

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

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3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
4)	
5	Plaintiff,)	Case No.: 2:10-cv-01004-GMN-PAL
6	vs.)	
7	ANDREW H. MILLER,)	ORDER
8	Defendant.)	
9)	

Pending before the Court is the Government’s Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF No. 14); Defendant’s Response (ECF No. 18); and the Government’s Reply (ECF No. 19). For the reasons that follow, the Government’s Motion for Summary Judgment (ECF No. 14) will be GRANTED.

I. BACKGROUND

This case arises from Defendant’s nonpayment of his federally-reinsured student loans. In July of 1984, Defendant executed a promissory note to secure a loan of \$5,000.00 from Great Western Savings at an 8.00 percent annual interest rate. (See Ex. A, Mot. for Summ. J., ECF No. 14.) In July of 1985, Defendant executed another promissory note to secure an additional loan of \$5,000.00 from Great Western Savings at an 8.00 percent annual interest rate. (See id.) These loan obligations were guaranteed by the California Student Aid Commission (“the Commission”) and were then reinsured by the United States Department of Education (“the Department”). (See Ex. B, Mot. for Summ. J., ECF No. 14.) Defendant defaulted on the loans in 1992, and the Commission was forced to pay a claim in the amount of \$11,824.46 to the holder of the notes. (Id.) The Department, in turn, reimbursed the Commission for that amount. (Id.) Pursuant to 34 C.F.R. § 682.410, the Commission attempted

1 to collect Defendant's debt from him directly. (Id.) However, the Commission was unable to
2 collect the amount due, so it assigned its right to collect under the loan to the Department. (Id.)

3 In August of 1984, Defendant executed another promissory note to secure a loan of
4 \$3,000.00 from City National Bank at a 12.00 percent annual interest rate. (See Ex. C, Mot. for
5 Summ. J., ECF No. 14.) That loan was also guaranteed by the Commission and reinsured by
6 the Department. (See Ex. D, Mot. for Summ. J., ECF No. 14.) When Defendant defaulted on
7 the loan in 1986, the Commission paid \$3,361.97 to the holder of the note and was reimbursed
8 by the Department. (Id.) Following the Commission's failure to collect the amount owed, it
9 assigned its rights and interests in the loan to the Department. (Id.)

10 In July of 1985, Defendant executed a promissory note to secure a loan of \$3,000.00
11 from First Independent Trust Company at a 12.00 percent annual interest rate. (See Ex. E, Mot.
12 for Summ. J., ECF No. 14.) That loan was also guaranteed by the Commission and reinsured
13 by the Department. (See Ex. F, Mot. for Summ. J., ECF No. 14.) When Defendant defaulted on
14 the loan in 1991, the Commission paid \$4,905.88 to the holder of the note and was reimbursed
15 by the Department. (Id.) Following the Commission's failure to collect the amount owed, it
16 assigned its rights and interest in the loan to the Department. (Id.)

17 The Government now seeks to recover the money the Department paid the Commission
18 as a result of Defendants' defaults, as well as all interest that has accrued since the Department
19 made those payments.

20 **II. SUMMARY JUDGMENT STANDARD**

21 The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provide for summary adjudication if "the movant
22 shows there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to a
23 judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). Material facts are those that may affect the
24 outcome of the case. See *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). A dispute
25 as to a material fact is genuine if there is sufficient evidence for a reasonable jury to return a

1 verdict for the nonmoving party. See *id.* “Summary judgment is inappropriate if reasonable
2 jurors, drawing all inferences in favor of the nonmoving party, could return a verdict in the
3 nonmoving party’s favor.” *Diaz v. Eagle Produce Ltd. P ’ship*, 521 F.3d 1201, 1207 (9th Cir.
4 2008) (citing *United States v. Shumway*, 199 F.3d 1093, 1103–04 (9th Cir. 1999)). A principal
5 purpose of summary judgment is “to isolate and dispose of factually unsupported claims.”
6 *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323–24 (1986).

7 In determining whether summary judgment is appropriate, a court applies a burden-
8 shifting analysis. “When the party moving for summary judgment would bear the burden of
9 proof at trial, it must come forward with evidence which would entitle it to a directed verdict if
10 the evidence went uncontroverted at trial. In such a case, the moving party has the initial
11 burden of establishing the absence of a genuine issue of fact on each issue material to its case.”
12 *C.A.R. Transp. Brokerage Co. v. Darden Rests., Inc.*, 213 F.3d 474, 480 (9th Cir. 2000)
13 (citations omitted). In contrast, when the nonmoving party bears the burden of proving the
14 claim or defense, the moving party can meet its burden in two ways: (1) by presenting evidence
15 to negate an essential element of the nonmoving party’s case; or (2) by demonstrating that the
16 nonmoving party failed to make a showing sufficient to establish an element essential to that
17 party’s case on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial. See *Celotex Corp.*, 477
18 U.S. at 323–24. If the moving party fails to meet its initial burden, summary judgment must be
19 denied and the court need not consider the nonmoving party’s evidence. See *Adickes v. S.H.*
20 *Kress & Co.*, 398 U.S. 144, 159–60 (1970).

21 If the moving party satisfies its initial burden, the burden then shifts to the opposing
22 party to establish that a genuine issue of material fact exists. See *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v.*
23 *Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986). To establish the existence of a factual dispute,
24 the opposing party need not establish a material issue of fact conclusively in its favor. It is
25 sufficient that “the claimed factual dispute be shown to require a jury or judge to resolve the

1 parties' differing versions of the truth at trial." *T.W. Elec. Serv., Inc. v. Pac. Elec. Contractors*
2 *Ass'n*, 809 F.2d 626, 631 (9th Cir. 1987). In other words, the nonmoving party cannot avoid
3 summary judgment by relying solely on conclusory allegations that are unsupported by factual
4 data. See *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). Instead, the opposition must go
5 beyond the assertions and allegations of the pleadings and set forth specific facts by producing
6 competent evidence that shows a genuine issue for trial. See *Celotex Corp.*, 477 U.S. at 324.

7 At summary judgment, a court's function is not to weigh the evidence and determine the
8 truth but to determine whether there is a genuine issue for trial. See *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 249.
9 The evidence of the nonmovant is "to be believed, and all justifiable inferences are to be drawn
10 in his favor." *Id.* at 255. But if the evidence of the nonmoving party is merely colorable or is
11 not significantly probative, summary judgment may be granted. See *id.* at 249–50.

12 **III. DISCUSSION**

13 To recover on a promissory note, the Government must first make a prima facie showing
14 that: (1) the defendant signed the note; (2) the Government is the present owner or holder of the
15 note; and (3) the note is in default. *United States v. Petroff-Kline*, 557 F.3d 285, 290 (6th Cir.
16 2009). "For that purpose the government may introduce evidence of the note and a sworn
17 transcript of the account or certificate of indebtedness." *Id.* (internal citation omitted). "Once
18 such a prima facie case is established, defendant has the burden of proving the nonexistence,
19 extinguishment or variance in payment of the obligation." *Id.* (internal citation omitted).

20 **A. The Government's Prima Facie Case**

21 Defendant admits to signing (see Answer 1:28, ECF No. 4), and executing (see Resp.
22 1:25-28, ECF No. 18), the relevant promissory notes. Therefore, the first element of the
23 Government's prima facie case is fulfilled.¹

24 In order to fulfill the second element, the Government attached three Certificates of
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¹The Certificates of Indebtedness described in the next paragraph also support this element.

1 Indebtedness to its Motion for Summary Judgment. (See Exs. B, D, & F, Mot. for Summ J.,
2 ECF No. 14.) Defendant does not oppose any of these Certificates or the facts they contain, and
3 each Certificate is certified as true and correct under penalty of perjury by a loan analyst for the
4 United States Department of Education. The first Certificate (Ex. B) establishes that the “right
5 and title” to the two loans initially owned by Great Western Savings were assigned to the
6 United States Department of Education. The second and third Certificates (Exs. D & F)
7 establish the same thing with regard to the loans initially owned by City National Bank and
8 First Independent Trust Company. Accordingly, the Government has also satisfied the second
9 element of its prima facie case.

10 The Certificates likewise fulfill the third element of the Government’s claim, as they
11 indicate that Defendant defaulted on all four of the relevant notes. Even more telling, however,
12 is Plaintiff’s admission that “all four loans were placed in default by their respective lending
13 institutions” (Resp. 2:2-3, ECF No. 18.) Thus, the Government has met its burden of
14 establishing that the “note is in default,” and its prima facie case is satisfied.

15 **B. Defendant’s Arguments against Summary Judgment**

16 Defendant’s first argument against the imposition of summary judgment is that
17 “Defendant did not cause the loans to be placed in default but was due to failure of Golden
18 Gate University’s to do its duty to notify its lenders of student changes of address.” (Resp.
19 2:10-13, ECF No. 18.) However, Defendant has provided no evidence in support of this
20 argument; he only provides bare allegations that the default was somehow Golden Gate
21 University’s fault for failing to notify its lenders of his change of address. He simply claims he
22 sued Golden Gate in 1986 and the settlement resulted in the forgiveness of tuition he owed, his
23 reinstatement as a student and a monetary credit towards future tuition. Because conclusory
24 allegations without evidentiary support are insufficient to defeat summary judgment, see
25 Taylor, 880 F.2d at 1045, this argument necessarily fails.

1 Defendant's second argument is that "there are genuine issues concerning amounts of
2 damages, specifically the penalties and interest." (Resp. 6:11-12, ECF No. 18.) However,
3 Defendant does not explain what these genuine issues are, nor does he provide any evidence to
4 show that a genuine issue of material fact actually exists. Defendant merely claims that a
5 dispute exists as the amount of damages without articulating what that dispute is. Such a
6 conclusory argument cannot defeat summary judgment, particularly when, as here, the
7 Government has provided documentary evidence demonstrating the exact amounts owed by
8 Defendant with respect to the promissory notes (see Exs. B, D, & F, Mot. for Summ J., ECF
9 No. 14), and has produced copies of the promissory notes themselves, which list the relevant
10 interest rates and the initial principal owed, (see Exs. A, C, & E, Mot. for Summ J., ECF No.
11 14).

12 Finally, Defendant claims he should be entitled to additional discovery, though he does
13 not articulate what he hopes to uncover during the course of that discovery. (See Resp. 5:1-16,
14 ECF No. 18.) However, if there has been insufficient discovery conducted in this case, the
15 fault lies with Defendant himself. Although Magistrate Judge Peggy A. Leen scheduled a
16 hearing with regard to Defendant's Motion to Extend Time to Submit a Discovery Plan and
17 Scheduling Order (ECF No. 6), Defendant failed to appear. (See Minutes ECF No.8). Three
18 days later, Defendant filed a Motion for Reconsideration and Magistrate Judge Leen again
19 scheduled a hearing; however, Defendant failed to appear at this hearing as well. (See Minutes
20 ECF No. 20). Defendant cannot make generalized statements about needing more discovery
21 while at the same time needlessly delaying the discovery proceedings.

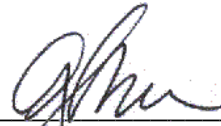
22 Because the Government has established its prima facie case and Defendant has failed to
23 make a persuasive argument in opposition to the Government's Motion, the Motion for
24 Summary Judgment (ECF No. 14) will be granted.

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1 **CONCLUSION**

2 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that the Government's Motion for Summary Judgment
3 (ECF No. 14) is **GRANTED**.

4 DATED this 4th day of August, 2011.

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8 Gloria M. Navarro
9 United States District Judge
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