

1 UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
2 EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
3

4 In Re:

5 In re: METROPOLITAN MORTGAGE &  
6 SECURITIES CO., INC.,

7 Debtor(s).

Jointly Administered Under:  
No. 04-00757-W11  
Chapter 11

8 In Re:

9 SUMMIT SECURITIES, INC.,

10 Debtor(s).

11  
12 SUMMIT SECURITIES, INC. and  
13 METROPOLITAN MORTGAGE &  
SECURITIES CO., INC.,

14 Plaintiffs,

15 v.

16 HELEN SANDIFUR,

17 Defendant.

Adv. No. 06-80035-PCW

AMENDED MEMORANDUM  
DECISION RE: DEFENDANT'S  
MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE  
PLEADINGS

18  
19 PATRICIA C. WILLIAMS, Chief Bankruptcy Judge:

20 This is an adversary lawsuit brought by two Chapter 11 debtors, Summit Securities, Inc. and  
21 Metropolitan Mortgage & Securities Co., Inc. The debtor corporations are suing Helen Sandifur, the  
22 former wife of Paul Sandifur. Before the debtor corporations filed their petitions for relief under  
23 Chapter 11, the corporations were in large part controlled by Mr. Sandifur. In their Complaint, the  
24 debtor corporations seek a money judgment against Ms. Sandifur, alleging that she was the  
25 beneficiary of a number of preferential and fraudulent transfers that should be set aside under  
26 applicable bankruptcy and state law.

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28 AMENDED MEMORANDUM DECISION RE: . . . - 1

**FILED**

JUN 13 2006

T.S. MCGREGOR, CLERK  
U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

1 Ms. Sandifur filed a Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P.  
2 7012(b). In deciding her motion, the Court must accept as true all of the allegations of the debtor  
3 corporations' Complaint. In other words, the corporations' cause of action should not be dismissed  
4 unless it appears, beyond a doubt, that the corporations can prove no set of facts in support of the  
5 claim entitling them to relief. *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41 (1957). Specifically, the motion asks  
6 the Court to rule as a matter of law that the second cause of action in the Complaint, as it relates to  
7 two of the many transfers, is barred by the applicable statute of limitations.<sup>1</sup>

8 The first transfer at issue is evidenced by a check dated July 30, 2001 from Metropolitan  
9 Mortgage & Securities Co., Inc. payable to Ms. Sandifur in the amount of \$450,000. The notation  
10 on the Metropolitan's records refers to the transfer of "Div-Partial Redemption of Stock National  
11 Summit Corp." The check cleared the bank on August 2, 2001. The second transfer at issue is  
12 evidenced by a check dated February 11, 2002, from an affiliate of the debtor corporations. The  
13 check was payable to Ms. Sandifur in the amount of \$1,620,000. The notation in the debtor  
14 corporations' records states "I/C Repurchase of Common Shares." The Complaint does not state  
15 when the check was honored by the issuing bank. When a transfer of funds occurs by check, the date  
16 that the check was honored by the bank is the date the transfer occurred. *Barnhill v. Johnson*,  
17 503 U.S. 393 (1992). For the purpose of the Court's analysis, the Court will assume that the second  
18 transfer occurred on February 11, 2002, the earliest possible date of transfer.

19 The debtor corporations allege that the two transfers are avoidable under 11 U.S.C. § 544(b),  
20 which is commonly referred to as the trustee's "strong arm powers." A Chapter 11 debtor shares  
21 these powers with the Chapter 7 Trustee by virtue of 11 U.S.C. § 1107(a). Under §§ 544(b) and  
22 1107(a), a Chapter 11 debtor, like a Chapter 7 Trustee, is granted the same rights as a creditor to set  
23 aside transfers under applicable non-bankruptcy law. Here, the relevant non-bankruptcy law is  
24 WASH. REV. CODE § 19.40, *et. seq.*, Washington's codification of the Uniform Fraudulent Transfer

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26 <sup>1</sup>The motion originally sought dismissal of the Complaint's third cause of action. At oral  
27 argument, counsel agreed the third cause of action was not relevant to the only two transfers now  
at issue.

1 Act. Specifically, in their second cause of action, the debtor corporations allege recovery under  
2 RCW 19.40.041(a)(2) and 19.40.051(a).<sup>2</sup>

3 Causes of action under these two statutory provisions are limited by RCW 19.40.091(b) which  
4 states that any cause of action based upon RCW 19.40.041(a)(2) or .051(a) is extinguished “within  
5 four years after the transfer was made.” Thus, the applicable non-bankruptcy law, upon which the  
6 debtor corporations rely, contains a four-year statute of limitations measured from the date of the  
7 transfer.

8 In this case, the transfers occurred on August 2, 2001 and February 11, 2002. To be timely,  
9 actions based upon RCW 19.40.041(a)(2) or .051(a) must have been brought before August 2, 2005,  
10 as to the first transfer, and before February 11, 2006, as to the second transfer. The debtor  
11 corporations’ lawsuit against Ms. Sandifur was commenced on February 2, 2006, the date on which  
12 it was filed. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 7003. According to state law, the cause of action seeking to set aside  
13 the August 2, 2001 transfer extinguished before the lawsuit was commenced. Conversely, the cause  
14 of action based upon the February 11, 2006 transfer was timely.

15 The debtor corporations’ second cause of action does not rely solely on state law. The claim

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17 <sup>2</sup>RCW 19.40.041(a)(2) states:

18 “(a) A transfer made or obligation incurred by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor,  
19 whether the creditor’s claim arose before or after the transfer was made or the obligation was  
20 incurred, if the debtor made the transfer or incurred the obligation:

21 (2) Without receiving a reasonably equivalent value in exchange for the transfer or  
22 obligation . . . .”

23 RCW 19.40.051(1) states:

24 “(a) A transfer made or obligation incurred by a debtor is fraudulent as to a creditor  
25 whose claim arose before the transfer was made or the obligation was incurred if the debtor  
26 made the transfer or incurred the obligation without receiving a reasonably equivalent value in  
27 exchange for the transfer or obligation and the debtor was insolvent at that time or the debtor  
became insolvent as a result of the transfer or obligation.”

1 is based upon the “strong arm powers” of § 544(b). For causes of action based upon § 544(b), the  
2 applicable statute of limitations is stated in § 546, which provides:

3 (a) . . . may not be commenced after the earlier of—

4 (1) the later of—

5 (A) 2 years after the entry of the order for relief; or

6 (B) 1 year after the appointment or election of the first trustee under  
7 section 702, 1104, 1163, 1202, or 1302 of this title if such  
8 appointment or such election occurs before the expiration of the  
9 period specified in subparagraph (A); or

10 (2) the time the case is closed or dismissed.

11 11 U.S.C. § 546. Here, the debtor corporations’ bankruptcy cases have not been closed or dismissed.  
12 No Chapter 11 Trustee has been appointed. The inquiry thus narrows to the applicability of  
13 § 546(a)(1)(A). If the applicable non-bankruptcy law extinguishes a cause of action after the  
14 bankruptcy is commenced, but before the limitation period in § 546(a)(1)(A), which statute of  
15 limitation is applicable?

16 The right of a debtor-in-possession or trustee to exercise strong arm powers does not exist  
17 prior to the commencement of a bankruptcy proceeding. Strong arm powers under § 544(b) are  
18 substantive rights granted by the Bankruptcy Code and come into existence with the filing of the  
19 bankruptcy petition. Absent commencement of a bankruptcy case, these plaintiffs would not have  
20 rights under RCW 19.40. The rights sought to be exercised under the Complaint’s second cause of  
21 action are substantive bankruptcy law rights. The statute of limitation under § 546(a) is the  
22 substantive law that controls.

23 If the state law limitations period governing a fraudulent transfer action has not expired  
24 at the commencement of a bankruptcy case, the trustee may bring the action pursuant  
25 to section 544(b), provided that it is commenced within the section 546(a) limitations  
26 period.

27 4 Collier on Bankruptcy, Section 546.02(1)(b) (L. King 15<sup>th</sup> ed. 1989).

28 In *In re Mahoney, Trocki & Associates, Inc.*, 111 B.R. 914 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 1990), the court  
reached the conclusion that § 546(a) is the applicable statute of limitation although it applied the pre-  
1994 version of § 546(a). The focus of a statute of limitation is to protect defendants from having

1 to defend against stale claims. However, the ability of a trustee to recover property for the bankrupt  
2 estate's benefit is a congressional goal intended to be accomplished by the Code. Absent the § 546(a)  
3 two-year period, that power could be diminished if the trustee fails to immediately determine what  
4 potential claims may be brought for the recovery of assets, particularly early in the bankruptcy. Such  
5 a result would contravene the broad powers Congress has granted to the trustee under § 544. *In re*  
6 *Dry Wall Supply, Inc.*, 111 B.R. 933 (D. Colo. 1990).

7 A trustee has two years to pursue the cause of action if the state law cause of action has not  
8 expired and a bankruptcy proceeding has been commenced. Even though the state law cause of  
9 action may expire after the filing of the petition, but before the two-year limitation in 546(a), the two-  
10 year limit in § 546(a) is applicable.

### 11 CONCLUSION

12 The bankruptcy petition was filed February 4, 2004, and this adversary lawsuit was  
13 commenced February 2, 2006. The plaintiffs' claim arising under § 544(b) as to these two transfers  
14 is timely as the Bankruptcy Code, not state law, establishes the limitation period to commence an  
15 action. Ms. Sandifur's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings, as to the debtor corporations' second  
16 cause of action, is **DENIED**.

17 DATED this 13<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2006.

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21 PATRICIA C. WILLIAMS, Bankruptcy Judge