

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF
CALIFORNIA

Marine Group Boat Works, LLC v. F/V Heather G and Atlanta
Pacific Tuna, Inc.

Marine Group Boat Works · No. 25-cv-00319-BAS-DDL · Decided October 1, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Southern District of California granted Marine Group Boat Works, LLC’s motion for an interlocutory sale of the vessel F/V Heather G and authorization to credit bid. The court found that the vessel was subject to deterioration, that custody expenses were excessive and disproportionate, and that there had been an unreasonable delay in securing its release under Supplemental Rule E(9)(a). The court also authorized the plaintiff, as the senior claim holder, to credit bid at the vessel auction.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the Southern District of California
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Cynthia Bashant
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the Southern District of California
DECIDED	October 1, 2025
DOCKET	25-cv-00319-BAS-DDL
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Plaintiff moved for an interlocutory sale of an arrested vessel and authorization to credit bid at the auction. The court granted both requests.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Supplemental Rule E(9)(a)(i), a moving party seeking an interlocutory vessel sale need show only one of the listed conditions: perishability or liability to deterioration, excessive or disproportionate custody expenses, or unreasonable delay in securing release.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished

TOPICS

- vessel arrest
- maritime liens
- admiralty
- remedies
- civil procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

Admiralty

Maritime liens

Civil procedure

Remedies

Commercial litigation

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether an interlocutory sale of the arrested vessel was warranted under Supplemental Rule E(9)(a)(i) because the vessel was liable to deterioration, custody expenses were excessive or disproportionate, or there was unreasonable delay in securing its release.
2. Whether Plaintiff, as the only asserted maritime lien claimant and senior claim holder, could credit bid up to the amount of its secured indebtedness at the vessel auction under Civil Local Rule E.1(e)(2).

HOLDINGS

1. An interlocutory sale was warranted because the arrested vessel was liable to deterioration, the costs of keeping it in custody were excessive and disproportionate, and there had been an unreasonable delay in securing its release. Any one of the three Rule E(9)(a)(i) conditions was sufficient.
2. Plaintiff could credit bid at the vessel auction without paying cash, certified check, or cashier's check, up to the total amount of its secured indebtedness.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“[The Court] may order all or part of the property sold—with the sales proceeds, or as much of them will satisfy the judgment, paid into the court to await further orders of the court—if:” (Legal Standard and Analysis, I)

“In light of DEFENDANT VESSEL’s likelihood of deterioration, the unreasonable delay in securing her release and the excessive and disproportionate cost of keeping her in custody, the Court finds interlocutory sale is warranted under Rule E(9)(a) and GRANTS Plaintiff’s Motion in this regard.” (Legal Standard and Analysis, II.A)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Atlantic Pacific Tuna, Inc. agreed to pay Plaintiff an indebtedness memorialized in a settlement agreement but stopped making payments after January 2025. The vessel was arrested and placed in Plaintiff’s custody as substitute custodian, where it remained idle and subject to deterioration while custody expenses continued to accrue. No Defendant appeared to answer or otherwise respond, and the Clerk entered default. Plaintiff sought sale of the vessel and authority to credit bid its secured indebtedness at the auction.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

In an earlier action, the court ordered the vessel seized and placed in substitute custody; that action was later dismissed after settlement. After the vessel owner failed to make required settlement payments, Plaintiff filed this in rem action to foreclose maritime claims based on an assigned maritime lien, promissory note, and preferred ship mortgage. The vessel was arrested, Defendants defaulted, and Plaintiff moved for an interlocutory sale and credit-bid authorization.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Marine Group Boat Works, LLC v. F/V Heather, a 1979 73.6 Foot Commercial Fishing Vessel, No. 24-cv-1303-W-DDL, 2024 WL 3611151 (S.D. Cal. July 31, 2024)
- Bartell Hotels v. S/V Talus, 445 F. Supp. 3d 983, 987-88 (S.D. Cal. 2020)
- Sun Harbor Marina P'ship v. M/Y The Bella Dog, No. 3:25-CV-00051-JES-KSC, 2025 WL 1425557, at *2 (S.D. Cal. May 16, 2025)
- Shelter Cove Marina, Ltd. v. M/Y Isabella, No. 17-cv-01578-GPC-BLM, 2017 WL 5906673, at *2 (S.D. Cal. Nov. 30, 2017)
- United States v. F/V Milagros Z, No. CIV.96-1633 BTM(JFS), 2000 WL 33309870, at *2 (S.D. Cal. July 26, 2000)
- TMF Tr. Ltd. v. M/T Megacore Philomena, No. CV 17-9010-AGR, 2018 WL 6174705, at *1 n. 1 (C.D. Cal. July 10, 2018)
- Vineyard Bank v. M/Y Elizabeth I, U.S.C.G. Off. No. 1130283, No. 08CV2044 BTM WMC, 2009 WL 799304, at *2 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 23, 2009)
- GB Cap. Holdings, LLC v. S/V Glori B, No. 18CV312-WQH-AGS, 2019 WL 277387, at *2, *4 (S.D. Cal. Jan. 22, 2019)

OPINION

Marine Group Boat Works, LLC v. F/V Heather G
PER CURIAM.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
15

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

16 17 MARINE GROUP BOAT WORKS, LLC, Case No. 25-cv-00319-BAS-DDL 18 Plaintiff,
ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF’S
19

v. MOTION FOR INTERLOCUTORY
20 VESSEL SALE AND
F/V HEATHER G and ATLANTA
AUTHORIZATION TO CREDIT BID
21 PACIFIC TUNA, INC.,

(ECF No. 18) 22 Defendants. 23 24 Before the Court is Plaintiff Marine Group Boat Works,
LLC’s Motion for 25 Interlocutory Vessel Sale and Authorization to Credit Bid. (ECF No. 18.)
Specifically, 26 Plaintiff requests the Court determine that Defendant F/V HEATHER G

(“DEFENDANT 27 VESSEL”) is liable to deterioration or decay, that the expenses of keeping her in custody 28 are excessive and disproportionate, that there has been an unreasonable delay in securing 1 her release from arrest, and that therefore it is just and proper for the Court to order the 2 United States Marshal to sell DEFENDANT VESSEL at public auction as soon as possible 3 pursuant to Rule (E)(9)(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Supplemental Rules for 4 Certain Admiralty and Maritime Claims. (ECF No. 18-1.) 5 6

BACKGROUND

7 Earlier in a separate action between Parties, the Court ordered the U.S. Marshal to 8 seize DEFENDANT VESSEL and appoint a Substitute Custodian. See *Marine Group Boat 9 Works, LLC v. F /V Heather*, a 1979 73.6 Foot Commercial Fishing Vessel, No. 24-cv- 10 1303-W-DDL (S.D. Cal. July 31, 2024), 2024 WL 3611151. The referenced action was 11 dismissed following a settlement. Parties then executed a Settlement Agreement, which 12 memorialized the indebtedness of the owner of DEFENDANT VESSEL (Atlantic Pacific 13 Tuna, Inc.) to Plaintiff in the amount of \$106,862.25, required an initial payment to 14 Plaintiff in the amount of \$35,000.00, and provided that the balance of the indebtedness 15 was to be satisfied by Atlantic Pacific making \$10,000.00 payments each month beginning 16 October 1, 2024 through April 1, 2025, with a final payment of \$862.25, plus interest on 17 the indebtedness, calculated at 10% per annum. (ECF No. 13 ¶ 7.) Defendant Atlantic 18 Pacific Tuna, Inc. failed to make payments as required under the Settlement Agreement 19 after January 2025. (ECF No. 13 ¶¶ 8, 11.) 20 Plaintiff brought the current vessel action to foreclose on its claim under the 21 Promissory Note and Preferred Ship Mortgage. As part of the current action, pursuant to 22 Court Order, the U.S. Marshal arrested DEFENDANT VESSEL and turned custody of her 23 over to Plaintiff, the appointed Substitute Custodian. (ECF Nos. 7, 9, 10.) Plaintiff also 24 filed a maritime lien of \$32,220.00 with the United States Coast Guard to reflect the amount 25 not yet paid to High Seas Fuel Dock, who provided fuel and other maritime necessities for 26 the benefit of DEFENDANT VESSEL. (ECF No. 13 ¶¶ 18–19.) 27 28 1 Plaintiff then filed the Amended Complaint to seek recovery based on both the 2 assigned maritime lien, and its claim based on breaches of the Promissory Note and 3 Preferred Ship Mortgage. (ECF No. 13.) Because no one appeared on behalf of 4 DEFENDANT VESSEL to file an answer or other responsive pleading to the Verified 5 Complaint (see *Marine Group Boat Works, LLC v. F /V Heather*, a 1979 73.6 Foot 6 Commercial Fishing Vessel, No. 24-cv-1303-W-DDL (S.D. Cal. July 31, 2024), ECF No. 7 1) within the time permitted by the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Clerk of the Court 8 granted Plaintiff’s request to enter the Default of all Defendants. (ECF No. 17.) Since 9 then, expenses for the upkeep of DEFENDANT VESSEL continue to accrue and the boat 10 is subject to deterioration as it sits idle. (ECF Nos. 18-1, 18-2 ¶ 3.) Plaintiff now seeks the 11 Court to order the public sale of DEFENDANT VESSEL. Plaintiff alleges that the best 12 way for the Court to preserve the value of the res is to convert it to money, by way of public 13 auction. 14

LEGAL STANDARD AND ANALYSIS

15 I. Legal Standard 16 Rule (E)(9)(a)(i) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Supplemental Rules for 17 Certain Admiralty and Maritime Claims, which governs interlocutory vessel sales, 18 provides that: 19 [The Court] may order all or part of the property sold—with the sales 20 proceeds, or as much of them will satisfy the judgment, paid into the court to 21 await further orders of the court—if: (A) the attached or arrested property is perishable, or liable to deterioration, 22 decay, or injury by being detained in custody pending the action; 23 (B) the expense of keeping the property is excessive or disproportionate; or (C) there is an unreasonable delay in securing release of the property. 24 In order to prevail on a motion for interlocutory sale, the moving party need only 25 show that one of these three conditions is met. *Bartell Hotels v. S/V Talus*, 445 F. Supp. 26 3d 983, 987 (S.D. Cal. 2020); see also *Sun Harbor Marina P’ship v. M/Y THE BELLA 27 DOG*, No. 3:25-CV-00051-JES-KSC, 2025 WL 1425557, at *2 (S.D. Cal. May 16, 2025). 28 1 In other words, the three factors laid out in Rule E(9)(a)(i) are “disjunctive.” *Shelter Cove 2 Marina, Ltd. v. M/Y ISABELLA*, No. 17-cv-01578-GPC-BLM, 2017 WL 5906673, at *2 3 (S.D. Cal. Nov. 30, 2017). 4 Upon sale, vessel auction proceeds can become the substitute res for DEFENDANT 5 VESSEL where a vessel is the target of an in rem action in admiralty. See e.g., *United 6 States v. F/V MILAGROS Z*, No. CIV.96-1633 BTM(JFS), 2000 WL 33309870, at *2 (S.D. 7 Cal. July 26, 2000); see also *TMF Tr. Ltd. v. M/T Megacore Philomena*, No. CV 17-9010- 8 AGR, 2018 WL 6174705, at *1, n. 1 (C.D. Cal. July 10, 2018) (“[T]he sale price [can] 9 substitute[] for the Vessel as the res”). 10 II. Analysis 11 A. Interlocutory Sale of DEFENDANT VESSEL Permitted Under Rule 12 (E)(9)(a) 13 Pursuant to Rule (E)(9)(a)(i)(A), Plaintiff first argues that as DEFENDANT 14 VESSEL’s machinery, equipment and general conditions deteriorate while in custody, her 15 value is commensurately decreasing. (ECF No. 18 at 5.) To support this contention, 16 Plaintiff submits a Declaration from Ray Jones, a licensed yacht broker of 42 years who 17 has sold thousands of vessels and offered expert opinion in dozens of cases involving 18 arrested vessels. (ECF No. 18-2 ¶¶ 1–2.) In his Declaration, Jones states that as 19 DEFENDANT VESSEL’s machinery, equipment and general conditions deteriorate while 20 in custody, her value is commensurately decreasing. (See ECF Nos. 18 at 6, ECF No. 18- 21 1 ¶¶ 1–2.) While an arrested vessel sits idle, her engines, generators, and other equipment 22 are not operated under load (if at all), and such disuse can detrimentally impact the 23 condition and value of the vessel. (ECF No. 18-2 ¶ 3.) Prolonged idleness associated with 24 the arrest of a vessel leading to physical deterioration can justify the interlocutory sale of a 25 Defendant Vessel. See *Bartell Hotels*, 445 F. Supp. 3d at 987-88 (S.D. Cal. 2020). Based 26 upon Jones’ testimony, the Court finds that DEFENDANT VESSEL is liable to 27 deterioration within the meaning of Rule E(9)(a) while in custody. See *id.* 28 1 Pursuant to Rule (E)(9)(a)(i)(B), Plaintiff next argues that the cost of keeping 2 DEFENDANT VESSEL in custody is excessive and disproportionate. (ECF No. 18 at 8.) 3 Plaintiff’s expert, Ray Jones, estimates that the fair market value of DEFENDANT 4 VESSEL is now approximately \$350,000.00, and Plaintiff estimates that monthly 5 Substitute Custodian fees will continue to accrue at not less than \$7,570.00 per month

until 6 DEFENDANT VESSEL is sold. (See ECF Nos. 18-1, 18-2 ¶ 6.) “Maintenance expenses 7 of several thousand dollars per month, particularly where [no attempt has been made] to 8 answer Plaintiff’s complaint or secure the Vessel’s release, are excessive and 9 disproportionate.” Vineyard Bank v. M/Y Elizabeth I, U.S.C.G. Off. No. 1130283, No. 10 08CV2044 BTM WMC, 2009 WL 799304, at *2 (S.D. Cal. Mar. 23, 2009); see also GB 11 Cap. Holdings, LLC v. S/V Glori B, No. 18CV312-WQH-AGS, 2019 WL 277387 (S.D. 12 Cal. Jan. 22, 2019) (holding accrued costs of \$2,430 per month excessive and 13 disproportionate to the vessel’s \$6,000 fair market value). Accordingly, the Court finds 14 that the cost of keeping DEFENDANT VESSEL in custody is excessive and 15 disproportionate under Rule E(9)(a). 16 Lastly, pursuant to Rule (E) (9)(a)(i)(C), Plaintiff argues that since DEFENDANT 17 VESSEL’s arrest there has been no effort to secure its release, which has resulted in an 18 unreasonable delay. (ECF No. 18 at 7.) “Courts generally allow at least four months for 19 the provision of a bond to secure the release of a vessel before granting an interlocutory 20 sale on grounds of unreasonable delay.” See GB Cap. Holdings, LLC, 2019 WL 277387, 21 at *4; see also Bartell Hotels, 445 F. Supp. 3d at 988 (noting general rule allowing at least 22 four months to post security and finding a delay of almost 6 months unreasonable under 23 Rule (E)(9)(a)); see also Sun Harbor Marina P’ship, 2025 WL 1425557, at *2 (noting 24 general rule allowing at least four months to post security, unreasonable delay found where 25 no attempt made in 5.5 months to secure vessel’s release from custody under 26 Rule(E)(9)(a)). DEFENDANT VESSEL was arrested on March 14, 2025. (ECF No. 9.) 27 Calculated through the date of this Order, DEFENDANT VESSEL has been under arrest 28 for 201 days, which is 6.6 months. The record does not show any attempt to secure 1 DEFENDANT VESSEL’s release since. The Court therefore finds that there has been an 2 unreasonable delay within the meaning of Rule E(9)(a). 3 In light of DEFENDANT VESSEL’s likelihood of deterioration, the unreasonable 4 delay in securing her release and the excessive and disproportionate cost of keeping her in 5 custody, the Court finds interlocutory sale is warranted under Rule E(9)(a) and GRANTS 6 Plaintiff’s Motion in this regard. 7 B. Plaintiff has Authorization to Credit Bid 8 Plaintiff asks the Court to authorize Plaintiff to credit bid at DEFENDANT 9 VESSEL’s auction in an amount up to the total indebtedness, which includes: (1) the lien 10 amount attested to under oath in the First Amended Verified Complaint (\$72,704.97); (2) 11 Substitute Custodian fees accrued through this Motion’s hearing date (September 27, 2025) 12 pursuant to this Court’s Order Appointing Substitute Custodian in the amount of 13 \$42,924.00; (3) \$405 filing fee; (4) attorney’s fees in the amount of \$12,420.60 calculated 14 through this Motion’s hearing date; and (5) further Substitute Custodian and attorney’s fees 15 accruing after the hearing date until DEFENDANT VESSEL is sold. Plaintiff asserts that 16 as the only maritime lien claimant, it is by definition senior to all other claims in this action. 17 (ECF No. 18.) 18 Under the Civil Local Rules, when the court determines on the merits that a plaintiff 19 or plaintiff in intervention has a valid claim senior in priority to all other parties, that 20 plaintiff in intervention foreclosing on a properly recorded and endorsed preferred 21 mortgage, or other valid security

interest in the vessel may bid, without payment of cash, 22 certified check or cashier's check, up to the total amount of the secured indebtedness as 23 established by affidavit filed and served on all other parties no later than seven (7) days 24 prior to the date of sale. CivLR E.1(e)(2). There is nothing in the record to indicate that a 25 party aside from Plaintiff has asserted any maritime lien claim against DEFENDANT 26 VESSEL. It follows that Plaintiff has a valid claim senior in priority to all other parties, 27 and thus the Court finds it appropriate to GRANT Plaintiff's request to credit bid at 28 DEFENDANT VESSEL's auction.

CONCLUSION

3 Accordingly, the Court GRANTS Plaintiff's Motion for Interlocutory Vessel Sale 4 and Authorization to Credit Bid, including Plaintiffs requests for the Court to order an 5 interlocutory vessel sale of DEFENDANT VESSEL and to authorize Plaintiff's request to 6 credit bid at DEFENDANT VESSEL's auction as senior claim holder. 7 IT IS SO ORDERED. DATED: October 1, 2025 as dg 5 (Hiphan □ 10 United States District Judge 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28