

The document below is hereby signed.

Dated: June 6, 2012.



*S. Martin Teel Jr.*

**S. Martin Teel, Jr.  
U.S. Bankruptcy Judge**

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In re	)	
	)	
KWANG HUI CHOE AND SUN HYE	)	Case No. 98-01684
CHOE	)	(Chapter 7)
	)	Not for Publication in
Debtor(s).	)	West's Bankruptcy Reporter

MEMORANDUM DECISION AND ORDER DENYING  
APPLICATION FOR RELEASE OF UNCLAIMED FUNDS

On March 26, 2012, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., successor-in-interest to the First National Bank of Atlanta, filed an application for release of unclaimed funds in the amount of \$188.33 (Dkt. No. 47). On May 15, 2000, and May 22, 2002, certain unclaimed dividends were deposited into the court's registry pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 347(a),<sup>1</sup> and funds remain on

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<sup>1</sup> 11 U.S.C. § 347(a) provides, in relevant part:

Ninety days after final distribution under section . . . 1326 of this title in a case under chapter 7, 12, or 13 of this title . . . the trustee shall stop payment on any check remaining unpaid, and any remaining property of the estate shall be paid into the court and disposed of under chapter 129 of title 28 [28 USC §§ 2041 et seq.].

deposit pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 2041 and 2042.<sup>2</sup> Absent a showing by Wells Fargo Bank that the debt once payable to First National Bank of Atlanta has not been previously satisfied, the court will not grant the relief sought.

The burden is on Wells Fargo Bank to demonstrate that it is entitled to the funds sought. *Hansen v. United States*, 340 F.2d 142, 144 (8th Cir. 1965). Even if Wells Fargo Bank can show that funds were deposited on behalf of First National Bank of Atlanta, Wells Fargo Bank, as First National Bank of Atlanta's successor-in-interest, has not demonstrated a present entitlement, as

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<sup>2</sup> Although the clerk recorded \$188.33 as unclaimed funds, the electronic docket sheet reflects only a \$2.32 deposit for Washington Gas on May 22, 2002 (see Dkt. Nos. 43 & 46) and a \$2.74 deposit (for creditor unknown) on May 15, 2000 (see Dkt. No. 36). Copies of checks to First National Bank of Atlanta were appended to Dkt. No. 46, but there is no statement that funds were being deposited as to that entity. Accordingly, it is not even clear that there were actually unclaimed funds deposited as to First National Bank of Atlanta. If the applicant intends to pursue this matter further, it may be required to pay the fee to retrieve the paper file from the archives so that the court can verify that the funds were deposited.

required. See 28 U.S.C. § 2042;<sup>3</sup> *Willametz v. Susi*, 489 F.2d 364, 366 (1st Cir. 1973).

The application does not indicate why the check went uncashed,<sup>4</sup> and although the funds were originally distributed by check made payable to First National Bank of Atlanta pursuant to an allowed claim, the court is not willing to deem this satisfactory evidence, standing alone, of Wells Fargo Bank's **present** entitlement to the funds. See *Willametz*, 489 F.2d at 366.

If First National Bank of Atlanta's claim that was the basis for the issuance of the distribution has already been satisfied, circumstances have changed such that Wells Fargo Bank is no longer entitled, as successor-in-interest, to the funds. *Id.* at

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<sup>3</sup> 28 U.S.C. § 2042 provides:

No money deposited under section 2041 of this title shall be withdrawn except by order of the court.

In every case in which a right to withdraw money deposited in court under section 2041 has been adjudicated or is not in dispute and such money has remained so deposited for at least five years unclaimed by the person entitled thereto, such court shall cause such money to be deposited in the Treasury in the name and to the credit of the United States. Any claimant entitled to such money may, on petition to the court and upon notice to the United States attorney and **full proof of right thereto**, obtain an order directing payment to him. [Emphasis added.]

<sup>4</sup> In the space provided to explain why the funds went unclaimed, Wells Fargo's representative merely states "to the best of my knowledge, these funds have never been received."

367 (quoting *Harris v. Balk*, 198 U.S. 215, 226 (1905) ("It ought to be and is the object of courts to prevent the payment of any debt twice over.")). For example, the debt may have been one as to which there was a co-debtor, and that co-debtor may have paid the debt. Or the debt may have been secured by a lien on collateral, and may have been collected via enforcement of that lien. Or, although unlikely, the debtors (who received a discharge) may have voluntarily paid the debt.<sup>4</sup>

Any overpayment that might result from payment of the unclaimed funds to Wells Fargo Bank is not simply a matter to be resolved by Wells Fargo and the debtors. Instead, § 2042 requires that the court determine Wells Fargo's entitlement to the funds. It is thus

ORDERED that Wells Fargo Bank's application for release of unclaimed funds (Dkt. No. 47) is DENIED without prejudice to the filing of an amended application demonstrating a present day entitlement to the funds.

[Signed and dated above.]

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<sup>4</sup> On its application, Wells Fargo Bank states that an account record was maintained but is unavailable, and points the court to documentation showing the line of acquisition between First National Bank of Atlanta and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. In the space provided for Wells Fargo to explain how it can certify that the debt remains unpaid notwithstanding the lack of account records, Wells Fargo responds by stating "n/a." Wells Fargo cannot meet its burden to show a present entitlement to the funds without first showing that the debt remains due.

