

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

3 RICKY A. DAVID,)
4)
5 Plaintiff,)
6 vs.)
7 HSBC BANK USA, N.A.; NATIONAL)
8 DEFAULT SERVICING CORPORATION;)
9 AMERICAN SERVICING COMPANY;)
10 UNIVERSAL AMERICAN MORTGAGE)
11 COMPANY; MORTGAGE ELECTRONIC)
12 REGISTRATION SYSTEMS, INC., WELLS)
FARGO BANK, N.A.,)
Defendants.)

Case No.: 2:10-cv-01373-GMN-PAL

ORDER

13 This action arises out of foreclosure proceedings initiated against the property owned by
14 pro se Plaintiff Ricky A. David. Pending before the Court is the Motion for Summary
15 Judgment (ECF No. 31) filed by Defendants Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (“Wells Fargo”)
16 erroneously sued as American Servicing Company¹, and HSBC Bank USA, N.A. (“HSBC”)
17 (collectively, “Defendants”).²

18 **I. BACKGROUND**

19 **A. Procedural History**

20 Plaintiff’s Complaint asserts six causes of action: (1) Fraudulent Foreclosure; (2) Failure
21 to Comply with “RESPA” Rules; (3) Fraud and Intentional Deceit; (4) General Breach of
22 Contract and Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing; (5) Quiet Title;
23 and (6) Declaratory Judgment. (ECF No. 11.) The Court previously granted Defendants’

24 ¹ Defendants state in their motion that “America’s Servicing Company is the dba for Wells Fargo’s servicing
25 arm.” (Defs.’ Mot. for Summ. J., 9:16 n.3, ECF No. 31.)

² The remaining Defendants were dismissed pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(m). (Order of Dismissal, ECF No. 30.)

1 Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's Second Cause of Action, dismissing it without prejudice. (ECF
2 No. 19.) Defendants then filed their Answer to the Complaint. (ECF No. 21.) In September
3 2011, Defendants Universal American Mortgage Company, Mortgage Electronic Registration
4 Systems, Inc. ("MERS"), and National Default Servicing Corporation were dismissed pursuant
5 to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(m). (Order of Dismissal, ECF No. 30.) At the close of
6 discovery, the remaining Defendants filed the instant Motion for Summary Judgment. (ECF
7 No. 31.) Plaintiff has filed a Response (ECF No. 34) and Defendants filed a Reply (ECF No. 35).

8 **B. Undisputed Facts**

9 Plaintiff was the owner and resident of the property located at 7125 Puetollano Drive,
10 North Las Vegas, Nevada, 89084, APN #: 124-19-513-007. (Deposition, Ex. B to MSJ, ECF
11 No. 31-2.) In September 2006, Plaintiff obtained two loans in the amounts of \$351,450.00 and
12 \$87,850.00, secured by Deeds of Trust on the property. (Exs. A, C, to MSJ, ECF Nos. 31-1, 31-
13 5.) The first loan, for \$351,450.00, is the subject of the instant litigation. Both Deeds of Trust
14 name Silver State Financial Services, Inc., dba Silver State Mortgage ("Silver State Financial
15 Services"), as the Lender, North American Title Company as Trustee, and MERS as
16 beneficiary solely as nominee for the Lender and the Lender's successors and assigns. (Id.) In
17 April 2007, the beneficial interest in the \$351,450.00 loan note was transferred to HSBC, and
18 Wells Fargo began servicing the loan as agent for HSBC in July 2007. (Jones Affidavits, Exs.
19 D, E, to MSJ, ECF Nos. 31-6, 31-7.) By March 2009, Plaintiff had failed to make payments on
20 his mortgage, and on March 27, 2009, National Default Servicing Corporation recorded a
21 Notice of Default for the \$351,450 loan, as agent for America's Servicing Company, the dba
22 for Wells Fargo's servicing arm. (Notice of Default, Ex. G to MSJ, ECF No. 31-9.) In June
23 2009, National Default Servicing Corporation, as attorney in fact for MERS as the nominee for
24 Silver State Financial Services, recorded an assignment of the beneficial interest under the
25 Deed of Trust to HSBC, with the signature of President Olivia A. Todd. (Corporation

1 Assignment of Deed of Trust, Ex. H to MSJ, ECF No. 31-10.) On September 21, 2010, the
2 property was sold at public auction pursuant to the Notice of Trustee’s Sale recorded June 21,
3 2010. (Notice of Trustee’s Sale, Ex. L to MSJ, ECF No. 31-14; Trustee’s Deed Upon Sale, Ex.
4 N to MSJ, ECF No. 31-16.)

5 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

6 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide for summary adjudication when the
7 pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the
8 affidavits, if any, show that “there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant
9 is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). Material facts are those that
10 may affect the outcome of the case. See *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248
11 (1986). A dispute as to a material fact is genuine if there is sufficient evidence for a reasonable
12 jury to return a verdict for the nonmoving party. See *id.* “Summary judgment is inappropriate if
13 reasonable jurors, drawing all inferences in favor of the nonmoving party, could return a verdict
14 in the nonmoving party’s favor.” *Diaz v. Eagle Produce Ltd. P’ship*, 521 F.3d 1201, 1207 (9th
15 Cir. 2008) (citing *United States v. Shumway*, 199 F.3d 1093, 1103–04 (9th Cir. 1999)). A
16 principal purpose of summary judgment is “to isolate and dispose of factually unsupported
17 claims.” *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323–24 (1986).

18 In determining summary judgment, a court applies a burden-shifting analysis. “When
19 the party moving for summary judgment would bear the burden of proof at trial, it must come
20 forward with evidence which would entitle it to a directed verdict if the evidence went
21 uncontroverted at trial. In such a case, the moving party has the initial burden of establishing
22 the absence of a genuine issue of fact on each issue material to its case.” *C.A.R. Transp.*
23 *Brokerage Co. v. Darden Rests., Inc.*, 213 F.3d 474, 480 (9th Cir. 2000) (citations omitted). In
24 contrast, when the nonmoving party bears the burden of proving the claim or defense, the
25 moving party can meet its burden in two ways: (1) by presenting evidence to negate an

1 essential element of the nonmoving party's case; or (2) by demonstrating that the nonmoving
2 party failed to make a showing sufficient to establish an element essential to that party's case
3 on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial. See *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 323–
4 24. If the moving party fails to meet its initial burden, summary judgment must be denied and
5 the court need not consider the nonmoving party's evidence. See *Adickes v. S.H. Kress & Co.*,
6 398 U.S. 144, 159–60 (1970).

7 **III. DISCUSSION**

8 In their Motion for Summary Judgment, Defendants argue that the undisputed material
9 facts show that each of Plaintiff's causes of action fail as a matter of law and that Plaintiff has
10 not met his burden to show a genuine issue of material fact as to his claims. The Court agrees,
11 and grants summary judgment in favor of Defendants on each of Plaintiff's causes of action. In
12 his Response, and in his Deposition, Plaintiff does not challenge the facts as stated by
13 Defendants and as shown in the publicly recorded documents submitted by Defendants.

14 Instead, in his Response Plaintiff reiterates his argument that Defendants committed
15 fraud by foreclosing on the property without producing the promissory note, citing to Chapters
16 104 and 107 of Nevada Revised Statutes, as well as to *Leyva v. National Default Servicing*
17 *Corp.*, 255 P.3d 1275 (Nev. 2011). Plaintiff also submits as an Exhibit the 675-page Form
18 424B5 SEC filing purportedly associated with his loan. Many Plaintiffs have submitted such
19 documents to the Court, and each time these documents simply do not support causes of action
20 for wrongful or fraudulent foreclosure. In Nevada, production of the loan note is not routinely
21 required outside of the newly enacted foreclosure mediation rules. See *Kwok v. Recontrust Co.*,
22 *N.A.*, No. 2:09-cv-02298-RLH-LRL, 2010 WL 3894183, *2, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 112500,
23 *7 (D. Nev. Sept. 29, 2010) (“the ever-expanding body of case law within this district holds
24 that the Nevada law governing nonjudicial foreclosure, NRS § 107.080, does not require a
25 lender to produce the original note as a prerequisite to nonjudicial foreclosure proceedings”)

1 (citing Weingartner v. Chase Home Finance, LLC, 702 F.Supp.2d 1276, 1280 (D. Nev. 2010));
2 NRS 107.080. This case is no exception, and Plaintiff has produced no evidence showing that
3 Defendants were obligated to produce the note before initiating foreclosure proceedings on the
4 property. The documents and affidavits submitted by Defendants and undisputed by Plaintiff
5 establish compliance with the Nevada foreclosure statutes on the part of Defendants. See NRS
6 107.080. Defendants also submit a copy of the loan note and Plaintiff's statements confirming
7 his failure to tender mortgage payments. Accordingly, the Court finds that there is no genuine
8 issue of fact on which Plaintiff might prevail for his causes of action relying on production of
9 the note or statutory defect in foreclosure. Summary judgment will be granted in Defendants'
10 favor as to Plaintiff's first, fifth, and sixth claims for fraudulent foreclosure, quiet title, and
11 declaratory relief.

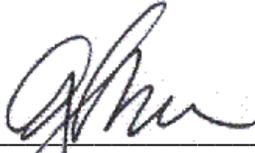
12 Plaintiff's third cause of action for "fraud and intentional deceit" repeats the allegations
13 regarding Defendants' authority under the loan note, and challenges the assignment of the
14 beneficial interest in the note. Through the affidavit of Jessica Jones, Vice President of Loan
15 Documentation for Wells Fargo, Defendants show that HSBC gained beneficial interest of the
16 loan note in April 2007, prior to the issuance of the Notice of Default. (Jones Affidavit, ¶5, Ex.
17 D to MSJ, ECF No. 31-6.) A claim for intentional misrepresentation or fraud requires proof of
18 five elements by clear and convincing evidence: (1) Defendants made a false representation;
19 (2) Defendants knew or believed that their representation was false, or Defendants had an
20 insufficient basis of information for making the representation; (3) Defendants intended to
21 induce plaintiffs to act or refrain from acting upon the misrepresentation; (4) Plaintiff
22 justifiably relied upon Defendants' representation; and (5) Plaintiff sustained damages as a
23 result. Barmettler v. Reno Air, Inc., 956 P.2d 1382, 1386 (Nev. 1998). Plaintiff provides no
24 basis for the Court to find fraud or intentional deceit in the assignment. Accordingly, summary
25 judgment will be granted in Defendants' favor as to Plaintiff's third cause of action.

1 Plaintiff's fifth cause of action for general breach of contract and breach of the implied
2 covenant of good faith and fair dealing alleges that "defendants do not have the authority to
3 initiate the foreclosure process" and that "defendants engaged in predatory lending and violated
4 state and federal laws in doing so." (Compl., ¶¶64, 65.) In his deposition, Plaintiff admits that
5 he does not claim violations against Defendants for the origination of his loan, since they were
6 not parties to the loan note or deed of trust. (Ex. B to MSJ, ECF No. 31-2.) Instead, Plaintiff
7 claims that Defendants lied to him regarding his application for loan modification. (Pl.'s Reply
8 to First Set of Interrogatories, ECF No. 23; Ex. O to MSJ, ECF No. 31-17.) As discussed
9 above, the Court finds that Defendants were authorized to initiate the foreclosure process. The
10 Court also finds that Plaintiff has not shown any genuine issue of material fact as to whether
11 Defendants engaged in predatory lending in violation of state and federal laws, particularly
12 since Defendants were not parties to the originating loan. Accordingly, summary judgment will
13 be granted in Defendants' favor as to Plaintiff's fifth cause of action.

14 **IV. CONCLUSION**

15 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF No. 31) is
16 **GRANTED**. The Clerk shall enter judgment accordingly and this case shall be closed.

17 DATED this 20th day of September, 2012.

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Gloria M. Navarro
United States District Judge