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So Ordered.



*Frederick P. Corbit*

Frederick P. Corbit  
Bankruptcy Judge

Dated: March 6th, 2014

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

In re:

Case No. 11-05664-FPC7

JAMES PARKS CONANT,

Debtor.

ESTATE OF TROY THORPE  
BRUCE BOYDEN, TRUSTEE,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

JAMES PARKS CONANT,

Defendant.

Adversary No. 13-80010-FPC

FINDINGS OF FACT AND  
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

THIS MATTER came before the court pursuant to the timely filed complaint of the Chapter 7 Trustee, Bruce Boyden, in which he alleged that the discharge of defendant James Parks Conant should be revoked pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 727(d)(1) and (2). The trial in this adversary proceeding was held on March 5, 2014. The court has considered the testimony, the exhibits admitted at trial, the legal authority cited by the parties, and the arguments of counsel. Based on the foregoing, the court enters the following findings of fact and conclusions of law:

1 **FINDINGS OF FACT**

2 1. James P. Conant and Troy C. Thorpe are a married couple and together  
3 purchased an embroidery business in February of 2007.

4 2. The embroidery business owned by Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe was  
5 known as Monogram Plus.

6 3. The Monogram Plus business assets, including all of its equipment,  
7 were pledged as collateral for a business loan made by UPS Capital Business Credit  
8 ("UPS").

9 4. Monogram Plus suffered financial problems and UPS foreclosed on its  
10 collateral on or about March 8, 2011.

11 5. On March 30, 2011, UPS sold equipment that was used in the operation  
12 of Monogram Plus for \$5,000. The \$5,000 paid to UPS came from Mr. Conant and  
13 Mr. Thorpe, but the Bill of Sale issued by UPS identifies Ms. Julie Clock as the  
14 buyer.

15 6. Ms. Clock was an employee of Monogram Plus from prior to the  
16 purchase of the business by Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe and she continued as an  
17 employee of the business until the business terminated its operations.

18 7. Although the Bill of Sale named Ms. Clock as the buyer, Ms. Clock  
19 testified at trial that the money used to buy the equipment was not hers and that she  
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1 never believed that the equipment belonged to her. Ms. Clock was a credible  
2 witness.

3 8. Equipment used by Monogram Plus, including equipment listed in the  
4 Bill of Sale, was moved to the residence of Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe in Veradale,  
5 Washington, at or near when the Bill of Sale was issued.

6 9. While the equipment from Monogram Plus was at the residence of  
7 Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe, they used the equipment and treated it as if it was their  
8 own.

9 10. On November 22, 2011, Mr. Conant filed a chapter 7 bankruptcy  
10 petition in case number 11-05664 and Mr. Thorpe filed a chapter 7 bankruptcy  
11 petition in case number 11-05659.

12 11. Bruce Boyden was appointed as the chapter 7 trustee in the  
13 bankruptcies of both Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe.

14 12. In each of their Statements of Financial Affairs, Mr. Conant and  
15 Mr. Thorpe stated that the equipment of Monogram Plus, held at their residence, was  
16 the property of Ms. Clock.

17 13. In order to administer the bankruptcy estates of Mr. Conant and  
18 Mr. Thorpe, Bruce Boyden, as the trustee, justifiably relied on the Statements of  
19 Financial Affairs that Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe signed under oath.

1           14. In January of 2012, Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe received \$7,000 from  
2 an entity or individual identified as “Kimmel” for some of the equipment that was  
3 purchased from UPS. Mr. Boyden did not learn of this transaction until after  
4 February 29, 2012.

5           15. At the direction of Mr. Thorpe, in approximately March of 2012,  
6 Ms. Clock signed a document that purportedly transferred to Mr. Conant and  
7 Mr. Thorpe equipment listed in the Bill of Sale from UPS. Ms. Clock was provided  
8 no consideration for the alleged transfer and she did not understand the purpose of  
9 the document. Ms. Clock testified that she signed the document because she was  
10 asked to do so by Mr. Thorpe and because she liked Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe.  
11 Ms. Clock testified that Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe were wonderful employers.

12           16. At trial, Mr. Thorpe provided conflicting testimony about when  
13 Ms. Clock signed the document that purportedly transferred property to Mr. Conant  
14 and Mr. Thorpe.

15           17. Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe received their bankruptcy discharges on  
16 February 29, 2012.

17           18. In April of 2012, Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe sold more of the  
18 equipment Ms. Clock purportedly purchased from UPS. This sale was made to an  
19 entity or individual identified as “Beacon.” The sale price was \$35,000 and the  
20 proceeds from the sale went to Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe.

1           19.    After the discharges of Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe, facts related to the  
2 assets used in the business of Monogram Plus were brought to Mr. Boyden's  
3 attention by an employee of an insurance company who was investigating an  
4 insurance claim made by Mr. Conant. Mr. Conant made a claim that a computer,  
5 which was formerly used by Monogram Plus, was stolen out of his automobile.

6           20.    The newly discovered facts were inconsistent with the sworn statements  
7 made by Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe in their bankruptcies. Had the facts been  
8 truthfully presented during Mr. Conant's and Mr. Thorpe's bankruptcies, Mr.  
9 Boyden would have taken different actions in administering the bankruptcy estates.

10          21.    At the time of signing their Statements of Financial Affairs, Mr. Conant  
11 and Mr. Thorpe knew that they had some sort of ownership interest in assets that  
12 they stated were owned by Ms. Clock. Instead, they each intentionally made a false  
13 representation in their Statements of Financial Affairs that Ms. Clock was the sole  
14 owner of the assets formerly used in the business of Monogram Plus. Mr. Conant  
15 and Mr. Thorpe made the false representations with the intention that those  
16 representations would be relied upon by their bankruptcy trustee to the detriment of  
17 their creditors.

18          22.    Had Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe been truthful in their Statements of  
19 Financial Affairs, Mr. Boyden, as the bankruptcy trustee, would have had the  
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1 information needed to liquidate additional assets for the benefit of Mr. Conant's and  
2 Mr. Thorpe's creditors.

3 23. On February 13, 2013, less than one year after Mr. Conant and  
4 Mr. Thorpe received their bankruptcy discharges, Mr. Boyden as the duly appointed  
5 bankruptcy trustee timely initiated separate adversary actions against Mr. Conant  
6 and Mr. Thorpe. The two adversary actions were consolidated for the purpose of  
7 trial as they involved the same witnesses and similar issues.

8 24. In the adversary actions, Mr. Boyden alleged that the discharge of  
9 Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe should be revoked pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 727(d)(1)  
10 and (2).

### 11 CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

12 25. Washington courts recognize the "chief incidents of ownership of  
13 property as the right to possession, use and enjoyment, and to sell or otherwise  
14 dispose of it according to the will of the owner." *Wasser & Winters Co. v. Jefferson*  
15 *County*, 84 Wn.2d 597, 599 (1974) (citing *In re Estate of Eckert*, 14 Wn.2d. 497  
16 (1942)).

17 26. In addition to identifying factors that indicate ownership, "another  
18 important consideration is the nature of the transaction by which these indicia of  
19 ownership are acquired." *Gingrich v. Unigard Security Insurance Co.*, 57 Wn. App.  
20 424 (1990).

1           27.    The trustee has demonstrated that Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe exercised  
2 control over the assets purchased from UPS of the nature described by the *Wasser*  
3 court sufficient to confer an ownership interest.

4           28.    The trustee has also demonstrated that the straw man transaction  
5 identifying Ms. Clock as the buyer was accomplished in furtherance of Mr. Conant's  
6 and Mr. Thorpe's ownership interests, that Ms. Clock's purported reconveyance of  
7 the property had no legal effect, and that these two transactions were undertaken to  
8 clothe Mr. Conant's and Mr. Thorpe's actions in legitimacy.

9           29.    The trustee relies on 11 U.S.C. §727(d) to supply the grounds for  
10 revocation of Mr. Conant's and Mr. Thorpe's discharges. The relevant paragraphs  
11 provide:

- 12           (d)    On request of a trustee, a creditor, or the United States trustee ... the  
13 court shall revoke a discharge granted under subsection (a) of this  
14 section if –  
15           (1)    such discharge was obtained through the fraud of the debtor, and  
16           the requesting party did not know of such fraud until after the  
17           granting of such discharge;  
18           (2)    the debtor acquired property ... of the estate, or became entitled  
19           to acquire property ... of the estate, and knowingly and  
20           fraudulently failed to report the acquisition of or entitlement to  
              such property, or to deliver or surrender such property to the  
              trustee;

...  
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19           30.    “The fraud which must be shown is fraud ‘in fact,’ such as the  
20 intentional omission of assets from the schedules, and must involve intentional

1 wrong.” *Pelletier v. Donald (In re Donald)*, 240 B.R. 141, 145 (B.A.P. 9th Cir.  
2 1999) (quoting *Collier on Bankruptcy P727.15[2]* (15<sup>th</sup> ec. Rev. 1999)). “Fraudulent  
3 intent may be established by showing that the debtor knowingly made an omission  
4 that misleads the trustee or that the debtor engaged in a fraudulent course of  
5 conduct.” *Fokkena v. Klages*, 381 B.R. 550,554 (B.A.P. 8th Cir. 2008) (quoting  
6 *Miller v. Kasden (In re Kasden)*, 209 B.R. 239, 244 (B.A.P. 8th Cir. 1997)).

7 31. The trustee has demonstrated that Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe  
8 knowingly made omissions and misstatements intended to misrepresent their interest  
9 in the assets and mislead the trustee and that such representations reasonably delayed  
10 the trustee’s discovery of the inaccuracies until after Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe  
11 received their discharges.

12 32. Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §727(d)(1), the discharges of Mr. Conant and  
13 Mr. Thorpe should be revoked.

14 33. As the court will revoke the discharges of Mr. Conant and Mr. Thorpe  
15 pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 727(d)(1), the court need not reach the merits of the trustee’s  
16 arguments under 11 U.S.C. § 727(d)(2).

17 ///END OF FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW///  
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