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CLERK U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

In Proceedings Under Chapter 11 In re: Case No. 2:08-bk-07465-RJH MORTGAGES LTD., ROBERT G. FURST'S REPLY TO ML an Arizona corporation, LIQUIDATING TRUSTEE'S PRELIMINARY OBJECTION TO **ROBERT G. FURST'S MOTION FOR** 2004 EXAMINATION AND Debtor. PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS BY KEVIN O'HALLORAN, AND ROBERT G. FURST'S RESPONSE TO ML LIQUIDATING TRUSTEE'S MOTION FOR ORDER DIRECTING DISCOVERY PROCEDURES

Robert G. Furst, a party-in-interest in these proceedings, hereby files (1) his Reply to ML Liquidating Trustee's Preliminary Objection to Robert G. Furst's Motion for 2004 Examination and Production of Documents by Kevin O'Halloran, and (2) his Response to ML Liquidating Trustee's Motion for Order Directing Discovery Procedures. Importantly, Matt Hartley, the current ML Liquidating Trustee, has already consented, without qualification, to the 2004 examination of Mr. O'Halloran, and so has Mr. O'Halloran.

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Accordingly, Mr. Furst's motion should be granted, without the necessity for any newlyrequested "discovery procedures."

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

In the confirmed Plan of Reorganization, Kevin O'Halloran was designated as the initial Liquidating Trustee for the ML Liquidating Trust. On September 27, 2010, the ML Liquidating Trust Board notified the ML investors that Kevin O'Halloran had abruptly resigned as Liquidating Trustee, stating that "Kevin's decision to resign was based primarily upon a difference of opinion regarding policy." Within a short period of time, Joe Baldino, the Chairman of the ML Liquidating Trust Board, and Jan Sterling, a Board member, also resigned, leading many ML investors to wonder what was going on inside the ML Liquidating Trust.

On January 23, 2012, Mr. Furst met with Matt Hartley, the successor Liquidating Trustee, to request an opportunity to meet with Kevin O'Halloran to discuss the administration of the ML Liquidating Trust during his tenure and the reasons for his resignation. Mr. Hartley agreed to facilitate such a meeting. Later that day, Mr. Hartley sent an e-mail to Mr. Furst, in which he stated:

Bob, [t]hanks for coming in this morning. I spoke to Kevin O'Halloran this afternoon and think I worked out an arrangement that will be acceptable to you. I misplaced your phone number, so please call me at your convenience to discuss.

Thereafter, on January 25, 2012, Mr. Hartley spoke to Kevin O'Halloran and arranged for a deposition rather than a meeting. Mr. Hartley then sent a follow-up e-mail to Mr. Furst, in which he stated:

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I spoke to Kevin O'Halloran this afternoon and he said his attorney spoke to your attorney and he is making himself available for a deposition which can be either telephonic or you can go to Atlanta.

Unfortunately, Mr. Hartley has had a recent change of heart, and he now seeks to silence Kevin O'Halloran, by arguing that (1) Mr. Furst may not be a beneficiary of the ML Liquidating Trust (and, therefore, may not have standing to request a 2004 examination), (2) Mr. Furst's requests are "overbroad" and "burdensome," and (3) Mr. Furst's requests seek information protected by the attorney-client privilege. All of these arguments are meritless.

<u>First</u>, Mr. Furst is clearly a beneficiary of the ML Liquidating Trust, just like all of the other ML investors. *See* Section 3.6 of the confirmed Plan of Reorganization.

Second, there is no reason to limit the scope of the 2004 examination. Bankruptcy Rule 2004 is a broadly construed discovery device which permits any party in interest in a bankruptcy proceeding to move for a court order to examine any entity so long as the examination relates to "acts, conduct, or property or to the liabilities and financial condition of the debtor, or to any matter which may affect the administration of the debtor's estate, or to the debtor's right to a discharge." *Fed.R.Bankr.P. 2004(b)*. The scope of inquiry permitted under a Rule 2004 examination is generally very broad and can "legitimately be in the nature of a 'fishing expedition.' " *In re Wilcher*, 56 B.R. 428, 433 (Bankr.N.D.Ill.1985). Notably, Kevin O'Halloran has not voiced any objections about the scope of the examination.

Third, the Liquidating Trustee has no right to review the requested documents before the 2004 examination in order to protect the attorney-client privilege because, in the Ninth

Circuit, there is a **fiduciary exception** to the attorney-client privilege. In *United States v. Mett*, 178 F3d 1058, 1064 (9th Cir. 1999), the Ninth Circuit held:

The Ninth Circuit . . . has joined a number of other courts in recognizing a "fiduciary exception" to the attorney-client privilege. See *United States v. Doe*, 162 F.3d 554, 556-57 (9th Cir.1998); *United States v. Evans*, 796 F.2d 264, 265-66 (9th Cir.1986). This exception had its genesis in English trust law, but has since been applied to numerous fiduciary relationships.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Mr. Furst requests that the Court grant his motion for a 2004 examination of Kevin O'Halloran, without the necessity of any "discovery procedures. The Liquidating Trustee is welcome to attend the 2004 examination of Mr. O'Halloran, and he is free to voice his objections at that time.

DATED: May 14, 2012

Robert G. Furst