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U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

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UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

In re: )  
)  
THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF SPOKANE )  
a/k/a THE CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF )  
SPOKANE, a Washington )  
corporation sole, )  
)  
Debtor. )

No. 04-08822-PCW11  
Chapter 11

COMMITTEE OF TORT LITIGANTS, )  
)  
Plaintiff, )  
)  
vs. )  
)  
THE CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF )  
SPOKANE, et al., )  
)  
Defendants. )

Adversary No. 05-80038-PCW

MEMORANDUM DECISION RE:

- 1) PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT;
- 2) VARIOUS MOTIONS TO DISMISS; AND
- 3) THE CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF SPOKANE'S CROSS-MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

INTRODUCTION

This controversy arises under 11 U.S.C. § 541 which is the section of the Bankruptcy Code which defines property of the bankruptcy estate. The Catholic Diocese of Spokane voluntarily commenced a Chapter 11 reorganization listing numerous parcels and items of real and personal property on its schedules as "property held for another" which property is in the possession of other members of the diocesan family. The debtor contends that, with certain exceptions, the individual parishes, schools, cemeteries

1 and other members of the diocesan family own the real and personal  
2 property. It argues those assets do not constitute property of the  
3 estate and are not available for repayment of creditors. The  
4 bankruptcy reorganization was caused by numerous tort claims  
5 brought by victims of clergy sex abuse. Those claimants allege  
6 that the parishes, schools, cemeteries and other members of the  
7 diocesan family have no ownership interest in such property, all of  
8 which constitutes property of the estate.

9 I.

10 FACTS

11 On December 6, 2004, William S. Skylstad, as Bishop of the  
12 Catholic Church of the Spokane Diocese (hereinafter "Diocese") and  
13 as successor-in-interest to the incorporator of the "Catholic  
14 Bishop of Spokane, Washington," a corporation sole, placed the  
15 corporation sole in a Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceeding. (Voluntary  
16 Petition, Main Case Docket No. 1).

17 The Diocese has listed a number of the parishes as unsecured  
18 creditors in its Amended Schedule F based on funds previously  
19 deposited by each parish with the Diocesan Deposit and Loan Fund  
20 (hereinafter "D & L Fund"). Parish real property is listed as  
21 property held for another person at Item No. 14 of the Diocese  
22 Statement of Financial Affairs which includes the following  
23 description:

24 The Diocese has no equitable beneficial or proprietary  
25 interest in this property but, in some cases, holds mere  
26 legal title. In addition, certain of the property is  
subject to a restriction imposed by the donor or grantor.

27 (Schedules, Main Case Docket Nos. 1 and 130 and Statement of  
28 Financial Affairs, Main Case Docket Nos. 1 and 131.) There is no

1 dispute that the value of the "property held by another" far  
2 exceeds the value of the undisputed property of the estate.

3       On February 2, 2005, the Tort Litigants' Committee  
4 (hereinafter "Committee") was appointed by the Office of the United  
5 States Trustee pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1102. (Appointment of  
6 Committee of Tort Litigants in a Chapter 11 Reorganization Case,  
7 Main Case Docket No. 206). The Committee represents tort claimants  
8 who had, pre-bankruptcy, initiated litigation against the debtor.  
9 On February 4, 2005, the Committee initiated this adversary  
10 proceeding seeking equitable relief in the form of declaratory  
11 orders against the debtor and various non-debtor members of the  
12 diocesan family such as parishes, schools, retreat centers, etc.,  
13 each of which was named as a separate defendant. (Complaint,  
14 Adversary Docket No. 1). The separate legal nature of the various  
15 members of the diocesan family, particularly the parishes, is in  
16 dispute.

17       Another committee, the Tort Claimants' Committee (hereinafter  
18 "TCC"), was formed by the U.S. Trustee to represent the interests  
19 of claimants who had not filed suit pre-bankruptcy but had made  
20 known that they were also victims of sex abuse by clergy and hold  
21 claims. (Reconstitution of and Appointment of Committee of Tort  
22 Claimants in a Chapter 11 Reorganization Case, Main Case Docket No.  
23 205). A representative has also been appointed to represent the  
24 interests of those victims, if any, who have not yet made their  
25 claims known (hereinafter "FCR"). (Final Order Appointing a Legal  
26 Representative for Unknown Tort Claimants and Minors, Main Case  
27 Docket No. 550). Although neither the TCC or FCR are parties to  
28 this adversary proceeding, their interests are aligned with the

1 plaintiff.

2       There are 155 named defendants in this adversary. Relying  
3 solely upon the caption, it appears roughly 98 of those defendants  
4 are parishes. An informal group of approximately 80 of the  
5 defendant parishes was formed and is referred to as the  
6 "Association of Parishes." It has been actively involved in this  
7 proceeding. The parishes are not debtors in any bankruptcy  
8 proceeding nor defendants in any state court lawsuits filed by  
9 Committee members. The Association of Parishes argues that the  
10 parishes have no legal relationship to the Committee. The  
11 Association of Parishes maintains that the Committee, or more  
12 accurately, the members of the Committee, have no claim to the  
13 property of any parish. (Complaint, Adversary Docket No. 1, and  
14 Answer, Adversary Docket No. 88).

15       The real property in dispute consists of churches, schools,  
16 cemeteries and other parcels. The personal property in dispute  
17 consists of bank accounts, investments, furniture, vehicles, etc.  
18 Both the real and personal property allegedly is "in fact under the  
19 Diocese's complete control and domination." The Complaint further  
20 alleges that the affairs of the Diocese and the other defendants  
21 which are members of the diocesan family are so entangled that no  
22 allocation of assets is possible, that collectively they are a  
23 single economic unit, and that substantive consolidation of the  
24 Diocese and the defendants would benefit all creditors. There are  
25 three requests for relief in the Complaint: (1) declaring that all  
26 disputed property constitutes property of the estate;  
27 (2) substantive consolidation; and (3) ordering the debtor to amend  
28 its schedules to list the disputed property.

1 II.

2 THE MOTIONS TO DISMISS

3 The Association of Parishes filed a Motion to Dismiss.  
4 (Defendant Parishes' Motion to Dismiss, Adversary Docket No. 99).  
5 The Diocese joined in the Motion to Dismiss. (Joinder of Defendant  
6 The Catholic Diocese of Spokane, Adversary Docket No. 213). The  
7 Association of Parishes' Motion to Dismiss and joinder by the  
8 Diocese are supported by legal arguments as well as extrinsic  
9 evidence filed in support of the debtor's Cross-Motion for Summary  
10 Judgment and the Association of Parishes' opposition to the  
11 Committee's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment. Named non-parish  
12 defendants Catholic Charities, Inc., Morning Star Boys Ranch, Inc.,  
13 Catholic Cemeteries, Inc. d/b/a Holy Cross Cemetery, St. Joseph  
14 Cemetery and Immaculate Heart Retreat House, Inc. joined in the  
15 Association of Parishes' Motion to Dismiss but filed no legal  
16 argument or extrinsic evidence (hereinafter "joining defendants").  
17 (Joinder of Defendants Catholic Charities, Inc., et. al., Adversary  
18 Docket No. 102). Defendant Saint Philip's Villa, Inc. separately  
19 joined in the Association of Parishes' Motion to Dismiss and filed  
20 extrinsic evidence. (Defendant Saint Philip's Villa, Inc.'s Joinder  
21 in Motion to Dismiss, Adversary Docket No. 125). In connection  
22 with the Motion to Dismiss, the Association of Parishes, Diocese,  
23 joining defendants and Saint Philip's Villa, Inc. will be referred  
24 to as the "moving parties."

25 The moving parties cite to Fed. R. Bank. P. 7012(b), which  
26 incorporates Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1) and (6), as the basis of the  
27 motions. The Association of Parishes makes two specific arguments.  
28 Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6), they argue that the case

1 should be dismissed because the Committee does not have standing to  
2 seek derivative relief under 11 U.S.C. §§ 521 or 541 and thus they  
3 fail to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. The second  
4 basis for dismissal is that the Court lacks subject matter  
5 jurisdiction because there is no case or controversy between the  
6 parishes and the Committee. As a result, the case should be  
7 dismissed pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1). These issues are  
8 addressed in more detail below.

9       1. Failure to State a Claim Other than Lack of Standing.

10       The 12(b)(6) motion, apart from the lack of standing argument,  
11 presents in a tangential way the argument that the parishes are not  
12 debtors in this proceeding, are not defendants in the state court  
13 actions brought by Committee members, and have no legal  
14 relationship with the Committee. The conclusion is that the  
15 Committee fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

16       The briefs filed by the debtor and Association of Parishes in  
17 response to the plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment and  
18 in support of debtor's Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment address  
19 the merits of the causes of actions in the Complaint, seek  
20 substantive relief and are based upon extensive extrinsic evidence  
21 rather than just the Complaint and answers. With the exception of  
22 the standing issue analyzed below, any analysis of 12(b)(6) as to  
23 the debtor's and the Association of Parishes' Motions to Dismiss  
24 would be redundant with the various motions seeking judgment as a  
25 matter of law and will not be separately addressed.

26       The joining defendants and Saint Philip's Villa, Inc. have, in  
27 addition to standing, raised independent issues relating to Fed. R.  
28 Civ. P. 12(b)(6). In essence, they argue that because they are

1 separate legal entities under state law, they have no legal  
2 relationship with claimants in the bankruptcy proceeding and the  
3 plaintiff has failed to state a claim against them. Only Saint  
4 Philip's Villa, Inc. has provided any evidence in addition to the  
5 Complaint and Answer. That evidence consists of a copy of its  
6 Certificate of Incorporation, its Articles of Incorporation,  
7 certain correspondence between counsel, and a copy of the deed  
8 evidencing title to certain real estate is held in the name of  
9 Saint Philip's Villa, Inc. (Affidavit of John Munding, Adversary  
10 Docket No. 126).

11 The joining defendants and Saint Philip's Villa, Inc. seek  
12 dismissal at the pleading stage of the proceeding. In evaluating  
13 such motions, the Court is required to accept all facts alleged in  
14 the Complaint as true and construct them in the light most  
15 favorable to the plaintiff, the non-moving party. *Warren v. Fox*  
16 *Family Worldwide, Inc.*, 328 F.3d 1136, 1139 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003).  
17 Although motions to dismiss under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) may be  
18 supported by extrinsic evidence, with the exception of Saint  
19 Philip's Villa, Inc., no extrinsic evidence has been offered.  
20 Unless it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff could not prove  
21 any set of facts in support of its claims which would entitle  
22 plaintiff to relief, the motions must be denied. *No. 84 Employer-*  
23 *Teamster Joint Council Pension Trust Fund v. America West Holding*  
24 *Corp.*, 320 F.3d 920, 931 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2003), cert. den. 540 U.S. 966,  
25 124 S.Ct. 433, 157 L.Ed.2d 311 (2003).

26 A separate corporate existence would not prevent the plaintiff  
27 from establishing facts sufficient to prevail on the alleged causes  
28 of action. Even though a non-debtor entity may have a legal

1 existence separate from the debtor, that does not necessarily  
2 defeat substantive consolidation. *In re Bonham*, 229 F.3d 750, 763-  
3 765 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000). Nor does the fact that title to real estate  
4 is held in the name of a non-debtor preclude a determination that  
5 the debtor has an interest in that real estate. It cannot be  
6 concluded that the plaintiff could not introduce any evidence which  
7 would establish any of its causes of action. This aspect of the  
8 12(b)(6) motion by the joining defendants is **DENIED**.

9 If this were strictly a 12(b)(6) motion without extrinsic  
10 evidence, *Saint Philip's Villa, Inc.* would not prevail. Fed. R.  
11 Civ. P. 12(b)(6) provides that if extrinsic evidence is submitted  
12 with a motion to dismiss, the motion is to be treated as a motion  
13 for summary judgment under Fed. R. Civ. P. 56. The analysis then  
14 becomes whether the extrinsic evidence changes the situation.

15 If viewed as a summary judgment motion, the result is the  
16 same. Fed. R. Bank. P. 7056 incorporates Fed. R. Civ. P. 56.  
17 Subpart (c) provides:

18 The judgment sought shall be rendered forthwith if the  
19 pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and  
20 admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any,  
21 show that there is no genuine issue as to any material  
22 fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment  
23 as a matter of law.

24 Summary judgment standards preclude granting of the motion if  
25 disputed material facts are present, and facts must be considered  
26 in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. *Rivera v.*  
27 *Philip Morris, Inc.*, 395 F.3d 1142, 1146 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005).

28 The extrinsic evidence, although uncontroverted, is not  
sufficient to defeat the claims in the Complaint. The extrinsic  
evidence reveals *Saint Philip's Villa, Inc.* had funds on deposit in



1 the D & L Fund. Counsel for Saint Philip's Villa, Inc.  
2 characterized the deposit as one for safekeeping. (Affidavit of  
3 John Munding, Exhibit "E", Adversary Docket No. 126). The nature  
4 of the debtor's interest in that account and the understanding or  
5 agreement between the debtor and other defendants regarding the  
6 depositing and withdrawal of funds originating with the defendants  
7 is the subject of vigorous debate. That situation alone would  
8 defeat Saint Philip's Villa, Inc.'s motion if summary judgment  
9 standards were applied.

10 The 12(b)(6) motion by Saint Philip's Villa, Inc. on issues  
11 other than lack of standing is **DENIED**.

12 **2. Standing Argument.**

13 Lack of standing is a "subspecies of a Fed. R. Civ. P.  
14 12(b)(6) request to dismiss for failure to state a claim." In re  
15 *Stoll*, 252 B.R. 492, 495 (B.A.P. 9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000). The most ardent  
16 argument advanced by the moving parties in support of the Motion to  
17 Dismiss is that this Court lacks jurisdiction as the plaintiff has  
18 no standing. To some extent, the analysis of standing under  
19 Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) is intertwined with the analysis of  
20 whether a case or controversy exists under constitutional  
21 standards. The constitutional standards applicable to standing are  
22 addressed in a later portion of this opinion.

23 The moving parties contend that standing does not exist under  
24 the Bankruptcy Code. They rely on *Hartford Underwriters Ins.*  
25 *Co. v. Union Planters Bank, N.A.*, 530 U.S. 1, 120 S.Ct. 1942, 147  
26 L.Ed.2d 1 (2000) for their conclusion that the plaintiff Committee  
27 lacks standing to commence this adversary proceeding. In *Hartford*,  
28 an administrative claimant sought to recover its administrative

1 claim from a secured creditor of the debtor under 11 U.S.C.  
2 § 506(c). That section states "The trustee may recover from  
3 property securing an allowed secured claim . . . ." The issue was  
4 whether the administrative claimant had standing to bring the claim  
5 or whether only the trustee had standing. Following the "plain  
6 meaning" trend of statutory construction, the Supreme Court held  
7 that Congress generally "says what it means and means what it says"  
8 in statutory language. Absent an absurd result, the sole function  
9 of the Court is to enforce the statute's plain meaning. When a  
10 statute authorizes a specific action and designates a particular  
11 party to take that action, the common sense meaning is that only  
12 the named party is authorized to take the action. As 11 U.S.C.  
13 § 506(c) only designates a trustee as having authority, it was not  
14 necessary for Congress to state "only the trustee" as the exclusion  
15 of others is inferred.

16       Unfortunately for the moving parties, the Code provisions most  
17 directly applicable to this adversary are silent as to who has  
18 authority to raise issues under those Code provisions. Since this  
19 adversary proceeding is essentially a dispute regarding whether  
20 certain property constitutes property of the estate, 11 U.S.C.  
21 § 541 is of great importance. That statute, however, is merely  
22 definitional. It makes no provision as to the appropriate  
23 procedure by which such disputes are to be resolved nor does it  
24 authorize any particular party or parties to participate in such  
25 disputes. *Hartford* is not instructive in that it analyzed  
26 statutory language specifically designating a particular party to  
27 engage in particular activity.

28       This adversary is analogous to a "turnover proceeding." The

1 Code provides that a custodian of property of an estate, in this  
2 situation the non-debtor defendants, shall "turnover" that property  
3 of the estate. 11 U.S.C. §§ 542 and 543. If a dispute arises  
4 regarding the turnover of the property of the estate, "notice and  
5 hearing" is required, but the statutes are silent as to who is  
6 authorized to request that notice and hearing.

7 The debtor, when filing its schedules, clearly articulated its  
8 position that it did not have an interest in the disputed property  
9 and that such property was owned by other members of the diocesan  
10 family. Ordinarily, there is no trustee in a Chapter 11 case. Who  
11 then has authority to challenge the debtor's designation? If only  
12 the debtor had authority to identify and raise disputes as to  
13 property of the estate, the Chapter 11 debtor's unilateral  
14 designation could not be challenged. Such a result is unwise.  
15 Some debtors have motives other than the repayment of creditors to  
16 the greatest extent possible. Some debtors have historical  
17 patterns of possession of real estate and personal property titled  
18 in the name of family members or affiliated corporations.  
19 Precluding creditors from disputing a Chapter 11 debtor's  
20 identification of property of the estate could easily result in  
21 rewarding dishonest or improperly motivated debtors and, at best,  
22 leave creditors and the court wondering at the conclusion of the  
23 reorganization whether in fact all property of the estate had been  
24 administered.

25 Perhaps due to these concerns, reading various Code sections  
26 leads to the conclusion that a creditors' committee has standing to  
27 raise such issues. Creditors' committees are specifically  
28 authorized to investigate the assets of debtors and any other

1 matters relevant to the reorganization case. 11 U.S.C.  
2 § 1103(c)(2). They are empowered to perform "services as are in  
3 the interest of those represented." 11 U.S.C. § 1103(c)(5). They  
4 have the right to be heard "on any issue" in a reorganization case.  
5 11 U.S.C. § 1109(b). The right to investigate the financial  
6 affairs of the debtor, including the assets of the estate, would  
7 have limited usefulness if a committee were not empowered to  
8 disagree with the debtor's characterization of its assets and bring  
9 that disagreement to the Bankruptcy Court for resolution.

10 Plaintiff has standing under the Bankruptcy Code. The  
11 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss as it relates to standing is **DENIED** as  
12 to each of the moving parties.

13 **3. Lack of Subject Matter Jurisdiction.**

14 The Motions to Dismiss also raise jurisdictional issues under  
15 Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1). The moving defendants seek dismissal as  
16 (a) this is a non-core proceeding, and (b) the Court lacks subject  
17 matter jurisdiction because there is no case or controversy; and  
18 (c) because the constitutional requirements for standing have not  
19 been met.

20 **(a) Core v. Non-Core**

21 Even if this were a non-core proceeding, that conclusion would  
22 not deprive the Bankruptcy Court of jurisdiction. Pursuant to  
23 28 U.S.C. § 157(c)(1), non-core proceedings result in a submission  
24 to the District Court of the Bankruptcy Court's proposed findings  
25 of fact, conclusions of law and decree, but do not deprive the  
26 Bankruptcy Court of jurisdiction to hear the matter and enter  
27 proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law and decree. More  
28 importantly, this adversary proceeding is a core proceeding in

1 which the Bankruptcy Court is empowered to fully hear and determine  
2 the merits and enter a final decree.

3 28 U.S.C. § 1334(b) states that the Bankruptcy Court<sup>1</sup> has  
4 exclusive jurisdiction of cases "arising under title 11" which  
5 would be the debtor's reorganization case. The Complaint requests  
6 that the financial affairs of the debtor be substantively  
7 consolidated with other members of the diocesan family. Such  
8 request certainly arises under Title 11 as does the request to  
9 require the debtor to amend its schedules.

10 The statute further states in subsection (e) that Bankruptcy  
11 Courts ". . . shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all of the  
12 property, wherever located, of the debtor as of the commencement of  
13 such case, and of property of the estate." 28 U.S.C. § 1334(e).  
14 The statute gives the Bankruptcy Court the exclusive jurisdiction  
15 to determine the parameters of the property of the estate.  
16 Identifying, administering and resolving competing claims to  
17 property of the estate is an essential function of a Bankruptcy  
18 Court. Even though the Bankruptcy Court must utilize state law in  
19 determining the nature and extent of the debtor's interest in  
20 property, the ultimate identification of property of the estate is  
21 exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Bankruptcy Court. *In re*  
22 *Golden Plan of California, Inc.*, 37 B.R. 167 (Bankr. E.D. Cal.  
23 1984); *In re Prudential Lines, Inc.*, 928 F.2d 565 (2<sup>nd</sup> Cir. 1991).  
24 This adversary proceeding requires interpretation and application  
25 of 11 U.S.C. § 541 and is thus a civil proceeding arising under  
26

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27 <sup>1</sup>The statute refers to the federal District Courts, but in  
28 this District, as is typical, the federal District Court has, by  
General Order, referred all such matters to the Bankruptcy Court.

1 Title 11. The Bankruptcy Court has exclusive jurisdiction to make  
2 such determinations.

3 Commencement of a bankruptcy proceeding creates a bankruptcy  
4 estate. The composition of that estate is governed by §§ 541, 551,  
5 522, 1306, 1207 and other provisions of Title 11. Without a case  
6 under Title 11, no controversy or issue regarding property of the  
7 estate would exist. On occasion, such issues must be determined in  
8 the context of an adversary proceeding rather than in the  
9 underlying bankruptcy case. That does not render the issue or  
10 controversy a non-core proceeding.

11 28 U.S.C. § 157 also includes adversary proceedings, such as  
12 this, in its description of core proceedings. This adversary has  
13 been repeatedly likened to a "turnover action," as much of the  
14 disputed property is in the possession of the non-debtor  
15 defendants. Requests to "turnover" property of the estate are core  
16 proceedings under § 157(2)(E). Proceedings relating to the  
17 liquidation of estate assets are specifically identified as core  
18 proceedings under § 157(2)(O). It is difficult to conceive how a  
19 Bankruptcy Court could fulfill its duties regarding administration  
20 of the estate, which may include liquidation of assets, unless it  
21 had core jurisdiction to determine if particular assets constitute  
22 assets of the estate.

23 Indeed, the moving parties concede that if the debtor had  
24 articulated and alleged that the disputed assets were property of  
25 the bankruptcy estate, the other members of the diocesan family  
26 would have disputed that contention and that dispute would have  
27 constituted a core proceeding. The argument of the moving parties  
28 is essentially that because creditors, rather than the debtor,

1 allege these assets constitute property of the estate, the  
2 controversy becomes a non-core proceeding. The identity of the  
3 person raising the issue does not affect the character of the issue  
4 or the conclusion that the issue arises under Title 11.

5 Application of the language of 28 U.S.C. §§ 157 and 1334  
6 results in the conclusion that this is a core proceeding.

7 (b) Case or Controversy

8 The moving defendants argue that the adversary complaint is in  
9 many respects a request for declaratory relief as it seeks a  
10 declaration that the property constitutes property of the  
11 bankruptcy estate. More frequently than other types of civil  
12 litigation, declaratory judgment actions may be found not to  
13 constitute a "case or controversy" under Article III of the federal  
14 Constitution. One component of constitutional requirements is that  
15 the particular plaintiff bringing the case or controversy to the  
16 court must have standing. The determination of standing is a two  
17 part analysis. Firstly, does the subject matter of the Complaint  
18 present a justiciable controversy. Secondly, does the person  
19 seeking the relief have a direct interest in the resolution of the  
20 controversy.

21 The analysis begins with the question of whether the Complaint  
22 sets forth a justiciable controversy. The defendants argue that,  
23 as there is no legal relationship between the plaintiff and the  
24 defendant non-debtors, there is no controversy which could affect  
25 the legal rights between them and the plaintiff. The adversary  
26 Complaint, the Answers filed by the defendants, and the debtor's  
27 Schedules clearly indicate that a controversy exists regarding the  
28 nature and extent of the various parties' interest in real and

1 personal property. The Bankruptcy Court has exclusive jurisdiction  
2 over property of the estate. As the identification of property of  
3 the estate constitutes a core proceeding arising under Title 11 and  
4 is an issue necessarily addressed in every case arising under Title  
5 11, there can be no doubt that this is the type of controversy  
6 which is to be addressed in a judicial proceeding. The question  
7 which then must be addressed is whether this particular plaintiff  
8 has a sufficient stake in the resolution of that justiciable  
9 controversy to seek relief from a judicial tribunal.

10 The Complaint alleges that the non-debtor defendants  
11 ". . . are not legal entities separate from or independent of the  
12 Diocese, but rather are merely operating divisions . . ." and that  
13 they are "mere instrumentalities" of the debtor. The Association  
14 of Parishes and the debtor contend that the parishes, as  
15 unincorporated associations under Washington law, have separate  
16 independent legal existence with all attendant rights such as the  
17 right to sue and be sued. They concede that if they are correct in  
18 that contention, the members of the plaintiff and other similar  
19 claimants would hold tort claims which could be pursued against  
20 some of the parishes: to wit; those parishes associated with a  
21 particular priest who sexually abused a claimant. In other words,  
22 the adversary proceeding will determine whether it is possible for  
23 a legal relationship and a direct claim to exist between the  
24 members of the plaintiff and certain parishes. The Association of  
25 Parishes argues that no case or controversy exists as there is no  
26 legal relationship between members of the plaintiff and the  
27 parishes. The Association of Parishes simultaneously concedes that  
28 if the parishes prevail on their contention that they have a



1 separate legal existence, a legal relationship and direct claims  
2 would exist. This is not persuasive.

3 The plaintiff is a creditors' committee appointed pursuant to  
4 11 U.S.C. § 1102. It commenced this action on behalf of its  
5 members who had, pre-bankruptcy, commenced litigation against the  
6 debtor alleging claims of sex abuse by clergy members of the  
7 debtor. The members of the plaintiff Committee hold claims in the  
8 bankruptcy proceeding as defined in 11 U.S.C. § 101(5) (A). A claim  
9 is a ". . . right to payment, whether or not such right is reduced  
10 to judgment, liquidated, . . . disputed, . . . legal, equitable,  
11 . . . ."

12 The constitutional requirements for standing were enumerated  
13 in *Lujan v. Defenders of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 560-561, 112 S.Ct.  
14 2130, 119 L.Ed.2d 351 (1992):

15 Over the years, our cases have established that the  
16 irreducible constitutional minimum of standing contains  
17 three elements. First, the plaintiff must have suffered  
18 an 'injury in fact' -- an invasion of a legally protected  
19 interest which is (a) concrete and particularized,  
20 (citations omitted) and (b) 'actual or imminent, not  
21 'conjectural' or 'hypothetical,' (citations omitted).  
22 Second, there must be a causal connection between the  
23 injury and the conduct complained of -- the injury has to  
24 be 'fairly . . . trace[able] to the challenged action of  
25 the defendant, and not . . . th[e] result [of] the  
26 independent action of some third party not before the  
27 court.' (Citations omitted). Third, it must be 'likely,'  
28 as opposed to merely 'speculative,' that the injury will  
be 'redressed by a favorable decision.'

23 The Ninth Circuit stated it more succinctly in *Partington v.*  
24 *Gedan*, 961 F.2d 852, 862 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1992) as:

25 Article III of the Constitution requires that a would-be  
26 federal litigant allege some actual or threatened injury  
27 before a court can gain jurisdiction over the purported  
28 suit -- the injury cannot exist in the abstract.

1 The injury which is threatened in this situation is pecuniary  
2 in nature. The members of the plaintiff have claims for money  
3 damages against the debtor which the debtor is unable to pay. In  
4 the foreseeable future, the debtor will be required to file a plan  
5 proposing to utilize its assets and future income to pay these  
6 claims. Absent this adversary proceeding, that plan would not  
7 include the disputed property as assets. Resolution of this  
8 adversary proceeding in favor of the plaintiff would result in the  
9 debtor having more assets with which to pay the claims held by the  
10 members of the plaintiff. They would receive more money from a  
11 plan which includes the disputed property than from a plan which  
12 does not. Absent the existence of this adversary proceeding, the  
13 members of the plaintiff are faced with direct injury in the  
14 foreseeable future, i.e., less money available to pay their claims.

15 The plaintiff has demonstrated that a case or controversy  
16 exists and it has standing under the federal Constitution. The  
17 Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1) motions by moving parties are **DENIED**.

18 **III.**

19 **SUMMARY JUDGMENT/CROSS SUMMARY JUDGMENT MOTIONS**

20 The plaintiff filed its Motion for Partial Summary Judgment on  
21 April 7, 2005. That motion seeks a determination that 22  
22 specifically identified parcels of real estate, title to which is  
23 held in the name of the debtor, are property of the estate  
24 (hereinafter "Disputed Real Property.") The debtor's Cross-Motion  
25 seeks a determination that "the property" of the various members of  
26 the diocesan family is not property of the estate. Presumptively,  
27 this means all real or personal property or equitable interest not  
28 just the Disputed Real Property. No other defendant filed a cross-

1 motion for summary judgment. As the issues and arguments of all  
2 parties are intertwined, the Motion for Partial Summary Judgment  
3 and Cross-Motion will not be addressed separately.

4 1. Does the Doctrine of Judicial Estoppel Preclude the  
5 Diocese From Maintaining It Does Not Own The Property?

6 (a) Requirements of Judicial Estoppel

7 The purpose of the doctrine of judicial estoppel is to prevent  
8 a party from successfully maintaining a particular position in  
9 litigation and then assuming a contrary position in later  
10 litigation as it best suits the party to do so. It bars a party  
11 from making a factual assertion that is inconsistent with a factual  
12 assertion sworn to in a previous proceeding, which proceeding  
13 resulted in a benefit to the party. *Rissetto v. Plumbers and*  
14 *Steamfitters Local 343*, 94 F.3d 597, 600-601 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996). The  
15 doctrine also precludes inconsistent legal positions. *Russell v.*  
16 *Rolfs*, 893 F.2d 1033, 1037-1039 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1990); *Yniguez v. State*  
17 *of Ariz.*, 939 F.2d 727, 738 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1991). To put the concept in  
18 the vernacular, a party "cannot argue out of both sides of its  
19 mouth."

20 Because legal disputes may take many forms, there is no  
21 precise definition of the doctrine nor checklist of factors to be  
22 met for its application. For the doctrine to apply, the party must  
23 have been successful in the prior litigation in persuading the  
24 court of the correctness of its position. The requirement of  
25 "success" includes negotiating a settlement with the opposing  
26 party. The *Rissetto* decision, *supra*, involved a person who  
27 successfully asserted that they were unable to work in a workers'  
28 compensation proceeding but later brought a claim against the

1 employer alleging wrongful termination of employment due to age  
2 discrimination. A prerequisite to the wrongful termination claim  
3 was the ability to perform the work. The doctrine of judicial  
4 estoppel was applicable and the employee was precluded from  
5 maintaining the wrongful termination of employment claim due to the  
6 prior inconsistent position in the workers' compensation  
7 proceeding. The doctrine was applied even though the first  
8 proceeding was administrative in nature and even though it had been  
9 settled rather than adjudicated.

10 *New Hampshire v. Maine*, 532 U.S. 742, 121 S.Ct. 1808, 149  
11 L.Ed.2d 968 (2001) involved a dispute regarding the location of the  
12 state boundary which boundary had previously been the subject of a  
13 case before the Supreme Court. In the previous case, the same  
14 parties had agreed to the interpretation of a particular historical  
15 document and the court, although there was evidence to the  
16 contrary, accepted the parties' agreement. In the later  
17 litigation, *New Hampshire* attempted to interpret the same  
18 historical document in a different manner. The Supreme Court held  
19 that the doctrine of judicial estoppel precluded *New Hampshire* from  
20 presenting its new and different interpretation. It had been  
21 successful, not in persuading the court of the correctness of a  
22 disputed legal argument or fact, but in persuading the court to  
23 accept the agreement it had reached with another party. That was  
24 sufficient for application of the doctrine.

25 The doctrine applies not only in succeeding litigation between  
26 the same parties, it is applicable to litigation when a party is  
27 faced with a different opponent in later litigation. *Lowery v.*  
28 *Stovall*, 92 F.3d 219, 223-226 (4<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1996), cert. denied,

1 519 U.S. 1113, 117 S.Ct. 954, 136 L.Ed.2d 841 (1997). A litigant  
2 cannot posit a legal or factual position and convince a court of  
3 the correctness of that position and then in a later case posit the  
4 contrary legal position even though the later case involves a  
5 different opponent. The ultimate test is whether, by arguing  
6 opposing positions on the same factual or legal issue, the party  
7 may achieve conflicting results in the two proceedings. If so,  
8 then the party has necessarily "argued out of both sides of its  
9 mouth."

10 (b) Is Judicial Estoppel Applicable Here?

11 The earlier decisions relied on to support the contention that  
12 the debtor has previously successfully argued that the parishes do  
13 not own the real property are *Munns v. Martin*, 131 Wn.2d 192, 930  
14 P.2d 318 (1997) and *Miller v. Catholic Bishop of Spokane*, 123  
15 Wn.App. 1020, 2004 WL 2074328 (Wash.App. Div. 3, 2004).

16 The latter is an unpublished opinion. Although unpublished  
17 opinions are not normally to be cited to a court as authority, when  
18 considering application of judicial estoppel, there is no  
19 requirement that the earlier decision be published. Indeed, the  
20 doctrine includes administrative proceedings such as in *Rissetto*,  
21 *supra*. The *Miller* case states that the plaintiff suffered injury  
22 due to a fall in a parish hall and ". . . sued the owner of the  
23 property, the Catholic Bishop of Spokane, for damages . . . ."

24 The *Munns* case arose when certain parishioners disagreed with  
25 the intention to demolish St. Patrick's School and build a pastoral  
26 center at St. Patrick's Parish, which parish is a named defendant  
27 in this adversary proceeding. When the debtor applied for the  
28 issuance of a demolition permit from the City of Walla Walla, the

1 Munns group, composed of several parishioners in the parish plus  
2 one additional individual, sought delay of the issuance of the  
3 permit under the provisions of the City's Historic Preservation  
4 Code. Initially, the City delayed issuance but then indicated that  
5 it would issue the permit due to First Amendment concerns. The  
6 Munns group then sought a writ of mandamus requiring the City to  
7 impose the delay.

8 The Bishop then intervened in the mandamus action. The brief  
9 filed by the Bishop on appeal argued that this "is not a case where  
10 the affected property owner, the BISHOP OF SPOKANE, is challenging  
11 . . . ." the City's action. At page 3, the Bishop argued that the  
12 Munns group had no clearly founded legal rights in the matter.

13 The BISHOP OF SPOKANE, not THE MUNNS GROUP, owns the St.  
14 Patrick's school building in question. THE MUNNS GROUP  
15 have no proprietary interest, and are not in any way  
16 owners of the building in question.

17 It argued that issuance could not be delayed as to do so would  
18 burden the free exercise of religion since demolition and  
19 construction of the pastoral center were "changes desired by  
20 controlling church authority . . . ." In discussing the economic  
21 burden at page 15, the Bishop argued

22 While Petitioners contend otherwise, the BISHOP OF  
23 SPOKANE, as the property owner is the better judge of  
24 economic consequence of the project, and, more  
25 importantly, is the better judge of what is needed to  
26 further the Catholic mission of St. Patrick Parish and  
27 how best to further that mission from an economic  
28 standpoint.

29 In a footnote, the opinion recites that "The Bishop owns the  
30 property, part of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, as a  
31 corporation sole." *Munns, supra*, at 196. The decision held that  
32 the delay in issuance of the permit did constitute a burden on the

1 free exercise of religion of the debtor. Since no compelling state  
2 interest was present, the Bishop and the City were correct that the  
3 permit had to be issued.

4 The debtor does not directly argue that individual  
5 parishioners have an ownership interest in any of the Disputed Real  
6 Property, but supports that contention of the Association of  
7 Parishes. To the extent that the debtor so contends, that  
8 contention would be clearly inconsistent with the factual and legal  
9 position argued by the debtor in the *Munns* decision.<sup>2</sup> The Supreme  
10 Court relied upon the fact that the individual parishioners did not  
11 own the property in reaching its conclusion which was favorable to  
12 the debtor. The debtor cannot now maintain that individual  
13 parishioners have any ownership interest in the Disputed Real  
14 Property.

15 As to the debtor's contention in this adversary proceeding  
16 that the individual parishes own the Disputed Real Property, the  
17 *Munns* decision certainly implies that the debtor took an earlier  
18 inconsistent position. The debtor's brief filed with the Supreme  
19 Court stated that by referring to the Bishop it was referring to  
20 the corporation sole and to St. Patrick's "pastor and  
21 administrator" and council and building committee. It is  
22 noteworthy that the debtor did not refer to the parish as though it  
23 were a separate legal entity.

24 However, an inference or implication is not sufficient for  
25 application of the doctrine of judicial estoppel. It must be clear  
26

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27 <sup>2</sup>The basis for the contention is the fact parishioners provide  
28 funds to acquire and improve real property. Logically, the  
contention would apply to every parish.

1 that the party made inconsistent representations of fact or law.  
2 As to the debtor's contention that the individual parishes own the  
3 Disputed Real Property, the doctrine of judicial estoppel is not  
4 applicable.

5 2. Should the Court Apply Civil Law or Ecclesiastical Law to  
6 Identify Property of the Estate?

7 "[A]ll legal or equitable interests of the debtor in property  
8 as of the commencement of the case" are property of the bankruptcy  
9 estate. 11 U.S.C. § 541(a)(1). Congress intended this definition  
10 to be interpreted broadly as it is vital to include all debtor's  
11 property in the estate. *U.S. v. Whiting Pools, Inc.*, 462 U.S. 198,  
12 204-205, 103 S.Ct. 2309, 76 L.Ed.2d 515 (1983).

13 It is not disputed that the legal titleholder named in the  
14 deeds for the Disputed Real Property is "Catholic Bishop of  
15 Spokane."<sup>3</sup> (Affidavit of James Stang in Support of Motion for  
16 Summary Judgment, Adversary Docket No. 67, Exhibits "1" and "2").  
17 Ordinarily this would end the inquiry as to the debtor's interest.

18 A bankruptcy debtor's estate does not include property in  
19 which the debtor holds "bare legal title" but no equitable  
20 interest. 11 U.S.C. § 541(d); *Dewsnup v. Timm*, 502 U.S. 410, 432,  
21 112 S.Ct. 773, 116 L.Ed.2d 903 (1992).

22 The debtor's position is that the applicable non-bankruptcy  
23

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24 <sup>3</sup>Eighteen deeds reveal the record titleholder is the Catholic  
25 Bishop of Spokane, one deed refers to the Catholic Bishop of  
26 Spokane d/b/a Our Lady of Fatima, two deeds refer to Catholic  
27 Bishop of Nisqually, and one refers to Catholic Bishop of  
28 Spokane/Nisqually. Nisqually was the predecessor diocese which  
existed prior to statehood. The Disputed Real Property does not  
include the parcel held in the name of Saint Philip's Villa, Inc.  
referenced earlier.



1 law to be applied in the analysis required by 11 U.S.C. § 541 is  
2 not state civil law but the internal law of the Roman Catholic  
3 Church, i.e., its canon law. Since canon law considers the  
4 disputed property as property of parishes or other members of the  
5 diocesan family, third parties who deal with the debtor are bound  
6 by that canon law and the debtor's interpretation of it. In other  
7 words, creditor's rights are determined not by ordinary civil law  
8 but by internal ecclesiastical doctrines. The proposition that  
9 the rights of creditors of religious organizations are to be  
10 determined in accordance with the ecclesiastical doctrine of the  
11 religious organization is perhaps not quite as astounding as it  
12 first appears.

13 The debtor and defendants first maintain that should this  
14 Court examine the canon law of the Roman Catholic Church, it would  
15 discover that under the canon law, the other members of the  
16 diocesan family are the equitable owners of the property with the  
17 debtor holding only bare legal title. Most of the members of the  
18 diocesan family and even the Diocese itself, are termed "juridic  
19 entities" under the canon law. The debtor cites canon law at great  
20 length for the proposition that each juridic entity owns its  
21 property and that the Bishop merely has supervisory duties and  
22 oversight of all the juridic entities in the Diocese. The  
23 claimants dispute this interpretation of canon law and cite, again  
24 at great length, contrary provisions of the canon law.

25 It is at this point that the debtor and defendants then  
26 maintain that the free exercise of religion clauses in both the  
27 federal and Washington State Constitutions preclude a court from  
28 examining canon law. Debtor states that not only is its interest

1 in property determined by ecclesiastical law, which law provides  
2 ownership is always in the individual juridic entity, but that a  
3 court must accept debtor's interpretation of canon law without  
4 further inquiry. Furthermore, the highest church authority of the  
5 Roman Catholic Church on canon law has opined that to subject one  
6 juridic entity's property to recovery by creditors of another  
7 juridic person would be contrary to the separate nature and  
8 autonomy of juridic persons as provided by the canon law.<sup>4</sup>  
9 Consequently, the debtor and defendants argue that no civil court  
10 has authority to even examine the rights of creditors to church  
11 property as those rights are determined by internal church  
12 doctrine.

13 No civil court reported decision has been cited for the  
14 proposition that those who have monetary claims against a religious  
15 organization and are engaged in a dispute with the religious  
16 organization regarding those claims are bound by the internal laws  
17 of that religious organization. Indeed, there is an oft repeated  
18 quote from *Watson v. Jones*, 80 U.S. 679 (13 Wall. 679), 20 L.Ed.  
19 666 (1871), one of the oldest Supreme Court cases to address  
20 property disputes in the context of religious organizations, which  
21 is instructive.

22 In this country the full and free right to entertain any  
23 religious belief, to practice any religious principle,  
24 and to teach any religious doctrine which does not  
25 violate the laws of morality and property, and which does  
26 not infringe personal rights, is conceded to all. The  
law knows no heresy, and is committed to the support of  
no dogma, the establishment of no sect. The right to

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27 <sup>4</sup> This evidence is the subject of an objection as to  
28 admissibility. This statement is not considered as a fact by the  
Court, but included to articulate the debtor's argument.

1 organize voluntary religious associations to assist in  
2 the expression and dissemination of any religious  
3 doctrine, and to create tribunals for the decision of  
4 controverted questions of faith within the association,  
5 and for the ecclesiastical government of all the  
individual members, congregations, and officers within  
the general association, is unquestioned. All who unite  
themselves to such a body do so with an implied consent  
to this government, and are bound to submit to it.

6 *Watson v. Jones*, 80 U.S. at 728-729.

7 The debtor and defendants would finish this quote with the  
8 following: ". . . and all who do business with or have monetary  
9 claims against the religious body are also bound to submit to its  
10 rules."

11 The debtor's position is that, in reaching its decision under  
12 11 U.S.C. § 541, any application by this Court of state, civil or  
13 federal bankruptcy law rather than canon law is a governmental  
14 action violating Article I, Section 2, of the Washington State  
15 Constitution and the First Amendment of the United States  
16 Constitution. Application of civil law would interfere in the free  
17 exercise of religion according to the debtor.

18 A long line of Supreme Court cases have addressed resolution  
19 of property disputes among members of religious organizations. In  
20 every case, the controversy has not been between the religious  
21 organization and an unrelated third party but has been between the  
22 religious organization and certain members or prior members. The  
23 disputes have resulted from a schism in the religious organization.  
24 The questions have arisen in the context of doctrinal disputes,  
25 [*Watson v. Jones, supra*] congregations which have split into  
26 minority and majority groups with each claiming to be the "true"  
27 church [*Jones v. Wolf*, 443 U.S. 595, 99 S.Ct. 3020, 61 L.Ed.2d 775  
28 (1979)] and in the context of the power to appoint a bishop or

1 minister against the wishes of certain members of the church  
2 [*Serbian Eastern Orthodox Diocese for the United States of America*  
3 *and Canada v. Dionisije Milivojevich*, 429 U.S. 873, 97 S.Ct. 191,  
4 50 L.Ed.2d 155 (1976)]. Those cases have established certain  
5 principles applicable to intra-church disputes.

6 . . . the First Amendment severely circumscribes the role  
7 that civil courts may play in resolving church property  
8 disputes. It is obvious, however, that not every civil  
9 court decision as to property claimed by a religious  
10 organization jeopardizes values protected by the First  
11 Amendment. Civil courts do not inhibit free exercise of  
12 religion merely by opening their doors to disputes  
13 involving church property.

14 *Presbyterian Church in U.S. v. Mary Elizabeth Blue Hull Memorial*  
15 *Presbyterian Church*, 393 U.S. 440, 449, 89 S.Ct. 601, 21 L.Ed.2d  
16 658 (1969). That decision then applied the "neutral principles of  
17 law" approach in the consideration of property disputes involving  
18 competing factions within the religious organization. It held that  
19 a court's jurisdiction to determine ownership of church property in  
20 such circumstances was "severely circumscribed" by the First  
21 Amendment. The later decision of *Serbian Eastern, supra*, allowed  
22 such disputes to be analyzed not only on a neutral principles of  
23 law approach but also on a "compulsory deference" approach. In the  
24 compulsory deference approach to disputes involving members of or  
25 groups within religious organizations, civil courts are bound to  
26 accept the decision of the organization's highest authority in  
27 matters of ecclesiastical policy including doctrine, organization,  
28 discipline or moral standards or rules. The focus is not on the  
title to the property but on who within the religious organization  
has control or authority. Once the source of the control is  
identified, the court is required to defer to that authority's

1 determination of which of the competing factions of the religious  
2 organization represents the "true church" and is entitled to the  
3 property.

4       The Roman Catholic Church is a prototypical example of a  
5 hierarchical church. A hierarchical church is one in which various  
6 bodies in the church have similar faith and doctrines subject to a  
7 common governing ecclesiastical head. *Watson v. Jones, supra*, at  
8 722-723; *Kedroff v. St. Nicholas Cathedral of Russian Orthodox*  
9 *Church in North America*, 344 U.S. 94, 110, 73 S.Ct. 143, 97 L.Ed.  
10 120 (1952). There is no dispute among the parties that the Roman  
11 Catholic Church is hierarchical.

12       Washington adopted the compulsory deference approach to  
13 disputes between members of religious organizations in *Wilkeson v.*  
14 *Rector, etc., of St. Luke's Parish of Tacoma*, 176 Wn. 377, 29 P.2d  
15 748 (1934) and has applied that approach in later cases. *Southside*  
16 *Tabernacle v. Pentacostal Church of God, Pacific Northwest Dist.,*  
17 *Inc.*, 32 Wn.App. 814, 650 P.2d 231 (1982). However, all those  
18 decisions involve intra-church disputes, that is to say, disputes  
19 as to ownership of property between different factions of a  
20 religious organization. In such disputes, as was noted in *Watson*  
21 *v. Jones, supra*, the parties to the dispute had historically  
22 voluntarily associated together under the umbrella of the religious  
23 organization with all its internal doctrines, practices and  
24 beliefs. By that association, they subjected themselves to the  
25 doctrines, matters of belief, organizational structure, rules and  
26 ecclesiastical authority of that organization. This controversy is  
27 inherently different. It involves the rights of creditors of the  
28 religious organization, not disputes among its members or component

1 parts.

2 This is not an intra-church dispute. The Association of  
3 Parishes, the debtor and various members of the diocesan family all  
4 are in agreement. They all advocate for the proposition that canon  
5 law controls the issue of property of the estate. They all agree  
6 that the disputed property is not property of the estate as it is  
7 the parishes or other defendants which hold the equitable interest  
8 and that the debtor holds only bare legal title. This is a purely  
9 secular dispute between creditors and a bankruptcy debtor, albeit  
10 one which is a religious organization.

11 In situations which are not intra-church disputes but which  
12 involve governmental action which allegedly violate constitutional  
13 principles, the legal analysis differs. As a general proposition,  
14 the First Amendment does not prevent application of a law or body  
15 of law which is facially neutral and generally applied in the  
16 jurisdiction to a religious organization. This is true even though  
17 its application would have an incidental burden or effect on the  
18 exercise of religion. It is only if application of the law would  
19 have an undue or substantial burden on the exercise of religion  
20 that further inquiry be made. If an undue or substantial burden  
21 does exist, a compelling governmental interest in the application  
22 must be present. *Church of the Lukumi Babalu Aye, Inc. v. City of*  
23 *Hialeah*, 508 U.S. 520, 113 S.Ct. 2217, 124 L.Ed.2d 472 (1993);  
24 *Wisconsin v. Yoder*, 406 U.S. 205, 92 S.Ct. 1526, 32 L.Ed.2d 15  
25 (1972). The Religious Freedom Restoration Act, 42 U.S.C. § 2000bb,  
26 does not change that initial legal analysis. It merely repeats the  
27 proposition that laws which are neutral on their face may not, in  
28 their application, substantially burden the practice of religion.

1 If a substantial burden exists, it must arise as a result of  
2 compelling governmental interest and be the least restrictive means  
3 of furthering that interest.

4 The present question is whether the application of 11 U.S.C.  
5 § 541 of the Bankruptcy Code, i.e., defining the debtor's interest  
6 in property in accordance with state civil law and federal  
7 bankruptcy law, results in a substantial burden on the debtor's  
8 free exercise of religion.<sup>5</sup>

9 Religious organizations do not exist on some ethereal plane  
10 far removed from society. As institutions, they engage in many  
11 secular activities. They hold title to real estate, they own  
12 vehicles, and their agents and employees drive those vehicles on  
13 public roads. Religious institutions contract for the purchase of  
14 goods and services and maintain bank accounts. They mortgage  
15 property and hold copyrights and purchase insurance policies. In  
16 short, religious institutions engage in many secular activities.  
17 Those secular activities often result in conflicts with others. A  
18 motor vehicle accident may give rise to a tort claim, a dispute may  
19 develop regarding the requirements of a purchase contract for goods  
20 or services, or the religious organization may default on a  
21 mortgage. Application of state law to the resolution of those  
22 disputes, which necessarily requires a determination of the rights

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24 <sup>5</sup>If application of a particular Code section would constitute  
25 a substantial burden on religion, the appropriate remedy would be  
26 dismissal of the bankruptcy case. The Code is an integrated  
27 statutory scheme. Bankruptcy debtors who voluntarily choose to  
28 participate in that statutory scheme, even those of a religious  
nature, should not be able to "pick and choose" among Code  
sections. Dismissal would alleviate any undue burden suffered by  
the debtor in the application of any particular Code section.

1 of the parties, does not generally impose an impermissible burden  
2 on the practice of religion.

3 The First Amendment does not provide churches with  
4 absolute immunity to engage in tortuous conduct. So long  
5 as liability is predicated on secular conduct and does  
6 not involve the interpretation of church doctrine or  
7 religious beliefs, it does not offend constitutional  
8 principles.

9 *C.J.C. v. Corporation of the Catholic Bishop of Yakima*, 138 Wn.2d  
10 699, 728, 985 P.2d 262, 277 (1999).

11 One religious organization's use of another religious  
12 organization's materials protected by copyright law was prohibited  
13 in *Worldwide Church of God v. Philadelphia Church of God, Inc.*, 227  
14 F.3d 1110 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2000). Even though a religious organization,  
15 the defendant was subject to enforcement of the copyright laws.

16 Having to ask for permission, and presumably to pay for  
17 the right to use an owner's copyrighted work may be an  
18 inconvenience, and perhaps costly, but it cannot be  
19 assumed to be as a matter of law a substantial burden on  
20 the exercise of religion.

21 *Worldwide Church of God, supra*, at 1121.

22 The existence of a substantial burden on the practice of  
23 religion becomes more difficult to demonstrate when the burden is  
24 alleged to exist in the context of secular activities. Commencing  
25 a bankruptcy proceeding is certainly a secular activity. The  
26 fundamental purpose of a bankruptcy proceeding is to provide  
27 equitable and fair treatment for creditors and to provide the  
28 debtor a financial "fresh start." It is not a burden on a  
29 religious organization which voluntarily seeks the protection of  
30 the bankruptcy laws to require it to treat its creditors in the  
31 same manner as any other debtor. It is not a burden on a religious  
32 organization to assess its rights vis-a-vis creditors on the same



1 basis as any other debtor.

2 The majority of claims in this bankruptcy proceeding are based  
3 upon personal injuries suffered as a result of sex abuse by members  
4 of the clergy. One is a personal injury claim arising from  
5 negligence, not sex abuse. The schedules list outstanding real  
6 estate taxes, priority wage claims and several general unsecured  
7 creditors who appear to be "ordinary course of business" creditors.  
8 Various executory contracts are listed, primarily leases of  
9 equipment and farm land. Fair and equitable treatment of all  
10 creditors requires application of civil law not only to determine  
11 their rights to recover from assets of the debtor, but to first  
12 define the interest of the debtor in those assets. That  
13 requirement does not impose an undue or substantial burden on the  
14 debtor's or the defendants' free exercise of religion.

15 This argument by the debtor and the defendants is in essence  
16 a request to impose internal ecclesiastical rules upon third  
17 parties who deal with the debtor in secular transactions.  
18 Application of commonly understood and commonly applied statutes  
19 and common law regulating property interests, rather than  
20 application of ecclesiastical law, does not interfere with the free  
21 exercise of religion. Application of § 541 to this debtor on the  
22 same basis as its application to all other bankruptcy debtors does  
23 not interfere with the free exercise of religion.

24 **3. What is the Nature and Extent of Debtor's Interest in the**  
25 **Disputed Real Property Under the Laws of Washington?**

26 The debtor is a corporation sole as provided in R.C.W. 24.12,  
27 etc. As such, it is a legal entity with powers to sue and be sued,  
28 hold and manage property, enter into binding contracts and

1 generally take other actions and engage in other activities common  
2 to legal entities. R.C.W. 24.12.020. The corporation sole statute  
3 specifically authorizes the Bishop, who is deemed to be the body  
4 corporate, to hold property in trust. R.C.W. 24.12.040. If a  
5 bankruptcy debtor is acting as a trustee under a trust, the  
6 bankruptcy debtor has no equitable interest in the trust res. The  
7 trustee of a trust holds only "bare legal title" and the trust res  
8 would not be property of the bankruptcy estate. *Dewsnup v. Timm*,  
9 *supra*; *Olympic Federal Sav. & Loan Ass'n v. Regan*, 648 F.2d 1218,  
10 1221 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1981). Under Washington law, trusts may arise by  
11 statute, by express writing, or be imposed by a judicial imposition  
12 of a constructive or resulting trust.

13 (a) Does R.C.W. 24.12, etc., Create a Statutory Trust?

14 R.C.W. 24.12.010 authorizes a religious leader, in this  
15 situation the Bishop, to "in conformity with the constitution,  
16 canons, laws, regulation or discipline of such church or  
17 denomination, to become a corporation sole, . . . and thereupon  
18 said bishop . . . together with his successors in office or  
19 possession . . . shall be deemed to be a body corporate . . . ."  
20 Unlike other not-for-profit corporations, a corporate sole does not  
21 have members or officers or a board of directors. A corporation  
22 sole is composed of a series of natural persons who, one after  
23 another, hold the office of the religious leader of the particular  
24 religious organization. The statute provides for perpetual  
25 existence of the corporate body although the natural person holding  
26 the office has no perpetual existence.

27 A common sense reading of the statute is that, assuming that  
28 the internal rules of the religious organization so allow, a duly

1 appointed Bishop or other religious leader may incorporate as a  
2 corporation sole under Washington law. Contrary to debtor's  
3 contentions, it does not state that by exercising the right to  
4 become a corporate sole, the internal rules of the religious  
5 organization become part of the laws of the State of Washington and  
6 thereafter govern the secular activities in which the corporate  
7 sole engages. "We need not leave our common sense at the door step  
8 when we interpret a statute . . . ." *Price Waterhouse v. Hopkins*,  
9 490 U.S. 228, 241, 109 S.Ct. 1775, 104 L.Ed.2d 268 (1989),  
10 superceded by statute as stated in *Stender v. Lucky Stores, Inc.*,  
11 780 F. Supp. 1302 (N.D. Cal. 1992). See also, *Demko v. U.S.*, 216  
12 F.3d 1049, 1053 (Fed. Cir. 2000).

13 The statutory scheme regarding corporate soles further  
14 provides in R.C.W. 24.12.020 that "[e]very corporate sole shall,  
15 for the purpose of the trust, have the power to contract . . . to  
16 receive bequests and devises for its own use or upon trust . . . ."  
17 Chronologically, this is the first reference to "trust" within the  
18 statutory scheme and is followed by R.C.W. 24.12.030. That  
19 provision states in part:

20 Articles of incorporation shall be filed in like manner  
21 as provided by law for corporations aggregate, and  
22 therein shall be set forth the facts authorizing such  
23 incorporation, and declare the manner in which any  
24 vacancy occurring in the incumbency of such bishop . . .  
is required . . . PROVIDED, All property held in such  
official capacity by such bishop . . . shall be in trust  
for the use, purpose, benefit and behoof of his  
religious denomination, society or church.

25 R.C.W. 24.12.030. It is this provision which, in the opinion of  
26 the debtor and defendants, statutorily establishes a trust for the  
27 benefit of the members of the diocesan family, i.e., the parishes,  
28 schools, retreat centers, etc. The statute does not so provide.

1 The statute does not designate any particular beneficiary but  
2 merely identifies the nature or character of the possible  
3 beneficiaries. The beneficiary must be a religious organization.  
4 The statute does not establish a trust for any specific religious  
5 organization or for a congregation or a synod or parish or any  
6 component or subgroup or member of any religious organization.  
7 Religious organizations vary considerably in their structure and  
8 organization. The statute is neutral and allows the religious  
9 organization itself to determine the nature of any trust  
10 established. The statute allows the natural person, the Bishop, to  
11 hold property in trust for the religious organization, the  
12 corporation sole. This is the plain meaning of the statute.

13 The historical context giving rise to the enactment casts  
14 light on the purpose of its enactment. R.C.W. 24.12, etc., was  
15 adopted March 15, 1915. The legislative history does not reveal  
16 the purpose of the Washington legislature in adopting the statutory  
17 scheme. The historical context in which corporate sole statutes  
18 developed begins with the new nation of the United States of  
19 America in 1789. At that time, there were various devices employed  
20 to hold and convey ownership of church property.

21 Difficulties arose when trustees or lay persons held title to  
22 church property. Difficulties also arose when a priest or bishop  
23 held fee simple title to church property.

24 There was a constant fear that church property held in a  
25 private name might be claimed by a relative of the  
26 holder. Worse yet, the possibility existed that some  
27 unworthy claimant with a plausible story could make out  
28 a case for ownership. In one lawsuit, an unfrocked  
priest claimed to be heir to land that a deceased  
predecessor had purchased to build a church.

28 James B. O'Hara, The Modern Corporation Sole, 93 Dickinson Law

1 Review 23, 29 (Fall 1988).

2       These problems continued to exist post-civil war. Following  
3 the death of the Roman Catholic Bishop in Michigan in 1868, the  
4 Bishop's relatives claimed as his heirs, the real property which he  
5 held in fee simple title for the church. Patrick Joseph Dignan,  
6 A History of the Legal Incorporation of Catholic Church Property in  
7 the United States (1784-1932), 215 (P.J. Kennedy & Sons  
8 1935)(1933). Even after the Civil War era, no clear solution to  
9 these difficulties had been developed. In 1878, the personal  
10 creditors of a Bishop who had been personally involved with a  
11 failed bank attempted to claim the real property in which the  
12 Bishop held in fee simple title for the church. *Id.* at 219-223.

13       In order to address these types of problems, many states  
14 authorized the formation of corporate soles. Washington's 1915  
15 statute arose in this context and has not been substantively  
16 amended. History confirms that the general purpose of such  
17 statutes was to provide a device by which a religious organization  
18 could hold and acquire property as a separate perpetual legal  
19 entity. The natural person of the Bishop was to constitute the  
20 body corporate and the natural person holding that office was to  
21 hold the property in trust for the body corporate. Nothing in the  
22 language of the statute indicates it was intended to graft  
23 ecclesiastical doctrine onto the laws of the state or establish a  
24 trust for the benefit of any particular religious group. No  
25 statutory trust has been created.

26               **(b) Has the Debtor Established an Express Trust?**

27       R.C.W. 24.12 clearly authorizes the corporate sole to exercise  
28

1 civil legal rights, including the right to establish trusts<sup>6</sup>. An  
2 express trust arises when the grantor clearly intends to transfer  
3 property from the grantor to a trustee for the benefit of another.  
4 The grantor can designate itself as the trustee but the grantor  
5 must manifest an intention to create a trust relationship and make  
6 an effective transfer of the property. *Hoffman v. Tieton View*  
7 *Community Methodist Episcopal Church*, 33 Wn.2d 716, 207 P.2d 699  
8 (1949); *Niemann v. Vaughn Community Church*, 118 Wn.App. 824,  
9 77 P.3d 1208 (2003). The evidence of an express trust in this  
10 particular controversy consists of the Articles of Incorporation of  
11 the Catholic Bishop of Spokane, a corporation sole. The Articles,  
12 signed on July 3, 1915 by Augustine F. Schinner, Roman Catholic  
13 Bishop of the Diocese of Spokane, provide:

14 Article III - This corporation is formed for the purpose  
15 of transacting business and holding property in trust for  
16 that certain religious denomination or society known as  
the Roman Catholic Church; . . .

17 Article V - . . . all property held by it (the corporate  
18 sole) being in trust for the use, purpose and benefit and  
behooof of the Roman Catholic Church of the Diocese of  
Spokane in the State of Washington."

19 The Articles could not express more clearly the intent to  
20 create a trust and, clearly, the current Bishop, in his official  
21 capacity, holds title to the trust res. The named beneficiary of  
22 the trust is not, however, any of the defendant members of the  
23 diocesan family. The named beneficiary is the Diocese itself. The  
24 Bishop, in his official capacity, holds the property in trust for

25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26 <sup>6</sup>The corporation sole Diocese has the authority to formulate,  
27 execute and implement written trust instruments conveying the  
28 Disputed Real Property to a trust established for the benefit of a  
particular parish or member of the diocesan family. There is no  
contention that it has done so.

1 the debtor Diocese. The words mean what they say, the beneficiary  
2 is "The Roman Catholic Church of the Diocese of Spokane." They do  
3 not mean what they don't say, that each individual parish or all  
4 parishes or any member of the diocesan family is the beneficiary.<sup>7</sup>

5 An express trust exists. The Bishop, as trustee, holds the  
6 property in trust for the Diocese, the legal entity which commenced  
7 the underlying bankruptcy proceeding.

8 (c) Has a Constructive or Resulting Trust Arisen?

9 i. Requirements for Imposition of Such Trusts

10 The Association of Parishes, in its response to the  
11 plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment, argues that as a  
12 matter of law, a constructive or resulting trust exists in all  
13 property for the benefit of the parishes or appropriate member of  
14 the diocesan family or, alternatively, for the benefit of the  
15 individual members of each parish. The property is in the  
16 possession of the parishes or other members of the diocesan family.  
17 A few parcels of Disputed Real Property were acquired from other  
18 Catholic organizations such as the Franciscans or Jesuits. Most  
19 property has been acquired, improved, maintained, and insured with  
20 voluntary contributions or gifts or bequests made by parishioners  
21 and others who both intended and believed that the gifts were for  
22 the benefit of the parish or other diocesan family members. In  
23 considering whether an asset constitutes property of the estate, a  
24 Bankruptcy Court is first required to apply state law to determine

25 \_\_\_\_\_  
26 <sup>7</sup>Parol evidence may be utilized to establish an express trust  
27 if the beneficiary which is in possession of the property has  
28 performed under the trust. There is no authority for the use of  
parol evidence to change the terms of an express trust, in this  
case the identity of the beneficiary.

1 whether a constructive or resulting trust exists. In re B.I.  
2 *Financial Services Group, Inc.*, 854 F.2d 351 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988) and  
3 *Elliott v. Bumb*, 356 F.2d 749, 753 (1966).

4 A constructive trust is a remedy imposed by a court which  
5 arises in one of two scenarios. It is a remedy for fraud, abuse of  
6 confidence, gross misrepresentation or other improper or wrongful  
7 conduct which results in a person obtaining something to which he  
8 would otherwise not be entitled. In this situation, there has been  
9 no allegation of any wrongful conduct on the part of the Diocese  
10 relating to the parishes or other members of the diocesan family.  
11 The basis of the requested remedy is the second scenario in which  
12 the circumstances of the relationship or transaction demonstrates  
13 that allowing the titleholder to continue to hold the property  
14 would result in unjust enrichment. It is a purely equitable  
15 remedy. *Consulting Overseas Management, Ltd. v. Shtikel*, 105  
16 Wn.App. 80, 18 P.3d 1144 (2001).

17 A resulting trust is also purely equitable. It is the  
18 judicial imposition of a duty upon the person found to act as  
19 trustee and that duty typically is the duty to convey title to the  
20 intended beneficiary. It is imposed when the facts and  
21 circumstances of the relationship or transaction indicate an intent  
22 of the parties to create a trust. If the facts and circumstances  
23 indicate that some other intention could be inferred, no resulting  
24 trust is imposed. *Thor v. McDearmid*, 63 Wn.App. 193, 205, 817 P.2d  
25 1380 (1991); *Diel v. Beekman*, 7 Wn.App. 139, 148, 499 P.2d 37  
26 (1972), overruled to the extent it is inconsistent with the  
27 doctrine of adverse possession in *Chaplin v. Sanders*, 100 Wn.2d  
28 853, 676 P.2d 431 (1984).



1 Both types of non-express trusts are equitable in nature and  
2 the burden of proof is on the party seeking the relief. The  
3 entitlement to such relief must be shown by clear, cogent and  
4 convincing evidence. *In re Estate of Krappes*, 121 Wn.App. 653,  
5 665, 91 P.3d 96 (2004); *Thor v. McDearmid*, *supra*, at 206. The  
6 evidence must "unmistakably point" to the conclusion the equitable  
7 remedy should be imposed. *Diel v. Beekman*, *supra*, at 148.

8 The distinction between the two is subtle and, like beauty, is  
9 easily recognized in a particular situation but difficult to  
10 describe in the abstract. Reported decisions do not always clearly  
11 distinguish between the two doctrines. Simplistically, in  
12 constructive trust situations, the courts do not create an actual  
13 trust but effectuate relief as though a trust had been created at  
14 the time of the transaction. Absent allegations of wrongdoing, the  
15 basis for the corrective action is that it would be "unfair" or  
16 "inequitable" or just "not right" to allow the situation to  
17 continue. In a resulting trust situation, the court creates a  
18 trust as that was the parties' intention at the time of the  
19 transaction. The trust is created to convey the beneficial  
20 interest to the person who was intended to receive it. See  
21 *Restatement of Restitution* § 160, cmt. b at p. 642.

22 The essence of both constructive and resulting trust requires  
23 that the underlying facts and circumstances regarding the  
24 relationship and course of dealing between the parties must  
25 demonstrate that it would be inequitable to allow the titleholder  
26 to retain the beneficial interest in the property.

27  
28

1                   ii. Who are the Beneficiaries of the Constructive  
2 or Resulting Trust?

3           The Association of Parishes, which has not filed a cross-  
4 motion for summary judgment, argues that the Disputed Real Property  
5 and, by implication, all other property in possession of any  
6 parish, is held in constructive or resulting trust for the benefit  
7 of either the parishes themselves or the individual parishioners  
8 associated with each parish.<sup>8</sup>

9                                   THE PARISHIONERS

10           In support of the novel contention that those who put money in  
11 weekly church contribution envelopes acquire a beneficial interest  
12 in the assets of the church, the Association of Parishes relies on  
13 two propositions.   Firstly, some of the gifts, donations, or  
14 contributions were specifically solicited and received for the  
15 purpose of acquiring, improving or maintaining a specific parcel of  
16 Disputed Real Property.   Secondly, all contributions, donations or  
17 gifts were made based upon the donor's understanding or belief that  
18 the funds would be used exclusively for the parish.

19           As support for the first proposition, the parishes cite R.C.W.  
20 24.44, the Uniform Management of Institutional Funds Act.   That  
21 statute establishes certain standards for non-profit corporations  
22 receiving restricted gifts.   The funds may be placed into a pooled  
23 account, may be invested, and must be managed with "ordinary  
24 business care."   The declarations by individual parishioners

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25  
26           <sup>8</sup>Should the parishes not constitute separate legal entities  
27 capable of holding beneficial interests in property, the  
28 alternative argument is that the debtor itself holds the property  
in constructive trust for the individual parishioners.

1 indicate that many parishes have, over the course of many years,  
2 solicited funds from individual parishioners and other persons,  
3 specifically to acquire or improve or maintain specific parcels of  
4 Disputed Real Property and have received donations for that  
5 purpose. Assuming that such constituted restricted gifts governed  
6 by this statute, the statute is irrelevant to this controversy.  
7 There is no evidence that any parish used any such restricted gifts  
8 contrary to the donor's intent. Even if that had occurred, the  
9 statute does not purport to provide the donor of a restrictive gift  
10 a beneficial or ownership interest in the asset acquired.

11 No legal authority has been cited in support of the second  
12 proposition that those who contribute money to a component part of  
13 a larger religious organization intending to benefit only that  
14 component part, acquire a beneficial interest in the assets of the  
15 religious organization or component part. No reported decision has  
16 been cited for the proposition that those who tithe or contribute  
17 to a church have a legally enforceable interest in the assets of  
18 the church. No law review article or legal treatise supports that  
19 contention. Undaunted, the Association of Parishes contends that  
20 the general precepts of constructive trust and resulting trust  
21 theory mandate that conclusion. The declarations of the  
22 parishioners repeatedly refer to "offerings," "donations,"  
23 "tithes," and "gifts." *Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary*  
24 (1985) Edition defines gift as "something voluntarily transferred  
25 by one person to another without compensation". Donation is  
26 defined as "the action of making a gift esp. to a charity or public  
27 institution." A tithe is defined as "a tenth part of something  
28 paid as a voluntary contribution or as a tax esp. for the support

1 of a religious establishment." The term offering has various  
2 definitions, the most relevant being "a contribution to the support  
3 of a church."

4 Voluntary gifts cannot result in a constructive or resulting  
5 trust. *Restatement (Second) of Trusts* § 25, cmt. a at p. 71,  
6 § 125, and see also § 37, cmt. a. To paraphrase Gertrud Stein, a  
7 gift is a gift is a gift and by any other name (donation, offering,  
8 tithe) would still not result in a legally enforceable interest in  
9 assets of the donee. No constructive or resulting trust exists for  
10 the benefit of individual parishioners.

#### 11 THE PARISHES

12 The Committee argues that unincorporated associations, such as  
13 the parishes, have no legal existence. One result of that  
14 conclusion is that they may not be beneficiaries of a trust. The  
15 Complaint alleges that the debtor controls and manages the other  
16 members of the diocesan family to such an extent that they lack the  
17 authority and independence of action necessary to constitute a  
18 separate legal entity. The Committee analogizes the parishes to  
19 operating divisions of a large corporation. Like operating  
20 divisions, they may exercise day-to-day decision-making authority  
21 and engage in transactions with third parties but routinely report  
22 to and are responsible to the officers and directors of the  
23 corporation who appoint those who manage the division, make policy  
24 decisions and must approve all transactions with significant  
25 economic consequences. The Association of Parishes denies this  
26 description of parish activities. Clearly, issues of fact exist.

27 For purposes of this opinion, it will be assumed that the  
28 parishes and other members of the diocesan family are separate

1 legal entities and capable of holding title to property and  
2 constituting beneficiaries of a trust. If constructive or  
3 resulting trusts exist, the beneficiaries would be the parishes or  
4 other members of the diocesan family.

5 The deeds to the property reflect fee simple title in the  
6 Diocese. If there is no limiting language, the deed is a fee  
7 simple title. *Ray v. King County*, 120 Wn.App. 564, 577, 86 P.3d  
8 183 (2004). The Washington Supreme Court has noted that the  
9 settled rule in Washington is that a deed which conveys the land to  
10 the grantee operates as a grant of fee even though it may have  
11 language which attempts to designate or restrict the use of the  
12 property. *King County v. Hanson Inv. Co.*, 34 Wn.2d 112, 119, 208  
13 P.2d 113 (1949). The Diocese and Association of Parishes have  
14 submitted declarations that it was the intention of the Diocese and  
15 the parishioners who gave the monetary gifts relating to the  
16 property that the Disputed Real Property would be for the benefit  
17 of the parishes. They argue that since the titleholder and the  
18 alleged beneficiary of the trust agree that the parishes should  
19 hold the beneficial interest, the inquiry ends. This ignores the  
20 fact that the deeds do not reflect this supposed intention. Under  
21 this theory, debtors would be free to hold fee simple title to  
22 property but submit a declaration from a family member or related  
23 corporation indicating that the family member or related  
24 corporation was to have held the beneficial interest in the  
25 property thus removing such property from the reach of creditors  
26 without further inquiry. Such a result would require the Court to  
27 ignore the deed and totally rely upon self-serving statement of the  
28 debtor and theoretical beneficiary.

1           Reliance on the declarations of the priests and parishioners  
2 on this point is not sound. At best, these declarations say that  
3 contributions or gifts were intended for the benefit of the  
4 individual parish. There are no allegations that the parishes did  
5 not benefit or that the gifts and contributions were misdirected or  
6 misallocated. The property was acquired and the parishes occupied  
7 the buildings and had use of the same. The purpose of a gift or  
8 donation to any church for property and facilities is to create a  
9 place for worship, learning and gathering as a community. The  
10 identity of the holder of title or beneficial interest is not a  
11 factor. If a Boy Scout camp or a church camp happen to be located  
12 on forest land leased from the federal government, those with an  
13 interest would still contribute to the physical development of the  
14 camp. Those contributions would have no effect on the legal title.  
15 There is no evidence to support the creation of a constructive or  
16 resulting trust with regard to the Disputed Real Property.

17           As to the personal property, disputed issues of fact exist.  
18 Examples of the issues surrounding the handling of money can be  
19 found in the Interim Agreed Order on Motion of Debtor for Entry of  
20 An Order (A) Authorizing Continued Use of Debtor's Cash Management  
21 System; . . . (Main Case Docket No. 270). The Order refers to the  
22 D & L Fund which, from time to time, receives deposits from  
23 parishes which deposits are held in the parishes' name. As the  
24 name implies, the D & L Fund occasionally makes loans to parishes.  
25 There are pooled accounts containing parish and other diocesan  
26 family member funds which are invested by the debtor which manages  
27 and directs the investment activity. Certainly, the Diocese has  
28 possession of the funds. Numerous disputed facts exist regarding

1 the interest of the Diocese in these funds under state law. This  
2 decision does not attempt to resolve the nature and extent of the  
3 debtor's interest in the various cash and investment accounts nor  
4 questions regarding other personal property.

5 4. Effect of Federal Bankruptcy Law on Alleged Constructive  
6 or Resulting Trusts.

7 Assuming the parishes and other members of the diocesan family  
8 could demonstrate grounds to impose a constructive or resulting  
9 trust under state law, that would not end the inquiry as to whether  
10 such property constituted property of the bankruptcy estate. The  
11 ultimate identification of property of the estate is dependent upon  
12 application of federal bankruptcy law. *In re Cogar*, 210 B.R. 803,  
13 809 (B.A.P. 9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997).

14 Constructive trust is a remedy and does not exist until  
15 imposed by a court. Any such prospective trust is inchoate.

16 While we agree that any constructive trust that is given  
17 effect must be a creature of (state) law, we cannot  
18 accept the proposition that the bankruptcy estate is  
19 automatically deprived of any funds that state law might  
20 find subject to a constructive trust. . . . A  
21 constructive trust is not the same kind of interest in  
22 property as a joint tenancy or a remainder. It is a  
remedy, flexibly fashioned in equity to provide relief  
where a balancing of interests in the context of a  
particular case seems to call for it. . . . Moreover, in  
the case presented here it is an inchoate remedy; we are  
not dealing with property that a state court decree has  
in the past placed under a constructive trust.

23 *In re North American Coin & Currency, Ltd*, 767 F.2d 1573, 1575, (9<sup>th</sup>  
24 Cir. 1985), *cert. denied*, *Daniel Torres v. Eastlick*, 475 U.S. 1083,  
25 106 S.Ct. 1462, 89 L.Ed.2d 719 (1986).

26 If the parishes and other defendants could demonstrate unjust  
27 enrichment or other cause for the imposition of a constructive  
28 trust under state law, that remedy is no longer available once a

1 bankruptcy has been commenced. *In re Tleel*, 876 F.2d 769 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.  
2 1989).

3 Because it is a *remedy*, a constructive trust cannot  
4 affect rights in the res until it is imposed. A  
5 constructive trust imposed by state law pre-petition  
6 would therefore exclude the res from the debtor estate.  
7 If the remedy remains inchoate post-petition, however, it  
8 is subordinate to the trustee's strong arm power.

9 *In re Markair, Inc.*, 172 B.R. 638, 642 (B.A.P. 9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1994).

10 As to resulting trusts under state law, no such trusts exist  
11 until created by judicial act. The rationale of *Markair, supra*,  
12 would also apply to such inchoate trusts. The Bankruptcy Court has  
13 jurisdiction to create a resulting trust as it is a court of equity  
14 and such trusts are creatures of equity. However, a Bankruptcy  
15 Court must balance not just the equities between the entity which  
16 holds legal title to the property against the entity which holds  
17 the beneficial interest, but those interests against the equities  
18 in favor of the creditors. A resulting trust cannot be used as a  
19 weapon to defeat the claims of creditors. *In re Foam Systems Co.*,  
20 92 B.R. 406 (B.A.P. 9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988). In this situation, the debtor  
21 and entities affiliated with the debtor have agreed between  
22 themselves that a resulting trust renders the Disputed Real  
23 Property immune from the claims of debtor's creditors. Such  
24 contention, however, fails to consider the equities in favor of  
25 those holding claims against the debtor.

26 Imposition of a resulting trust is also inconsistent with  
27 11 U.S.C. § 544. A Chapter 11 debtor has the rights of a trustee  
28 under that section. *In re Kim*, 161 B.R. 831 (B.A.P. 9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1993);  
*In re Probasco*, 839 F.2d 1352 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988). The deeds to the  
Disputed Real Property reflect fee simple title in the debtor.



1 They provide no notice of any prospective or existing trust. A  
2 creditor doing business with the debtor and relying upon its  
3 general creditworthiness would have no reason to believe nor any  
4 notice that the property was not an asset of the debtor. A bona  
5 fide purchaser for value would obtain fee simple title without  
6 regard to the existence of any agreement between the debtors and  
7 members of the diocesan family that the property was to be held in  
8 trust. The debtor has the rights of a bona fide purchaser under  
9 § 544(a)(3) and could set aside any beneficial interests claimed by  
10 the other members of the diocesan family. Indeed, the power to  
11 exercise the rights of a bona fide purchaser under § 544(a)(3) and  
12 void those interests could be granted to the plaintiff's  
13 Committee. *Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors of*  
14 *Cybergenics Corp. ex rel. Cybergenics Corp. v. Chinery*, 330 F.3d  
15 548 (3<sup>rd</sup> Cir. 2003).

16 *In re Tleel, supra*, in discussing the effect of § 544(a)(3)  
17 upon constructive trusts concluded that a trustee exercising the  
18 powers granted in that section would have priority over any  
19 interest of the purported beneficiary of such a trust. The same  
20 rationale is applicable to resulting trusts.

21 No constructive or resulting trust exists.

22 IV.

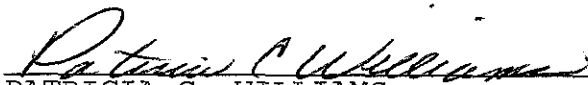
23 CONCLUSION

24 There are disputed material facts regarding the nature of the  
25 parishes and other members of the diocesan family. For purposes of  
26 this decision, it has been assumed that the debtor and other  
27 defendants are correct in their contention that the parishes and  
28 other members of the diocesan family have the legal capacity to

1 hold the beneficial interest under a trust. There are also  
2 disputed material facts regarding the nature and extent of the  
3 debtor's interest under state law in certain cash and investment  
4 accounts as well as other personal property. This decision does  
5 not address that issue.

6 The various Motions to Dismiss for lack of standing and lack  
7 of jurisdiction are **DENIED**. The plaintiff's Motion for Partial  
8 Summary Judgment is **GRANTED** and the debtor's Cross-Motion for  
9 Summary Judgment is **DENIED**. It is not a violation of the First  
10 Amendment to apply federal bankruptcy law to identify and define  
11 property of the bankruptcy estate even though the Chapter 11 debtor  
12 is a religious organization. Nor is it a violation of the First  
13 Amendment to determine the nature and extent of the debtor's  
14 interest in property by application of state law rather than  
15 internal church doctrine. As authorized by R.C.W. 24.12, et seq.,  
16 an express trust was created whereby the Bishop, a natural person,  
17 holds legal title to the Disputed Real Property in trust for the  
18 benefit of the debtor Diocese which holds the beneficial interest.  
19 The Disputed Real Property constitutes property of the estate.

20 DATED this 26<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2005.

21  
22   
23 PATRICIA C. WILLIAMS  
24 Bankruptcy Judge  
25  
26  
27  
28