SIGNED.



**Dated: April 23, 2008** 

U.S. Bankruptcy Judge

### IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

In re:	) No. 4:07-bk-01578-JMM
FIRST MAGNUS FINANCIAL CORPORATION,	MEMORANDUM DECISION REFEES REQUESTED BY MCA
Debtor.	FINANCIAL GROUP, LTD.

MCA Financial Group, Ltd. ("MCA") seeks an award of final fees and costs totaling \$481,192.00 (fees) and \$9,015.10 (costs) (Dkt. #1181).

The costs requested are reasonable and will be approved.

The fee request, however, presents a more difficult issue. On September 7, 2007, this court ordered that MCA could be retained by the Debtor-in-Possession, but its fees were to be limited to a maximum of \$75,000 per month for each of the first two months, and up to \$50,000 per month for each month thereafter.

The bankruptey case was filed on August 21, 2007. MCA spent, as fees for which it now seeks compensation, the following:

1	08/21/07 - 09/20/07	\$181,145.00
2	09/21/07 - 10/20/07	95,590.50
3	10/21/07 - 11/20/07	57,429.00
4	11/21/07 - 12/21/07	55,777.00

1
2
3
4

5	12/22/07 - 01/21/08	26,624.00
6	01/22/08 - 02/21/08	58,478.50
7	02/22/08 - 02/28/08	6,148.00
	Total Fees Requested	\$481,192.00

5 6

7

8

This case, unfortunately, requires the court to determine if its earlier order should be modified. There has been no assertion that MCA underperformed, or that the quality of its work was deficient in any way.

any reasonable terms and conditions of employment, including on a retainer, on an hourly basis,

Section 328(a) authorizes "the employment of a professional person under § 327 on

9 10

11

12

on a fixed or percentage fee basis, or on a contingent fee basis," 11 U.S.C \$\\ 328(a). Section 328(a) "clearly anticipates that the court will make a determination as to the reasonableness of a fee 13

arrangement at the beginning of a case." In re Dividend Dev. Sorp., 145 B.R. 651, 655 (Bankr. C.D.

14 15

Cal. 1992). The court may approve employment of a professional on any terms and conditions that

the court finds necessary to satisfy the requirement of reasonableness in section 328(a)." 3 Collier on Bankruptcy ¶ 328.02, at 328-5 (15th ed. rev. 2008) (citing In re Federal Mogul-global, Inc., 348

F.3d 390, 393 (3d Cir. 2003) (bankrapte court was authorized under § 328(a) to impose a \$30,000

monthly cap on chapter 11 professional's compensation when approving its employment

application)).

19 20

21

22

16

17

18

The only statutory basis for later changing the employment terms of a professional's fee structure is if "such terms and conditions prove to have been improvident in light of developments not capable of being anticipated at the time of the fixing of such terms and conditions." 11 U.S.C. § 328(a)

23 24

Examples of how this section of the Bankruptcy Code have been interpreted include the following:

25 26

An order that both approved a fee agreement and reserved the final application to the court's review was ambiguous and thus subject to a reasonableness review under § 330. In re Circle K Corp., 279 F.3d

28

27

669, 673-74 (9th Cir. 2002); *see also In re B.U.M. Int'l, Inc.*, 229 F.3d 824, 829 (9th Cir. 2000) (where bankruptcy court conditionally approved counsel's employment, a reasonableness review was appropriate).

- 2. An unanticipated "managerial vacuum," which left the debtor "stranded," justified an adjustment to the approved fee arrangement, whereas "nettlesome" claim resolution and a longer-than-anticipated reorganization period did not. *In re Home Exp., Inc.*, 213 B.R. 162, 166-67 (Bankr. N.D. Cal. 1997).
- 3. The rate of customary compensation in the local market could be determined when the employment agreement was approved, and no new developments were established to alter that fee. *In re Lindsey*, 1995 WL 106725 at \*1 (Bankr, D. Idaho 1995) (mem.).
- 4. The bankruptcy court erred in reducing the terms of pre-approved compensation (contingency fee) merely because the fraudulent conveyance adversary proceeding turned out to be a "slam dunk"; such result was capable of being anticipated. *In re Barron*, 225 F.3d 583, 585-56 (5th Cir. 2000); see also In re Reimers, 972 F.2d 1127 (9th Cir. 1992) (bankruptcy court should not have reduced special counsel's contingent fee).

Here, the fee caps were unambiguous. MCA knew what limitations had been placed upon it, in a liquidating chapter 11 context, yet it chose to exceed the maximum fee caps set by the court, which the court had determined were reasonable in light of the customary rates and the circumstances of the case. This voluntary action on MCA's part is outside of the types of boundaries contemplated by the statute. This is not to say that MCA's efforts were unappreciated; but MCA made the unilateral decision, albeit for altruistic reasons, to work beyond the caps set by the court. Under the circumstances, and the record in this case, the court does not feel that anything developed in the case which made the original budgetary restrictions "improvident" or unforeseeable. BLACK'S

LAW DICTIONARY (8th ed. 2004) defines "improvident" as meaning lack of foresight, or relating to a judgment arrived at by using misleading information or a mistaken assumption. These facts were not present in this case. Voluntary decisions of a professional to unilaterally exceed the fee caps does not constitute an improvident condition which requires changing the terms of the employment order.

Therefore, consistent with this court's employment order, the court will award MCA the following fees for the following periods:

ı		-	١		
	>	٠	١	i	
1	ι		J	,	

9	

I	U

# 

### 

# 

## 

#### 

2	3
_	J

1	08/21/07 - 09/20/07	\$75,000
2	09/21/07 - 10/20/07	75,000
3	10/21/07 - 11/20/07	50,000
4	11/21/07 - 12/21/07	50,000
5	12/22/07 - 01/21/08	26.624
6	01/22/08 - 02/21/08	\$0,000
7	02/22/08 - 02/28/08	6,148
	Total Fees Allowed	\$332,772
		\ /

The balance of MCA's requested fees will be disallowed. Any previous partial payment shall be credited against the approved amount.

A separate order will be entered by the court. FED. R. BANKR. P. 9021.

DATED AND SIGNED ABOVE.

1	COPIES served as indicated below on the date signed above:	
2	David Wm. Engelman	(dwe@engelmanberger.com)
3 4	Steven N. Berger Bradley D. Pack Engelman Berger, P.C.	(snb@engelmanberger.com) (bdp@engelmanberger.com)
5	3636 N. Central Ave., Suite 700 Phoenix, AZ 85012	
6	Attorneys for MCA Financial Group, Ltd.	
7	John R. Clemency Todd A. Burgess Lawrence L. Bosonfold	(clemencyj@gtlaw.com) (burgesst@gtlaw.com)
8	Lawrence J. Rosenfeld Garland A. Brown, Jr. Greenberg Traurig, LLP	(rosenfeldl@gtlaw.com) (browng@gtlaw.com)
9	2375 E. Camelback Rd., Suite 700 Phoenix, AZ 85016	
10	Attorneys for Debtor	
11	Nancy J. March DeConcini McDonald Yetwin & Lacy, P.C.	(nmarch@dmyl.com)
12	2525 E. Broadway Blvd., #200 Tucson, AZ 85716	
13	Attorneys for WNS North America, Inc.	
14	Robert E. Michael Robert E. Michael. & Associates. PLLC	(robert e michael.esa (gmail.com)
15	950 Third Ave., Suite 2500 New York, NY 10022	
16	Attorneys for WNS North America, Inc.	(2000)
17 18	Michael D. Warner Rachel R Obaldo Warner Stevens, L.L.P.	(mwarner@warnerstevens.com) (robaldo@warnerstevens.com)
19	301 Commerce St., Suite 1700 Fort Worth, TX 76102	$\searrow$
20	Attorneys for Official Committee of Unsecured	Creditors
21	Renee Sandler Shamblin Office of the U.S. Trustee	(renee.s.shamblin@usdoj.gov)
22	230 N. First Ave., Suite 204 Phoenix, AZ \$5003-1706	
23		
24	By M.B. Thompson	
25	Judicial Assistant	
26		
27		
28		