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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

vs.

MICHAEL A. TAIBI,

Plaintiff,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 10-CV-2250 JLS (CAB)

**ORDER: GRANTING
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

(ECF No. 23)

Presently before the Court is Plaintiff United States of America's motion for summary judgment. (ECF No. 23.) Also before the Court are Defendant Michael A. Taibi's opposition (ECF No. 25) and Plaintiff's reply (ECF No. 27). The motion hearing set for February 23, 2012 is **HEREBY VACATED**, and the matter is taken under submission without oral argument pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7.1(d)(1). Having considered the parties' arguments and the law, Plaintiff's motion is **GRANTED**.

BACKGROUND

Plaintiff filed this action on November 1, 2010 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1345 for recovery of a defaulted student loan on behalf of the Department of Education. (Compl. 1, ECF No. 1.) Plaintiff alleges Defendant obtained a student loan in the amount of \$36,235.03, which was insured by the

1 Department of Education pursuant to 20 U.S.C. § 1071. Defendant eventually defaulted on the loan,
2 and the Department of Education later assumed all rights to the claim, which had accrued capitalized
3 interest of \$9,606.08, increasing the principal due to \$45,841.11. (*Id.* at 2.) Defendant apparently never
4 made any payments on the loan. Plaintiff now seeks judgment against Defendant in the amount of
5 \$45,841.11 plus interest at 9 percent from March 28, 1998 to the date of judgment, as well as other
6 costs and penalties. (*Id.*) As of December 19, 2011, the date of Plaintiff’s filing the instant motion for
7 summary judgment, this amount totals \$102,448.72. (MSJ 2, ECF No. 23.)

8 In support of its contentions, Plaintiff attached to the complaint a certificate of indebtedness
9 executed in September, 2010 and apparently mailed to Defendant at an address in La Jolla, California.
10 (Certificate, Compl. 3) The letter describes the history of the debt, beginning when Defendant secured
11 a “Federal Family Education Loan Program Consolidation” loan for \$36,235.03 from CitiBank in
12 Rochester, New York on April 21, 1993. The loan obligation was guaranteed by United Student Aid
13 Funds, and then reinsured by the Department of Education under loan guaranty programs authorized
14 by federal statute. Defendant apparently defaulted on the obligation on March 26, 1998, at which point
15 the holder filed a claim on the loan guarantee. After the guarantor was unsuccessful in collecting any
16 amount due, on November 8, 2006, it assigned the loan to the Department of Education. The letter
17 concludes by informing Defendant he owes \$97,070.41 as of August 27, 2010, with interest accruing
18 on the principal at a rate of \$11.28 per day.

19 With its motion for summary judgment, Plaintiff additionally produces a copy of a “Loan
20 Consolidation Application and Promissory Note,” signed by Michael A. Taibi on April 21, 1993. (MSJ
21 Ex. B.) Plaintiff also provides documentation of what appears to be the record of United Student Aid
22 Funds of Defendant’s default (MSJ Ex. C), letters indicating several attempts to collect on the loan
23 by a debt collection company, National Payment Center, on behalf of the Department of Education
24 (MSJ Ex. D), as well as the Declaration of Michael Illes, a loan analyst for the Department of
25 Education (Illes Decl. ISO MSJ, ECF No. 23-3).

26 On January 5, 2011, Defendant filed an answer in which he denies that he obtained a student
27 loan in the amount of \$36,235.03 and denies defaulting on any loan. (Answer 1-2, ECF No. 3.)
28 Defendant claims a lack of sufficient knowledge or information to form a belief as to the truth of the

1 remaining allegations in the complaint and asserts fourteen affirmative defenses, each stated generally
2 and without any factual support in what can only be described as boilerplate fashion. (Answer 2-5.)
3 In opposition to the instant motion for summary judgment, Defendant provides only his own
4 Declaration (Taibi Decl. ISO Def.'s Opp'n, Ex. 1) and the Declaration of Samuel A. Sue, his attorney
5 (Sue Decl. ISO Def.'s Opp'n, Ex. 2).

6 LEGAL STANDARD

7 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56 permits a court to grant summary judgment where (1) the
8 moving party demonstrates the absence of a genuine issue of material fact and (2) entitlement to
9 judgment as a matter of law. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322, 106 S.Ct. 2548, 91 L.Ed.2d
10 265 (1986). "Material," for purposes of Rule 56, means that the fact, under governing substantive law,
11 could affect the outcome of the case. *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248, 106 S.Ct.
12 2505, 91 L.Ed.2d 202 (1986); *Freeman v. Arpaio*, 125 F.3d 732, 735 (9th Cir.1997). For a dispute to
13 be "genuine," a reasonable jury must be able to return a verdict for the nonmoving party. *Anderson*,
14 477 U.S. at 248.

15 The initial burden of establishing the absence of a genuine issue of material fact falls on the
16 moving party. *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 323. The movant can carry his burden in two ways: (1) by
17 presenting evidence that negates an essential element of the nonmoving party's case; or (2) by
18 demonstrating that the nonmoving party failed to make a sufficient showing on an essential element
19 of her case with respect to which she has the burden of proof. *Id.* at 322. "Disputes over irrelevant or
20 unnecessary facts will not preclude a grant of summary judgment." *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pac. Elec.*
21 *Contractors Ass'n*, 809 F.2d 626, 630 (9th Cir.1987).

22 Once the moving party establishes the absence of genuine issues of material fact, the burden
23 shifts to the nonmoving party to set forth facts showing that a genuine issue of disputed fact remains.
24 *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 324. The nonmoving party cannot oppose a properly supported summary
25 judgment motion by "rest[ing] upon mere allegation or denials of his pleading." *Anderson*, 477 U.S.
26 at 256. When ruling on a summary judgment motion, the court must view all inferences drawn from
27 the underlying facts in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co.*
28 *v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 587, 106 S.Ct. 1348, 89 L.Ed.2d 538 (1986).

1 ANALYSIS

2 To prevail on its claim to enforce a promissory note in a student loan case, the government
3 must establish: (1) the existence of the note, signed by the defendant; (2) that the government is the
4 current owner or holder of the note; and (3) the defendant’s default on the amount due. *See United*
5 *States v. Lawrence*, 276 F.3d 193, 197 (5th Cir. 2001); *United States v. Freeman*, 2002 WL 467688
6 (N.D.Cal. Mar. 25, 2002). To prove its claim, “the government may introduce evidence of the note
7 and a sworn transcript of the account or certificate of indebtedness.” *United States v. Petroff-Kline*,
8 557 F.3d 285, 290 (6th Cir. 2009). Once a *prima facie* case has been made, the burden shifts to the
9 defendant to establish the nonexistence, extinguishment, variance in payment of the obligation, or
10 some other affirmative defense. *Id.*

11 Here, Plaintiff has presented a copy of the original Promissory Note, signed by “Michael A.
12 Taibi,” a Certificate of Indebtedness attesting to the government’s current ownership of the note,
13 Defendant’s default and the amount due, and a declaration of a Department of Education loan officer
14 attesting to all of the above. The Court finds this evidence is sufficient to establish Plaintiff’s *prima*
15 *facie* case. *See United States v. Irby*, 517 F.2d 1042, 1043 (5th Cir. 1975) (holding the government’s
16 *prima facie* case of loan default was clearly established by introduction of the promissory note, the
17 guaranty agreement, and a sworn transcript of the account by an appropriate government officer,
18 finding erroneous the district court’s determination that the government had not met its burden, based
19 solely on the defendants’ denials and demands for more specific proof).

20 Defendant contests the entry of judgment against him for two primary reasons. First, he argues
21 that Plaintiff has not provided the contract between Defendant and Citibank, or the Disclosure
22 Statement. Second, he asserts that the Promissory Note is missing several material terms.¹ (Def.’s
23 Opp’n 4-5.) The Court agrees with Plaintiff that Defendant’s arguments boil down to a single

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25 ¹ Defendant also protests on general grounds without stating how these arguments rebut or
26 negate an element of Plaintiff’s case. Specifically, Defendant states he commenced law school in
27 August, 1989, “at which time Defendant recalls entering into a promissory note for the original student
28 loans.” (Def.’s Opp’n 2.) Defendant further alleges that, despite having requested numerous times
“from USA Funds, since June 2000, a bill of particulars with respect to the underlying loans and the
promissory note of Citibank,” he has not received any “payment history for Defendant’s account.”
(Def.’s Opp’n 3.) The Court interprets these statements as further arguments based on the
insufficiency of Plaintiff’s evidence, and rejects them for the same reasons discussed below.

1 assertion that there is no contract obligating him to repay his student loan. (*See* Reply ISO MSJ 2.,
2 ECF No. 27.) As in *Irby*, Defendant’s argument rests entirely upon denials and demands for more
3 specific proof. For the following reasons, the Court finds Defendant has failed to establish a genuine
4 issue of material fact, and accordingly that summary judgment of Plaintiff’s claim is proper.

5 First, Defendant argues Plaintiff has not met its burden due to a lack of evidence. Primarily,
6 Plaintiff does not recall ever receiving a Disclosure Statement “with information concerning the actual
7 terms of the notes which are the subject of Plaintiff’s case,” even though the promissory note states
8 Defendant was to receive such a document. (Def.’s Opp’n 2.) Plaintiff’s failure to produce this
9 Disclosure Statement and, perhaps, the original contract with Citibank, apparently establishes a
10 question as to the occurrence of a condition precedent to the contract, rendering the contract
11 unenforceable. (Def.’s Opp’n 2, 5.)

12 Similarly, Defendant argues that missing terms in Section V of the Promissory Note establish
13 a question as to the validity of the contract’s formation. (*Id.* at 2-3.) Defendant points to captions for
14 Anticipated Distribution Date, First Payment Due Date, New Loan Balance, Terms, and Rate, “to be
15 completed by Citibank,” which are blank on the Promissory Note provided by Plaintiff. (*Id.*) The
16 Note further fails to state the interest rate or the total amount of the loan. (*Id.*) Defendant argues the
17 Note is thus invalid under a general concept of California contract law requiring certain material
18 terms. (*Id.*) (referring to *King v. Stanley*, 197 P.3d 321, 324 (Cal. 1948) for the proposition that “the
19 seller, the buyer, the price to be paid, the time and manner of payment, and the property to be
20 transferred” are “material factors to be ascertained from the written contract.”)²

21 Defendant’s attempts to cast doubt on the sufficiency of Plaintiff’s evidence fail. As Plaintiff
22 points out, Defendant never requested any of the evidence he now asserts is crucially missing, or in
23 fact requested production of any document during the discovery period in this case. (Reply 5.)
24 Plaintiff claims it did not produce the referenced documents because it properly only produced
25 documents it indented to “use to support its claims or defenses, unless the use would be solely for

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27 ² Although perhaps not ultimately relevant to the Court’s present inquiry, Defendant
28 conspicuously fails to mention that, in *King*, the court ultimately found the contract at issue did *not*
fail for lack of adequate statement of terms and conditions, stating that “[e]quity does not require that
all the terms and conditions of the proposed agreement be set forth in the contract,” and that the
essential terms “were determinable” in the contract at issue. *King*, 197 P.2d at 324.

1 impeachment,” pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1). (*Id.*) After receiving Defendant’s opposition to
2 the instant motion, Plaintiff searched for and found the referenced documents, producing them in its
3 Reply. (Reply 5; Exs. D & E.)

4 Because the Court agrees that Plaintiff initially provided enough evidence to establish its *prima*
5 *facie* case, and because these documents respond directly to Defendant’s allegations made in his
6 opposition brief, the Court finds it may properly consider this rebuttal evidence even though it was
7 offered for the first time in Plaintiff’s reply brief. *See, e.g., Saguario Medical Associates, P.C. v.*
8 *Banner Health* 2009 WL 3740700, 7 (D.Ariz. Nov. 6, 2009) (concluding that rebuttal evidence is
9 allowed in appropriate circumstances in a reply); *see also EEOC v. Creative Networks, LLC and Res-*
10 *Care, Inc.*, 2008 WL 5225807 at *2 (D.Ariz. Dec. 15, 2008) (reviewing the rule that a party may not
11 provide “new” evidence with a reply and then deprive the opposing party of an opportunity to respond
12 to the new evidence, and denying the motion to strike because the challenged evidence was not “new”
13 but rather properly rebutted arguments first raised in opposition to the motion for summary judgment.)
14 The Court finds further that Plaintiff’s proffered evidence of the original transaction between
15 Defendant and Citibank and the Disclosure Statement support the facts asserted in Plaintiff’s motion
16 for summary judgment. The Court finds that this evidence cures any deficiency in Plaintiff’s evidence
17 indicated by Defendant, even if Defendant’s allegations were potentially meritorious, which the Court
18 need not determine here.

19 In further effort to cast doubt upon the existence of an agreement, Defendant improperly
20 applies California contract common law to a federal statutory claim for the collection of a defaulted
21 guaranteed student loan pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1345 (granting district courts original jurisdiction of
22 all civil actions commenced by the United States and expressly authorized by Act of Congress) and
23 34 C.F.R. § 682.102(e)(7) (“If a borrower defaults on a loan, the guarantor reimburses the lender for
24 the amount of its loss. The guarantor then collects the amount owed from the borrower.”) (*See*
25 Reply 3.) Even if the California common law cited by Defendant were applicable here, Defendant is
26 a far cry from meeting his burden to establish an affirmative defense to rebut Plaintiff’s *prima facie*
27 case, namely the nonexistence of a contract for lack of certain terms. *See Petroff-Kline*, 557 F.3d at
28 290 (describing the burden-shifting with regard to affirmative defenses after the government

1 establishes its *prima facie* case of student loan default). Even according to the very case cited by
2 Defendant, contract terms may be determined by custom or reasonable expectation of the parties under
3 California law, and the contract will not fail for lack of such terms. *King*, 197 P.2d at 324.

4 More importantly, applicable federal law specifically provides some terms, and allows for the
5 absence of others, with respect to student loan agreements in particular. For example, as Plaintiff
6 explains, the applicable interest rate on consolidations loans is set by statute at 9% for loans made
7 before July 1, 1994. (Reply 4); *see also* 34 C.F.R. § 682.202(a)(4)(i). Further, some information
8 cannot be known at the time credit is advanced in the student loan context, such as the repayment
9 amount and repayment schedule, because it cannot be determined until after the student completes his
10 or her education. *See Petroff-Kline*, 557 F.3d at 295 (discussing student loan agreements in the context
11 of asserted TILA violations). Clearly, the federal law governing the type of student loan agreement
12 at issue in this case is distinct at least in some ways from state common law principles, and
13 establishing its own requirements for the government's collection of amounts owed from defaulting
14 borrowers, which Plaintiff has satisfied here.

15 Thus, the Court finds that Plaintiff has provided competent summary judgment evidence to
16 support a *prima facie* case for student loan default, and that Defendant's arguments do not raise
17 genuine issues of material fact precluding summary judgment.

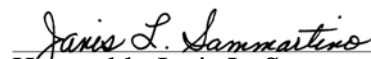
18 CONCLUSION

19 For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment is **GRANTED**. The Clerk
20 of Court is directed to enter judgment against Defendant in the amount of \$45,841.11 principal, plus
21 interest at 9% per annum from March 28, 1998 to the date of this judgment. Plaintiff is also entitled
22 to recover costs pursuant to 31 U.S.C. § 3717(e)(1). This amount is subject to increase due to accrual
23 of post-judgment interest pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961(b).

24 The Clerk shall close the file.

25 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

26 DATED: February 21, 2012

27 
28 Honorable Janis L. Sammartino
United States District Judge