

**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
for the
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

San Francisco Division
450 Golden Gate Avenue, Courtroom 19
San Francisco, California

Salinas Division
1000 South Main Street, Suite 214
Salinas, California

Practices and Procedures
Hon. Hannah L. Blumenstiel
(May 8, 2025)

Please note: Judge Blumenstiel has assumed responsibility for Salinas Chapter 13 cases and related adversary proceedings as of July 1, 2015. These policies and procedures will apply to Salinas Chapter 13 cases and related adversary proceedings on and after July 1, 2015.

In addition to complying with the United States Bankruptcy Code (“Code”), Bankruptcy Local Rules for the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of California (“B.L.R.”), the Civil Local Rules of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California (“Civil L.R.”) and the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure (“Rules”), Judge Blumenstiel expects counsel and litigants appearing before her to be aware of and abide by the following practices and procedure. Any failure to comply with all applicable provisions of the Code, Rules, B.L.R., and Civil L.R. may be deemed sufficient grounds for the imposition of monetary or other sanctions.

A. Remote Appearances

Consistent with the San Francisco Divisions Procedures for Noticing and Conducting Hearings (the “SF Noticing Procedures”),¹ Judge Blumenstiel conducts all hearings via Zoom. All Notices of Hearings must include the remote hearing language required by SF Noticing Procedures, in addition to complying with Paragraph F, below. Defective Notices of Hearings might be stricken, and any hearing vacated.

B. Communications with Chambers’ Staff

Rule 9003 prohibits *ex parte* communications with the Court concerning matters affecting a particular case or proceeding. Rule 3.5 of the California Rules of Professional

¹ <https://www.canb.uscourts.gov/procedure/san-francisco/blumenstiel-montali/procedures-noticing-and-conducting-hearings>

Conduct specifies that, for disciplinary purposes, contact with a judge's law clerks constitutes contact with the judge. No attorney or litigant may engage in contact with Judge Blumenstiel or her Law Clerks in violation of these rules.

Should an attorney or litigant have questions concerning obtaining a calendar date, the status of an order, expedited hearings, or the like, he or she should contact Judge Blumenstiel's Courtroom Deputy, Cecilia Malabanan, at 415-268-2455 or at cecilia_malabanan@canb.uscourts.gov.

C. Chambers Copies

Judge Blumenstiel does not want chambers copies of any pleading or other document filed with the Court. Please do not send chambers copies.

D. Discovery Disputes

In the event a discovery dispute arises, the parties shall meet and confer in good faith to attempt to resolve the issues. (See B.L.R. 1001-2(a) and Civil L.R. 37-1(a) and (b).) Should the parties fail to resolve a discovery dispute, the parties should not file discovery motions. Rather, the aggrieved party should submit a letter brief of no more than five (5) pages to the Court via email to Judge Blumenstiel's Courtroom Deputy, Cecilia Malabanan, at cecilia_malabanan@canb.uscourts.gov. After reviewing the initiating party's submission, Judge Blumenstiel will take whatever action she deems appropriate to resolve the dispute. This might include issuance of an order, scheduling a hearing, or requesting a response or more information. Absent leave of Court, no party should submit a letter brief exceeding five (5) pages or include exhibits with letter briefs. Letter briefs in excess of five (5) pages or exhibits submitted without the Court's permission may not be considered.

Any party requesting sanctions in connection with a discovery dispute must do so in a noticed motion.

E. Calendaring Matters

For San Francisco and Salinas cases, please refer to the San Francisco Division's Open Calendar Procedure and Judge Blumenstiel's Open Calendar Dates, which can be viewed at:

<http://www.canb.uscourts.gov/procedure/salinas-san-francisco/blumenstiel-montali/open-calendar-procedure-san-francisco>

F. Notices of Hearings

With respect to matters for which a notice of hearing is filed and served pursuant to B.L.R. 9014-1(b)(1) or (2) on or after September 30, 2015, such notice of hearing shall include the appropriate schedule for filing papers, as set forth in B.L.R. 9014-1(c)(1) or (2). Any notice of hearing that does not contain the correct schedule for filing papers will be subject to an order

vacating the hearing and requiring the filing and service of a corrected notice of hearing. As of January 1, 2023, a notice of hearing relating to a motion filed in an adversary proceeding must set forth the briefing schedule provided by B.L.R. 7007-1(b)-(e).

This section F also applies to notices of hearing for motions which could be addressed ex parte, but as to which a party has nonetheless filed and served a notice of hearing.

G. Expedited Matters

Any request that the Court consider a matter on shortened time or on an expedited basis must be presented in an Application for an Order Shortening Time. Such Applications must comply with B.L.R. 9006-1 and Rule 9006(c) and must include a copy of the motion and supporting memorandum of points and authorities (but without supporting declarations, exhibits, requests for judicial notice, etc.) that the Applicant wishes the Court to consider on shortened time. In addition, such Applications should include a proposed briefing schedule and a proposed hearing date and time. The Applicant must support the Application with a declaration detailing the efforts to meet and confer with all affected parties concerning an abbreviated schedule and expedited hearing date. Generally, the Court will not convene hearings on Applications for Orders Shortening Time.

When using the Court's CM/ECF system to submit proposed orders shortening time, litigants should use the "Expedited" order type and should inform chambers that a proposed order has been submitted as set forth in Paragraph Q, below.

H. Temporary Restraining Orders

Any request for injunctive relief must be raised in an adversary proceeding (Rule 7001(7)). The Court will not consider any request for a TRO unless the requesting party has commenced an adversary proceeding. Any litigant requesting a TRO must also file and serve an Application for an Order Shortening Time in accordance with the procedures set forth in Paragraph G, above.

I. Continuances

1. Trials

Judge Blumenstiel will continue trials only for good cause. An agreement of the parties to continue a trial does not necessarily constitute good cause and does not bind the Court. Any request for a continuance of a trial must comply with B.L.R. 9006-1.

2. Hearings in Contested Matters

Unopposed Continuances. If all parties to a contested matter agree to continue a hearing, they should – no later than 24 hours prior to the hearing – file a Stipulation to Continue Hearing and upload a proposed order approving that Stipulation. Judge Blumenstiel expects continued hearing dates and times to conform to her Open Calendar Procedures, which can be

viewed at:

<http://www.canb.uscourts.gov/procedure/salinas-san-francisco/blumenstiel-montali/open-calendar-procedure-san-francisco>

If in connection with an unopposed continuance the parties wish to alter the schedule for filing of papers set forth in B.L.R. 9014-1(c), their Stipulation should set forth the new proposed briefing schedule. The court will not approve any briefing schedule that provides for the filing of pleadings within 7 days of the continued hearing date.

A hearing to consider approval of a disclosure statement or confirmation of a chapter 11 plan may not be continued without leave of court in accordance with B.L.R. 9006-1.

Opposed Continuances. A party requesting a continuance that is opposed must comply with B.L.R. 9006-1.

3. Status Conferences

Status conferences in cases or adversary proceedings will not be continued absent leave of Court. Any request to continue a status conference must comply with B.L.R. 9006-1.

J. Stipulations, Adequate Protection Orders or Other Orders Resolving Contested Matters or Law & Motion Matters in Adversary Proceedings.

If the parties to a contested matter or a law & motion matter in an adversary proceeding are able to resolve the issue(s) set for hearing prior to the date and time of the hearing, the parties must ensure that any order, including an order approving a stipulation, provides for the vacatur of the hearing.

K. Status Conferences in Adversary Proceedings

1. San Francisco Adversary Proceedings

Concurrent with the issuance of the Summons in any adversary proceeding, the Court will issue an Order re Initial Disclosures and Discovery Conference (“Scheduling Conference Order”) and will set a scheduling or status conference (“Initial Scheduling Conference”) approximately 60 days following the commencement of the adversary proceeding. Judge Blumenstiel expects compliance with the Court’s Scheduling Conference Order and particularly, expects the parties to timely prepare, file and serve a Discovery Plan, unless the adversary proceeding falls within one of the exceptions identified in paragraph 4 of the Scheduling Conference Order.

If the adversary proceeding is one in which a Discovery Plan is not required, or if the status conference is one subsequent to the Initial Scheduling Conference, Judge Blumenstiel expects the parties, jointly or severally, to prepare, file and serve a short (no more than 5 pages)

status conference statement detailing the status of the adversary proceeding, any issues outstanding from prior status conferences and the party's or parties' proposal for resolving such issues. The parties should file and serve their status conference statement(s) at least 7 days prior to the status conference.

2. Salinas Adversary Proceedings

Concurrent with the issuance of the Summons in any adversary proceeding, the Court will issue an Order Setting Telephonic Status Conference ("TSC Order"). Judge Blumenstiel expects compliance with the TSC Order. Judge Blumenstiel's TSC Order is available here:

<http://www.canb.uscourts.gov/procedure/san-jose-salinas/blumenstiel/judge-blumenstiels-order-setting-telephonic-status-conference>

L. Status Conferences in Chapter 11 Cases

[NOTE: This Paragraph does not apply to cases under the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019 (new Subchapter V of Ch. 11), eff. February 19, 2020.]

Shortly after the commencement of any case filed under Chapter 11 of the Code, the Court will issue an Order and Notice of Chapter 11 Status Conference scheduling an initial status conference and requiring the debtor-in-possession to prepare and file a Status Conference Statement no fewer than 7 days prior to the status conference. The Order and Notice of Chapter 11 Status Conference can be viewed here:

<https://www.canb.uscourts.gov/procedure/san-francisco/blumenstiel/order-and-notice-chapter-11-status-conference>

The purposes of the Chapter 11 status conference are to: (1) review the financial, business or other problems that prompted the filing of a petition for relief; (2) understand the debtor's assets and liabilities; and (3) understand the debtor's strategy for exiting Chapter 11. Counsel should expect that the Court will generally set deadlines at the Chapter 11 status conference, including deadlines for filing and confirming a plan.

At least 7 days prior to any subsequent status conference, the debtor-in-possession or any Chapter 11 trustee appointed in the case shall file an updated Status Conference Statement that simply advises the court of any material developments in the case.

Judge Blumenstiel expects strict compliance with the Code and Rules. In particular, failure to comply with the following requirements could lead to conversion or dismissal of the case:

- Attendance at the meeting of creditors pursuant to Code section 341(a)

Use of Cash Collateral. Code section 363(c)(2) prohibits the use of cash collateral unless the

debtor has either the prior consent of each creditor having an interest in the cash collateral or an order from the Court

- Transactions outside the ordinary course of business. Code section 363(b)(1) requires notice and a hearing prior to engaging in any such transactions
- Postpetition taxes. The Court expects all postpetition taxes to be timely paid and all required tax returns timely filed
- Monthly Operating Reports. B.L.R. 2015-2 requires monthly operating reports and tax reports to be filed on the 21st day of each month
- Quarterly United States Trustee fees. 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6) requires a quarterly fee to be paid to the United States Trustee. The amount of the fee will depend upon the amount of disbursements made by the debtor during each quarter
- Funds of the bankruptcy estate. B.L.R. 2015-1 requires all funds of the bankruptcy estate to be deposited and maintained in a debtor-in-possession bank account

M. Final Applications for Compensation in Chapter 7 Cases

All final applications for compensation shall be set for hearing. If such applications have been properly served and noticed for hearing and if no party has objected to allowance of the requested fees and expenses, then the Trustee and professionals whose fees and expenses are the subject of a pending application need not attend the hearing; provided however, that they are available by telephone at the scheduled time of the hearing. If a party appears to present oral opposition to any pending application, the Court will contact the Trustee, Trustee's counsel and any other professional whose fees and expenses are the subject of the oral opposition to facilitate their telephonic appearance at the hearing to address such opposition. Where a party files a written opposition to an application for compensation, the applicant shall appear at the hearing in person or by telephone.

N. Standard-Form Combined Plan and Disclosure Statement for Chapter 11 Debtors

[NOTE: Unless otherwise ordered, this Paragraph will not apply to cases under the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019 (new Subchapter V of Ch. 11), eff. February 19, 2020.]

Judge Blumenstiel encourages the use of this District's Standard-Form Combined Plan and Disclosure Statement (the "Form Plan") in Chapter 11 cases for individual debtors. At the initial Chapter 11 Status Conference, debtors and/or their counsel should be prepared to discuss whether use of the Form Plan is appropriate in their case. The Form Plan can be viewed at:

<https://www.canb.uscourts.gov/forms/district>

O. Hearing for Approval of Disclosure Statement in Chapter 11 Cases

[NOTE: Unless otherwise ordered, this Paragraph will not apply to cases under the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019 (new Subchapter V of Ch. 11), eff. February 19, 2020.]

All disclosure statement hearings should be scheduled on the Court's regular law and motion calendar. (See Section E for Calendaring Matters.) A court order is not necessary for scheduling a hearing on approval of a disclosure statement. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court, the requirements of B.L.R. 3017-1(a) shall apply to the approval of all disclosure statements.

Notwithstanding B.L.R. 3017-1(a) and unless otherwise ordered by the Court, debtors who use the Form Plan may seek tentative approval of the disclosure statement on at least 14 days' notice to all parties that have appeared in the case (both ECF parties and non-ECF parties). The Form Plan shall be filed before or at the same time that the notice of hearing is filed, and debtors shall file a certificate of service indicating all parties that were served (electronically and by regular mail) with the notice of hearing. The deadline for filing objections to tentative approval of the disclosure statement is 7 days prior to the hearing.

P. Amended Chapter 11 Plans and/or Disclosure Statements

Where it becomes necessary for a proponent of a Chapter 11 plan and/or disclosure statement to file and serve an amended version of either document, the proponent shall include as an exhibit to the amended plan or disclosure statement a blackline that indicates exactly what changes have been incorporated in the amended document.

Q. Submission of Proposed Orders

Litigants should remember that, where the Court has instructed a party to submit a proposed order after hearing, or where it is appropriate for the Court to grant a motion or application by default, they should submit such orders promptly. Failure to submit an order will result in no order being entered, which means that the relief sought has not yet been granted. For purposes of these Practices & Procedures, "submit" means the uploading of an order in compliance with the Court's E-Order Submission Procedures, which are available here:

<http://www.canb.uscourts.gov/procedure/san-francisco/san-francisco-e-order-procedure>

or the submission of an order to chambers in hard copy where the submitting party does not have access to the Court's CM/ECF system.

Please note that the "Expedited" order type in the Court's CM/ECF system is reserved for emergency matters and matters that require the Court's immediate attention (for example, orders setting matters for an expedited hearing, and orders that, upon request of a party or on the Court's own motion, Judge Blumenstiel will immediately sign upon their submission). When submitting

a proposed order using the "Expedited" order type, litigants should contact chambers via telephone or email to indicate that such an order is ready for signature.

R. Employment of Professionals

The Court expects professionals employed pursuant to section 327 of the Code to promptly file and serve applications requesting approval of their employment. The Court normally holds orders on employment applications for the period set forth in Rule 6003(a), if applicable or, where Rule 6003(a) no longer applies, holds such orders for 7 days. The Court encourages the use of its standard form Order Authorizing Employment of Counsel whenever appropriate. Professionals may request approval of their employment as of the date of the application or retroactive to the date upon which they begin providing services to the bankruptcy estate. Professionals seeking retroactive approval of their employment should address the factors set forth in *In re Atkins*, 69 F.3d 970 (9th Cir. 1995). Professionals who perform significant services prior to filing and serving an application requesting approval of their employment should consider requesting retroactive approval of their employment. **The Court does not require retroactive approval when the employment application is filed and properly served within 30 days of the commencement of work by the professional.**

Section 328 of the Code provides a potential limitation on the Court's ability to alter compensation of professionals at the conclusion of their employment. That section provides that the Court may allow compensation different from that contemplated by the terms and conditions initially approved under Code sections 327 or 1103 "if such terms prove to have been improvident in light of developments not capable of being anticipated" at the time of the initial employment.

In this circuit, the limitation of section 328 will not apply "unless a professional is unambiguously employed pursuant to section 328." *In re Circle K Corp.*, 279 F.3d 669, 674 (9th Cir. 2002). The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals suggests that the intent to apply section 328 to a professional's employment should be demonstrated both in the employment application and the employment order. *Circle K*, 279 F.3d at 674 n.5. In the event that section 328 is not unambiguously invoked in connection with a professional's employment, the Court will evaluate that professional's applications for compensation according to the criteria set forth in section 330, along with other available evidence of the reasonableness of the compensation for which the Court's approval is sought. When section 328 applies, any application for compensation must include a short justification of the continued reasonableness of the proposed terms and conditions of employment (i.e., the reasonableness of proposed hourly rates or the propriety of a contingent fee arrangement given the risk and potential recovery).

In Chapter 11 cases, Judge Blumenstiel prefers the use of her form employment order, which is available here: <https://www.canb.uscourts.gov/procedure/blumenstiel/judge-blumenstiels-order-authorizing-employment-counsel-12202013>. This order should be revised to set forth the proposed effective date of employment.

S. Voluntary Dismissals of Chapter 11 Cases

Effective June 1, 2019, Judge Blumenstiel will adhere to and enforce the court's Guidelines Regarding Voluntary Dismissals of Chapter 11 Cases, which are available here:

<http://www.canb.uscourts.gov/procedure/guidelines-regarding-voluntary-dismissals-chapter-11-cases>

T. First Day Motions in Chapter 11 Cases

Please refer to Paragraph G.

Unless it orders otherwise, the court expects parties to be familiar with and to comply with all applicable provisions of the Code, Rules, and B.L.R. concerning service of First Day Motions.

U. Procedures Applicable to Cases Under the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019 (Subchapter V of Ch. 11), effective February 19, 2020

Unless otherwise ordered, Debtors in cases under the Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019 (Subchapter V of Ch. 11) shall comply with the court's Order Setting (A) Status Conference; (B) Claims Bar Date; (C) Deadline for Election Under 11 U.S.C. § 1111(b)(2); and (D) Other Deadlines (a link to this order is set forth below), which will be issued by the Clerk of Court immediately following the filing of a voluntary petition for relief under Subchapter V or immediately following the entry of an order for relief in involuntary cases under Subchapter V. The court expects counsel to be familiar with and to comply with Subchapter V, as well as with the other relevant provisions of the Bankruptcy Code, the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, and B.L.R.

Upon the filing of a plan in any case under Subchapter V, Debtor's counsel shall upload a form Order Setting Confirmation Hearing and Related Deadlines (a link to this order is set forth below). Counsel may populate the necessary dates and deadlines, but in doing so must comply with the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and the applicable Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure. Dates and/or deadlines supplied by counsel that do not comply with applicable authority will be replaced by chambers with dates and/or deadlines that do comply. If counsel chooses not to populate the dates or deadlines required by the Order Setting Confirmation Hearing and Related Deadlines, chambers will fill in those blanks. The deadline in Para. 2 of the Order Setting Confirmation Hearing and Related Deadlines should be one by which counsel is confident that they can properly serve all of the specified materials and should allow for weekends, holidays, or possible delay in entry of the order by chambers.

If counsel chooses to allow chambers to select the date required by Para. 2, the court will choose a date no fewer than 7 days following entry of the Order Setting Confirmation Hearing and Related Deadlines.

[Order Setting Status Conference](#)

[Order Setting Confirmation Hearing](#)

V. Chapter 13 Plans

In cases filed under Chapter 13 on or after January 1, 2023, the court requires use of the district's form Chapter 13 Plan implemented on January 1, 2023. Failure to comply with this requirement might result in sanctions or entry of an order striking the non-compliant plan.

For cases pending as of January 1, 2023 but in which a plan has not yet been confirmed, the court requires the use of the form plan in effect at the commencement of the case.

For cases pending as of January 1, 2023 and in which a plan has been confirmed, the court requires any proposed modified plan to use the form plan in effect as of the date of the filing of the case.

For cases in which the debtor uses the form plan implemented January 1, 2023, Judge Blumenstiel will not confirm a plan that eliminates the obligation to file annual declarations attesting to Direct Secured Debt Obligations, set forth in section 9.1 of the form plan. Such declarations need not introduce or authenticate documentary proof of the payments to which the declaration attests, but debtors should understand that declarations lacking such proof might not be sufficient if a factual dispute arises.

For cases filed under Chapter 13 on or after January 1, 2023, and in which debtors which to utilize the lien-stripping provisions set forth in Classes 3, 4, or 6, debtors must serve the operative (most recent) version of the plan on the creditors affected by those lien-stripping provisions in compliance with Rule 7004. If the affected creditor(s) do not object to confirmation within the 14-day period set forth in B.L.R. 3015-1(b)(3), debtors should file a Declaration of Compliance and No Opposition that references the operative (most recent) version of the plan by Docket Number. This will trigger chambers review of the lien-stripping provisions and of service of the operative plan.

W. Motions to Extend or Impose the Automatic Stay

Effective August 1, 2024, Judge Blumenstiel will no longer enforce B.L.R. 4001-2(c), which requires service of motions to extend or impose the automatic stay in compliance with Rules 7004 or 7005.

In analyzing service of these motions and any related notice of hearing or notice and opportunity for hearing, the court will compare the service list to creditor matrix and claims register. The motion will be denied as to creditors that were not served or that were served at incomplete or otherwise apparently invalid addresses, such as, for example, where the service address is missing a zip code.

With respect to taxing authorities and other government agencies, service must be directed to the address set forth in the Register of Mailing Addresses maintained by the court pursuant to Rule 5003(e), except that – solely for purposes of motions to extend or impose the stay – service to the Internal Revenue Service need not include service to the Office of the United States Attorney for the Northern District of California or to the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, D.C. The court’s Register of Mailing Addresses is available here:

<https://www.canb.uscourts.gov/content/roster-public-agencies-bankruptcy-noticing>

All proposed orders on motions to extend or impose the stay must clearly state that relief is granted as to all creditors *served with the motion and related notice*. They cannot state that relief is granted to “all creditors”. This will protect creditors that were omitted from the service list. The court will defect orders that do not comply with this instruction.

The court also strongly encourages counsel to use addresses set forth in proofs of claim filed in the current case or in prior cases for service of motions to extend or impose the stay.