

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

3 WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A., AS
4 TRUSTEE, ON BEHALF OF THE
5 HOLDERS OF THE HARBORVIEW
6 MORTGAGE LOAN TRUST MORTGAGE
7 LOAN PASS-THROUGH CERTIFICATES,
8 SERIES 2006-12,

9 Plaintiff

10 v.

11 FIDELITY NATIONAL TITLE GROUP,
12 INC.; FIDELITY NATIONAL TITLE
13 INSURANCE COMPANY; FIDELITY
14 NATIONAL TITLE AGENCY OF
15 NEVADA, INC.; DOE INDIVIDUALS I
16 through X; and ROE CORPORATIONS XI
17 through XX, inclusive,

18 Defendants

Case No.: 2:20-cv-01849-APG-NJK

**Order Granting Motion to Remand and
Denying Motion for Fees and Costs**

[ECF Nos. 10, 11]

14 Defendant Fidelity National Title Insurance Company (FNTIC) removed this case to this
15 court before any of the defendants were served with process. Plaintiff Wells Fargo Bank N.A.
16 moves to remand the case to state court claiming that removal is barred by the forum defendant
17 rule of 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b)(2).¹ The issue presented is whether a non-forum defendant may
18 remove a case before any defendant was served when one of the defendants is a citizen of the
19 forum state. Because removal of this case was premature, I grant the motion and remand the
20 case.

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23 ¹ Wells Fargo also moves for an award of its attorneys fees and costs incurred in connection with
the removal. ECF No. 11.

1 **PROCEDURAL POSTURE**

2 Wells Fargo filed this action in state court on Friday, October 2, 2020. Wells Fargo sued
3 FNTIC, Fidelity National Title Agency of Nevada, Inc. (Fidelity Nevada), and Fidelity National
4 Title Group, Inc. Fidelity Nevada is the only defendant that is a Nevada entity.

5 Two days after the complaint was filed (on Sunday, October 4), FNTIC removed the case
6 to this court. Given the immediacy of removal over the weekend, none of the defendants had
7 been served when the case was removed. This tactic of removing a diversity case before a forum
8 defendant has been served is termed a “snap removal.” The goal is to avoid the bar against
9 removal that exists when any defendant “properly joined and served” is a forum defendant. 28
10 U.S.C. § 1441(b)(2). Wells Fargo now moves to remand, arguing that removal was improper
11 because Fidelity Nevada is a forum defendant and FNTIC’s snap removal violated § 1441(b)(2).
12 FNTIC responds that Fidelity Nevada had not been served so § 1441(b)(2) does not preclude
13 removal.

14 **ANALYSIS**

15 “Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. . . . It is to be presumed that a cause lies
16 outside this limited jurisdiction, and the burden of establishing the contrary rests upon the party
17 asserting jurisdiction.” *Corral v. Select Portfolio Servicing, Inc.*, 878 F.3d 770, 773–74 (9th Cir.
18 2017) (internal quotations and citation omitted). This burden on a removing defendant is
19 especially heavy because “[t]he removal statute is strictly construed, and any doubt about the
20 right of removal requires resolution in favor of remand.” *Id.* (citations omitted); *see also Gaus v.*
21 *Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 566 (9th Cir. 1992) (citing *Libhart v. Santa Monica Dairy Co.*, 592
22 F.2d 1062, 1064 (9th Cir. 1979)) (“Federal jurisdiction must be rejected if there is any doubt as
23 to the right of removal in the first instance.”).

1 **A. Fidelity Nevada is not a Sham Defendant.**

2 The forum defendant rule bars removal based on diversity jurisdiction “if any of the
3 parties in interest properly joined and served as defendants is a citizen of the State in which such
4 action is brought.” 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b)(2). FNTIC first argues I should ignore Fidelity Nevada
5 for removal purposes because it is a sham defendant named solely to invoke the forum defendant
6 rule. FNTIC contends that “all of Wells Fargo’s claims are based on the subject policy of title
7 insurance” that FNTIC issued. ECF No. 1 at 3. Fidelity Nevada is an agent, not an insurer, and
8 thus has no contractual or legal obligation to indemnify Wells Fargo under that policy. *Id.* Wells
9 Fargo responds that it is asserting claims and allegations against Fidelity Nevada that go beyond
10 the policy.

11 “[U]nder the fraudulent-joinder doctrine, joinder of a non-diverse defendant is deemed
12 fraudulent, and the defendant’s presence in the lawsuit is ignored for purposes of determining
13 diversity, if the plaintiff fails to state a cause of action against a resident defendant, and the
14 failure is obvious according to the settled rules of the state.” *Weeping Hollow Ave. Tr. v.*
15 *Spencer*, 831 F.3d 1110, 1113 (9th Cir. 2016) (internal quotation marks and alterations omitted).
16 “Fraudulent joinder must be proven by clear and convincing evidence.” *Hamilton Materials, Inc.*
17 *v. Dow Chem. Corp.*, 494 F.3d 1203, 1206 (9th Cir. 2007).

18 Wells Fargo’s complaint asserts potentially valid claims against Fidelity Nevada. Wells
19 Fargo alleges that its predecessor negotiated with Fidelity Nevada to obtain a title policy, that
20 Fidelity Nevada undertook an obligation to provide that policy and that Fidelity Nevada
21 represented that the policy would cover losses caused by the lien that gave rise to this dispute.
22 ECF No. 1-1 ¶ 42; *see also id.* ¶ 67 (Fidelity Nevada is “responsible for providing coverage that
23 insured the Deed of Trust in first position over all other liens, and other representations contained

1 in the Policy”); *id.* ¶¶ 68, 72, 109 (Fidelity Nevada agreed to procure title insurance coverage);
2 *id.* ¶ 122 (“When the Policy was issued, it was the intent of Wells Fargo Bank’s predecessor-in-
3 interest and [Fidelity Nevada] that the Policy, including Form 100 would provide
4 coverage”); *id.* ¶¶ 161-64, 173-77 (regarding misrepresentations by Fidelity Nevada).
5 Wells Fargo asserts consumer fraud and deceptive trade practices claims against Fidelity Nevada
6 for “knowingly misrepresenting” the coverage that Wells Fargo’s predecessor negotiated for. *Id.*
7 ¶¶ 154-83.

8 While these claims and allegations may not be pleaded as clearly as possible, FNTIC has
9 not shown by clear and convincing evidence that they obviously fail to assert claims against
10 Fidelity Nevada under Nevada law. FNTIC focuses on the obligations under the title policy, but
11 it ignores Wells Fargo’s non-contractual claims and allegations regarding Fidelity Nevada’s
12 duties in procuring the policy, misrepresentations in connection with performing those duties,
13 and violations of Nevada’s consumer fraud and deceptive trade practices statutes. Fidelity
14 Nevada is therefore not a sham defendant. Because it is a forum defendant, § 1441(b)(2) applies
15 here.

16 **B. FNTIC’s Snap Removal was Improper Under 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b)(2).**

17 FNTIC next argues that even if Fidelity Nevada is a legitimate defendant, it had not been
18 served at the time of removal. Thus, FNTIC contends that § 1441(b)(2) is not a bar to removal
19 because Fidelity Nevada had not been “properly joined and served” as required under the statute.
20 Wells Fargo responds that snap removals like this violate the purpose of § 1441(b)(2), which is
21 to preserve a plaintiff’s choice of a state court forum by suing a proper forum defendant. The
22 question is thus whether a non-forum defendant is permitted to remove a diversity case before
23 any defendants have been served.

1 The plain language of § 1441(b)(2) does not answer the question, as evidenced by the
2 number of courts reaching different conclusions on whether snap removal is permitted under the
3 statute. *See Gentile v. Biogen Idec, Inc.*, 934 F. Supp. 2d 313, 317-18 (D. Mass. 2013) (collecting
4 cases). “The question has deeply divided district courts across the country.” *Id.* at 315.

5 In *Gentile*, Judge Woodlock held that § 1441(b)(2)’s plain language prohibits snap
6 removal because it assumes that at least one defendant has been served before removal. Judge
7 Woodlock was interpreting the prior version of § 1441(b)(2), which was applicable to the facts of
8 that case. That version stated that an action founded on diversity of citizenship “shall be
9 removable only if none of the parties in interest properly joined and served as defendants is a
10 citizen of the State in which such action is brought.”² In the phrase “none of the parties in
11 interest properly joined and served,” the word “none” functions as a pronoun and means “not
12 any.” 934 F. Supp. 2d at 318.

13 “Any,” in turn, means “one or more indiscriminately from all those of a kind.” . . .
14 Inherent in the definition is some number of the “kind” from which the “one or
15 more” can be drawn. Accordingly, the use of “none” and definite article “the”
16 when referring to “parties” assumes that there is one or more party in interest that
has been properly joined and served already at the time of removal, among which
may or may not be a forum-state defendant. Thus, section 1441(b) conditioned
removal on *some* defendant having been served.

17 *Id.* (internal citation omitted). Judge Woodlock notes that the current version of the statute—
18 “any of the parties” instead of “none of the parties”—has the same meaning. “[T]he statute
19 assumes at least one party has been served; ignoring that assumption would render a court’s
20 analysis under the exception nonsensical and the statute’s use of ‘any’ superfluous.” *Id.* Thus, a

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23 ² The statute was amended in 2011 to its present language. Judge Woodlock found that “the
amendments did not materially change the relevant language of the statute.” 934 F. Supp. 2d at
316 n.2.

1 “basic assumption embedded in the statute [is] that a party in interest had been served prior to
2 removal” *Id.* This interpretation precludes snap removals.

3 While this interpretation is not the only one possible, I agree it is the most cogent.³
4 Reasonable jurists have interpreted this statute differently, and the fact that “[d]istrict courts are
5 in disarray on the question”⁴ confirms that the statute’s language is ambiguous. I thus “look to
6 ‘canons of construction, legislative history, and the statute’s overall purpose to illuminate
7 Congress’s intent.’” *Moran v. Screening Pros, LLC*, 943 F.3d 1175, 1183 (9th Cir. 2019)
8 (quoting *Jonah R. v. Carmona*, 446 F.3d 1000, 1005 (9th Cir. 2006)).

9 To confirm the validity of his interpretation, Judge Woodlock examined the history of the
10 removal doctrine and the “properly joined and served” language. *Gentile*, 934 F. Supp. 2d at
11 319-21. “The removal power, and by extension the forum defendant rule, is founded on the
12 basic premise behind diversity jurisdiction itself, [which] was designed to protect non-forum
13 litigants from possible state court bias in favor of forum-state litigants.” *Id.* at 319. Forum
14 defendants presumably do not need that protection from local bias, so § 1441(b)(2) protects the
15 plaintiff’s choice of a state court forum where a forum defendant is a proper party to the case. *Id.*

16 There is scant legislative history to help interpret the phrase “properly joined and served.”
17 *Id.* But it seems clear from relevant caselaw that the purpose “was to prevent plaintiffs from
18 defeating removal through improper joinder of a forum defendant; incomplete service appears to
19 have been included as a means of identifying and policing such abuse by proxy.” *Id.* at 319-20.
20 The goal was to thwart gamesmanship by plaintiffs who joined forum defendants with no intent
21 of ever serving them.

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23 ³ My colleague Judge Mahan agrees. See *Carrington Mortgage Services, LLC v. Ticor Title of Nevada, Inc.*, No. 20-cv-00699-JCM-NJK, 2020 WL 3892786 at *3 (D. Nev. July 10, 2020).

⁴ *Gentile*, 934 F. Supp. 2d at 316.

1 Snap removal, on the other hand, allows gamesmanship by defendants who are
2 sophisticated and have sufficient resources (or suspicion of impending litigation) to monitor
3 court filings and immediately remove a case before a forum defendant can be served. This
4 practice has become more prevalent with the advent of modern technology that allows near-real-
5 time monitoring of dockets across the country. Congress would not have wanted to stop
6 gamesmanship by plaintiffs by allowing gamesmanship by defendants.

7 The purposes underlying § 1441(b)(2) are better served by disallowing removal before
8 any defendant is served. The plaintiff can preserve its ability to remain in state court by serving
9 the forum defendant first and without delay. The non-forum defendant may still argue that the
10 forum defendant is a sham who should be disregarded for purposes of removal. *See Gentile*, 934
11 F. Supp. 2d at 322-23. And this interpretation is consistent with § 1441(b)(2)'s plain language.
12 *Id.* at 323.

13 Here, FNTIC's removal was premature because no defendant had been served. As a
14 result, I must remand the case to state court.

15 **C. Wells Fargo is not Entitled to Recover its Fees and Costs.**

16 Wells Fargo moves for an award of its fees and costs incurred as a result of FNTIC's
17 removal. ECF No. 11. While I find that removal was improper, the courts are in disarray on this
18 issue, so removal was not "objectively unreasonable." *Patel v. Del Taco, Inc.*, 446 F.3d 996, 999
19 (9th Cir. 2006). FNTIC did not act in bad faith or frivolously in removing the case. I deny
20 Wells Fargo's motion for fees and costs.

21 **CONCLUSION**

22 I THEREFORE ORDER that Wells Fargo's motion to remand (**ECF No. 10**) is granted.
23 This case is remanded to the state court from which it was removed for all further proceedings.

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I FURTHER ORDER that Wells Fargo's motion for its fees and costs (**ECF No. 11**) is **denied.**

The Clerk of the Court is instructed to close this case.

DATED this 15th day of December, 2020.



ANDREW P. GORDON
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE