

Dated: April 24, 2013



Eileen W. Hollowell

Eileen W. Hollowell, Bankruptcy Judge

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

In re:)	Chapter 7
)	
JEFFREY ALBERT KOLB and)	Case No. 4:10-bk-21238-EWH
HEIDI ELAINE KOLB,)	
)	
Debtors.)	
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JEFF ASHBURN and LINDA)	
ASHBURN; SANDRA McBRIDE; JOY)	Adv. Case No. 4:10-ap-02034-EWH
PHOENIX; BONNIE ALLEN; DOTTI)	
OHLMAN; KIMBER INNECKEN,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	MEMORANDUM GRANTING MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION
)	
v.)	
)	
JEFFREY ALBERT KOLB and)	
HEIDI ELAINE KOLB,)	
)	
Defendants.)	
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Debtors' Motion for Reconsideration is limited to one issue: Is Debtor Jeffrey Kolb an "innocent spouse" entitled to a discharge? Debtor asserts that because there is no evidence of any misrepresentations by Jeffrey Kolb, that he should not be denied his discharge. Creditors assert that because Jeffrey Kolb signed various notes, leases or

1 other agreement, and was a member of one or more LLCs through which Debtor Heidi
2 Kolb (“Mrs. Kolb”) operated her fitness clubs (“Fitness Clubs”), that he is not an innocent
3 spouse.

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5 Neither party’s argument addresses the fact that the Court’s determination of
6 non-dischargeability had nothing to do with whether misrepresentations were made by
7 either debtor, but was based exclusively on 11 U.S.C. § 727(a)(3) due to improper
8 recordkeeping and the postpetition destruction of certain records.

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10 The initial issue to be decided, therefore, is whether Jeffrey Kolb relied on his
11 wife to keep books and records related to the Fitness Clubs and whether only Mrs. Kolb
12 decided to “scrub” the business QuickBook Records from the computer turned over to
13 Plaintiffs during discovery.

14 A number of courts have found that a spouse’s lack of sophistication, subordinate
15 role in business operations and reliance on the other spouse to maintain business
16 records constitutes an acceptable excuse under § 727(a)(3) which entitles the “innocent
17 spouse” to a discharge. See In re Tanglis, 344 B.R. 563, 571 (Bankr. N.D. Ill. 2006)
18 which articulated the test, but held that the wife could not invoke the defense because of
19 her failure to produce records regarding her incurring of credit card debt. See also In re
20 MacPherson, 101 B.R. 324 (Bankr. M.D. Fla. 1989).

21
22 The record in this case demonstrates that Jeffrey Kolb did not keep the business
23 records of the Fitness Clubs. The fact that he signed various agreements, even if he
24 may have been involved in their preparation, does not demonstrate that he was
25 responsible for the recordkeeping. Mrs. Kolb’s testimony was that she decided to scrub
26 the computer records. No evidence was presented that Jeffrey Kolb was involved in
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1 promising to produce those records or in their later destruction. In addition, this is not a
2 case where Jeffrey Kolb profited from the operation of the health club business or where
3 he incurred separate debt for which he maintained inadequate records. The totality of
4 all of the evidence submitted indicates that Jeffrey Kolb was an innocent spouse with
5 respect to Plaintiffs' § 727(a)(3) claims. Accordingly, the Motion for Reconsideration will
6 be granted as to the denial of his discharge under § 727(a)(3).
7

8 Because Debtors were denied a discharge under § 727(a)(3), Plaintiffs'
9 § 523(a)(2)(a), (4) and (6) claims were not addressed. The Court now briefly addresses
10 those claims as they relate solely to Jeffrey Kolb. There are multiple Plaintiffs in this
11 case, but almost all the evidence presented by them at trial related to representations
12 made to them by Mrs. Kolb. The evidence demonstrates that Jeffrey Kolb signed some
13 promissory notes and a guarantee, but fails to demonstrate that, at the time he
14 executed those documents, he made a representation he knew to be false with the
15 intent to defraud any of the Plaintiffs. The evidence regarding a promise made to one of
16 the Plaintiffs by Mrs. Kolb that a truck Jeffrey Kolb owned would serve as collateral does
17 not demonstrate that he made such a representation. Therefore, Plaintiffs' § 523(a)(2)
18 claims fail.
19
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21 There was no fiduciary relationship between Jeffrey Kolb and the Plaintiffs, and
22 no evidence was presented which demonstrated that Jeffrey Kolb embezzled Plaintiffs'
23 money or committed larceny. Therefore, Plaintiffs' § 523(a)(4) claims fail.
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25 Finally, Plaintiffs did not present any evidence which satisfies the Ninth Circuit's
26 test for demonstrating that Jeffrey Kolb willfully and maliciously injured Plaintiffs. See In
27 re Su, 209 F.3d 1140, 1145 (9th Cir. 2002) (willfulness prong of § 523(a)(6) is based on
28

1 a debtor's subjective intent to cause harm or subjective belief that harm is substantially
2 certain).

3 Because the evidence presented at trial did not support any of Plaintiffs' § 523
4 claims against Jeffrey Kolb, he is entitled to a complete discharge. A separate order to
5 that effect will be entered this date.
6

7 Dated and signed above.
8

9 Notice to be sent through
10 the Bankruptcy Noticing Center
11 to the following:

11 Dennis J. Clancy
12 Raven Clancy & McDonagh PC
13 182 North Court Avenue
14 Tucson, AZ 85701
15 Attorneys Plaintiffs

15 Eric Slocum Sparks
16 Eric Slocum Sparks PC
17 110 South Church Ave. #2270
18 Tucson, AZ 85701
19 Attorneys for Debtors/Defendants
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