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*Bruce A. Markell*

Honorable Bruce A. Markell  
United States Bankruptcy Judge



Entered on Docket  
April 27, 2012

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

DISTRICT OF NEVADA

\*\*\*\*\*

In re:	}	Case No.: BK-S-11-10034-BAM
	}	Chapter 13
JAMES SPICKELMIER and KATHERIN SPICKELMIER,	}	Date: October 12, 2011
Debtors.	}	Time: 9:30 a.m.
	}	Courtroom: 3

**AMENDED OPINION<sup>1</sup>**

BRUCE A. MARKELL, Bankruptcy Judge:

The hearing on this Rule 9011 Order to Show Cause did not start auspiciously. After reserving a half-day for the hearing, the court waited to call the matter to allow debtors' counsel, who was subject to the order and whose tardy arrival the court anticipated, extra time to arrive. After waiting almost ten minutes, the court took appearances, and only one lawyer—for a creditor—entered an appearance. One debtor was also present.

Without any appearance by the attorney or law firm named in the Order to Show Cause, the court indicated it would take the matter under submission and then prepared to adjourn. At this point, the debtor present asked to be heard, and the court allowed him to speak. As he was expressing his concerns about the poor quality of his counsel's representation, his attorney – Jeremy Mondejar of the law firm of Barry Levinson & Associates – finally arrived. He was approximately 15 minutes late. As he approached the lectern, he turned on his laptop computer, balanced it in one

<sup>1</sup>To the extent that this case has been administratively closed, it is hereby reopened for the purpose of filing this opinion. The case may be reclosed upon the filing of this opinion.

1 hand, and began scanning its screen apparently to determine what the hearing was  
2 about. He then made his appearance.

3 The lawyer's subsequent performance, as detailed below, shows that he was  
4 unaware of what had been filed in the case and ignorant of the contents of the Order  
5 to Show Cause at issue. He floundered, showing an almost complete lack of  
6 preparation. It was painful for all in the courtroom, from the client who saw his  
7 money being wasted, to the court staff who all too often had seen similar  
8 performances from the same attorney, to the court who had to endure silences –  
9 sometimes approaching 30 seconds – as Mr. Mondejar attempted to understand and  
10 answer the court's questions from information on his computer screen.

11 Were there ever a time to use “fail,” as the contemporary vernacular permits, it  
12 is now, and in reference to this deplorable display of legal representation: it was an  
13 epic fail.

## 14 I. FACTS

### 15 *The Debtors' Filing and Dismissal of the Debtors' Case*

16 The events leading up to Mr. Mondejar's flub are not particularly unusual.  
17 This case involves James and Katherin Spickelmier (the “Debtors”). They filed  
18 Chapter 13<sup>2</sup> bankruptcy on January 3, 2011. Barry Levinson, of Barry Levinson &  
19 Associates,<sup>3</sup> was their counsel. On March 9, 2011, Bank of Nevada, a creditor,

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21 <sup>2</sup>Unless specified otherwise, all “Chapter” and “Section” references are to the Bankruptcy  
22 Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101-1532, all “Rule” references are to the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy  
23 Procedure, Rules 1001-9037, and all “Civil Rule” references are to the Federal Rules of Civil  
24 Procedure. All “Local Rule” references are to the Local Rules of Practice of the United States  
25 District Court, District of Nevada, as presently in effect.

26 <sup>3</sup>In this opinion, any reference to Mr. Levinson or any other attorney from his office  
27 specifically should be read as a reference to his firm generally. As stated in Rule 9011(c)(1)(A):  
28 “Absent exceptional circumstances, a law firm shall be held jointly responsible for violations  
committed by its partners, associates, and employees.”

The court, however, sanctions Mr. Mondejar only for the conduct described herein, *see infra*  
Part II.A-B, and not for any other conduct attributable solely to Mr. Levinson or the rest of his law  
firm. Since the events leading up to this opinion, Mr. Mondejar has left Mr. Levinson's law firm and  
is now affiliated with a new law practice. *See* Bar Record of Jeremy G. Mondejar,  
<http://www.nvbar.org/find-a-lawyer/> (last visited Apr. 6, 2012).

1 moved to dismiss or convert the Debtors' case to another chapter. On May 6, 2011,  
2 the court entered an order granting the motion. The order gave the Debtors to  
3 convert or dismiss the case within thirty days.

4 On June 1, 2011, the Debtors entered into a stipulation with Rick A. Yarnall  
5 (the "Chapter 13 Trustee"). The stipulation provided that the Debtors were to  
6 voluntarily convert their case to one under Chapter 7 or voluntarily dismiss their case  
7 by June 9, 2011, and that, in the event the Debtors failed to pursue either of those  
8 alternatives, the Chapter 13 Trustee would have the option to submit an ex-parte  
9 request to dismiss the case. The Debtors did not comply with the stipulation.<sup>4</sup>  
10 Accordingly, at the request of the Chapter 13 Trustee, the court dismissed the  
11 Chapter 13 case on June 27, 2011.

12 *The Debtors' Redundant Motions*

13 On August 3, 2011, Mr. Levinson's office filed an "Amended Motion to  
14 Vacate Order of Dismissal" (the "First Amended Motion"). The two page motion,  
15 consisting of a lengthy quotation of Civil Rule 60 and a statement of facts of about 10  
16 lines, contained no legal or other analysis upon which this court could grant the relief  
17 sought. The hearing on the motion was set for September 1, 2011 at 2:30 p.m. The  
18 hearing was held as scheduled, but no one appeared for the Debtors. The court  
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20 As for Mr. Levinson and the rest of his law office, this opinion describes only one of the  
21 many instances where he and his law firm have provided a client with poor representation. The  
22 court has previously ordered all attorneys employed by Mr. Levinson's office who do substantial  
23 work on Chapter 11 cases to take eight hours of Continuing Legal Education ("CLE") courses each  
24 year for two years. *See* Nov. 24, 2009 Order, *In re Benjamin Kadosh*, Case No. 09-19686; Nov. 24, 2009  
25 Order, *In re Signs West, Inc.*, Case No. 09-17213; Feb. 25, 2010 Order, *In re Khoan Chea Than and Khem*  
26 *Muoy Than*, Case No. 09-12939.

24 In the Thans' Chapter 11 case, the court ordered that a trustee be appointed to investigate  
25 and report on the representation provided by Mr. Levinson's office and the compensation paid by  
26 the debtors in that case for legal services. *See* Order Appointing Trustee and Setting Status  
27 Conference, *In re Khoan Chea Than and Khem Muoy Than*, Case No. 09-12939. On February 14, 2012,  
28 the Chapter 11 trustee in that case represented to the court that she will move for an order requiring  
Mr. Levinson's office to disgorge fees pursuant to Section 329.

<sup>4</sup>The Debtors did, however, file a motion to convert their case to one under Chapter 11 on  
June 3, 2011.

1 denied the motion on September 13, 2011.

2 On September 20, 2011, Mr. Levinson's office filed an "Amended Motion to  
3 Vacate Order of Dismissal on an Ordering [*sic*] Shortening Time" (the "OST  
4 Motion") with respect to an "Amended Motion to Vacate Order of Dismissal"  
5 (the "Second Amended Motion").

6 The First Amended Motion, the Second Amended Motion, and the OST  
7 Motion differed only by their titles, dates, docket numbers, and hearing information.  
8 Their substance was virtually identical, indicating the use of word processing copying.  
9 Mr. Levinson's affidavit (the "Levinson Affidavit") submitted in support of the OST  
10 Motion, contained no reference to any other evidence in the record, and added only  
11 hearsay to the cause: "I feel good cause exists for the granting of an Order Shortening  
12 Time to hear the Motion in an expedited manner. If the hearing is heard in the  
13 ordinary course the Debtors will be liable for being garnished, creditors, and risk of  
14 foreclosure on property."

15 On September 23, 2011, the court denied the Debtors' OST Motion because:  
16 it did not comply with Local Rule 9006(a); was not sufficiently supported by facts  
17 justifying the relief requested; and the relief requested had been previously requested  
18 and denied.

19 *The Order to Show Cause*

20 The court's September 23, 2011 order not only denied the OST Motion, but it  
21 also set an order to show cause given the circumstances under which Mr. Levinson's  
22 office submitted it. In particular, it required Mr. Levinson's office to appear and  
23 show cause why the filing of the OST Motion did not violate Rule 9011. After the  
24 court informed counsel of its concerns, the order specifically advised counsel to be  
25 prepared to discuss the following at the hearing on the order to show cause:

26 (i) [W]hy he filed an OST Motion for the same motion, Dkt.  
27 No. 61, which was previously opposed and which this court denied on  
September 13, 2011, Dkt. No. 65; [¶]

28 (ii) why he has failed to disclose both the previous motion, Dkt.  
No. 61, and the order denying same, Dkt. No. 65, in his OST Motion;

1 and ¶  
 2 (iii) why he did not notify the party who opposed the previous  
 3 motion in the attorney information sheet as required by Local Rule  
 4 9006(a) (and why the date of notification of the Office of the United  
 5 States Trustee was in June, when the OST Motion is dated in  
 6 September).

7 The court also warned counsel that he should be prepared to address “why the OST  
 8 Motion, which does not contain any information that would help the court find a  
 9 basis upon which to grant the relief requested, does not violate [Rule] 9011.”<sup>5</sup> In  
 10 particular, the court requested that counsel be prepared to offer specific examples,  
 11 supported by admissible evidence, of the prejudice referred to in the Levinson  
 12 Affidavit.

#### 13 *The Show Cause Hearing*

14 The court scheduled the show cause hearing for October 12, 2011 at 9:30 a.m.  
 15 It was the only matter on calendar, and the court had set aside a half day for it. The  
 16 court, having anticipated that counsel would be late, waited to call the matter almost  
 17 10 minutes after its scheduled time. With only counsel for Bank of Nevada entering  
 18 an appearance, the court took the matter under submission and prepared to adjourn.  
 19 When one of the Debtors, Dr. James Spickelmier, asked to be heard, the court went  
 20 back on the record.

21 Dr. Spickelmier expressed his dissatisfaction with the representation he had  
 22 received from Mr. Levinson’s office. He stated that counsel had previously failed to  
 23 appear in court, that counsel had twice assured him that he would appear at the show  
 24 cause hearing, and that counsel had received payment of over \$5,000 for services  
 25 rendered in this case.

26 At approximately 9:45 a.m., almost 15 minutes after the hearing’s scheduled  
 27 time, Mr. Mondejar, an attorney from Mr. Levinson’s office, interrupted Dr.

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28 <sup>5</sup>On this point, the court further warned counsel that if the court found any violations of Rule 9011, the court could: “(i) impose monetary sanctions; (ii) impose nonmonetary sanctions, such as limitations and restrictions on counsel’s ability to file cases for debtors in this court; (iii) order counsel to disgorge fees under the authority of § 329; or (iv) refer to the matter to the Nevada State Bar for separate disciplinary proceedings.”

1 Spickelmier and entered an appearance as set forth in the introduction above. When  
2 asked why he was 15 minutes late, Mr. Mondejar explained that he “just got caught up  
3 in traffic, and . . . was trying to look up some notes . . . on-line.”<sup>6</sup> From that point,  
4 Mr. Mondejar continued to stare at his laptop computer as he struggled to respond to  
5 the simplest of queries by the court.

6 As he read from his laptop, Mr. Mondejar successfully identified the matter  
7 before the court: “this is [the] order to show cause for the vacation of . . . the order to  
8 dismiss.” But Mr. Mondejar only managed to tread water for so long; he painfully  
9 floundered through the remainder of the hearing.

10 When the court asked Mr. Mondejar for his response to the Order to Show  
11 Cause, eyes fixated on his computer screen, he replied:

12 Okay. We were going to convert this. We’re going to convert this to a  
13 Chapter 11, and he was over the debt limit for a 13. And we believe it’s  
14 in the best interest, and it’s just that we . . . didn’t have the proper time  
to do all that stuff, and he’s over the debt limit, so, I mean, we just  
need the time to do that stuff, your Honor.

15 In an attempt to shepherd Mr. Mondejar through the hearing, the court quoted  
16 portions from the Order to Show Cause. Specifically, the court directed Mr.  
17 Mondejar’s attention to its request for admissible evidence demonstrating the  
18 existence of the prejudice referred to in the Levinson Affidavit, the prejudice which  
19 supposedly necessitated an order shortening time. The only evidence Mr. Mondejar  
20 was prepared to offer, after consulting with Dr. Spickelmier during the hearing, was  
21 that a notice of foreclosure had been placed on the Debtors’ door two weeks before  
22 the hearing. This action, however, would have occurred *after* the filing of the OST  
23 Motion.<sup>7</sup>

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24  
25 <sup>6</sup>The court, however, did not receive a phone call or any other notification that Mr.  
Mondejar would be late to the hearing.

26 <sup>7</sup>The court pointed out that a foreclosure notice posted on the Debtors’ property two weeks  
27 before the hearing would have been after the September 20, 2011 OST Motion and thus did not  
28 speak to the prejudice referred in the Levinson Affidavit. Still, Mr. Mondejar did not offer any  
additional evidence of the alleged prejudice. As to the risk of garnishment, Mr. Mondejar stated:

1 Similarly disappointing was Mr. Mondejar's explanation for why Mr.  
 2 Levinson's office had filed a motion, to be heard on shortened time, that was identical  
 3 to a previous motion, which the court had denied, and why the later filing contained  
 4 no mention of the previous denial. He had none. All he had was what he could read  
 5 from his computer screen.<sup>8</sup> This was the lowest moment in attorney representation  
 6 the court has ever witnessed.

## 7 **II. ANALYSIS OF RULE 9011 VIOLATIONS**

### 8 *A. The Requirements of Rule 9011*

9 Rule 9011 addresses representations made by all who file or appear in  
 10 bankruptcy court:

11 By presenting to the court (whether by signing, filing,  
 12 submitting, or later advocating) a petition, pleading, written motion, or  
 13 other paper, an attorney or unrepresented party is certifying that to the  
 best of the person's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after  
 an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances, —

14 (1) it is not being presented for any improper purpose,  
 such as to harass or cause unnecessary delay or needless increase  
 in the cost of litigation;

15 (2) the claims, defenses, and other legal contentions  
 therein are warranted by existing law or the establishment of  
 16 new law;

17 (3) the allegations and other factual contentions have  
 evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, are likely to  
 have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for  
 18 further investigation or discovery; and

19 (4) the denials of factual contentions are warranted on  
 the evidence or, if specifically so identified, are reasonably based  
 20 on a lack of information or belief.

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 22  
 23 \_\_\_\_\_  
 "they haven't started any garnishment actions against him."

24  
 25 <sup>8</sup>Though he was unable to satisfactorily respond to the court's Order to Show Cause, Mr.  
 26 Mondejar nonetheless implored the court not to order complete disgorgement of all fees the  
 Debtors paid to Mr. Levinson's office. He stated: "I would ask that you don't do that, your Honor.  
 27 You know, I was just hired on . . . a few weeks ago." While he acknowledged that he represented  
 Mr. Levinson's office and that the firm had been the Debtors' counsel of record since before he  
 28 took over the case, Mr. Mondejar continued to offer an excuse for his lack of preparation: "It's just,  
 you know, I'm in charge of the case now, and . . . it's been a little difficult to get on top of everything  
 and put this all in order, you know, in the allotted time."

1 Rule 9011(b).<sup>9</sup>

2 A bankruptcy court may independently assess violations of Rule 9011. Rule  
3 9011(c)(1)(B) (“On its own initiative, the court may enter an order describing the  
4 specific conduct that appears to violate subdivision (b) and directing an attorney, law  
5 firm, or party to show cause why it has not violated subdivision (b) with respect  
6 thereto.”).

7 Under Rule 9011(b)(3), bankruptcy courts have the authority to sanction  
8 attorneys who present, through signing, filing, submitting, or later advocating, a  
9 pleading that is frivolous. *Winterton v. Humitech of N. Cal., LLC (In re Blue Pine, LLC)*,  
10 457 B.R. 64, 75 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 2011). According to the Bankruptcy Appellate Panel  
11 of the Ninth Circuit, “[t]he word ‘frivolous,’ when used in connection with sanctions  
12 denotes a filing that is both baseless—lacks factual foundation—and made without  
13 reasonable competent inquiry.” *Id.* (citing *Townsend v. Holman Consulting Corp.*, 929  
14 F.2d 1358, 1362 (9th Cir. 1990)). An attorney, then, “has a duty to conduct a  
15 reasonable factual investigation as well as to perform adequate legal research that  
16 confirms that his position is warranted by existing law (or by a good faith argument  
17 for a modification or extension of existing law).” *Id.* (citing *Christian v. Mattel, Inc.*, 286  
18 F.3d 1118, 1127 (9th Cir. 2002)). “Thus, a finding that there was no reasonable  
19 inquiry into either the facts or the law is tantamount to a finding of frivolousness.”  
20 *Id.* (citing *Townsend*, 929 F.2d at 1362).

21 When considering whether to impose sanctions, the court measures the  
22 conduct of attorneys who appear before it objectively. *G.C. & K.B. Invs., Inc. v.*  
23 *Wilson*, 326 F.3d 1096, 1109 (9th Cir. 2003) (citing *Townsend*, 929 F.2d at 1362). “The  
24 standard is reasonableness.” *Id.* (citing *Zaldivar v. City of Los Angeles*, 780 F.2d 823,  
25 829-30 (9th Cir. 1986), *overruled on other grounds by Cooter & Gell v. Hartmarx Corp.*, 496

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26  
27 <sup>9</sup>The language of Rule 9011 parallels that of Civil Rule 11. Therefore, courts analyzing  
28 sanctions under Rule 9011 may appropriately rely on cases interpreting Civil Rule 11. See *Orton v.*  
*Hoffman (In re Kayne)*, 453 B.R. 372, 381 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 2011) (citing *Marsch v. Marsch (In re Marsch)*,  
36 F.3d 825, 829 (9th Cir. 1994)).

1 U.S. 384 (1990)). The reasonableness of an attorney’s conduct, in turn, is measured  
2 against that “of a competent attorney admitted to practice before the involved court.”  
3 *In re Kayne*, 453 B.R. at 382 (citing *Smyth v. City of Oakland (In re Brooks-Hamilton)*, 329  
4 B.R. 270, 283 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 2005) (quoting *Valley Nat’l Bank of Ariz. v. Needler (In re*  
5 *Grantham Bros.)*, 922 F.2d 1438, 1441 (9th Cir. 1991) (in turn citing *Zaldivar*, 780 F.2d  
6 at 829-30))), *aff’d in part, rev’d in part on other grounds, and remanded*, 271 F. App’x 654  
7 (9th Cir. 2008). As a consequence, an attorney may act negligently and still violate  
8 Rule 9011. *In re Schivo*, 462 B.R. 765, 777 (Bankr. D. Nev. 2011) (citations omitted);  
9 *In re Smith*, 462 B.R. 783, 793 (Bankr. D. Nev. 2011) (citations omitted). “[T]he  
10 subjective intent of the movant . . . is of no moment.” *Wilson*, 326 F.3d at 1109  
11 (quoting *Zaldivar*, 780 F.2d at 830) (original modifications and quotations omitted).  
12 “[T]he attorney must only fail to meet” the objective standard. *In re Schivo*, 462 B.R. at  
13 777.

14 While subdivision (b) of Rule 9011 provides the required standard,  
15 subdivision (c) governs the nature of sanctions the court may impose. Rule 9011(c)  
16 (“If, after notice and a reasonable opportunity to respond, the court determines that  
17 subdivision (b) has been violated, the court may, subject to the conditions stated  
18 below, impose an appropriate sanction . . . .”). *See also In re Blue Pine*, 457 B.R. at 75.  
19 Sanctions for violations of Rule 9011 are to be deterrent in nature. Rule 9011(c)(2)  
20 (“A sanction imposed for violation of this rule shall be limited to what is sufficient to  
21 deter repetition of such conduct or comparable conduct by others similarly  
22 situated.”). *See also In re Brooks-Hamilton*, 329 B.R. at 283. However, given the various  
23 forms improper conduct may assume, a court imposing sanctions under Rule 9011  
24 “has wide discretion in determining what sanction” should properly be imposed. *Id.*  
25 at 285 (citing *Kowalski-Schmidt v. Forsch (In re Giordano)*, 212 B.R. 617, 622 (B.A.P. 9th  
26 Cir. 1997), *aff’d in part, rev’d in part on other grounds*, 202 F.3d 277 (9th Cir. 1999)

1 (unpublished table decision)).<sup>10</sup>

2 *B. Violations of Rule 9011*

3 **1. Violations of Rule 9011(b)(2)**

4 Mr. Levinson’s signature on the OST Motion and the Levinson Affidavit raise  
5 significant questions under Rule 9011(b)(2). Paragraph (2) of Rule 9011(b) requires  
6 that “the claims, defenses, and other legal contentions” contained within a motion be  
7 “warranted by existing law or the establishment of new law.” Rule 9011(b)(2). By  
8 signing, filing, submitting, or later advocating a motion, an attorney certifies that to  
9 the best of his “knowledge, information, and belief, formed after an inquiry  
10 reasonable under the circumstances” the motion complies with Paragraph (2). Rule  
11 9011(b). This certification extends to the “duty to conduct a reasonable factual  
12 investigation as well as perform adequate legal research that confirms his position is  
13 warranted by existing law (or by a good faith argument for a modification or  
14 extension of existing law).” *In re Blue Pine*, 457 B.R. at 75 (citing *Christian*, 286 F.3d at  
15 1127). The court assesses a potential violation of Rule 9011(b)(2) against the  
16 reasonably competent attorney standard. *In re Grantham Bros.*, 922 F.2d at 1441.

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18 <sup>10</sup>The court is cognizant of the American Bar Association Standards for Imposing Lawyer  
19 Sanctions (the “ABA Standards”), particularly the section of the ABA Standards that addresses  
20 aggravating and mitigating circumstances. The court has considered these standards to the extent  
21 they apply. As discussed above, the imposition of sanctions is within the court’s sound discretion.  
22 The court, therefore, declines to “slavishly intone[]” the ABA Standards in situations where they are  
23 not fully applicable. *In re Brooks-Hamilton*, 400 B.R. 238, 255 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 2009) (Markell, J.,  
24 concurring). As recently recognized by the Ninth Circuit Bankruptcy Appellate Panel, the ABA  
25 Standards are sometimes a “helpful guide;” however, consideration of the ABA Standards is not  
26 mandatory, as this would be “inconsistent with the exercise of discretion needed for a bankruptcy  
27 court to remedy attorney misconduct . . . .” *In re Nguyen*, 447 B.R. 268, 277 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 2011)  
28 (en banc).

24 Here, Mr. Mondejar fails in his attempt to justify his behavior because he had been hired a  
25 few weeks before the hearing, and he had experienced difficulty “get[ting] on top of everything and  
26 put[ting] this all in order . . . in the allotted time.” The court acknowledges that an attorney is often  
27 forced to manage an overwhelming case load under strict time constraints. However, even in light of  
28 this difficulty, the court cannot conjure up any excuse for an attorney who prepares for a hearing as  
he is walking into the courtroom, or worse, during the hearing itself. This is simply unacceptable.  
The court also finds this explanation unpersuasive in light of the fact that this court previously  
ordered Mr. Levinson’s Office, including Mr. Mondejar, who was employed by the firm at that time,  
to take bankruptcy-related CLE courses, *see supra* note 3.

1 Here, a reasonably competent attorney would not have submitted the OST  
2 Motion or the Levinson Affidavit without significant changes and additions. The  
3 reasonably competent attorney would not have moved for an order shortening time  
4 on a motion identical to one the court had previously denied on regular time without  
5 citing to legal authority that supported the filing. If he or she didn't know of any such  
6 authority, that attorney would have conducted legal research. If, after having done so,  
7 he or she remained without an argument that the filing was supported by existing law,  
8 the reasonably competent attorney would have, at a minimum, offered an analysis that  
9 a proposed modification or extension of existing law supported the filing.

10 The reasonably competent attorney would not have simply changed the date  
11 on a previously denied motion and re-submitted it to the court without more than a  
12 belief that somehow the very circumstances that were insufficient to justify the relief  
13 requested in the first motion were somehow, in the second motion, sufficient to  
14 justify an order shortening time. Nor would the reasonably competent attorney have  
15 advocated on behalf of such a motion without some modicum of knowledge as to its  
16 possible legal basis.

17 Unlike the reasonably competent attorney, Mr. Levinson filed an OST Motion  
18 that included a lengthy quotation of Civil Rule 60 and a statement of facts of about 10  
19 lines, but no legal analysis whatsoever. Mr. Levinson did not cite to any legal  
20 authority that permitted the filing of a motion for an order shortening time for a  
21 motion identical to one the court had already heard, and denied, on regular time.  
22 Worse, Mr. Levinson neglected to disclose the court's previous denial altogether. Mr.  
23 Levinson simply made a few modifications to the previously denied motion, changing  
24 the title, date, and hearing information, and somehow expected that the court would  
25 reward his persistence by granting, on shortened time, the relief sought in a motion  
26 the court previously heard and denied on regular time.

27 Mr. Mondejar's conduct in this matter fares no better. It is also a violation of  
28 Rule 9011 when an attorney improperly "later advocat[es]" a pleading that is

1 frivolous. Again, the reasonably competent attorney standard applies, and Mr.  
2 Mondejar's conduct fails to satisfy this standard. Completely unprepared, and without  
3 any coherent response to the court's Order to Show Cause, Mr. Mondejar showed no  
4 familiarity with the matter before the court, much less a command of a possible legal  
5 basis authorizing the filing at issue here. He struggled even to learn the nature of the  
6 document that gave rise to the hearing, and knew nothing of its contents when he  
7 made his appearance. Given that Mr. Mondejar didn't know what his position was in  
8 the first place, the court does not see how he could have fulfilled his "duty to conduct  
9 a reasonable factual investigation as well as perform adequate legal research that  
10 confirms his position [wa]s warranted by existing law (or by a good faith argument for  
11 a modification or extension of existing law)." See *In re Blue Pine*, 457 B.R. at 75 (citing  
12 *Christian*, 286 F.3d at 1127).

13 For these reasons, Mr. Levinson violated Rule 9011(b)(2) when he filed the  
14 OST Motion and accompanying Levinson Affidavit, and Mr. Mondejar violated Rule  
15 9011(b)(2) when he advocated on behalf of those frivolous papers.<sup>11</sup>

## 16 **2. Violations of Rule 9011(b)(3)**

17 The Levinson Affidavit also raises questions under Rule 9011(b)(3). Paragraph  
18 (3) of Rule 9011(b) requires that "the allegations and other factual contentions"  
19 contained within a filing "have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, are

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20  
21 <sup>11</sup>These disciplinary proceedings were conducted after dismissal of the debtors' chapter 13  
22 case. After the hearing discussed in the text, Mr. Levinson filed a Chapter 11 voluntary petition on  
23 behalf of the Debtors on December 14, 2011, *In re James Spickelmier and Katherin Spickelmier*, Case No.  
24 11-29093, which further convinces the court that the filings at issue here utterly lacked any basis in  
25 law, as the filing of a new bankruptcy case instead of the OST Motion would seem to have been a  
26 viable option.

27 In the Debtors' Chapter 11 case, Mr. Levinson failed to appear at the initial status  
28 conference hearing and the hearing on the application to employ Mr. Levinson's office under a  
general retainer. Both hearings were scheduled for February 14, 2012 at 9:00 a.m. The court  
continued the status conference but denied the application to employ without prejudice. In addition,  
the court ordered Mr. Levinson's office to disgorge the \$3,600 paid by the Debtors as a retainer for  
legal services related to their Chapter 11 case. From the filings submitted in that case, it appears Mr.  
Levinson's office received the retainer fee during the pendency of the Debtors' prior Chapter 13  
bankruptcy case.

The Debtors have sought and obtained replacement counsel to handle their Chapter 11 case.

1 likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further  
2 investigation or discovery.” Rule 9011(b)(3). By signing, filing, submitting, or later  
3 advocating a motion, an attorney certifies that the motion complies with Paragraph  
4 (3) to the best of his “knowledge, information, and belief, formed after an inquiry  
5 reasonable under the circumstances . . . .” Rule 9011(b). As it does in the context of  
6 Rule 9011(b)(2), the court applies the reasonably competent attorney standard to  
7 assess a potential violation of Rule 9011(b)(3). *In re Grantham Bros.*, 922 F.2d at 1441.

8 Had the reasonably competent attorney submitted an affidavit stating that: “If  
9 the hearing is heard in the ordinary course the Debtors will be liable for being  
10 garnished, creditors, and risk of foreclosure on property,” she would have supported  
11 those allegations with some kind of proof. Even if the reasonably competent attorney  
12 had discovered, post-filing, that her affidavit and the related motion, as written, lacked  
13 evidentiary support, she would have moved to withdraw it; or, if only a portion of the  
14 papers lacked evidentiary support, she would have amended them accordingly. If,  
15 after all this, the reasonably competent attorney was confronted with an order to  
16 show cause that requested specific examples, supported by admissible evidence, of the  
17 prejudice referred to the affidavit, she would have, at least, arrived at the hearing  
18 prepared to address the court’s concerns.

19 Neither Mr. Levinson’s nor Mr. Mondejar’s conduct in this matter complies  
20 with what Rule 9011(b)(3) and the reasonably competent attorney standard requires.  
21 Mr. Levinson’s Affidavit refers to prejudice. Yet, even at the show cause hearing, Mr.  
22 Mondejar was unable to offer any evidence of the alleged prejudice that existed at the  
23 time of the filing of the Levinson Affidavit.<sup>12</sup> Mr. Mondejar admitted at the show  
24 cause hearing that no garnishment actions had been commenced, and he conceded  
25 that he could not provide any other proof. This showing, or non-showing, for lack of

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27 <sup>12</sup>The court places no weight on Mr. Mondejar’s representation that a notice of foreclosure  
28 was posted on the door of the Debtors’ property two weeks before the hearing, which would have  
been after the September 20, 2011 OST Motion. An attorney cannot hope that subsequent events  
will cure a false statement.

1 a better word, convinces the court that Mr. Levinson signed the Levinson Affidavit  
2 without any appropriate evidentiary support. He apparently believed that he would  
3 receive a “pass” for making up events. He does not.

4 For these reasons, Mr. Levinson violated Rule 9011(b)(3) when he filed the  
5 OST Motion and accompanying affidavit, and Mr. Mondejar violated Rule 9011(b)(3)  
6 when he advocated on behalf of those papers.

### 7 **III. DISGORGEMENT OF FEES UNDER SECTION 329**

8 Section 329(b) authorizes the court to “examine the reasonableness of a  
9 debtor’s attorney fees and, if such compensation exceeds the reasonable value of any  
10 such services, the court may cancel any such agreement, or order the return of any  
11 such payment, to the extent excessive.” *Hale v. U.S. Trustee*, 509 F.3d 1139, 1147 (9th  
12 Cir. 2007) (internal modifications and quotations omitted). The court’s Order to  
13 Show Cause also put Mr. Levinson’s office on notice of a potential disgorgement  
14 under this section. It stated that one of the sanctions the court could impose was an  
15 “order . . . to disgorge fees under the authority of 11 U.S.C. § 329.”

16 The reasonable value of services rendered by a debtor’s attorney “is a question  
17 of fact to be determined by the particular circumstances of each case. The requested  
18 compensation may be reduced if the court finds that the work done was excessive or  
19 of poor quality.” 3 COLLIER ON BANKRUPTCY ¶ 329.04[1] (Alan N. Resnick and  
20 Henry J. Sommer, eds., 16th ed. 2011) (citing *Hale*, 509 F.3d 1139). *See also Hale v.*  
21 *U.S. Trustee (In re Basham)*, 208 B.R. 926, 933 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1997) (affirming  
22 bankruptcy court’s order to disgorge fees that were unreasonable given the lack of  
23 contemporaneous time records and the failure to provide competent and complete  
24 representation).

25 The work counsel performed for the Debtors in this case reflects a lack of  
26 competence and diligence that does not deserve to be compensated. Initially, Mr.  
27 Levinson’s office filed a case for Debtors for which they were not eligible. Their  
28 debts clearly exceeded the debt limit for Chapter 13; although the applicable debt

1 limit at the time of filing permitted only \$360,475 of unsecured debt, the Debtors'  
2 schedules, prepared by Mr. Levinson's office, listed a total of the non-contingent,  
3 liquidated unsecured debts of \$583,888.<sup>13</sup>

4 After filing for Debtors a petition for relief under a chapter for which they  
5 were not eligible, Mr. Levinson's office negotiated a stipulation for conversion or  
6 dismissal with the Chapter 13 Trustee, but failed to comply with it, resulting in the  
7 dismissal of the Debtors' case. Counsel then attempted to remedy this failing by  
8 moving for reconsideration, but he did not appear at the hearing on the motion.  
9 Thereafter, counsel moved for an order shortening time on a motion identical to the  
10 one the court previously heard and denied on regular time, without citing to any legal  
11 authority that supported the filing. Worse, when the court held the hearing on the  
12 Order to Show Cause issued with respect to these filings, counsel failed to provide  
13 any support for its actions, despite being warned to come to court prepared to  
14 provide such support. Given the poor quality of the services rendered by Mr.  
15 Levinson's office in this matter, the court finds that the reasonable value of those  
16 services is zero, that is, \$0.00. Pursuant to Section 329, which provides the court a  
17 separate and independently sufficient basis upon which it can order the disgorgement  
18 of fees, the court hereby orders that Mr. Levinson's office disgorge all monies paid by  
19 the Debtors in this Chapter 13 case.

#### 20 IV. SANCTIONS IMPOSED

21 Sanctions under Rule 9011 "shall be limited to what is sufficient to deter  
22 repetition of such conduct or comparable conduct by others similarly situated." Rule  
23 9011(c)(2). In this case, extensive sanctions are warranted. Not only are the  
24 violations egregious, but this court has long had compliance and competency  
25 problems with Mr. Levinson, Mr. Mondejar, and Mr. Levinson's office. *See supra*  
26 notes 3 and 11. As a result, significant actions are necessary to both deter future

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28 <sup>13</sup>This consisted of \$185,279 of unsecured debts listed in Schedule F, and \$398,609 listed in  
Schedule D as the unsecured portion of secured claims.

1 frivolous conduct, and to protect unsuspecting clients of these lawyers.

2 Accordingly, for the reasons set forth above, the court hereby sanctions Mr.  
3 Levinson's office as follows:

4 (1) Mr. Levinson, Mr. Mondejar, and the law office of Barry Levinson &  
5 Associates are hereby publicly reprimanded through this published  
6 opinion.

7 (2) Pursuant to Section 329, Mr. Levinson's office must disgorge all fees  
8 paid by the Debtors in this Chapter 13 case to the Debtors' new  
9 counsel within 21 days of the date of entry of this opinion. Mr.  
10 Levinson's office is to file proof of disgorgement, in the form of an  
11 affidavit or declaration, with the court within 28 days of the date of  
12 entry of this opinion. A detailed statement of all monies the Debtors  
13 paid to Mr. Levinson's office for legal services related to their Chapter  
14 13 case shall accompany the proof of repayment.

15 (3) With the filing of each new Chapter 11 bankruptcy petition by Mr.  
16 Levinson's office for the three years commencing on the date this  
17 opinion is entered, the attorney who signs the petition shall  
18 simultaneously file proof of compliance, in the form of an affidavit or  
19 declaration, with the court's orders requiring completion of CLE  
20 courses. *See supra* note 3.

21 (4) If, during the three years following the date of this opinion, any litigant  
22 or court files any motion or action questioning the propriety or  
23 competency of the actions of Mr. Levinson or of Mr. Mondejar  
24 (regardless of the firm which employs either), whether such motion or  
25 action is commenced under Rule 9011, pursuant to any similar state or  
26 federal rule, or pursuant to a court's inherent powers, Mr. Levinson and  
27 Mr. Mondejar, as the case may be, shall provide, within 48 hours of  
28 service of such a motion or action, a copy of this opinion to court and

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counsel.

(5) The court will refer this matter to the State Bar of Nevada, so that it may determine whether this case warrants further disciplinary proceedings.

Noncompliance with any of the above may result in the imposition of additional sanctions or a finding of contempt of court.

**V. CONCLUSION**

Based on the foregoing, the court hereby ORDERS Mr. Levinson's office, Mr. Levinson, and Mr. Mondejar SANCTIONED as set forth above.

This opinion constitutes the court's findings of fact and conclusions of law under Rule 7052, made applicable here by Rule 9014(c).

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