

FILED

JUL 13 2005

UNITED STATES
BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

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4 **UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT**
5 **IN AND FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**
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7 **In Re**

Chapter 7 Proceedings

8 **JASON L. CLELLAND and**
9 **NANCY M. CLELLAND,**

Case No. BR-03-15725-PHX-CGC

10 **Debtors.**

Adversary No. 03-01071

11 **JASON L. CLELLAND,**

12 **Plaintiff.**

**MEMORANDUM
DECISION RE: MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

13 **v.**

14 **MARIE C. MOAK,**

15 **Defendant.**
16

17 The \$41,200 judgment from the Justice of the Peace Court's misdemeanor proceeding is
18 for criminal restitution. The dischargeability of the judgment is governed by *Kelly v. Robinson*,
19 479 U.S. 36, 107 S.Ct. 353, 93 L.Ed.2d 216 (1986), which held that criminal restitution orders
20 are non-dischargeable under 11 U.S.C. section 523(a)(7). *Kelly* remains good law and has not
21 been overruled by the Supreme Court. It is not for this Court to determine that the Supreme
22 Court would decide the issue differently if presented today.


23 Debtor has argued that there is no final order from the state court. Any further
24 proceedings concerning the restitution order, its amount, its finality or its enforceability are within
25 the jurisdiction of the state courts, not this Court, and should be addressed accordingly. Debtors
26 received their discharge on January 16, 2004; therefore, no relief from stay is required to proceed
27 further in state court.

28 In this case, Debtor filed a motion for summary judgment predicated, in part, on the legal
position that *Kelly* was not controlling and therefore Debtor was entitled to summary judgment.

1 The Court has determined the contrary. Where an issue of law has been determined and further
2 proceedings are unnecessary, the Court may grant summary judgment to the adverse party, even
3 if that party has not sought such relief. *Cool Fuel, Inc. v. Connett*, 685 F.2d 309, 311 (9th Cir.
4 1982) (When one party moves for summary judgment and at a hearing the record reveals no
5 genuine dispute of material fact, "the overwhelming weight of authority supports the conclusion
6 that . . . the court may *sua sponte* grant summary judgment to the non-moving party."). That is
7 the case here; the denial of summary judgment is not a final order and will not terminate this
8 litigation even though the essential issue has been decided. To keep the adversary proceeding
9 unresolved would not serve justice, particularly since in the absence of a final order no party
10 would have a right to appeal. Therefore, the Court will grant summary judgment to Defendant as
11 well as deny Plaintiff's motion.

12 So ordered.

13 DATED: July 13, 2005

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16 Charles G. Case II
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

17 COPY of the foregoing mailed and/or via facsimile
18 this 10th day of July, 2005, to:

19 Craig J. Bolton
20 Jennings, Haug & Cunningham, LLP
21 2800 N. Central Avenue, Suite 1800
Phoenix, Arizona 85004-1049
Attorneys for Debtors

22 Marie C. Moak
23 155 N. Brookside St.
Chandler, Arizona 85225
24 Defendant pro se

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