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**\*E-Filed 11/12/10\***

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

JOHN G. WARNER,

No. C 09-06030 RS

Plaintiff and Appellant,

v.

**AMENDED ORDER AFFIRMING  
JUDGMENT OF THE BANKRUPTCY  
COURT**

JOSEPH REITER,

Defendant and Appellee.

\_\_\_\_\_ /

I. INTRODUCTION

The order entered herein on October 12, 2010 is hereby withdrawn, and replaced with this order, which modifies section II D, and deletes that portion of the conclusion that previously imposed sanctions against Mark T. Clausen, Esq. Appellant John G. Warner, an attorney appearing in *pro se*, challenges the Bankruptcy Court's entry of summary judgment on his complaint in this adversary proceeding in the bankruptcy of Joseph and Kelley Reiter. Because Warner has failed to demonstrate any error by the Bankruptcy Court, its judgment will be affirmed.

No. C 09-06030 RS  
ORDER

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## II. BACKGROUND

This bankruptcy appeal arises from a long and unfortunate history of collateral litigation that grew out of an incident in 1991 when a scuffle erupted during an attempt by a process server to deliver legal papers to the mother of defendant Joseph Reiter in an unrelated action. Reiter sued the process server, Andrew Musaelian, both as an individual and under his fictitious business name, “Attorney’s Legal Research.” Despite the fact that Attorney’s Legal Research was not a separate legal entity from Musaelian, and even though Musaelian had appeared and defended the suit, Reiter managed to persuade a state court to enter a half-million dollar default judgment against “Attorney’s Legal Research,” which he then sought to enforce by executing against a home owned by Musaelian’s wife. The Musaelians eventually sought bankruptcy protection, and obtained a ruling from the Bankruptcy Court and the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel that the default judgment was unenforceable against their personal assets.

Musaelian’s wife, represented by appellant Warner, then filed suit for abuse of process against Reiter and his attorney, which they successfully defended by arguing that the actions taken to obtain and enforce the default judgment against “Attorney’s Legal Research” were protected by the litigation privilege. A sanctions order of approximately \$47,000 was entered against Warner, and in favor of Reiter, representing the fees Reiter incurred in defending the abuse of process claims. An additional sanctions award of approximately \$25,000 issued against Warner in favor of Reiter’s attorney for fees he had “incurred” in representing himself. Warner appealed the sanctions order and obtained a ruling from the state appellate court that (1) he had not engaged in sanctionable conduct, and (2) Reiter’s attorney could not recover fees in any event, because he had represented himself in defending the abuse of process action.

The California Supreme Court then granted review, limited to the question of whether an attorney who represents himself is precluded from recovering attorney fees as a sanction. Because the question on review was limited, the reversal of the fees awarded to Reiter was not before the California Supreme Court, although Reiter did file a motion asking the court to extend any ruling it

1 made in his attorney’s favor to benefit him as well. The California Supreme Court ultimately ruled  
2 that Reiter’s attorney could not recover fees for having represented himself, and it denied Reiter’s  
3 motion (then moot) to have the ruling extend to his benefit.

4 After the state court of appeal had reversed the sanctions awarded to Reiter, but while review  
5 on the limited question of whether Reiter’s attorney could recover fees for representing himself was  
6 still pending, Reiter and his wife filed for bankruptcy. They listed Warner as a creditor, but did not  
7 list the overturned sanctions order against Warner as one of their assets. The Reiters obtained a  
8 discharge of their pre-petition debts.

9 Once the California Supreme Court had ruled, Warner sought to recover his appellate costs  
10 against Reiter by initiating the adversary proceeding that is the subject of this appeal. Reiter filed a  
11 motion to dismiss, which the Bankruptcy Court elected to treat as a motion for summary judgment.  
12 The court ruled that Warner was not entitled to set aside Reiter’s discharge and to recover his state  
13 court appellate costs on any of the three grounds alleged in the adversary complaint. This appeal  
14 followed.

## 15 II. DISCUSSION

### 16 A. Standard of Review

17 When considering an appeal from the bankruptcy court, a district court uses the same  
18 standard of review that a circuit court would use in reviewing a decision of a district court. *See Ford*  
19 *v. Baroff (In re Baroff)*, 105 F.3d 439, 441 (9th Cir. 1997). Therefore, “findings of fact are reviewed  
20 under the clearly erroneous standard, and conclusions of law, de novo.” *Christensen v. Tucson*  
21 *Estates (In re Tucson Estates)*, 912 F.2d 1162, 1166 (9th Cir. 1990).

22 While Reiter’s motion was filed as a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim under  
23 Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), the Bankruptcy Court elected to treat it as a motion for  
24 summary judgment, a decision that Warner does not challenge on appeal. A grant of summary  
25 judgment is reviewed de novo. *United States v. City of Tacoma*, 332 F.3d 574, 578 (9th Cir. 2003).  
26 The evidence must be reviewed in the light most favorable to Warner, the non-moving party, to  
27 determine if there are any genuine issues of material fact and whether the Bankruptcy Court  
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1 correctly applied the substantive law. *Olsen v. Idaho State Bd. of Med.*, 363 F.3d 916, 922 (9th Cir.  
2 2004). The decision may be affirmed on any ground supported by the record. *Id.*

3  
4 B. Revocation of Bankruptcy Discharge

5 Pursuant to 11 USC § 727(d)(1), Warner seeks to revoke the Reiters' bankruptcy discharge  
6 on grounds that they purportedly committed fraud by failing to list the sanctions award as a potential  
7 asset of the estate. The sanctions award in dispute was reversed by the state appellate court in July  
8 of 2007. Although Reiter had sought review in the California Supreme Court of that decision, the  
9 review granted was specifically limited to the issue of whether *Reiter's attorney* could be denied  
10 fees as sanctions where he had represented himself in defending the abuse of process claim. Thus,  
11 at the time when the Reiters filed their bankruptcy petition in December of 2007, and when they  
12 filed schedules of their assets and liabilities in March of 2008, there was no existing sanctions award  
13 in their favor to list as an asset, nor was there any pending review of the appellate decision reversing  
14 the award.

15 Warner appears to concede that it would have been proper for the Reiters to omit the  
16 sanctions award from the listing of their assets if they had thereafter made no further efforts to  
17 obtain a ruling from the California Supreme Court that would inure to their benefit. Warner argues,  
18 however, that when Reiter filed a motion in April of 2008 requesting that any reversal in favor of his  
19 former counsel also extend to the sanctions award he had received, he thereby was attempting "to  
20 have his cake and eat it too"—i.e. Reiter was seeking discharge of his obligation to pay appellate  
21 costs to Warner (and debts to other creditors) while preserving his right to seek reinstatement and  
22 recovery of the sanctions award.

23 Warner may very well be correct that upon the filing of bankruptcy, Reiter's entitlement to  
24 pursue the sanctions award, however remote or tenuous it may have been, became property of the  
25 bankruptcy estate and subject to control of the bankruptcy trustee. *See Turner v. Cook*, 362 F.3d  
26 1219, 1225-1226 (9th Cir. 2004) (observing that when a debtor declares bankruptcy, "all the 'legal  
27 or equitable interests' he had in his property became the property of the bankruptcy estate and are  
28 represented by the bankruptcy trustee. . . . Causes of action are among such legal or equitable

1 interests.”). Thus, while it would not have been fraudulent to omit the sanctions award from the  
2 asset schedules if Reiter subjectively believed there was no chance for it to be reinstated and he had  
3 no intent to pursue it, Reiter likely lacked standing to request relief from the California Supreme  
4 Court once he had filed bankruptcy, absent abandonment of the claim by the trustee. *See Turner*,  
5 362 F.3d at 1226.

6 Nevertheless, even if it were improper for Reiter to pursue reinstatement of the sanctions  
7 award in his own name after seeking bankruptcy protection (whether or not he listed it among his  
8 assets), that does not rise to a fraud that would justify revoking the bankruptcy discharge. It is  
9 undisputed that Reiter’s motion in the California Supreme Court was denied, and that the sanctions  
10 award was never reinstated. Were the bankruptcy discharge to be set aside now, there would be no  
11 additional previously undisclosed assets from which to satisfy the claims of Warner or any other  
12 creditor.<sup>1</sup> The omission of the reversed and never-reinstated sanctions award from the assets  
13 schedule was therefore not material to the discharge the Reiters obtained, and resulted in no  
14 advantage to them nor harm to Warner. The Bankruptcy Court did not err in rejecting Warner’s  
15 claims under 11 USC § 727(d)(1).<sup>2</sup>

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17 C. Post-Petition Claims

18 The state appellate court’s decision establishing Warner as a prevailing party entitled to  
19 recover costs issued in July of 2007, some five months prior to when the Reiters filed their  
20 bankruptcy petition. Based thereon, Warner was duly listed as a creditor in the Reiters’ bankruptcy  
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23 <sup>1</sup> If Reiter had succeeded in obtaining reinstatement of the sanctions award without ever disclosing  
24 it prior to obtaining a discharge, creditors other than Warner might have had grounds to complain.  
25 Warner himself, however, would not have suffered any cognizable injury, however, as he would  
26 have no longer been a prevailing party entitled to claim appellate costs against Reiter.

27 <sup>2</sup> Warner’ complaint and his opening brief on appeal raised an additional but related contention that  
28 Reiter should be estopped from asserting the bankruptcy discharge as a defense to Warner’s claim  
for appellate costs. On reply, however, Warner acknowledges the existence of precedent weighing  
against this argument, and he expressly withdraws it.

1 schedules. Warner’s attempt to characterize all or at least some of his claim as arising post-petition  
2 merely because there were further proceedings in the California Supreme Court is not persuasive.

3 It appears that a substantial part of the costs Warner is claiming is interest on a bond he was  
4 required to post during the pendency of his appeal to the state appellate court. While Warner faults  
5 Reiter for the filings he made in the California Supreme Court subsequent to filing bankruptcy, he  
6 has not shown how that conduct precluded him from obtaining discharge of the bond once the  
7 sanctions order in Reiter’s favor had been reversed, or how that interest is otherwise materially  
8 different from interest that ordinarily continues to accrue on pre-petition debts after a bankruptcy but  
9 that is nonetheless subject to discharge.<sup>3</sup> Finally, even assuming that the state courts would  
10 recognize Reiter as having been a “party” to the review proceedings in the California Supreme  
11 Court who might be jointly and severally liable with his former attorney for costs incurred  
12 specifically in that court subsequent to the bankruptcy filing, Warner has failed to identify any such  
13 costs that would otherwise be recoverable. Accordingly, the Bankruptcy Court’s conclusion that  
14 Warner is not entitled to recover his appellate costs as a post-petition debt is not erroneous.

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16 D. “Ghostwriting”

17 Reiter is appearing as a *pro se* litigant in this matter, and his original appellee’s brief was  
18 filed under his name only. Warner moved to strike the brief, asserting that it “clearly” has been  
19 researched and drafted by an attorney, not Reiter himself. Based on the fact that the brief had been  
20 sent to the Court for filing under a cover letter from attorney Mark T. Clausen, who represented  
21 Reiter in the underlying state court proceedings, Warner also moved to impose sanctions against  
22 Clausen.

23 In response, Reiter sought leave to file an amended appellate brief that corrected a prior  
24 violation of the page limits rule and that was clearly identified as having been prepared “with the  
25 assistance” of Clausen, although Clausen still did not appear as counsel of record for Reiter. At  
26

27 <sup>3</sup> Warner’s opening brief also lists “attorney’s fees” as a significant component of the costs he is  
28 claiming, but he has not suggested there is any contractual or statutory right to recover such fees.

1 that time, Clausen also applied for membership in the bar of this Court, and was thereafter admitted  
2 on April 28, 2010. Reiter’s request to file the amended brief was granted, and the issue of whether  
3 Clausen had engaged in sanctionable conduct was deferred until this juncture.

4 Warner correctly points out that several courts have condemned the practice of  
5 “ghostwriting”—whereby a member of the Bar “guides the course of litigation while standing in the  
6 shadows of the Courthouse door.” *Ricotta v. State of Cal.*, 4 F.Supp.2d 961, 987 (S.D.Cal. 1998);  
7 *see also* ABA Informal Opinion (1978), as quoted in *Ricotta* (“extensive undisclosed participation  
8 by a lawyer . . . that permits the litigant falsely to appear as being without substantial professional  
9 assistance is improper.”). As the *Ricotta* court also noted, however, there is a “lack of clearly  
10 defined rules prohibiting such a practice.” *Id.* at 986.

11 Here, even if Warner had not called attention to the issue with his motion to strike and for  
12 sanctions, there was little risk that the Court would have been misled into believing that Reiter’s  
13 brief had been prepared by someone without legal training and that it was therefore entitled to the  
14 full deference given to *pro se* pleadings. Reiter’s original brief listed his address as “in care of”  
15 Clausen, and it was sent to the Court under a cover letter on Clausen’s letterhead. Thus, there does  
16 not appear to have been any attempt to deceive.

17 One potential objection to “ghostwriting” is that an attorney may thereby evade the  
18 obligation to be or to become a member of the bar of this Court prior to practicing in this forum.  
19 The rules requiring such membership facilitate the Court’s ability to ensure that attorneys practicing  
20 before it adhere to standards of competence and professionalism generally, and that they are familiar  
21 with the rules and procedures that specifically apply here. *See* Civil Local Rule 11-1(c). In this  
22 instance, however, Clausen promptly applied for, and was granted, membership in the Court’s bar  
23 when the issue was raised.

24 Clausen has explained that he chose not to appear as counsel of record because he was  
25 providing his services *pro bono*, and hoped to avoid becoming further personally enmeshed in the  
26 extensive litigation that has arisen between the parties. Clausen argues there are a variety of  
27 situations in which policy considerations support allowing attorneys to assist litigants without  
28 formally appearing. Under all the circumstances here, the Court declines to determine the precise

1 limits, if any, on the extent to which an attorney may provide assistance without making an  
2 appearance. There is no indication that Clausen acted in bad faith or that his conduct caused any  
3 prejudice. Accordingly, Warner's request for sanctions is denied.

4  
5 **III. CONCLUSION**

6 The judgment of the Bankruptcy Court is affirmed.

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8 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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10 Dated: 11/12/10



11 **RICHARD SEEBORG**  
12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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**THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT A HARD COPY OF THIS ORDER WAS MAILED TO:**

Joseph Reiter  
396 Spring Beauty Court  
Windsor, CA 95492

Mark Todd Clausen  
Law office of Mark T. Clausen  
18 E Fulton Road  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

DATED: 11/12/10

/s/ Chambers Staff  
Chambers of Judge Richard Seeborg