trustee of the consolidated cases.

2 Through the Trustee's investigation, he discovered that the  
3 Debtor has more than 80 cases pending in various California state  
4 courts and federal district courts. Most or all of the cases  
5 allege that defendants failed to accommodate Mr. Louie's disability  
6 in violation of the ADA. On September 22, 2011, upon application  
7 by the Trustee, this Court issued a related case order (Doc. #21)  
8 relating eleven other ADA cases pending before the district court,  
9 all before this Court. The Trustee now moves to refer this case to  
10 the Bankruptcy Court (Doc. #17).

## 11 II. OPINION

### 12 A. Legal Standard

#### 13 1. Referral to Bankruptcy Court

14 28 U.S.C. § 1334(b) provides that federal courts shall have  
15 "original but not exclusive jurisdiction of all civil proceedings  
16 arising under title 11, or arising in or related to a case under  
17 title 11." In Celotex Corp. v. Edwards, 514 U.S. 300 (1995), the  
18 Supreme Court described the scope of "related to" jurisdiction  
19 under Section 1334(b):

20 Proceedings "related to" the bankruptcy include  
21 (1) causes of action owned by the debtor which become  
22 property of the estate pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 541,  
and (2) suits between third parties which have an  
effect on the bankruptcy estate.

23 Celotex Corp., 514 U.S. at 308 n. 5.

24 Where the cause of action is not property of the estate in  
25 bankruptcy, courts in the Ninth Circuit utilize the Pacor test.  
26 The Pacor test considers "whether the outcome of that [civil]  
27 proceeding could conceivably have any effect on the estate being  
28 administered in bankruptcy." Pacor, Inc. v. Higgins, 743 F.2d 984,

1 994 (1984). Additionally, the Ninth Circuit suggests district  
2 courts consider "the efficient use of judicial resources, delay and  
3 costs to the parties, uniformity of bankruptcy administration, the  
4 prevention of forum shopping, and other related factors" when  
5 deciding whether to refer cases to the Bankruptcy Court. Security  
6 Farms v. International Brotherhood Of Teamsters, Chauffeurs,  
7 Warehousemen & Helpers, an Unincorporated Ass'n., 124 F.3d 999,  
8 1008 (9th Cir. 1997).

9 B. Claims for Relief

10 The Trustee asks the Court to refer this case to the  
11 Bankruptcy Court because the instant case is property of the  
12 bankruptcy estate pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 541(a)(1). The instant  
13 case is also related to the bankruptcy case because the Trustee is  
14 already prosecuting thirty-two other ADA cases in the Bankruptcy  
15 Court filed by the Debtor. Additionally, the estate has no cash so  
16 it would be an extreme burden for the Trustee to prosecute many  
17 cases in multiple courts.

18 Defendants counter by arguing that the present case is  
19 "related" to the Bankruptcy Case only to the extent that the debtor  
20 is also the plaintiff in the present case. The extent of the  
21 Trustee's interest is to receive any money recovered as a result of  
22 this action. Furthermore, no bankruptcy issues are involved in  
23 this case. Defendants also argue that referral to the Bankruptcy  
24 Court is not a prudent use of judicial resources because if there  
25 is a jury trial the Bankruptcy Court would need to refer the jury  
26 trial proceedings to the District Court and the District Court is  
27 more familiar with the ADA issues involved in this action than the  
28 Bankruptcy Court. Finally, Defendants argue that the Trustee will

1 not be prejudiced if this case remains in the District Court.

2 The Court finds that pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 541, the instant  
3 case is the legal interest of the debtor and is thus property of  
4 the estate. The fact that this case concerns noncore ADA claims is  
5 irrelevant since the instant case is related to the Bankruptcy  
6 Case. Accordingly, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(a), this Court  
7 exercises its discretion to refer this case to the Bankruptcy  
8 Court.

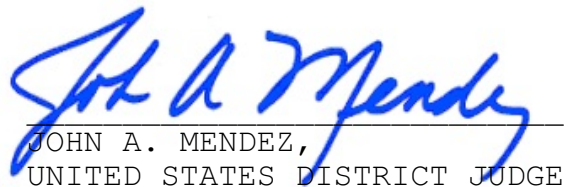
9 Contrary to Defendants' concerns, referral to the Bankruptcy  
10 Court is an efficient use of judicial resources. Bankruptcy courts  
11 routinely handle adversary proceedings and both the Bankruptcy  
12 Court judges and the District Court judges in this district are  
13 under heavy caseloads. Referral to the Bankruptcy Court will  
14 result in an overall savings of judicial resources, as well as  
15 convenience for the parties because it will result in the same  
16 court handling the adversary proceedings and the overall  
17 administration of the underlying Bankruptcy Case. Accordingly, the  
18 Court GRANTS the Trustee's Motion to Refer This Case to the United  
19 States Bankruptcy Court, Eastern District of California.

20 III. ORDER

21 For the reasons set forth above, the Court GRANTS the Motion  
22 to Refer This Case to the United States Bankruptcy Court, Eastern  
23 District of California.

24 IT IS SO ORDERED.

25 Dated: November 21, 2011

26   
JOHN A. MENDEZ,  
27 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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