

adverse interest
conflict
disclosures
disinterestedness
standing
11 USC § 101(14)
11 USC § 327(a)
11 USC § 327(c)
FRBP 2014(a)
Nev. Rule of Prof. Conduct 1.7

In re Barnes
7/16/13

12-65084-tmr7
TMR

2013 WL ??

Chapter 7 Debtor was a defendant in state court litigation involving a motor vehicle accident. Debtor had counsel in that litigation and was covered under an insurance policy. Ultimately a judgment was entered against her in excess of her insurance coverage. A few years later Debtor, after a substantial portion of the judgment had been collected, filed Chapter 7. The Trustee then applied to employ as special counsel the same attorney who had represented the plaintiff in the state court action, to prosecute claims against Debtor's former insurer and law firm. A contingent fee agreement was proposed. The proposed counsel still held funds of, and still represented in some capacity, the judgment creditor. The creditor held the only unsecured claim in the case. The Trustee reported it was quite possible the case would end up in surplus status if the action against the former insurer and counsel was successful.

Proposed counsel's initial Rule 2014 verified statement was inadequate in that it did not disclose all of her connections to the parties in the case. The court gave counsel multiple chances to complete her disclosures, but ultimately after four separate declarations, several of the court's questions still went unanswered.

The court ultimately denied the Trustee's application. It first found that even without an objection by an unsecured creditor or the United States Trustee it could take up sua sponte under § 327(c) whether proposed counsel had an actual conflict. It then looked to state rules of professional conduct for guidance. It found proposed counsel had an actual conflict because her duty to the judgment creditor to merely secure enough funds to satisfy the judgment conflicted with her duty to the estate, which included a duty to the debtor given the likely surplus, to obtain the best result possible from the litigation. It also found her personal interest in recovering fees for her firm added to the conflict. The court further found that despite § 327(c), it had the authority to examine whether a potential, as opposed to actual, conflict existed, and found alternatively that even if proposed counsel did not have an actual conflict, she at least had a potential disqualifying conflict. Finally, the court found proposed counsel had not met her duty of full disclosure as required by FRBP 2014(a).

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON

IN RE)
ALICE LEONA BARNES,) Bankruptcy Case
) No. 12-65084-tmr7
)
Debtor.) MEMORANDUM OPINION

This matter came before the court on the application of Trustee, Joseph Charter, to employ Marjorie Huff and her firm as special counsel for the Estate. Debtor has objected to the employment. After hearing on May 28, 2013, the matter was submitted on the record, which was augmented by Ms Hauf's supplemental declaration filed June 12, 2013.

Background:

In May 2006, Debtor Alice Barnes's son was involved in a motor vehicle accident in Las Vegas in a car titled to Debtor. Nancy White (nka Miller) was injured and brought suit for damages in Nevada (**First Nevada Action**). In that Action Ms White was represented by Marjorie Hauf and her firm Hauf and Ganz. Debtor was represented by the Watson Rounds firm. Evidently Debtor was a named insured on a policy issued by Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co. (**Nationwide**). In July 2009, Ms White obtained an approximate \$60,000 judgment against Debtor. She later obtained an amended judgment which added approximately \$13,700 in costs, for a total judgment amount of approximately \$73,700 (**the judgment**).

1 Debtor filed her Chapter 7 petition on November 30, 2012. Mr. Charter was appointed Trustee.
2 Debtor listed only two debts on her schedules. One was to Rogue Federal Credit Union for \$1,500, secured
3 by a Chevy Tracker valued at \$4,000. The other was to Ms White (noted as “Miller”), listed as general
4 unsecured for \$73,856 based on the judgment. On Schedule B, Debtor listed a potential claim against an
5 insurance company and attorney concerning the First Nevada Action. The claim was given an “unknown”
6 value.

7 On December 28, Debtor’s section 341(a) meeting of creditors was held. On January 24, shortly after
8 the Trustee filed an amended inventory indicating possible assets to administer, notice to creditors went out
9 setting an April 23, 2013, bar date to file claims. As of today, no proofs of claims have been filed.

10 On February 15, 2013, the Trustee applied to employ Ms Hauf and her firm on a contingent fee basis
11 to investigate and pursue a “bad faith” cause of action against Debtor’s insurer, and malpractice claims
12 against Debtor’s former counsel, all deriving from the First Nevada Action.¹ The application was filed on
13 LBF 753.95. As part of the form, Ms Hauf signed a verified statement (**First Declaration**) that she had read
14 11 U.S.C. §§ 101(14) and 327 and FRBP 2014(a), and that her firm had “no connections with . . . the
15 debtor(s) [and] creditors” except that she “represented Nancy Yvonne Miller [White] in obtaining [the]
16 underlying judgement against debtor.” No other disclosures were made. Debtor objected to the application
17 arguing Ms Hauf was not “disinterested.”

18 On February 28, Debtor received her discharge.

19 On March 4, Ms Hauf apparently filed, on behalf of the Estate, a complaint in District Court for Clark
20 County, Nevada, against Watson Rounds, Nationwide and various other parties, including Allied Insurance
21 (**Second Nevada Action**). The complaint alleged multiple claims against Nationwide, many based on failure
22 to protect Debtor’s interest as its insured in the First Nevada Action. It also alleged claims for legal
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25 ¹Under the proposed agreement, Ms Hauf would receive 40% of amounts recovered more than 90
26 days before the first setting for trial, and 45% of amounts recovered by settlement, judgment or award within
90 days of the first setting for trial or thereafter. Any costs advanced would be recovered after payment of
attorney’s fees.

1 malpractice against Watson Rounds. It sought compensatory or expectation damages for denied policy
2 benefits, consequential damages, including emotional distress and attorney's fees in excess of \$10,000,
3 punitive damages in excess of \$10,000, and costs. The complaint's allegations suggest the outstanding
4 balance owed on the judgment at the time of the Chapter 7 petition was approximately \$13,000.²

5 On March 18, the Trustee responded in support of the application arguing Ms Hauf met the
6 Bankruptcy Code's disinterestedness requirements. He argued Ms Hauf was well-suited to work for the
7 Estate based on her former involvement in the First Nevada Action. The Response attached a copy of the
8 complaint filed in the Second Nevada Action.

9 On March 20, a hearing on the application was held. By Minute Order entered March 21, Ms Hauf
10 was ordered to file a declaration by April 3, 2013, clarifying her representation of Ms White including any
11 representation in the bankruptcy case. She was also ordered to disclose her fee arrangement with Ms White
12 and whether she claimed an attorney's lien on the proceeds of the judgment. Response and reply deadlines
13 were set.

14 On March 25, Ms Hauf filed her declaration (**Second Declaration**) wherein she stated that she
15 previously represented Ms White in the First Nevada Action, that the Trustee had retained her to prosecute
16 the Second Nevada Action, and that any proceeds derived therefrom would be estate assets. She further
17 stated that the interests of "my prior client, Nancy White, and my current client, the Estate, are aligned," that
18 she did not believe representing the Estate violated any of the Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct, and
19 that the Trustee would be the final decision maker in the Second Nevada Action. The Second Declaration
20 made no mention as to Ms Hauf's fee arrangement with Ms White or whether she claimed an attorney's lien
21 on the proceeds of the judgment. Later that day, Ms Hauf filed an amended declaration (**Third Declaration**)
22 repeating the statements made in the Second Declaration and adding that her fee agreement with Ms White in
23 the First Nevada Action was on contingency, that she had not perfected an attorney's lien on the judgment,
24 and that the First Nevada Action was now closed.

25
26 ²The \$13,000 may not include the amounts of potentially avoidable preferential garnishments or
funds held in Ms Hauf's attorney trust account.

1 Debtor responded to the Third Declaration. Among other things, she raised concerns as to whether
2 Ms Hauf's representation of Ms White had indeed terminated. She alleged Ms Hauf represented Ms White
3 at the § 341(a) meeting of creditors. She also argued Ms Hauf had failed to comply with the Minute Order
4 by failing to disclose her current fee agreement with Ms White.

5 The court then set a hearing on the application for May 28. The hearing notice advised that
6 "[m]atters to be discussed are the proposed attorney's failure to address issues raised in the 3/21/13 minute
7 order"

8 The Trustee responded to Debtor's continuing objections, advising that Ms Hauf appeared at the
9 § 341(a) meeting at his invitation as she had earlier alerted him that a potential asset existed in the form of
10 the claims asserted in the Second Nevada Action. He further advised Ms Hauf was not licensed to practice
11 law in Oregon and, thus, could not have represented Ms White at the § 341(a) meeting.

12 At the May 28 hearing, the Trustee confirmed that the judgment had indeed been substantially
13 satisfied and that if the Second Nevada Action was successful, it was quite possible this would be a surplus
14 asset case. As to the pending application, Debtor raised her continuing disclosure and disinterestedness
15 concerns, and I again raised concerns that the Second and Third Declarations had not adequately addressed
16 the Minute Order's directives. In particular I needed to know whether Ms Hauf's representation of Ms
17 White continued, and the scope of that representation. I further needed more information as to the
18 contingency fee agreement with Ms White and whether that agreement would apply to any distribution from
19 the Chapter 7 Estate. Ms Hauf was orally ordered to file a more detailed declaration within 21 days.

20 On June 12, Ms Hauf filed a supplemental declaration (**Fourth Declaration**). In it she declared that
21 "[m]y firm continues an attorney-client relationship with Ms White as we continue to maintain her settlement
22 funds in our trust account and update her on the status of the collection of her judgment." She further stated
23 she was not licensed in Oregon and had not represented or provided legal advice to any of the participants in
24 the Chapter 7 case other than her communications with the Trustee as to Debtor's possible claims against her
25 insurer and former attorneys. She acknowledged that because the judgment had not been satisfied there were
26 fees outstanding under her contingency fee agreement, and that "[c]urrently, Ms White's funds are in my

1 trust account and my fees will disburse with those funds.” She advised that Nevada law gave her an
2 automatic attorney’s lien for her fees but that such lien was only perfected upon written notice to the client
3 and she has not provided Ms White such notice. She further stated that in her opinion the Nevada Rules of
4 Professional Conduct did not prohibit her from representing the Estate. Finally, she advised she had
5 obtained the Trustee’s written informed consent to represent the Estate, but had not obtained similar written
6 informed consent from Ms White.

7 **Discussion:**

8 Ms Hauf’s employment will be denied for two reasons. First, she has an actual, or at least a potential,
9 conflict of interest. Alternatively, she has failed to meet the disclosure requirements of the Bankruptcy
10 Rules.

11 **Conflict:**

12 Under § 327(a), a trustee may employ a professional, including an attorney, who does not hold or
13 represent an interest adverse to the estate, and who is a disinterested person. (emphasis added). A
14 “disinterested person” is someone who among other things is not a creditor and who “does not have an
15 interest materially adverse to the interest of the estate . . . by reason of any direct or indirect relationship to,
16 connection with, or interest in, the debtor, or for any other reason.” §§ 101(14)(A), (C). (emphasis added).
17 The “for any other reason” basis has been referred to as the “catch-all,” Dye v. Brown (In re AFI Holding,
18 Inc.), 355 B.R. 139, 149 (9th Cir. BAP 2006), aff’d and adopted by, 530 F.3d 832, 838 (9th Cir. 2008), and
19 requires a totality of the circumstances, fact driven inquiry. Id. at 151-152.

20 Neither the Bankruptcy Code nor Rules define the term “adverse interest.” In discussing the term the
21 Ninth Circuit has stated:

22 A generally accepted definition of “adverse interest” is the (1) possession
23 or assertion of an economic interest that would tend to lessen the value of the
24 bankruptcy estate; or (2) possession or assertion of an economic interest that
25 would create either an actual or potential dispute in which the estate is a rival
26 claimant; or (3) possession of a predisposition under circumstances that create
a bias against the estate.

Dye, at 148-149.

1 In a Chapter 7 case, “a person is not disqualified from employment solely because of such person’s
2 employment by or representation of a creditor, unless there is an objection by another creditor or the United
3 States trustee, in which case the court shall disapprove such employment if there is an actual conflict of
4 interest.” § 327(c). Where the trustee seeks to employ special counsel to work on a specific matter, as here,
5 the conflict inquiry is directed towards the specific services to be performed. Stoumbos v. Klimnik, 988 F.2d
6 949, 964 (9th Cir. 1993); Fondiller v. Robinson (In re Fondiller), 15 B.R. 890, 892 (9th Cir. BAP 1981).

7 In applying § 327(c), Debtor, rather than a creditor or the United States trustee, has objected, as
8 required by the statute. However, there is authority that I may sua sponte consider actual conflict issues
9 stemming from dual representation. In re Am. Energy Trading Co., 291 B.R. 154, 157-158 (Bankr. W.D.
10 Mo. 2003); In re Penney, 334 B.R. 517, 520 (Bankr. D. Mass. 2005); In re BH & P, Inc., 103 B.R. 556, 565
11 (Bankr. D. N.J. 1989), aff’d in part, rev’d in part and remanded on other grounds, 949 F.2d 1300 (3d Cir.
12 1991)). Under the unique circumstances of this case, where there is in essence only one unsecured creditor,
13 and the conflict involves that creditor, I find it appropriate to follow the above line of cases and thus will
14 consider sua sponte (i.e. independent of Debtor’s objections) whether Ms Hauf has an actual conflict.

15 In determining whether a conflict exists, “[s]tate rules of professional responsibility apply, as long as
16 they do not conflict with the Bankruptcy Code and/or the Bankruptcy Rules.” Song v. Ehrenberg (In re
17 Song), 2008 WL 6058782, *11 (9th Cir. BAP 2008). Here, because Ms Hauf will not be practicing before
18 the Bankruptcy Court, but instead will be prosecuting the Second Nevada Action in Nevada state court, I
19 turn for additional guidance to Nev. Rule of Prof. Conduct 1.7 which provides:

20 (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a lawyer shall not represent a client if
21 the representation involves a concurrent conflict of interest. A concurrent
conflict of interest exists if:

22 (1) The representation of one client will be directly adverse to
23 another client; or

24 (2) There is a significant risk that the representation of one or
25 more clients will be materially limited by the lawyer's
26 responsibilities to another client, a former client or a third
person or by a personal interest of the lawyer.

1 (b) Notwithstanding the existence of a concurrent conflict of interest under
2 paragraph (a), a lawyer may represent a client if:

3 (1) The lawyer reasonably believes that the lawyer will be able
4 to provide competent and diligent representation to each
5 affected client;

6 (2) The representation is not prohibited by law;

7 (3) The representation does not involve the assertion of a claim
8 by one client against another client represented by the lawyer in
9 the same litigation or other proceeding before a tribunal; and

10 (4) Each affected client gives informed consent, confirmed in
11 writing.

12 Ms White is the only unsecured creditor,³ who Ms Hauf still represents in some capacity. Only a
13 relatively small sum remains to be paid on the judgment. According to the Trustee, there is a distinct
14 possibility that proceeds from the Second Nevada Action will be sufficient to put this case in surplus status.
15 Additionally, Ms Hauf expects to be paid fees on a percentage basis from recoveries for the Estate and then
16 also collect fees on a percentage basis from amounts paid to Ms White. Given those facts, Ms White's and
17 the Estate's interests do not align, and Ms Hauf has an actual conflict. As the Trustee's counsel, she would
18 be tasked with helping the Estate maximize its recovery for the benefit of all potential distributees, including
19 the Debtor. Song, 2008 WL 6058782, at *9. On the other hand, her duty to Ms White runs simply to seeing
20 the balance of the judgment satisfied. She also has a personal interest in recovering fees for her firm. These
21 competing interests would be extant at all stages of the Second Nevada Action, including settlement
22 discussions or trial. See Duval Ranching Co. v. Glickman, 930 F. Supp. 469, 473 (D. Nev. 1996)
23 (impermissible conflict may arise if there may be substantially different possibilities for settlement or
24 litigation strategy, citing ABA Model Rule 1.7 Official Comment). As such, there is a "significant risk" that
25 Ms Hauf's representation of the Estate "will be materially limited" by her responsibilities to Ms White. Nev.
26 R. Prof. Conduct 1.7(a)(2). Stated another way, because "it is plausible that the representation of . . . [Ms

³For purposes of my analysis, I will assume that at some point Ms White will file a proof of claim. Although it will be tardy, as the claims deadline has passed, it will nevertheless be entitled to distribution ahead of any surplus to the Debtor. § 726(a)(3), (6).

1 White] may cause . . . [Ms Hauf] to act . . . differently than . . . [she] would without that . . . representation,
2 then . . . [she has] a conflict and an interest adverse to the estate.” Gosser v. Arkison (In re Hammer), 2007
3 WL 7540944, *6 (9th Cir. BAP 2007) (quoting In re Leslie Fay Co’s., Inc., 175 B.R. 522, 533 (Bankr. S. D.
4 N. Y. 1994).⁴

5 What if Ms Hauf’s conflict is only “potential” (i.e. presently dormant) instead of “actual”? Some
6 courts have read §§ 327(a) and (c) as being complementary so as to allow inquiry into potential conflicts
7 under § 327(a) in cases of dual representation, with the court having discretion to deny the application on
8 that basis. See, e.g., In re Marvel Entm’t Group, Inc., 140 F.3d 463, 476-477 (3d Cir. 1998). Others have
9 held § 327(c) is in essence an exception to § 327(a) and thus inquiry is limited to actual conflicts in cases of
10 dual representation. See, e.g., In re Sarao, 444 B.R. 496, 497-498 (Bankr. D. Mass. 2011). There does not
11 appear to be controlling authority on this issue. However, Marvel Entertainment was cited with approval in
12 the trustee qualification context by the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel in Dye, 355 B.R. at 154, adopted in toto,
13 530 F.3d 832, 838 (9th Cir. 2008), and in the present dual representation context in Gosser, 2007 WL
14 7540944 at *5. As such, it appears I may apply § 327(a) and exercise my discretion even if the conflict has
15 not risen to “actual” status. For the reasons stated above, at least a potential conflict exists, and that is
16 sufficient to deny the employment requested here.

17 **Disclosure:**

18 FRBP 2014(a) imposes disclosure requirements in large part to determine whether a professional
19 meets the “no adverse interest” and “disinterestedness” requirements. Neben & Starrett, Inc. v. Chartwell
20 Fin. Corp. (In re Park–Helena Corp.), 63 F.3d 877, 881 (9th Cir. 1995). The Rule requires that an
21 application to employ a professional state, amongst other things “all of . . . [the proposed professional’s]

22 _____
23 ⁴I have not overlooked that Rule 1.7(b)(4) allows the attorney in certain circumstances to engage in
24 concurrent representation despite a conflict if she obtains written conflict waivers upon informed consent.
25 However, the Rule also provides that such representation is only permitted if “not prohibited by law.” Nev.
26 Rule of Prof. Conduct 1.7(b)(3). In that regard, there is authority that such waivers are impermissible in the
context of employment under § 327. U.S. Trustee v. S.S. Retail Stores Corp. (In re S.S. Retail Stores Corp.),
211 B.R. 699, 703 (9th Cir. BAP 1997). Even were waiver possible, per the Fourth Declaration, Ms Hauf
has only obtained the Trustee’s waiver, not Ms White’s.

1 connections with the debtor, creditors, [and] any other party in interest” The Rule then requires the
2 professional to submit an accompanying verified statement of any such connections.

3 Full disclosure is an essential prerequisite for both employment and
4 compensation. *Neben & Starrett, Inc. v. Chartwell Fin. Corp. (In re*
5 *Park-Helena Corp.)*, 63 F.3d 877, 881 (9th Cir. 1995). A professional has a
6 duty to make full, candid and complete disclosure of all facts concerning his
7 transactions with the debtor, and must disclose all connections with the debtor,
8 creditors, and parties in interest, no matter how irrelevant or trivial those
9 connections may seem. *Mehdipour v. Marcus & Millichap (In re Mehdipour)*,
10 202 B.R. 474, 480 (9th Cir. BAP 1996).

11 Shat v. Kistler (In re Shat), 2009 WL 7809004, *6 (9th Cir. BAP 2009). Rule 2014's disclosure requirements
12 are applied strictly. Neben & Starrett, 63 F.3d at 881-882. Even negligent or inadvertent failures may result
13 in adverse consequences. Id. at 882. Upon failure to comply with disclosure requirements, employment may
14 be denied or revoked, or other sanctions imposed “even if proper disclosure would have shown that the
15 attorney had not actually violated any Bankruptcy Code provision or any Bankruptcy Rule.” Id. at 880.

16 Here, despite repeated encouragement by the court, Ms Hauf’s disclosures did not meet the above-
17 criteria.⁵ The First Declaration was wholly inadequate. It was couched in the past tense and failed to
18 disclose that Ms Hauf’s representation of Ms White is continuing. It also failed to disclose what percentage
19 contingent fee she was charging Ms White, what fees were still owed (which, because they were a
20 percentage of the recovery, would by necessity have required disclosure of the amount still owed on the
21 judgment), and whether or not the attorney’s lien given by Nevada state law would or could be pursued or
22 perfected.⁶ In response to the Minute Order detailing what was required as follow-up, the Second and Third

23 ⁵While Debtor may not have had standing to raise actual conflict issues under § 327(c), she did have
24 standing to raise disclosure issues in that she had a pecuniary interest in who prosecuted the Second Nevada
25 Action as, per the Trustee’s admission, there was a likelihood of a surplus estate. See In re Trepanier, 2010
26 WL 3881488, *2 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 2010) (chapter 7 debtor has standing to object to claims if there is a
reasonable probability of surplus); c.f., Duckor Spradling & Metzger v. Baum Trust (In re P.R.T.C., Inc.)
177 F.3d 774, 778, n.2 (9th Cir. 1999) (chapter 7 debtor has appellate standing if there is likely to be a
surplus).

⁶See N.R.S. § 18.015.

1 Declarations continued the inadequacies. Finally, in response to a further court order, the Fourth Declaration
2 filled in some of the disclosure holes, yet still left questions unanswered, such as the percentage contingent
3 fee, the amount of fees outstanding, whether the attorney's lien would be pursued, and whether Ms Hauf
4 considered a distribution to Ms White from the estate part of the proceeds/recovery upon which her
5 contingent fee and/or lien would attach. These inquiries are all germane to the conflict/adverse interest
6 analysis, as well as whether the proposed contingent fee, see n.1 supra, was reasonable.

7 As a rule, bankruptcy courts should not have to pry information from a prospective professional, as
8 has been the case at bar. Initial disclosures should be as complete as possible. Follow-up disclosures should
9 address in detail any prior inadequacies and, if applicable, the court's stated concerns. Ms Hauf has failed on
10 these fronts, and, as such, the Trustee's application to employ will be denied on the alternative independent
11 ground of inadequate disclosure.

12 The above constitute my findings of fact and conclusions of law under FRBP 7052. An appropriate
13 order will be entered consistent therewith.

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18 THOMAS M. RENN
19 Bankruptcy Judge
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