1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
9	EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
10	00000	
11		
12	LARRY J. LICHTENEGGER,	CIV. NO. 2:18-390 WBS
13	Appellant,	Bankruptcy Case No.
14	V.	09-29162 - D - 11
15	BANK OF MONTREAL, as Administrative Agent, successor	Adversary Proceeding No. 09-02543 - D
16	by Assignment to Debtors SK Foods, L.P. and RHM Industrial	ORDER RE: BANKRUPTCY APPEAL
17	Specialty Foods, Inc., a California corporation, d/b/a	
18	Colusa County Canning Co.,	
19	Appellee.	
20		
21	00000	
22	Appellant Larry J. Lichtenegger, an attorney, brought	
23	this appeal of a judgment issued by the United States Bankruptcy	
24	Court for the Eastern District of California finding appellant in	
25	contempt for violation of a temporary restraining order.	
26	(Appellant's Opening Brief, Docket No. 8.)	
27	The court reviews the decision to impose contempt for	
20	an abuse of discretion. FTC v. Affordable Media, LLC, 179 F.3d	

1228, 1239 (9th Cir. 1999). An evaluation of abuse of discretion follows a two-prong test. First, the court determines de novo whether the bankruptcy court identified the correct legal rule for application. United States v. Hinkson, 585 F.3d 1247, 1261-62 (9th Cir. 2009) (en banc). If the Bankruptcy Court did identify the correct rule, the court reviews whether the application of the legal rule was clearly erroneous, and will affirm unless its findings were illogical, implausible, or without support in the record. Id. at 1262.

2.1

For the reasons set forth in the Bankruptcy Judge's written memorandum decision filed February 6, 2018 (In re SK Foods, L.P., No. 09-29162-D-11, 2018 WL 784451 (Bankr. E.D. Cal. Feb. 6, 2018)), appellant was properly found in contempt for violation of a temporary restraining order. First, the Bankruptcy Court correctly identified the pertinent legal standard: "[t]he moving party has the burden of showing by clear and convincing evidence that the contemnors violated a specific and definite order of the court. The burden then shifts to the contemnors to demonstrate why they were unable to comply." Id. at *1 (quoting Affordable Media, 179 F.3d at 1239) (internal quotation marks omitted).

Second, the Bankruptcy Court's factual findings were not illogical or implausible and had support in the record. See Hinkson, 585 F.3d at 1261. Further, the Bankruptcy Court's application of those findings of facts to the correct legal standard was not clearly erroneous.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the order of the Bankruptcy Court finding appellant Larry J. Lichtenegger in