

In 1995, David Solomon settled a personal injury lawsuit with the defendant in that case and his insurer (interpleader plaintiff Hartford Insurance Company of Illinois (hereinafter, "Hartford Illinois")) for an upfront payment and Hartford Illinois's promise to pay an additional \$45,000 on March 31, 2011. (See Release and Settlement Agreement, dated May 9, 1995, attached as Ex. A to Def.'s Counterclaim & Cross-claim.) Shortly after the parties executed the settlement agreement, Hartford Life Insurance Company (hereinafter, "Hartford Life")¹ agreed to pay the settlement amount to Solomon on Hartford Illinois's behalf pursuant to an annuity contract. (See Annuity Contract, dated May 15, 1995, attached as Ex. B to Def.'s Counterclaim & Cross-claim.) Both the settlement agreement and the annuity contract provided that David Solomon's estate would receive the \$45,000 payment in the event of his death prior to March 31, 2011. (See Release and Settlement Agreement ¶ 5; Annuity Contract at 5 (annuity application identifying the "Estate of David Solomon" as the "Beneficiary").) The settlement agreement further provided that the payment "shall not be subject to assignment, transfer or encumbrance, except as provided herein." (See Release and Settlement Agreement ¶ 9.) There is no other provision in the settlement agreement dealing with assignment, transfer, or encumbrance.

^{1/} We will refer to Hartford Illinois and Hartford Life collectively as "Hartford" except as otherwise noted.

In June 2004, Solomon agreed to sell the right to receive the \$45,000 payment to cross-defendant 321 Henderson Receivables, L.P. ("321 Henderson").² (See Purchase Agreement, dated June 8, 2004, attached as Ex. D. to Def.'s Counterclaim and Cross-claim.) Pursuant to the Illinois Structured Settlement Protection Act, 215 ILCS 153/1 et seq., 321 Henderson petitioned a state court to approve the transfer. (See Petition Seeking Approval of a Transfer of Structured Settlement Payment Rights, attached as Ex. E to Def.'s Counterclaim and Cross-claim.) David Solomon and Hartford participated in the state-court proceeding initiated by 321 Henderson's petition. (See Order Approving Transfer, dated Oct. 29, 2004, attached as Ex. F to Def.'s Counterclaim & Cross-claim.) The order approving the transfer directed Hartford to make the \$45,000 payment to 321 Henderson:

ORDERED that Hartford Life Insurance Company and Hartford Insurance Company of Illinois (collectively "Hartford") shall make payment of: One lump sum payment in the amount of \$45,000.00 on or about 3/31/2011, (the "Assigned Payment") to Transferee [321 Henderson]

ORDERED that the death of the Payee prior to the due date of the last of the Assigned Payment shall not affect the transfer of the Assigned Payment from Payee [David Solomon] to 321 Henderson Receivables, L.P., and Payee understands he is giving up his rights, and the rights of his heirs, successors and/or beneficiaries, to the Assigned Payment

^{2/} 321 Henderson and the other interpleader defendants besides the Estate - J.G. Wentworth Originations, LLC, J.G. Wentworth, Inc., and J.G. Wentworth Structured Settlement Funding II, LLC - are corporate affiliates. We will refer to these parties collectively as "Wentworth" except as otherwise noted.

ORDERED that this order is binding on any and all successors of the Payee, of other protected parties, and of the Transferee

(Id. at 3, 5.) After David Solomon died on April 3, 2008, the Estate filed in probate court citations to recover assets (namely, the \$45,000 payment that Hartford had promised to pay Solomon) against the defendants in this case, among others. (See Estate's Counterclaim and Cross-claim ¶ 18); see also Illinois Probate Act, 755 ILCS 5/16-1 (authorizing such citations to be served on persons the administrator believes to be controlling personal property belonging to the estate). The Estate's theory is that the payment was not transferrable in light of the settlement agreement's anti-assignment clause, and that the order approving the transfer was tainted by 321 Henderson's false statement that David Solomon had no dependents. (See Estate's Counterclaim ¶¶ 33-34, 39-40; Estate's Cross-claim ¶¶ 26, 28.)

Shortly after the Estate filed its petition in the probate court, Hartford initiated this interpleader action. In connection with its complaint, Hartford sought and obtained an *ex parte* restraining order that effectively stayed the citation proceedings. See 28 U.S.C. § 2361 (authorizing such restraining orders). The Estate answered Hartford's interpleader complaint and filed a counterclaim and a cross-claim against Hartford and Wentworth, respectively. The Estate's three-count counterclaim asserts claims for breach of the settlement agreement (Count I, against Hartford

Illinois), breach of the annuity contract (Count II, against Hartford Life), and breach of an alleged duty to apprise the state court of the settlement payment's non-transferability (Count III, against both Hartford parties). The Estate's two-count cross-claim asserts a claim for breach of an alleged duty to inform the state court that the payment was non-transferable and that David Solomon had dependents (Count I), and asks us to "invalidate" the transfer on that basis (Count II). After Hartford and Wentworth filed dispositive motions, we raised the issue of our subject-matter jurisdiction under the Rooker-Feldman doctrine and requested briefs on that issue. (See Order, dated Mar. 21, 2012, Dkt. 55.) We have reviewed the parties' submissions and we are prepared to rule.

DISCUSSION

A. Rooker-Feldman's Impact on Solomon's Counterclaims and Cross-claims

The Rooker-Feldman doctrine is premised on the Supreme Court's exclusive federal-appellate jurisdiction over state-court judgments. See Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Saudi Basic Industries Corp., 544 U.S. 280, 283 (2005) (citing 28 U.S.C. § 1257). The doctrine applies to "cases brought by state-court losers complaining of injuries caused by state-court judgments rendered before the district court proceedings commenced and inviting district court review and rejection of those judgments." Id. at 284. It bars claims asking "a federal court to overturn an adverse state court

judgment," and claims that are "inextricably intertwined" with such a judgment. Brown v. Bowman, 668 F.3d 437, 442 (7th Cir. 2012) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). "Once it is determined that a claim is inextricably intertwined, we must then inquire whether 'the plaintiff [did or] did not have a reasonable opportunity to raise the issue in state court proceedings.' If the plaintiff could have raised the issue in state court, the claim is barred under Rooker-Feldman." Id. (quoting Brokaw v. Weaver, 305 F.3d 660, 667 (7th Cir. 2002)) (internal citation omitted).

Count II of the Estate's cross-claim against Wentworth explicitly asks us to "invalidate" the transfer that the state court approved. (See Estate's Cross-claim at 22 (asking us to "[i]nvalidate any purported transfer of the Annuity Contract or the right to receive payment thereunder").) As for the Estate's other claims, we indicated in our order raising the Rooker-Feldman issue that we were inclined to find that those claims are "inextricably intertwined" with the state-court judgment:

Counts I and II of the Estate's counterclaim allege that Hartford breached the settlement agreement, and the annuity contract, by not paying the Estate \$45,000 on March 31, 2011. It is difficult to see how we can rule in the Estate's favor on this issue without "review[ing] and reject[ing]" the state-court's order approving the transfer to Wentworth. Exxon, 544 U.S. at 284. The Estate's claims do not appear to allege an injury "independent" of the judgment: Solomon could not have transferred the payment without the state court's approval. See 215 ILCS 153/15; see also Kelley v. Med-1 Solutions, Inc., 548 F.3d 600, 605 (7th Cir. 2008) ("Because defendants needed to prevail in state court in order to capitalize on the alleged fraud, the FDCCA

claims that plaintiffs bring ultimately require us to evaluate the state court judgments."). The Estate also contends that Hartford and Wentworth misled the state court, arguing that they breached their duty to inform the court that the settlement payment was (according to the Estate) non-transferrable and that Solomon had minor children. (See Def.'s Counterclaim & Cross-claim at 15-18 (Count III against Hartford), 18-22 (Counts I and II against Wentworth).) In Kelley, our Court of Appeals rejected the plaintiff's argument that the defendants' alleged misrepresentations to the state court supported a claim independent of the state court's judgment. See id. ("We could not determine that defendants' representations and requests related to attorney fees violated the law without determining that the state court erred by issuing judgments granting the attorney fees.").

(See Order, dated Mar. 21, 2012, at 4-5.) No party has directly challenged this analysis. Consistent with the reasoning in our prior order, we conclude that the Estate's claims are "inextricably intertwined" with the state court judgment. Moreover, we are not aware of any impediment that would have prevented the participants in the earlier state-court proceeding from raising the issues that the Estate has raised in this case. Indeed, the premise of the Estate's claims is that Hartford and Wentworth had a *duty* to raise those issues. The real question, we think, is whether Rooker-Feldman applies given the fact that the Estate was not a party to that proceeding.

The general rule is that the Rooker-Feldman doctrine does not bar a federal lawsuit brought by a nonparty to the earlier state-court proceeding. See Johnson v. DeGrandy, 512 U.S. 997, 1006 (1994). The DeGrandy Court reasoned that Rooker-Feldman did not apply to the plaintiff in the federal lawsuit because, as a

nonparty to the earlier proceeding, it "was in no position to ask this Court to review the state court's judgment" Id. In Lance v. Dennis, 546 U.S. 459, 465-66 (2006), the Supreme Court held that the doctrine did not deprive the district court of jurisdiction in a case filed by individuals considered in privity with the "state-court loser" under preclusion law. See id. ("The Rooker-Feldman doctrine does not bar actions by nonparties to the earlier state-court judgment simply because, for purposes of preclusion law, they could be considered in privity with a party to the judgment."). Lance involved the privity between the plaintiffs as citizens of Colorado and the Colorado General Assembly, the "loser" in prior state-court litigation. See id. at 465; see also City of Tacoma v. Taxpayers of Tacoma, 357 U.S. 320, 340-41 (1958) ("The final judgment of the Court of Appeals was effective, not only against the State, but also against its citizens, including the taxpayers of Tacoma, for they, in their common public rights as citizens of the State, were represented by the State in those proceedings, and, like it, were bound by the judgment."). Unlike DeGrandy, the Court's ruling in Lance was not expressly based upon the plaintiffs' inability to request an appeal of the state-court judgment. Cf. DeGrandy, 512 U.S. at 1006. Instead, the Court reasoned that incorporating preclusion principles into the Rooker-Feldman doctrine would risk "turning that limited doctrine into a uniform *federal* rule governing the preclusive effect of state-court judgments, contrary to the Full Faith and Credit Act." Lance, 546

U.S. at 1203 (emphasis in original); see also Full Faith and Credit Act, 28 U.S.C. § 1738 (authenticated records of state judicial proceedings "shall have the same full faith and credit in every court within the United States . . . as they have by law or usage in the courts of such State . . . from which they are taken"). But as we noted in our earlier order, the Lance Court declined to limit the doctrine to claims brought by an actual party to the earlier proceeding in language that is highly relevant to this case: "[i]n holding that Rooker-Feldman does not bar the plaintiffs here from proceeding, we need not address whether there are any circumstances, however limited, in which Rooker-Feldman may be applied against a party not named in an earlier state proceeding – *e.g.*, where an estate takes a *de facto* appeal in a district court of an earlier state decision involving the decedent." Id. at 466 n.2 (emphasis added).

The thrust of this dicta seems to be that there may be situations where the relationship between the parties in the federal and state proceedings is so close that permitting the federal claim to proceed would be an end-run around Rooker-Feldman. Cf. Kamilewicz v. Bank of Boston Corp., 100 F.3d 1348, 1351 (7th Cir. 1996) (stating in dicta that Rooker-Feldman "may apply when the non-parties occupy positions functionally identical to the parties (for example, when a person whose property has been condemned by a city retaliates with a suit against the mayor)"). The most relevant persuasive authority appears to be

McCormick v. Braverman, 451 F.3d 382 (6th Cir. 2006). In McCormick, the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals held that “a person in privity with the actual party who loses in state court may be deemed a state-court loser.” Id. at 396. McCormick is difficult to square with Lance insofar as it announced a general rule that “privity” with the state-court loser is sufficient to make a nonparty subject to Rooker-Feldman.³ Cf. Lance, 546 U.S. at 465-66. But McCormick can be construed more narrowly to permit a limited form of privity analysis along the lines suggested by the footnote in Lance. The plaintiff in McCormick was the daughter of the “state-court loser” and was seeking to overturn (among other things) an order of receivership affecting property in which she claimed an interest by virtue of an agreement with her mother. See McCormick, 451 F.3d at 395; see also id. at 396 n.8 (stating that she was a “successor in interest” to the property). The McCormick court reasoned that it “would be inconsistent to disallow the party in the state suit to raise a federal claim but to allow his privy to bring the exact same claim.” Id. at 396; see also id. (“A state party may not circumvent the Article III jurisdictional provisions simply by substituting a privy’s name for his own in the federal claim.”).

^{3/} McCormick was decided several months after Lance, but it does not discuss or cite that case.

We believe that McCormick is well-reasoned and consistent with Lance insofar as its holding would prohibit a state-court loser's successor-in-interest from pursuing a *de facto* appeal in federal court. We also conclude that its reasoning applies here, even though this case is atypical in several respects.

First, the underlying state proceeding was not adversarial: David Solomon and 321 Henderson together sought court approval and Hartford was essentially indifferent about who was owed the \$45,000 payment. Nevertheless, we think that the approval proceedings were "judicial." See Brown, 668 F.3d at 442 (Rooker-Feldman only applies to the decisions of a state tribunal acting in a judicial capacity). The state court did not announce a rule of general application. Cf. id. ("An alleged injury is 'independent' if the state court was acting in a non-judicial capacity when it affected the plaintiff – for example, if the state court was 'promulgating rules regulating the bar.'") (quoting Edwards v. Ill. Bd. of Admissions to Bar, 261 F.3d 723, 729 (7th Cir. 2001)). Instead, it decided that the particular transaction before it was in Solomon's best interests and complied with applicable law. See 215 ILCS 153/15; see also District of Columbia Court of Appeals v. Feldman, 460 U.S. 462, 479-82 (1983) (concluding that the lower court's ruling on the petitioner's application for bar admission was judicial even though it "did not assume the form commonly associated with judicial proceedings"); Hale v. Committee on

Character and Fitness for State of Illinois, 335 F.3d 678, 684 (7th Cir. 2003) (similar).

Second, David Solomon did not lose in the conventional sense. But if he had had second thoughts about the deal he struck with Wentworth and attempted to sue in federal court to overturn the order approving the transfer, he could not have avoided Rooker-Feldman by claiming that he was not a "state-court loser." The transfer-approval order at issue in this case is comparable to the agreed order in Johnson v. Orr, 551 F.3d 564, 568 (7th Cir. 2008). The plaintiff in Johnson purchased delinquent property taxes, which would have entitled him to a tax deed for the affected property after satisfying certain conditions. Id. at 566. Before the plaintiff petitioned a circuit court for the tax deed, Cook County initiated its own lawsuit to invalidate the sale on the ground that the purported delinquency was in error because the property was tax exempt. Id. at 567. That lawsuit terminated in an agreed order rescinding the sale and returning the purchase price to the plaintiff with costs and interest. Id. Notwithstanding the agreed order, the plaintiff later petitioned a state court to obtain a tax deed for the subject property. Id. When the state court failed to grant his petition, the plaintiff sued the County in federal court alleging numerous federal and state claims. Id. The district court dismissed his complaint under Rooker-Feldman, among other grounds, and our Court of Appeals affirmed. Particularly relevant

to this case, the Johnson Court rejected the plaintiff's argument that he was not a state-court loser. Id. at 568-69. The thrust of his complaint was that the agreed order was erroneous: according to the plaintiff the property was not tax exempt and the agreed order falsely stated otherwise. Id. at 569. Because the plaintiff was effectively seeking to overturn the agreed order in a federal district court, Rooker-Feldman barred his claims. Id. ("Mr. Johnson's relief lies in the Illinois courts, and he cannot avoid Rooker-Feldman simply by bypassing state court."). The same reasoning would apply if Solomon had attempted to overturn the transfer-approval order during his lifetime. And because Solomon could not have pursued *de facto* appeal of the order in a federal district court, neither can the Estate: "[a]lthough the administrator has a fiduciary duty to those individuals interested in the estate, such as the creditors and the heirs, the administrator nonetheless stands in the shoes of the decedent and acquires the same interest in the decedent's property that the decedent had, but no more." See In re Estate of Cappetta, 733 N.E.2d 426, 434 (Ill. App. Ct. 2000) (citing In re Estate of Wallen, 633 N.E.2d 1350, 1360 (Ill. App. Ct. 1994) and In re Estate of Ozier, 587 N.E.2d 77, 80-81 (Ill. App. Ct. 1992)) (internal citations omitted).⁴

^{4/} This is so even though, as the Estate points out, the decedent's interests during his life may be at odds with the administrator's interests after his death. See In re Estate of Cappetta, 733 N.E.2d at 434 (acknowledging an administrator's fiduciary duties to creditors and heirs, but holding that the

Third, Hartford (not Solomon) filed this case in federal court and obtained an injunction that effectively compelled the Estate to pursue its claims in this court. We think this fact is relevant to whether we should abstain in this case, see infra, but we do not believe that it affects the Rooker-Feldman analysis. Even though the Estate did not actively seek a federal forum for its claims, it is still asking us to review and overturn a state-court order. In sum, we conclude that we lack subject-matter jurisdiction over the Estate's counterclaim and cross-claim.

B. Hartford's Interpleader Complaint

Our prior order asked the parties to consider the impact on Hartford's interpleader complaint of a ruling dismissing the Estate's claims under Rooker-Feldman. (See Order, dated Mar. 21, 2012, at 6.) The Estate does not contest Hartford's argument that we have jurisdiction over its interpleader complaint. As the interpleader plaintiff, Hartford is technically indifferent about the propriety of the state-court order. It is only seeking to avoid multiple liability with respect to the \$45,000 payment. However, as we just discussed, we lack subject-matter jurisdiction to entertain the Estate's claims to the interpleader funds. Hartford does not view this as a problem because it believes that the Estate should lose on the merits, (see Hartford Reply at 6-7),

administrator's rights are no greater than the decedent's rights during his lifetime).

but it is not our role to decide controversies that are beyond our subject-matter jurisdiction. Hartford cites the Ninth Circuit's decision in Bianchi v. Walker, 163 F.3d 564 (9th Cir. 1998) in support of its argument that we should proceed to decide the merits of the Estate's claims. In Bianchi, the plaintiff filed a "complaint in the nature of a writ of mandamus" against the United States, and the government responded with a counterclaim for interpleader naming the plaintiff and a third-party bank as defendants. Id. at 567. The district court ruled that the bank was entitled to the interpleader funds, but did not enter a final ruling on the plaintiff's mandamus complaint. Id. at 568. On appeal, the Ninth Circuit raised the question of its appellate jurisdiction *sua sponte*. Id. at 568-69. In that connection, the court determined that the district court lacked subject-matter jurisdiction over the mandamus claim because it fell within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States Court of Federal Claims. Id. at 569. Therefore, the undecided claim did not affect the court's appellate jurisdiction over the claims that the district court had actually decided. Id. ("The district court's decision that the Bank was entitled to the proceeds of the VECP award disposed of the only issues that were properly before it."). As we just stated, the Estate does not dispute that we have jurisdiction over Hartford's interpleader complaint. The question is whether we should exercise that jurisdiction in light of the

fact that we cannot provide relief to one of the interpleader claimants. Bianchi does not provide any guidance on that issue. Hartford also cites Tribble v. Chuff, 642 F.Supp.2d 737 (E.D. Mich. 2009), which is closer to our facts. In that case, the court concluded that it lacked subject-matter jurisdiction over the defendant's counterclaim under Rooker-Feldman. Id. at 746-48. It then proceeded to evaluate the counter-plaintiff's claim under principles of *res judicata* as an alternative basis for summary judgment. Id. at 747 ("Even if [the court had jurisdiction over the defendant's counterclaim], Chuff could not prevail on the issue here, because, as explained more fully below, the doctrine of *res judicata*, or claim preclusion, would defeat his request for relief in this Court."). We respectfully disagree with the Tribble court's reasoning. It would be inappropriate to render any decision on the merits of claims over which we have no subject-matter jurisdiction. Another court must decide whether Hartford and Wentworth are entitled to judgment on the Estate's claims, under preclusion principles or otherwise.

The Estate asks us exercise our discretion to dismiss Hartford's interpleader complaint in favor of further proceedings in the state court. In Koehring Company v. Hyde Construction, 424 F.2d 1200, 1204 (7th Cir. 1970), our Court of Appeals cited with approval the following language from Moore's Federal Practice:

It should also be within the discretion of the interpleader court, sitting as a court of equity, to

decline to exercise jurisdiction when there is an action pending elsewhere wherein the liability of the stakeholder to all claimants may be fairly and conclusively determined. In such a case, the fear of multiple vexation and inconsistent liability which serves as the premise for interpleader relief may be absent; this, in addition to the prior lodging of jurisdiction in another tribunal, may properly convince the interpleader court that it is both safe and prudent to stay its hand. If these conditions are met, there is no reason to believe that the interpleader statute compels the exercise of jurisdiction, thus depriving the court of the discretion traditionally exercised to deny equitable relief when there is another adequate remedy "at law."

Id. at 1204 (quoting 3A Moore, Federal Practice, P22.16(1), at 3138 (2d Ed.1967); see also 7 Charles A. Wright & Arthur R. Miller, Federal Practice and Procedure § 1709 (3d Ed.) ("Most federal courts that have faced the question acknowledge that they may decline to exercise jurisdiction over an interpleader action when there is a legitimate reason for doing so, such as the stakeholder's 'unclean hands' or the pendency of another action."). The Koehring Court affirmed the district court's order dismissing the plaintiff's interpleader complaint and observed that the plaintiff could obtain relief in the state court proceedings that were stayed by the district court under 28 U.S.C. § 2361. Id. at 1205. Hartford points out that Koehring predates Colorado River Water Conservation Dist. v. United States, 424 U.S. 800 (1976), which created a presumption against abstaining in favor of parallel state court litigation. See also Huon v. Johnson & Bell, Ltd., 657 F.3d 641, 645 (7th Cir. 2011); AXA Corporate Solutions v.

Underwriters Reinsurance Corp., 347 F.2d 272, 278 (7th Cir. 2003). But Colorado River and the other cases that Hartford cites do not involve interpleader. Consistent with Koehring, the Second Circuit has held that Colorado River's "exceptional circumstances" test does not apply in interpleader cases because of the equitable discretion that courts have traditionally exercised over that remedy. See NYLife Distributors, Inc. v. Adherence Group, Inc., 72 F.3d 371, 379-82 (2d Cir. 1995). We believe that NYLife is persuasive and conclude that the "exceptional circumstances" test does not govern our decision whether to abstain in this case.

Koehring did not establish a specific standard governing our discretion to abstain. In NYLife, the Second Circuit applied the standards governing the so-called Wilton/Brillhart abstention doctrine. Id. at 382; see also Wilton v. Seven Falls Co., 515 U.S. 277 (1995); Brillhart v. Excess Ins. Co. of Am., 316 U.S. 491 (1942). Under that doctrine, "district courts possess significant discretion to dismiss or stay claims seeking declaratory relief, even though they have subject matter jurisdiction over such claims." Envision Healthcare, 604 F.3d 983, 986 (7th Cir. 2010) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). Wilton/Brillhart abstention is generally, but not exclusively, applied in cases involving parallel state-court proceedings. See id. (describing this scenario as the "classic example," but noting that the doctrine is not limited to parallel litigation). In this case,

citation proceedings were underway in state court when Hartford filed this lawsuit and obtained an injunction bringing those proceedings to a halt. All of the defendants in this case were named as defendants in the citation proceeding, (see Estate's Counterclaim and Cross-claim ¶ 18), and it is apparent that the issues in the two proceedings are essentially identical. The "asset" that the Estate sought to recover in the probate court is the same \$45,000 payment that is the subject of Hartford's interpleader complaint. Moreover, Hartford does not dispute the Estate's contention that it could have pursued interpleader in the state-court proceeding. See 735 ILCS 5/2-409 (authorizing interpleader on terms comparable to the federal interpleader statute). Arguably, these facts alone would warrant abstention. See Envision, 604 F.3d at 987 (upholding the district court's judgment dismissing a federal declaratory-judgment action that "needlessly" interfered with pending state-court litigation).⁵ But the case for abstention is especially compelling here given our lack of subject-matter jurisdiction over the Estate's claims to the interpleader fund. It is important to recall that Rooker-Feldman is based upon our limited subject-matter jurisdiction as a federal district court. See 28 U.S.C. § 1257. It has no bearing on

^{5/} See also Brillhart, 316 U.S. at 495 ("Ordinarily it would be uneconomical as well as vexatious for a federal court to proceed in a declaratory judgment suit where another suit is pending in a state court presenting the same issues, not governed by federal law, between the same parties. Gratuitous interference with the orderly and comprehensive disposition of a state court litigation should be avoided.").

whether the Estate's collateral attack on the transfer-approval order is proper under state law. Cf. Johnson, 551 F.3d at 569 (pointing out that the plaintiff potentially could obtain relief from the agreed order under Illinois law, just not in federal court). The state court where the Estate originally filed its claims is not constrained by Rooker-Feldman and can afford relief to all the parties involved in this dispute.

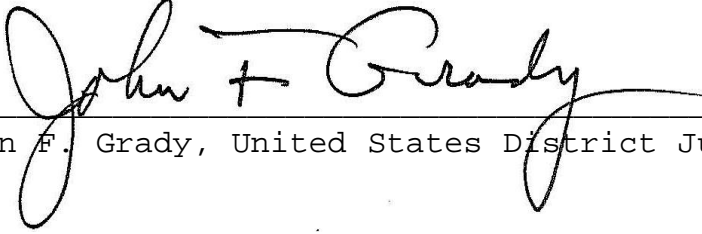
Finally, Hartford suggests that we should stay (rather than dismiss) this action if we decline to hear its interpleader complaint. (See Hartford Resp. at 5 n.2.) The Koehring court affirmed the district court's order dismissing the interpleader action, see Koehring, 424 F.2d at 1201, and we think that is the appropriate course here. The outcome of the citation proceedings will likely be dispositive of the parties' claims to the \$45,000 payment, and we do not foresee any new circumstances that would permit us to exercise jurisdiction over the Estate's claims. Therefore, we will dismiss rather than stay Hartford's interpleader complaint. See Koehring, 424 F.2d at 1201; see also Envision Healthcare, 604 F.3d at 987 (affirming dismissal of a declaratory-judgment action pursuant to Wilton/Brillhart).

CONCLUSION

We conclude that we lack subject-matter jurisdiction over the Estate's claims, and exercise our discretion to dismiss this interpleader action in favor of further proceedings in state court.

DATE: November 16, 2012

ENTER:



John F. Grady, United States District Judge