Wells Fargo Bank, National Association et al v. City of Richmond, California et al

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Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7-11, Plaintiffs respectfully move this Court for an order granting Plaintiffs leave to file a memorandum of points and authorities in support of Plaintiffs' accompanying Motion for Preliminary Injunction in excess of the 15-page limit set forth in Paragraph 5 of the Court's Standing Order. Good cause exists for granting this motion for the following reasons:

- 1. Plaintiffs commenced this suit yesterday (August 7, 2013), to challenge the eminent domain mortgage seizure program of the City of Richmond, California ("Richmond"), and its partner Mortgage Resolution Partners LLC ("MRP"), a private, for-profit investment firm (collectively, "Defendants"). This is a highly complex case involving myriad violations of both federal and state constitutional law, and a complex factual background involving the securitization of residential mortgages, the structure, valuation, and rules governing residential mortgage-backed securitization trusts ("RMBS Trusts"), and the intricacies of both the mortgage lending and securities markets.
- 2. In conformance with the 25-page limit specifications of Civil Local Rule 7-2, Plaintiffs prepared and are filing concurrently herewith, a Motion for Preliminary Injunction ("PI Motion") and supporting Memorandum of Points and Authorities in support of the PI Motion ("PI Memorandum") requesting that the Court enjoin Defendants' unconstitutional eminent domain mortgage seizure program (the "Richmond Seizure Program" or "Program"). Given the urgency of the PI Motion, Plaintiffs are hereby filing this administrative motion for leave to file their PI Memorandum which is in excess of the 15-page limit, but is otherwise in conformity with the Court's Standing Order.
- 3. By way of brief background, Plaintiffs have filed a 48-page Complaint (not including its multiple schedules and exhibits) that includes allegations detailing Defendants' unprecedented Program to seize, through Richmond's power of eminent domain, RMBS Trusts of which Plaintiffs are the trustees. The Complaint alleges that the Program, if allowed to be implemented, would violate fundamental provisions of the U.S. Constitution and the California Constitution, including: the "public use" requirement of the Takings Clauses (Count I); the prohibitions on extraterritorial seizures under the Takings Clauses (Count II); the dormant Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution (Count III); the Contracts Clause of the U.S. Constitution (Count IV); the "just compensation" requirement of the Takings Clauses (Count V); and the Equal Protection Clauses of the U.S. and California Constitutions (Count VI).

4.

making offers to seize certain loans in trusts of which Plaintiffs are the Trustees – the first step in the California eminent domain process – after which Defendants can, under California eminent domain law, quickly seize mortgage loans. Because of the exigent circumstances, Plaintiffs are promptly filing the PI Motion and the PI Memorandum and other supporting papers concurrently herewith, requesting that the Court issue an order preliminarily enjoining Defendants from further implementing the Richmond Seizure Program. The PI Memorandum, which was prepared prior to the assignment of the case to this Court, comports with the 25-page limit set forth in Civil Local Rule 7-2. As discussed in the PI Memorandum, and in the various Declarations submitted in support thereof, if the Program is permitted to proceed, Plaintiffs will experience significant and irreparable harm because, among other reasons, the Program primarily targets performing loans (meaning loans where the borrower is not in default), and once a loan is seized, it will be extinguished and cannot be restored and put back in the Trust's pool of loans. Accordingly, the seizures and extinguishment of these performing loans will immediately affect the cash flows of the RMBS Trusts, causing the Trusts immediate and irreparable harm.

Defendants have already begun to implement the Richmond Seizure Program by

- 5. The PI Memorandum addressed the various factors which support the PI Motion, including that Plaintiffs are likely to prevail on the merits of their claims that the Program runs afoul of multiple provisions of the U.S. Constitution and the California Constitution, that the RMBS Trusts and their beneficiaries will suffer irreparable harm absent a preliminary injunction, and that the balance of equities and the public interest warrant the proposed injunction (which involves discussion of the catastrophic effects on both the Richmond and national housing markets if the Program is permitted to proceed).
- 6. To adequately address each of their constitutional claims, and the other factors that weigh in favor of granting a preliminary injunction, and to provide the Court with an adequate discussion of the relevant facts and authorities that support the Plaintiffs' Motion, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court issue an order relieving Plaintiffs from the 15-page limit for memoranda of points and authorities set forth in Paragraph 5 of this Court's Standing Order, and accept the PI Memorandum in its current form, which is within the 25-page default page limit

1	specifications of Civil Local Rule 7-2 and is otherwise in accordance with Paragraph 5 of the Court's		
2	Standing Order.		
3	7. As attested in the accompanying Declaration of Rocky C. Tsai, counsel for Plaintiffs		
4	have not been able to obtain a stipulation regarding the requested extension because the Complaint was		
5	recently filed on August 7, 2013, and Plaintiffs' counsel do not know the identities of Defendants'		
6	counsel in this matter at this time.		
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8	DATED: August 9, 2012		
9	DATED: August 8, 2013	Respectfully submitted,	
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11		By: /s/ Rocky C. Tsai	
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