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So Ordered.



*Frederick P. Corbit*

Frederick P. Corbit  
Bankruptcy Judge

**Dated: February 26th, 2014**  
**UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT**  
**EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

In re:

Case No. 13-00933-FPC7

DONALD R. MORRISON and  
SHERRY A. MORRISON,

**NOT FOR PUBLICATION**

Debtors.

DONALD R. MORRISON,

Plaintiff,

Adversary No. 13-80034-FPC

vs.

MEMORANDUM DECISION

SALLIE MAE, INC.,

Defendant,

and

EDUCATIONAL CREDIT  
MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,

Intervening Defendant.

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Donald R. Morrison, the plaintiff, obtained approximately \$37,190 of federally insured loans between 1981 and 1989 to fund his education. Mr. Morrison

1 has paid over \$50,000 towards the loan balance since. However, due to the accrual  
2 of interest at ten percent (10%) per annum and the lack of payment after 2005, the  
3 balance grew to approximately \$97,000 at the time of trial. Mr. Morrison argues that  
4 the full balance of his student loan debt is dischargeable in his chapter 7 bankruptcy  
5 proceeding as repaying the loans would cause him undue hardship as defined by 11  
6 U.S.C. § 523(a)(8). Educational Credit Management Corporation ("ECMC"), the  
7 intervening defendant and the party authorized to collect on the loans, argues that  
8 Mr. Morrison has failed to show that repayment would cause the level of hardship  
9 Congress contemplated when drafting 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(8), and, therefore, the  
10 loans are wholly nondischargeable. After considering the law and relevant facts, the  
11 court concludes that forcing the plaintiff to repay a large portion of his student loan  
12 debt would not subject him to undue hardship. Based on this, the court rules that the  
13 plaintiff is granted a discharge of his student loan debt only to the extent it exceeds  
14 \$72,000.<sup>1</sup>

## 15 **II. FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

### 16 **A. Personal, Professional & Educational History.**

17 Mr. Morrison began his undergraduate education at Seattle University in  
18 1981, leaving after just two quarters. At trial, Mr. Morrison credited severe  
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20 <sup>1</sup> This Memorandum Decision contains the court's findings of fact and conclusions of law for the purposes of Bankruptcy Rule 7052.

1 depression as the precipitating factor for his early departure from the University. He  
2 resumed his education at Spokane Falls Community College where he completed his  
3 general studies requirements and obtained an Associate of Arts degree. He continued  
4 to pursue an undergraduate degree at Gonzaga University where he received a  
5 baccalaureate in History in 1985. Mr. Morrison attended the University of Puget  
6 Sound School of Law where he served as Lead Articles Editor on law review and  
7 where he ultimately earned a Juris Doctor graduating *magna cum laude* ranking  
8 among the top five students in his class.

9       Upon completion of law school, Mr. Morrison began his legal career with the  
10 Seattle firm of Montgomery Purdue Blankinship & Austin, transitioning to the  
11 Seattle firm of Lasher Holzapfel Sperry & Ebberson, and finally to the Seattle firm  
12 of Mosler Schermer Wallstrom & Seiler before opening his own practice.

13 Mr. Morrison's tenure with each firm was brief – lasting as little as two years and no  
14 longer than five. He again attributed this brevity to chronic depression.

15 Mr. Morrison's condition translated into a similar but more conspicuous deficit as a  
16 sole practitioner.

17       Mr. Morrison married Sherry Morrison on May 30, 2000 and, after starting his  
18 own legal practice in Seattle in 2005, the two relocated to Spokane in order to care  
19 for Mr. Morrison's aging and ailing mother. In an effort to generate income,  
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1 Mr. Morrison expanded his practice to Spokane and began commuting between the  
2 two cities to attend to his respective clients.

3 Mr. Morrison testified that in about 2005 he experienced a resurgence of his  
4 depression that manifested itself in the neglect of his clients and extra-marital affairs.  
5 The negative impact on his personal and professional life created significant marital  
6 issues and ultimately led to the suspension of Mr. Morrison's license to practice law.  
7 This latter result was the culmination of an investigation conducted by the  
8 Washington State Bar Association ("WSBA") due to a multitude of bar grievances  
9 filed against Mr. Morrison by his clients. The investigation concluded with  
10 Mr. Morrison entering into a stipulation with the WSBA that suspended his license  
11 to practice for a period of six months.<sup>2</sup> The stipulation references Mr. Morrison's  
12 history of depression as a factor contributing to the conduct underlying the  
13 disciplinary action.<sup>3</sup>

14 Mr. and Mrs. Morrison's domestic relations appear to have improved and the  
15 pair continue to reside together in Spokane as a marital community. Mrs. Morrison  
16 is employed as a legal assistant at a Spokane law firm and is currently the marital  
17 community's primary breadwinner with a net monthly income of approximately  
18 \$2,455. Mrs. Morrison suffers from rheumatoid arthritis which occasionally

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20 <sup>2</sup> The plaintiff's suspension began on June 20, 2012. *See* Pl.'s Trial Br. 6:3-4 (ECF No. 29).

<sup>3</sup> Pl.'s Ex. D 6:16-21.

1 interferes with her daily functioning and increases her medical expenses.

2 Mr. Morrison is 51 years of age and is currently employed as a school bus driver  
3 with a net monthly income of approximately \$786.

4 B. Student Loan Debt.

5 During Mr. Morrison's post-secondary education, he incurred approximately  
6 \$37,190 of federally guaranteed student loan debt. The original repayment term  
7 spanned 20 years with interest accruing at ten percent (10%) per annum.

8 Mr. Morrison made an initial payment of \$100 on February 8, 1990 and, thereafter,  
9 submitted reasonably consistent payments ranging from a low of \$100 to a high of  
10 \$1,320 until 2005 when he requested that the servicer place the loan in forbearance  
11 status. Mr. Morrison had paid approximately \$50,000 toward the loan, which had a  
12 balance in the neighborhood of \$42,000<sup>4</sup> at the time. The lack of payments and  
13 accruing interest between 2005 and the date of trial caused the loan balance to  
14 increase to approximately \$97,000.

15 C. Procedural Status.

16 On March 7, 2013, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison filed a joint chapter 7 bankruptcy  
17 petition and received a discharge on June 5, 2013. This discharge did not apply to  
18 Mr. Morrison's student loan debt. On May 8, 2013, Mr. Morrison initiated an  
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20 \_\_\_\_\_  
<sup>4</sup> See Def.'s Trial Br. 3:20-21 (ECF No. 42).

1 adversary proceeding alleging that his student loans should be discharged. A one-  
2 day trial took place on January 16, 2014.

### 3 III. LAW

4 Student loans are presumptively nondischargeable in bankruptcy.<sup>5</sup> This  
5 presumption may be rebutted by a showing of "undue hardship" on the debtor.<sup>6</sup> The  
6 Ninth Circuit has adopted the three part analysis developed by the Second Circuit in  
7 *Brunner v. New York State Higher Education Services Corp.*<sup>7</sup> In order to  
8 demonstrate "undue hardship" under *Brunner*, the plaintiff must prove that: 1) he  
9 cannot maintain, based on current income and expenses, a "minimal" standard of  
10 living for himself and his dependents if forced to repay the loan; 2) additional  
11 circumstances exist indicating that this state of affairs is likely to persist for a  
12 significant portion of the repayment period of the loan; and 3) he has made good  
13 faith efforts to repay the loan.<sup>8</sup>

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15 <sup>5</sup> 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(8).

16 <sup>6</sup> *Id.*

17 <sup>7</sup> *United Student Aid Funds, Inc. v. Pena (In re Pena)*, 155 F.3d 1108, 1112 (9th Cir. 1998)  
(adopting *Brunner v. N. Y. State Higher Educ. Svcs. Corp. (In re Brunner)*, 831 F.2d 395 (2d Cir.  
1987)).

18 <sup>8</sup> *Id.* at 1111. This court follows the *Brunner* analysis as it is the controlling law in the Ninth  
19 Circuit. However, commentators assert that *Brunner* has outlived its utility and has become archaic  
20 in its application. See *Roth v. Educ. Credit Mgmt. Corp. (In re Roth)*, 490 B.R. 908 (B.A.P. 9th  
Cir. 2013) (J. Pappas concurring). The test has also been criticized for the impracticality of  
supplanting a single subjective test with several subjective tests as well as its lack of guidance for  
applying the undue hardship analysis. See Rafael I. Pardo & Michelle R. Lacey, *The Real Student-*

1 The onus lies with the plaintiff to prove each element of the *Brunner* analysis.  
2 "If the debtor fails to satisfy any one of these requirements, 'the bankruptcy court's  
3 inquiry must end there, with a finding of no dischargeability.'"<sup>9</sup>

4 Finally, should the plaintiff manage to shoulder his burden and prove each  
5 element of the *Brunner* analysis, he may not be entitled to a complete discharge of  
6 his student loan debt.<sup>10</sup> Thus, if repaying a portion of the student loan debt would not  
7 create an undue hardship on the plaintiff that portion of the debt is not  
8 dischargeable.<sup>11</sup>

#### 9 IV. ANALYSIS

##### 10 A. Prong 1: Present State of Affairs.

11 The initial prong of the undue hardship analysis under *Brunner* requires the  
12 plaintiff to show a present inability to maintain a minimal standard of living if forced  
13 to repay his student loan. This portion of the analysis compares the individual's  
14 standard of living against his current income and expenses. In evaluating whether

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16 *Loan Scandal: Undue Hardship Discharge Litigation*, 83 AM. BANKR. L.J. 179, 199 (2009). As  
17 others have suggested, the *Brunner* analysis appears to have preempted the language contained in  
18 11 U.S.C. § 523(a)(8). Judge Easterbrook has stated, "[i]t is important not to allow judicial glosses,  
19 such as the language in . . . *Brunner*, to supersede the statute itself." *Krieger v. Educ. Credit Mgmt.*  
20 *Corp.*, 713 F.3d 882, 884 (7th Cir. 2013).

<sup>9</sup> *Rifino v. United States (In re Rifino)*, 245 F.3d 1083, 1088 (9th Cir. 2001) (quoting *In re Faish*,  
72 F.3d 298, 306 (3d Cir. 1995)).

<sup>10</sup> *Saxman v. Educ. Credit Mgmt. Corp. (In re Saxman)*, 325 F.3d 1168, 1174-75 (9th Cir. 2003).

<sup>11</sup> *Id.*

1 Mr. Morrison has satisfied this prong of the *Brunner* analysis, the court has carefully  
2 scrutinized Mr. Morrison's present income and expenses as well as examined his  
3 ability to participate in alternative repayment options.

4 1. Expenses.

5 Prior to trial, Mr. Morrison provided ECMC with a budget that reflects  
6 expenses he and his wife have incurred.<sup>12</sup> ECMC does not contest the fact that the  
7 Morrisons incurred the expenses, but disagrees that certain items and amounts are  
8 reasonably necessary to achieve a minimal standard of living.

9 To arrive at a budget in order to resolve the initial prong of the *Brunner*  
10 analysis, the court began by allowing the uncontested amounts outright and then  
11 analyzed the disputed amounts on a line-by-line basis. As the *Pena* court stated,  
12 "[t]he method for calculating a debtor's average monthly expenses is a matter  
13 properly left to the discretion of the bankruptcy court."<sup>13</sup> The table below lists the  
14 uncontested expenses according to ECMC's trial brief and as allowed by the court:<sup>14</sup>

<u>Expense</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Bank of America Mortgage	\$672.23
Auto Insurance	\$126.70
Avista (Utilities)	\$150.00
City of Spokane (Utilities)	\$115.00
T-Mobile	\$110.00

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19 <sup>12</sup> See Pl.'s Trial Br., Ex. B (ECF No. 29).

20 <sup>13</sup> *Pena*, 155 F.3d at 1112.

<sup>14</sup> See Def.'s Trial Br. 7:5-26 (ECF No. 42).



1	Comcast Internet	\$47.56
	IRS Payment	\$100.00
2	Attorney Fees	\$100.00 <sup>15</sup>
	Gasoline	\$200.00
3	Pet Expenses	\$50.00
	Public Transportation	\$45.00
4	Clothing	\$50.00
	AAA/Tabs/Emissions	\$48.54
5	Subtotal	\$1,815.03

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7           ECMC disputes each proposed expense not listed above. In resolving the

8 disputes, the court found that the IRS Collection Financial Standards was a useful

9 reference in this particular case.<sup>16</sup>

10           For each disputed line item in the budget, the court made the appropriate

11 comparisons and accepted either the plaintiff's proposal or the defendant's proposal.

12 The following table sets forth Mr. Morrison's proposed amounts in the second

13 column and ECMC's proposed amounts in the third. The final column contains those

14 amounts the court finds reasonably necessary for Mr. and Mrs. Morrison to maintain

15 a minimal standard of living.

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17 <sup>15</sup> The plaintiff stated at trial that he believed this item is to be a post-petition debt not included in his bankruptcy discharge. ECMC did not question this statement or otherwise address the issue.

18 <sup>16</sup> The "minimal standard of living" criterion under the *Brunner* analysis is distinct from the IRS

19 Collection Financial Standards. The IRS uses its Collection Financial Standards to determine the

20 "expenses necessary for a taxpayer's (and his or her family's) health and welfare." *See* Collection Financial Standards, <http://www.irs.gov/Individuals/Collection-Financial-Standards> (last visited Feb. 24, 2014).

<u>Expense</u>	<u>Plaintiff's Proposal</u>	<u>Defendant's Proposal</u>	<u>Allowed</u>
Junior Mortgage	\$400.00	\$140.81	\$327.77 <sup>17</sup>
Netflix	\$8.69	\$0	\$8.69
Spotify	\$10.87	\$0	\$10.87
Dollar Shave	\$6.00	\$0	\$6.00
Big Oven	\$1.99	\$0	\$1.99
Medications	\$112.00	\$109.83	\$112.00
Doctor Bills	\$200.00	\$0	\$200.00
Food	\$600.00	\$150.60	\$556.00
Books/magazines	\$50.00	\$0	\$50.00
Car Repairs	\$165.00	\$50.00	\$50.00
Home Repairs	\$160.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
II's Health Ins.	\$350.00	\$0	\$0
II's Retirement	\$300.00	\$0	\$0
Subtotal			\$1,423.32
Total			\$3,238.35 <sup>18</sup>

## 2. Income.

Progressing through the analysis, the court notes the uncontested net monthly income earned by Mr. and Mrs. Morrison are \$786.19 and \$2,455.04 respectively. The court also notes that Mr. Morrison receives distributions of \$2,000 from a family trust every four months. While Mr. Morrison wishes to exclude these funds from consideration based on the discretionary nature of the distributions, the first

<sup>17</sup> The court allowed the monthly allocation for the junior mortgage at this amount as the total amount for both mortgages is capped at \$1,000 which equals the undisputed amount that Mrs. Morrison testified would be reasonable for rent.

<sup>18</sup> The Morrisons' actual monthly expenses might be higher. Mrs. Morrison testified that some expenses, such as haircuts at \$25 monthly, were inadvertently omitted from the proposed budget. However, the court calculated the budget on the evidence present at trial.

1 prong of the *Brunner* analysis requires the court to examine a plaintiff's *current*  
2 income and expenses. As such, the court cannot exclude the trust income in its  
3 analysis. Adding the trust distributions at \$500 monthly, the Morrisons' net monthly  
4 income rises to \$3,741.23. Subtracting the Morrisons' monthly expenses of  
5 \$3,238.35 from their net monthly income leaves monthly disposable income of  
6 \$502.88.

7       Accordingly, the court finds that Mr. and Mrs. Morrison must expend  
8 \$3,238.35 each month in order to maintain a minimal standard of living, and that  
9 their income exceeds this standard by \$502.88. However, \$502.88 per month is not  
10 sufficient to repay Mr. Morrison's student loans as they currently accrue interest of  
11 approximately \$808 each month.

12           3.     Income based repayment.

13       Congress authorized what it describes as the Income Based Repayment Plan  
14 ("IBR")<sup>19</sup> as an alternative repayment option for student loan borrowers. According  
15 to the testimony of an ECMC employee, Ms. Julie Swedback, the calculation of a  
16 borrower's monthly student loan payment under the IBR does not account for the  
17 total balance of his or her loan. Rather, the payment amount is a function of a  
18 borrower's family size with respect to 150 percent (150%) of the poverty level and  
19 compared to the borrower's adjusted gross income as reported on his or her prior

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20 <sup>19</sup> 20 U.S.C. § 1098E(b).

1 year federal income tax return. Roughly, a borrower must pay 15 percent (15%) of  
2 any income exceeding the difference between his or her adjusted gross income and  
3 150 percent (150%) of the poverty level. If a borrower chooses to participate in the  
4 IBR, any balance remaining after 25 years is forgiven. Ms. Swedback further  
5 testified that Mr. Morrison's current monthly IBR payment would be \$273 per  
6 month if he chose to participate in the program (\$0 if he and his wife file separate  
7 tax returns).

8       ECMC's urges the court to use Mr. Morrison's monthly IBR payment to  
9 determine prong one, alleging that a court must use a borrower's "most affordable  
10 payment option" to determine whether the borrower is able to maintain a minimal  
11 standard of living if forced to repay the loan.<sup>20</sup> ECMC's argument is flawed as it  
12 would lead to an outcome inconsistent with the *Brunner* analysis. By the very nature  
13 of bankruptcy, the majority of debtors will have a nominal IBR payment. Thus,  
14 using the monthly IBR amount would dictate the outcome of prong one and would  
15 render an absurd result – the more destitute the debtor the less likely the discharge.<sup>21</sup>

16       If Congress had intended that bankruptcy courts employ the IBR in the  
17 manner that ECMC suggests, and thereby permitted the underlying statute to  
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19 <sup>20</sup> See Def.'s Trial Br. 13:19–15:11 (ECF No. 42).

20 <sup>21</sup> This result is underscored by the fact that Mr. Morrison would be required to pay \$0 monthly if  
he and his wife filed separate federal income tax returns.

1 abrogate judicial discretion in connection with the hardship analysis under 11 U.S.C.  
2 § 523(a)(8), it could have explicitly said so. Absent any such express congressional  
3 intent to support ECMC's position, this court rejects ECMC's argument that  
4 Mr. Morrison's ability to pay the IBR amount translates into an inability to satisfy  
5 prong one of the *Brunner* analysis.<sup>22</sup>

6 4. Prong 1 conclusion.

7 The court finds that based on Mr. Morrison's current income and expenses he  
8 cannot maintain a minimal standard of living if forced to pay more than \$502.88 per  
9 month on his student loans. Moreover, the court concludes that Mr. Morrison's  
10 ability to make an IBR payment does not mean that he has failed to satisfy the first  
11 prong of the *Brunner* analysis. Therefore, the court concludes that Mr. Morrison has  
12 satisfied the first prong of the *Brunner* analysis.

13 B. Prong 2: Future State of Affairs.

14 Courts have referred to the second prong of the *Brunner* analysis as the  
15 "additional circumstances" test.<sup>23</sup> This prong contains two separate but related  
16 elements: First, a plaintiff is required to demonstrate that additional circumstances  
17 exist demonstrating that the conditions satisfied in the initial prong are likely to  
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19 <sup>22</sup> This court has previously decided this issue in similar fashion and on similar grounds. *Booth v.*  
*U.S. Dep't of Educ. (In re Booth)*, 410 B.R. 672 (Bankr. E.D. Wash. 2009).

20 <sup>23</sup> 4 Collier on Bankruptcy ¶ 523.14[2] (Alan N. Resnick & Henry J. Sommer eds., 16th ed.).

1 continue.<sup>24</sup> The second element requires a plaintiff to demonstrate that these  
2 circumstances will continue for a "significant portion of the repayment period."<sup>25</sup>

3 1. Expected future income.

4 At trial, both parties presented evidence that the plaintiff's income is likely to  
5 increase. Mr. Morrison testified that he is currently employed on a part-time basis  
6 and is looking for more lucrative full-time employment. ECMC's expert witness,  
7 Trevor Duncan, postulates that within a few years, Mr. Morrison's annual income  
8 could be in the range of \$26,400 and be as high as \$56,800 even if Mr. Morrison did  
9 not return to the practice of law.<sup>26</sup> The court agrees that Mr. Morrison's current  
10 income does not match his potential and is likely to increase. However, for reasons  
11 not considered by Mr. Duncan, the court finds that Mr. Morrison is not likely to  
12 sustain the increases Mr. Duncan predicts. Mr. Duncan testified that he reviewed the  
13 contents of Mr. Morrison's resume, interrogatory answers, and deposition transcript  
14 in arriving at his assessment, but did not review the stipulation related to  
15 Mr. Morrison's suspension – a document both parties agreed to present as evidence.  
16 The stipulation states in relevant part that "[t]hroughout his life, Respondent  
17 [Mr. Morrison] suffered from depression" and that this depression manifested itself

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18 <sup>24</sup> *Id.*

19 <sup>25</sup> *Id.*

20 <sup>26</sup> *See* Def.'s Ex. 1.

1 in ways that "impacted his practice of law."<sup>27</sup> Because Mr. Duncan failed to consider  
2 the contents of the stipulation, the court finds that he did not fully account for the  
3 toll that depression takes on Mr. Morrison's ability to maintain employment.

4           2.     Prong 2 conclusion.

5           Mr. Morrison has shown that his chronic depression limits his ability to repay  
6 the loan and that his condition is likely to persist for a significant portion of the  
7 repayment period.<sup>28</sup> Therefore, taking into account all relevant facts, the court  
8 concludes that Mr. Morrison has satisfied the second prong of the *Brunner* analysis.

9           C.     Prong 3: Good Faith.

10           The good faith prong of the undue hardship test focuses on two factors: "the  
11 debtor's efforts (1) to obtain employment, maximize income and minimize expenses,  
12 and (2) to negotiate a repayment plan."<sup>29</sup>

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16 <sup>27</sup> Pl.'s Ex. D 6:16-19.

17 <sup>28</sup> The plaintiff need not present expert evidence to support the contention that his mental health  
18 issues limit his earning potential or that his condition is persistent. *See Educ. Credit Mgmt. Corp.*  
*v. Mosley (In re Mosley)*, 494 F.3d 1320 (11th Cir. 2007); *Barrett v. Educ. Credit Mgmt. Corp. (In*  
*re Barrett)*, 487 F.3d 353 (6th Cir. 2007); *Brightful v. Pa. Higher Educ. Assistance Agency (In re*  
*Brightful)*, 267 F.3d 324 (3d Cir. 2001).

19 <sup>29</sup> *Mason v. Educ. Credit Mgmt. Corp. (In re Mason)*, 315 B.R. 554, 563 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 2004).  
20 *See also Birrane v. Pa. Higher Educ. Assistance Agency (In re Birrane)*, 287 B.R. 490, 499-500  
(B.A.P. 9th Cir. 2002).

1           1. Efforts to obtain employment, maximize income, and minimize  
2 expenses.

3           The court reemphasizes that Mr. Morrison's current earnings fall short of his  
4 potential. However, the court also notes that Mr. Morrison and the WSBA recently  
5 stipulated to the suspension of Mr. Morrison's license to practice law.<sup>30</sup> While  
6 ECMC points out that Mr. Morrison voluntarily agreed to the suspension,<sup>31</sup> the court  
7 concludes that the risk of stiffer penalties warrants Mr. Morrison's compliance.

8           The court also recognizes that Mr. Morrison's decision to abstain from the  
9 practice of law does not indicate a lack of good faith. According to the stipulation,  
10 Mr. Morrison must satisfy several requirements prior to the reinstatement of his  
11 license. This process necessarily involves an investment of time and money,<sup>32</sup> but  
12 leaves reinstatement to the discretion of the WSBA. Thus, the outcome is uncertain  
13 and there is no assurance that the potential benefits would justify the costs.  
14 Additionally, in the event that Mr. Morrison could succeed in regaining his law  
15 license, his history indicates that his return to the practice of law could prove  
16 adverse to himself and possibly his clients.

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<sup>30</sup> Pl.'s Ex. D.

<sup>31</sup> Def.'s Trial Br. 4:8 (ECF No. 42).

20 <sup>32</sup> See Pl.'s Ex. D. 20:15-22:8 ("Stipulated Discipline and Conditions to Reinstatement").



1 A second factor supporting Mr. Morrison's good faith is the temporal  
2 proximity of the suspension date and the trial date. As Mr. Morrison and the WSBA  
3 only recently stipulated to his suspension, Mr. Morrison has not had sufficient time  
4 to fully rebound and realize his full earning potential.<sup>33</sup> Mr. Morrison testified that  
5 he has sought more lucrative employment and that he intends to continue this  
6 pursuit. While he has not yet realized his goal, there is no reason to believe he will  
7 not succeed. Mr. Morrison's commitment to generating income is objectively  
8 supported by his willingness to work as a school bus driver. Many similarly  
9 educated individuals would not consider such an option viable. While  
10 Mr. Morrison's income is currently depressed, it has not been so for an unreasonable  
11 period of time.

12 A third factor supporting Mr. Morrison's good faith is his payment history.  
13 Mr. Morrison submitted reasonably consistent payments spanning from the  
14 beginning of 1990 to early 2005.<sup>34</sup> The total amount Mr. Morrison paid toward his  
15 student loan balance exceeds \$50,000 on an original balance of approximately  
16 \$37,190. This evidence demonstrates that during the time of Mr. Morrison's highest  
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18 <sup>33</sup> ECMC's expert witness speculates that a successful job search can endure for an extended  
19 period of time. He says, "[i]n the economy today, it is not unreasonable for many to continue to  
20 search for better employment for a year or more." Def.'s Ex. 1 p. 2.

<sup>34</sup> See Pl.'s Trial Br., Ex. A (ECF No. 29).

1 earnings he made substantial payments toward his student loan debt. Over a decade  
2 and a half of repayment is a strong indication of good faith.

3 Finally, the court emphasizes that Mr. Morrison has recently undergone trying  
4 personal issues including the care of his ailing mother, domestic issues, and the  
5 circumstances surrounding his recent suspension. The court need not refer to expert  
6 testimony to note that life changing events often cause disruptions of varying  
7 interval and degree. Nor does the court find it unreasonable to account for such  
8 factors when determining whether a plaintiff has acted in good faith.

9 2. Plaintiff's efforts to minimize expenses.

10 ECMC argues that several of the expenses incurred by Mr. and Mrs. Morrison  
11 exceed those reasonably necessary to maintain a minimal standard of living. While  
12 the court has excluded several of Mr. Morrison's proposed expenses, the court finds  
13 that the couple lives a modest lifestyle<sup>35</sup> and enjoy few, if any, indulgences.

14 In an attempt to illustrate a lack of good faith, ECMC provided evidence  
15 detailing Mr. and Mrs. Morrison's vacations. These retreats included a trip to Seattle  
16 for a multi-day opera and travel to the East Coast. While such undertakings may  
17 appear extravagant at first blush, the actual cost of Mr. and Mrs. Morrison's travels  
18 is negligible when considering that their trips were infrequent and without frill.

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20 <sup>35</sup> For example, Mrs. Morrison testified that she shopped at Goodwill to purchase clothing for  
work.

1 Mrs. Morrison testified that their airfare for the East Coast trip was a gift, that they  
2 stayed either with friends or at campgrounds while vacationing, and that they cooked  
3 the majority of their meals.

4 The court deems it worth mentioning that Mrs. Morrison's full-time  
5 employment is currently responsible for Mr. Morrison's ability to submit payments  
6 towards a student loan debt that is his separate liability. In light of this, the court  
7 finds denying Mrs. Morrison the occasional excursion is an unnecessarily harsh  
8 result.

9 More troubling than the relatively minor travel costs, are the expenses  
10 Mr. Morrison incurred in connection with extra-marital affairs. While these  
11 expenditures tend to weigh against Mr. Morrison, they are insignificant when  
12 compared to the overall student loan balance and would have made a minimal  
13 impact if applied to Mr. Morrison's student loan debt. Weighing in favor of  
14 Mr. Morrison is the fact that he sought counseling to avoid further marital discord  
15 and misallocation of resources. Recognizing the relatively small costs and  
16 Mr. Morrison's preventative efforts, the court does not conclude that the costs  
17 associated with the extra-marital affairs indicate a lack of good faith.

1           3.     Efforts to negotiate repayment options.

2           As demonstrated from exhibits admitted at trial, Mr. Morrison considered but  
3 ultimately rejected the IBR.<sup>36</sup> After so concluding, Mr. Morrison proposed a  
4 repayment schedule amounting to a significantly abbreviated version of the IBR.<sup>37</sup>  
5 The terms of the proposal included calculating the IBR payment based on his  
6 income alone and substantially reducing the IBR period to seven years. Although the  
7 proposal amounts to a current monthly payment of \$0, the court does not conclude  
8 that Mr. Morrison's proposal was disingenuous. Rather Mr. Morrison has  
9 demonstrated a sincere intent to increase his income, which, in turn, would increase  
10 his monthly IBR payment.

11           4.     Prong 3 conclusion.

12           After reviewing Mr. Morrison's efforts to maximize income, minimize  
13 expenses, and negotiate repayment options, the court finds that Mr. Morrison has  
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17 <sup>36</sup> The plaintiff asserted at trial that one reason for rejecting the IBR is a potentially significant tax  
18 liability. The court does not comment on the tax issue other than to point out that Mr. Morrison's  
19 concern about a potential liability is an appropriate factor for the court to consider in connection  
20 with determining whether Mr. Morrison has acted in good faith. *See Biranne*, 287 B.R. at 500;  
*Roth*, 490 B.R. at 923; *Lee v. Regions Bank Student Loans (In re Lee)*, 352 B.R. 91, 97 (B.A.P. 8th  
Cir. 2006); *Wolfe v. U.S. Dep't of Educ. (In re Wolfe)*, 501 B.R. 426, 435 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 2013).

<sup>37</sup> *See* Pl.'s Ex. O.

1 made good faith efforts to repay his student loans. Therefore, Mr. Morrison has  
2 satisfied the third prong of the *Brunner* analysis.<sup>38</sup>

3 D. Saxman: Partial Discharge.

4 Satisfying the three prongs of the *Brunner* test does not conclude the analysis.  
5 The undue hardship analysis is not an all-or-nothing test in the Ninth Circuit. In this  
6 circuit, a plaintiff remains obligated to repay any portion of a student loan debt that  
7 does not impose an undue hardship.<sup>39</sup> Since Mr. Morrison is able to repay some  
8 portion of his student loans without exposing himself to undue hardship, that portion  
9 is not dischargeable.

10 Projecting what Mr. Morrison can earn over the next two decades requires the  
11 court to engage in speculation. However, the *Brunner* analysis mandates such  
12 predictive fact finding. Based on the evidence presented, the court finds that  
13 Mr. Morrison is able to pay: (1) \$503 per month during the next 18 months;<sup>40</sup>

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18 <sup>38</sup> The alternatives to the IBR option that ECMC indicate are available to Mr. Morrison require a  
19 monthly payment exceeding Mr. Morrison's current monthly disposable income and are therefore  
20 not viable.

<sup>39</sup> *Saxman v. Educ. Credit Mgmt. Corp. (In re Saxman)*, 325 F.3d 1168, 1175 (9th Cir. 2003).

<sup>40</sup> See Section IV.A.2 *supra*.

1 (2) \$700 per month during the following 18 months;<sup>41</sup> and (3) \$833 per month until  
2 Mr. Morrison reaches retirement age in approximately 16 years.<sup>42</sup>

3 The court arrived at the initial payment amount by carefully scrutinizing each  
4 item contained in Mr. Morrison's proposed budget in order to determine his present  
5 ability to pay. The court arrived at the second and third payment amounts by  
6 evaluating the relevant facts to project the probable dates and amounts of  
7 Mr. Morrison's future increases in income. While the graduated payments may not  
8 appear substantial, the court predicts that Mr. and Mrs. Morrison's expenses will  
9 also increase over time.<sup>43</sup> For example, as the Morrises age, it is expected that their  
10 medical expenses will increase, especially in light of Mrs. Morrison's relatively  
11 costly medical condition.

12 Finally, according to the Social Security Administration, Mr. Morrison will  
13 reach full retirement age on his 67th birthday.<sup>44</sup> Given that Mr. Morrison will be 67

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15 <sup>41</sup> The plaintiff's current budget includes \$100 monthly payments towards a total debt of \$1,800 for  
16 legal fees. Pl.'s Ex. R. Thus in 18 months, the plaintiff will be able to allocate this \$100 to his  
student loan debt. Additionally, during this initial 18 months it is expected that the plaintiff will  
also be able to obtain better employment.

17 <sup>42</sup> The plaintiff has budgeted \$100 monthly for payment towards federal income taxes on a total  
18 debt of \$3,500. *Id.* Timely payment of this obligation will allow the plaintiff to allocate another  
\$100 towards his student loan. Additionally, the court believes that the plaintiff will continue to  
increase his income during the second 18 month period.

19 <sup>43</sup> It is also possible that the trust distributions Mr. Morrison receives can cease at any point.

20 <sup>44</sup> Retirement Planner: Full Retirement Age, <http://www.ssa.gov/retire2/retirechart.htm> (last visited  
Feb. 24, 2014).

1 years of age in about 16 years, the court concludes that it would impose an undue  
2 hardship on Mr. Morrison if he remained obligated on his student loans well into his  
3 senior years. Based on the payment schedule referenced above, a principal balance  
4 of \$72,000, accruing interest at ten percent (10%) per annum amortizes over  
5 approximately 16 years. For the reasons already stated, the court concludes that  
6 repaying any amount above \$72,000 would impose an undue hardship on  
7 Mr. Morrison under the *Brunner* analysis.<sup>45</sup>

## 8 V. CONCLUSION

9 Mr. Morrison has satisfied the tripartite *Brunner* analysis. First, the court finds  
10 that, if forced to repay the loan, Mr. Morrison's current income and expenses do not  
11 support a minimal standard of living. Second, the court finds additional  
12 circumstances indicate that Mr. Morrison's inability to repay his full loan balance  
13 will persist for an extended period. Finally, the court finds that Mr. Morrison has  
14 made good faith efforts to repay his student loan debt. Nonetheless, Mr. Morrison is  
15 not entitled to a full discharge of his student loan obligation as the court also finds  
16 that he is able to repay a large portion of the debt without enduring undue hardship.

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20 <sup>45</sup> Reducing Mr. Morrison's debt to \$72,000 does not relieve Mr. Morrison from a lion's share of  
the debt. Nevertheless, the court's ruling does not preclude Mr. Morrison from participating in the  
IBR. At trial, ECMC acknowledged that the IBR will remain an option for Mr. Morrison.

1 The court concludes that \$72,000 of the student loan debt is not dischargeable but  
2 that any amount in excess of \$72,000 is discharged.

3 // END OF MEMORANDUM DECISION//  
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