

2/20/2014

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

SUSAN M. SPRAUL, CLERK  
U.S. BKCY. APP. PANEL  
OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY APPELLATE PANEL  
OF THE NINTH CIRCUIT

In re: ) BAP No. AZ-13-1106-DPaKu  
 )  
 6 CURTIS CRIPE and ) Bk. No. 11-09830-SSC  
 LAURIE JAYE CRIPE, )  
 7 )  
 Debtors. )  
 8 )  
 9 )  
 MARTHA GROUT, MD; )  
 and STEVEN SWERDFEGER, Ph.D., )  
 10 )  
 Appellants, )  
 11 )  
 v. ) **M E M O R A N D U M**<sup>1</sup>  
 12 )  
 CURTIS CRIPE; )  
 13 LAURIE JAYE CRIPE, )  
 )  
 14 Appellees. )  
 )

Argued and Submitted on January 23, 2014  
at Tempe, Arizona

Filed - February 20, 2014

Appeal from the United States Bankruptcy Court  
for the District of Arizona

Honorable Sarah Sharer Curley, Bankruptcy Judge, Presiding

Appearances: Brian M. Mueller, Esq. of Sherman & Howard, LLC  
 for appellants Martha Grout, MD and Steven  
 Swerdfeger, Ph.D.; Andre E. Carman, Esq. of  
 Warnock MacKinlay & Carman, PLLC, for appellees  
 Curtis Cripe and Laurie Jaye Cripe.

Before: DUNN, PAPPAS and KURTZ, Bankruptcy Judges.

<sup>1</sup> This disposition is not appropriate for publication.  
 Although it may be cited for whatever persuasive value it may  
 have (see Fed. R. App. P. 32.1), it has no precedential value.  
See 9th Cir. BAP Rule 8013-1.

1 In deciding a § 523(a)(2)<sup>2</sup> exception to discharge claim  
2 asserted against the debtors, the bankruptcy court found the  
3 appellants had not met their burden to prove that debtors'  
4 misrepresentations of academic credentials proximately caused any  
5 loss appellants may have incurred in connection with their  
6 purchase jointly with the debtors of an office building that  
7 ultimately was foreclosed. We AFFIRM.

8 I. FACTS

9 Curtis Cripe and his wife, Laurie Jaye Cripe, operated a  
10 business known as CrossRoads Institute, Inc. ("CrossRoads").  
11 CrossRoads in turn operated centers in several states at which  
12 Mr. Cripe provided services related to brain development,  
13 function and ability remediation.

14 Martha Grout is a medical doctor. Dr. Grout and her  
15 husband, Steven Swerdfeger, became acquainted with the Cripes in  
16 2001 when they took their minor child to the CrossRoads center in  
17 Arizona. The Cripes represented to Dr. Grout and Mr. Swerdfeger  
18 that Mr. Cripe held a Masters Degree in Clinical Psychology from  
19 the University of California at Los Angeles and a Ph.D. in  
20 Psychology from Saybrook Institute.

21 There is no suggestion in the record that Dr. Grout was  
22 dissatisfied with the services provided to her child by either  
23 Mr. Cripe or CrossRoads. To the contrary, in 2002, shortly after  
24

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25  
26 <sup>2</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, all chapter and section  
27 references are to the federal Bankruptcy Code, 11 U.S.C. §§ 101-  
28 1532, all "Rule" references are to the Federal Rules of  
Bankruptcy Procedure, Rules 1001-9037, and all "Civil Rule"  
references are to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

1 she had entered private practice, Dr. Grout began a professional  
2 and business relationship with Mr. Cripe and/or CrossRoads.  
3 Although they maintained separate practices, Dr. Grout and  
4 Mr. Cripe shared referrals and operating expenses under the name  
5 "CrossRoads Clinic."

6 When they began working together, Dr. Grout and Mr. Cripe  
7 shared workspace first at Mr. Cripe's home office, then at space  
8 they leased in the Tatum Building in December 2002. Ultimately,  
9 in February 2006, Dr. Grout and Mr. Cripe purchased an office  
10 building ("Raintree Building") together.

11 The Raintree Building was purchased by CrossRoads Raintree,  
12 LLC ("the LLC"), an entity formed in 2006 to acquire and own the  
13 Raintree Building. Dr. Grout and Mr. Cripe each was a 50% member  
14 of the LLC. Dr. Grout, Mr. Swerdfeger, Mr. Cripe and Mrs. Cripe  
15 each signed a personal guaranty in connection with the purchase  
16 of the Raintree Building.

17 Dr. Grout thereafter operated her medical practice in  
18 one-half of the Raintree Building, and the Cripes operated  
19 CrossRoads in the other half of the Raintree Building. Again,  
20 although the practices were separate, Dr. Grout and the Cripes  
21 did share operating expenses and engaged in a symbiotic  
22 relationship of patient referrals.

23 Sometime after the purchase of the Raintree Building,  
24 Dr. Grout learned that Mr. Cripe's academic credentials had been  
25 misrepresented to her.<sup>3</sup> Although Mr. Cripe ultimately did obtain

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26  
27 <sup>3</sup> The record we have is sparse. The only "testimony" in  
28 our record is that found on pages 40, 41, 45, 53 and 216 from a  
(continued...)

1 a Ph.D. in November 2003, that degree was from Barrington  
2 University, a non-accredited school. Mr. Cripe's faculty advisor  
3 for his dissertation in psychology held degrees in Interior  
4 Design, not psychology. Mr. Cripe's "attendance" was completely  
5 on-line.

6 After learning of Mr. Cripe's actual academic credentials,  
7 Dr. Grout informed all of her professional colleagues and severed  
8 her professional relationship with Mr. Cripe and CrossRoads. At  
9 some point in time not clear in the record, Mr. Cripe removed his  
10 practice from the Raintree Building.

11 As the relationship between the parties deteriorated,  
12 litigation ensued. On July 15, 2008, the Cripes sued Dr. Grout  
13 and Mr. Swerdfeger in the Maricopa County Superior Court,  
14 asserting that Dr. Grout had interfered with Mr. Cripe's  
15 contractual relations and business expectancies, had improperly  
16 retained his client files, and had defamed him. In the thirteen  
17 count state court complaint, the Cripes sought injunctive relief,  
18 together with damages and punitive damages in unstated amounts.

19 \_\_\_\_\_  
20 <sup>3</sup>(...continued)  
21 deposition of Mr. Cripe taken on May 1, 2009, and that found on  
22 pages 36-38, 63-64, 68-69, 79-83, 86, 94-100, 116, 120, 122 and  
23 124 from the transcript of the trial in the bankruptcy court  
24 conducted on December 12, 2012.

25 The additional record that was available to the bankruptcy  
26 court does not appear to have been much more illuminating on many  
27 factual issues. For example, the bankruptcy court determined  
28 that Dr. Grout learned in 2008 that Mr. Cripe had misrepresented  
his academic credentials: "And it appears that at some point in  
time, Dr. Grout found out about these misrepresentations. And  
the best that the Court can determine is, this . . . would have  
been perhaps, around 2008." Tr. of Feb. 21, 2013 Hearing  
14:16-20. (Emphasis added.)

1 Dr. Grout and Mr. Swerdfeger filed counterclaims, seeking  
2 unspecified damages based on fraud and fraud in the inducement,  
3 seeking recovery of monetary damages relating to the purchase of  
4 the Raintree Building and the guaranty of the debt for that  
5 purchase, which they asserted proximately resulted from the  
6 misrepresentation of Mr. Cripe's educational credentials. The  
7 state court dismissed the Cripes' complaint with prejudice on  
8 November 17, 2010, and scheduled further proceedings on the  
9 counterclaims.

10 On April 8, 2011, the Cripes filed for bankruptcy protection  
11 in a chapter 11 case. Dr. Grout and Mr. Swerdfeger timely filed  
12 an adversary proceeding seeking a determination that damages they  
13 suffered as a result of Mr. Cripe's misrepresentation of his  
14 academic credentials were excepted from the Cripes' discharge.  
15 The damages at issue were related to the purchase of the Raintree  
16 Building and Dr. Grout and Mr. Swerdfeger's guarantee of its  
17 debt.

18 Trial of the adversary proceeding took place on December 12,  
19 2012. Dr. Grout and Mr. Swerdfeger rested following the  
20 presentation of their case, and the Cripes moved for a "directed  
21 verdict," which the bankruptcy court considered as a motion for  
22 judgment on partial findings pursuant to Civil Rule 52(c),  
23 applicable in the adversary proceeding pursuant to Rule 7052.

24 On February 21, 2013, the bankruptcy court made oral  
25 findings of fact and conclusions of law on the record. The  
26 bankruptcy court found that Mr. and Mrs. Cripe did misrepresent  
27 Mr. Cripe's academic credentials to Dr. Grout and Mr. Swerdfeger.  
28 However, the bankruptcy court ultimately decided that any loss

1 Dr. Grout and Mr. Swerdfeger incurred with respect to the  
2 Raintree Building was not proximately caused by the  
3 misrepresentations. Accordingly, the bankruptcy court determined  
4 that the Cripes were entitled to discharge any debt they might  
5 owe to Dr. Grout and Mr. Swerdfeger, granted judgment on partial  
6 findings in favor of the Cripes pursuant to Civil Rule 52(c),<sup>4</sup>  
7 and dismissed the adversary proceeding. This timely appeal  
8 followed.

## 9 II. JURISDICTION

10 The bankruptcy court had jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C.  
11 §§ 1334 and 157(b)(2)(I). We have jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C.  
12 § 158.

## 13 III. ISSUE<sup>5</sup>

14 Whether the bankruptcy court erred when it determined that  
15 the misrepresentation of Mr. Cripe's academic credentials was not  
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17 <sup>4</sup> Civil Rule 52(c) provides -  
18

19 **Judgment on Partial Findings.** If a party has been fully  
20 heard on an issue during a nonjury trial, and the court  
21 finds against the party on that issue, the court may enter  
22 judgment against the party on a claim or defense that, under  
the controlling law, can be maintained or defeated only with  
a favorable finding on that issue. . . .

23 <sup>5</sup> In their brief on appeal, the Cripes request an award of  
24 attorneys fees and costs on the basis that both the "action" and  
25 the appeal were taken in bad faith and for purposes of  
26 harassment. Attorneys fees were not a matter ruled upon by the  
27 bankruptcy court. Thus, our review is limited to a request for  
28 fees in the appeal. Rule 8020 governs such a request. That rule  
was not addressed by the Cripes. Accordingly, the request was  
not properly raised, and we do not consider it as an issue in  
this appeal.

1 the proximate cause of any loss Dr. Grout and Mr. Swerdfeger  
2 incurred in connection with the Raintree Building.

3 IV. STANDARDS OF REVIEW

4 We review questions of fact for clear error. Rule 8013;  
5 Wall St. Plaza, LLC v. JSJF Corp. (In re JSJF Corp.), 344 B.R.  
6 94, 99 (9th Cir. BAP 2006). This includes the bankruptcy court's  
7 finding as to whether a requisite element of a fraud discharge  
8 exception has been proven. See Anastas v. Am. Sav. Bank  
9 (In re Anastas), 94 F.3d 1280, 1283 (9th Cir. 1996).<sup>6</sup> See also  
10 Rubin v. West (In re Rubin), 875 F.2d 755, 758 (9th Cir.  
11 1989) (the determination of proximate causation is a question of  
12 fact reviewed for clear error). Here, we review for clear error  
13 the bankruptcy court's findings upon which it entered judgment  
14 under Civil Rule 52(c). Ritchie v. United States, 451 F.3d 1019  
15 (9th Cir. 2006).

16 We must affirm the bankruptcy court's fact findings unless  
17 we conclude that they are "(1) 'illogical,' (2) 'implausible,' or  
18 (3) without 'support in inferences that may be drawn from the  
19 facts in the record.'" United States v. Hinkson, 585 F.3d 1247,  
20 1262 & n.20 (9th Cir. 2009) (en banc). "Under the 'clear error'  
21 standard, we accept findings of fact unless the findings leave  
22 'the definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been

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23  
24 <sup>6</sup> The appellants do not assert that the bankruptcy court  
25 selected an improper legal rule and/or applied that rule  
26 incorrectly. Thus, the Panel's review does not fall within the  
27 standard for mixed questions of law and fact set forth in Murray  
28 v. Bammer (In re Bammer), 131 F.3d 788, 791-92 (9th Cir. 1997)  
(en banc). See generally Cutter v. Seror (In re Cutter),  
466 Fed. Appx. 616 (9th Cir. 2012), for a recent unpublished  
Ninth Circuit discussion of the distinction.

1 committed by the trial judge.'" Wolkowitz v. Beverly  
2 (In re Beverly), 374 B.R. 221, 230, aff'd in part & dismissed in  
3 part, 551 F.3d 1092 (9th Cir. 2008), citing Latman v. Burdette,  
4 366 F.3d 774, 781 (9th Cir. 2004).

5 V. DISCUSSION

6 No issue is raised in this appeal that the bankruptcy court  
7 did not identify and apply the correct legal rules in determining  
8 whether § 523(a)(2)(A) should preclude the Cripes' discharge from  
9 encompassing any claim of Dr. Grout and Mr. Swerdfeger based upon  
10 the misrepresentation of Mr. Cripe's academic credentials.

11 Rather, this appeal concerns only the bankruptcy court's fact  
12 findings, specifically, those findings that informed the  
13 bankruptcy court's determination that the damages asserted by  
14 Dr. Grout and Mr. Swerdfeger did not proximately result from the  
15 Cripes' misrepresentation of Mr. Cripe's academic credentials.

16 The elements of a claim for relief under § 523(a)(2)(A) are  
17 well established in the Ninth Circuit. To prove actual fraud in  
18 order to except their claim from the Cripes' discharge, Dr. Grout  
19 and Mr. Swerdfeger were required to establish each of the  
20 following elements by a preponderance of the evidence, Grogan v.  
21 Garner, 498 U.S. 279 (1991): (1) The Cripes made the subject  
22 representations; (2) at the time they made the subject  
23 representations, the Cripes knew the representations were false;  
24 (3) the Cripes made the subject representations with the  
25 intention of deceiving Dr. Grout and Mr. Swerdfeger;  
26 (4) Dr. Grout and Mr. Swerdfeger justifiably relied upon the  
27 Cripes' representations; and (5) Dr. Grout and Mr. Swerdfeger  
28 suffered the alleged damages as the proximate result of the



1 subject representations having been made. Ghomeshi v. Sabban  
2 (In re Sabban), 600 F.3d 1219, 1222 (9th Cir. 2010).

3 Dr. Grout asserts that she never would have entered into the  
4 business arrangement to purchase the Raintree Building with the  
5 Cripes had she known Mr. Cripe had misrepresented his  
6 credentials. She contends that the mere entry into the financial  
7 relationship resulted in her loss of all funds she ever  
8 contributed toward the Raintree Building and any related  
9 indebtedness.

10 As a general rule, for damages to be the proximate result of  
11 a misrepresentation, the subject misrepresentation must have been  
12 a "substantial factor" in determining the "course of conduct"  
13 that resulted in loss. Beneficial Cal., Inc. v. Brown  
14 (In re Brown), 217 B.R. 857, 862 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 1998).

15 Further, to establish proximate cause, the loss must reasonably  
16 be expected to result from reliance on the misrepresentation.

17 Id.

18 Based on the record before it, the bankruptcy court  
19 determined that the financial loss Dr. Grout suffered through her  
20 investment in the LLC and/or the Raintree Building could not  
21 reasonably be expected to result from Mr. Cripe's  
22 misrepresentation of his academic credentials, and that the  
23 misrepresentation was not a substantial factor in determining the  
24 course of conduct that resulted in the financial loss.

25 First, and primarily, the LLC Operating Agreement did not  
26 require that any party to it hold any particular degree. In  
27 fact, the Operating Agreement authorized the addition of members  
28 without making academic degrees a condition of membership.

1 Dr. Grout conceded that the services Mr. Cripe performed in his  
2 practice did not require a license or any degree. Thus, neither  
3 the lack of a degree nor the misrepresentation, alone or  
4 together, could reasonably be expected to result in a loss in a  
5 purely financial relationship, such as the purchase of a building  
6 through a jointly owned limited liability company.<sup>7</sup>

7 Second, the evidence Dr. Grout presented at the trial was  
8 not particularly clear regarding the "falling out" between  
9 Dr. Grout and the Cripes, including what caused it and when it  
10 occurred. Specifically, the bankruptcy court could not ascertain  
11 from the evidence whether it took place solely because of  
12 Dr. Grout's discovery of the misrepresentation, or whether it was  
13 predicated at least in part on serious injuries Mr. Cripe  
14 sustained in an automobile accident in 2009.

15 Third, while the evidence establishes that the Cripes at  
16 some point vacated the Raintree Building, the bankruptcy court  
17 could not determine when that happened other than it likely was  
18 in 2009. Also at some uncertain point in time, Dr. Grout  
19 remodeled at least a portion of the Raintree Building. Dr. Grout  
20 and Mr. Swerdfeger presented no evidence to establish (1) whether  
21 that remodel occurred while the Cripes still occupied the  
22 Raintree Building or (2) the cost of the remodel (other than a  
23 rough estimate).

24 Fourth, the record before the bankruptcy court contained  
25 evidence of "offers" made by the Cripes to assist Dr. Grout in

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27 <sup>7</sup> No issue as to the implications of the misrepresentation  
28 on Dr. Grout's professional relationship with Mr. Cripe was  
before the bankruptcy court.

1 dealing with the financial implications of their disintegrated  
2 business relationship. It appears that the Cripes made more than  
3 one offer to purchase Dr. Grout's interest in the LLC, the  
4 Raintree Building, or both. Dr. Grout testified she never took  
5 the offers seriously.

6 After pointing out that the Cripes' offers to mitigate  
7 damages were rejected out of hand by Dr. Grout, the bankruptcy  
8 court noted that there was no evidence that Dr. Grout made any  
9 effort in three years or more to solve the financial problem  
10 created by the end of her business relationship with the Cripes  
11 and related to the Raintree Building. Without explanation in the  
12 record as to why, Dr. Grout and Mr. Swerdfeger remained in  
13 possession of the Raintree Building until August of 2012, when  
14 the Raintree Building was foreclosed upon. The bankruptcy court  
15 commented on the state of the real estate market generally during  
16 that period but refused to "speculate" that an unfavorable market  
17 condition was what had precluded Dr. Grout from making an attempt  
18 to sell the Raintree Building.

19 In their reply brief, appellants challenge the "finding"  
20 that the Cripes offered to purchase the Raintree Building.  
21 "Nowhere in the record, and in fact, nowhere in real life, did  
22 the Cripes ever make any type of offer to the Plaintiffs, fair  
23 market value or otherwise, to purchase the Building. To base a  
24 finding of no causation based on an unrealized hypothetical is  
25 clearly erroneous." Appellants' Reply Brief at 7:6-9. We have  
26 been provided no record setting forth the content of the offers.  
27 Because we do not have the entire record that was before the  
28 bankruptcy court, we cannot determine whether there is any merit

1 to this assertion. However, we are entitled to presume that  
2 anything Dr. Grout and Mr. Swerdfeger omitted from the record  
3 they submitted on appeal would not be helpful to their position.  
4 Gionis v. Wayne (In re Gionis), 170 B.R. 675, 680-81 (9th Cir.  
5 BAP 1994).

6 Also in their reply brief, appellants assert that they had  
7 been trying since the time they filed their counterclaims in the  
8 state court to rescind the purchase of the Raintree Building and  
9 that their loss is to be considered rescission damages. See  
10 generally Appellants' Reply Brief at 7:14-8:14. They contend  
11 that the Cripes' bad faith in bringing the state court action and  
12 their subsequent filing of the bankruptcy case delayed their  
13 ability to "mitigate" the loss. It is not clear from the record  
14 that any issue of "bad faith" in the underlying state court  
15 litigation was raised in the bankruptcy court. Either it wasn't,  
16 in which case it is waived, or it was, but on this record, we  
17 cannot review whether the bankruptcy court erred by not giving it  
18 due consideration. As it stands, the bankruptcy court did find  
19 that Dr. Grout undertook a remodel of the Raintree Building after  
20 Mr. Cripe had vacated his half. Because appellants provided us  
21 no record otherwise, we might assume that the remodel took place  
22 at that time so as to refute appellants' assertions that they  
23 were attempting to rescind the purchase.

24 The burden was on Dr. Grout and Mr. Swerdfeger to present  
25 sufficient evidence to support a finding of proximate cause. The  
26 foregoing findings of the bankruptcy court sufficiently  
27 articulate that intervening factors between the time of the  
28 misrepresentation and the ultimate loss raise questions regarding

1 whether the misrepresentation alone was a "substantial factor" in  
2 determining the "course of conduct" that resulted in loss, and  
3 whether the loss reasonably could be expected to follow from the  
4 misrepresentation. Nothing in the record leads us to conclude  
5 that the bankruptcy court's findings are "(1) 'illogical,'  
6 (2) 'implausible,' or (3) without 'support in inferences that may  
7 be drawn from the facts in the record.'" Hinkson, 585 F.3d at  
8 1262 & n.20. Accordingly, we must AFFIRM.

9 VI. CONCLUSION

10 The bankruptcy court did not clearly err when it found the  
11 misrepresentation of Mr. Cripe's academic credentials (1) was not  
12 a substantial factor in determining the course of conduct that  
13 resulted in any financial loss to Dr. Grout and Mr. Swerdfeger in  
14 connection with their investment in the Raintree Building and  
15 (2) could not reasonably be expected to result in that loss. We  
16 AFFIRM.