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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION, <div style="text-align: right;">Plaintiff(s),</div> <div style="text-align: center;">v.</div> CLARENCE MOSES WILLIS, et al., <div style="text-align: right;">Defendant(s).</div>		Case No. 2:15-CV-2366 JCM (GWF) <div style="text-align: center;">ORDER</div>
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Presently before the court is pro se defendant Clarence Moses Willis's ("Willis") motion to set aside clerk's entry of default. (ECF No. 220). Plaintiff Federal National Mortgage Association ("Fannie Mae") filed a response (ECF No. 223), to which Willis replied (ECF No. 230).

Also before the court is Willis's motion for recusal of district judge. (ECF No. 228).

I. Facts

This case arises from allegations of fraud, conspiracy to defraud, slander of title, unjust enrichment, fraudulent conveyance, violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1723(a), trespass, and quiet title to real property against defendants Willis, Ernest C. Aldridge ("Aldridge"), Geri L. McKinnon,¹ and Creative Solutions 4 U, LLC (collectively, as "defendants").

Fannie Mae alleges that over the course of several months, defendants have engaged in a conspiracy to defraud Fannie Mae of its interest in eight (8) subject properties.² Fannie Mae further

¹ Pursuant to a stipulation (ECF No. 211), Fannie Mae dismissed its claims against McKinnon. (ECF Nos. 214, 215).

² Fannie Mae owns the following eight (8) real properties: 230 Flint Street, Fernley, Nevada 89408 (APN No. 020-323-06) (the "Flint property"); 330 Garden Lane, Fernley Nevada 89408 (APN No. 020-729-15) (the "Garden property"); 5373 Homeria Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89113 (APN No.

1 alleges that defendants, without any legal right or authorization by Fannie Mae, prepared,
2 executed, and recorded deeds purporting to transfer title from Fannie Mae to defendants.

3 On February 25, 2016, Fannie Mae filed an amended complaint, alleging nineteen (19)
4 causes of action against the various defendants. (ECF No. 41).

5 On July 21, 2016, Fannie Mae served written discovery requests including interrogatories,
6 requests for production, and requests for admission on Willis. On August 22, 2016, Willis filed a
7 motion for protective order (ECF No. 86) in regard to Fannie Mae's written discovery. On
8 September 14, 2016, the court denied Willis's motion and instructed him to respond to Fannie
9 Mae's written discovery requests by September 27, 2016. Willis, however, did not respond to
10 plaintiff's written discovery. After Willis informed Fannie Mae that he was not available to attend
11 his deposition scheduled for September 16, 2016, Fannie Mae rescheduled and re-noticed his
12 deposition to December 21, 2016. On multiple occasions, Fannie Mae communicated with Willis
13 in regard to his deposition in an attempt to coordinate. Willis did not attend the deposition despite
14 having received notice.

15 Thereafter, Fannie Mae requested that the court impose sanctions against Willis, pursuant
16 to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 37, for failing to provide discovery and for failing to comply
17 with the court's orders. (ECF No. 160). In response, Willis argued that he was not required to
18 "offer information" to Fannie Mae because Fannie Mae did not comply with Rule 26. (ECF No.
19 168 at 2).

20 In a report and recommendation ("R&R"), Magistrate Judge Foley recommended that
21 Fannie Mae's motion for sanctions against Willis (ECF No. 160) be granted, that Willis's answer
22 (ECF No. 39) be stricken, and that default be entered against Willis. (ECF No. 190). Willis filed
23 an objection to the R&R, requesting that the court disregard the magistrate judge's
24 recommendation because Mr. Anthony R. Sassis's affidavit was false. (ECF No. 195 at 3).

25 _____
26 163-28-720-01) (the "Homeria property"); 7240 Mountain Moss Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89147
27 (APN No. 163-15-710-093) (the "Mountain Moss property"); 7116 Cornflower Drive, Las Vegas,
28 Nevada 89128 (APN No. 138-27-515-029) (the "Cornflower property"); 2523 Palma Vista
Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89121 (APN No. 162-12-310-045) (the "Palma Vista property");
4912 Canadian Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89130 (APN No. 125-36-814-012) (the "Canadian
property"); and 5654 Thunder Spirit Street, Las Vegas, Nevada 89148 (APN No. 163-30-816-006)
(the "Thunder Spirit property") (collectively, as the "subject properties"). (ECF No. 41 at 5-14).

1 On April 27, 2017, the court entered an order (ECF No. 202) adopting the R&R (ECF No.
2 190) in its entirety and finding default to be an appropriate sanction pursuant to Rule 37(b)(2)(A)
3 for Willis's failure to obey an order to provide or permit discovery. Thereafter, the clerk entered
4 default against Willis. (ECF No. 210).

5 In the instant motions, Willis moves to set aside the clerk's entry of default (ECF No. 220)
6 and requests that the Honorable James C. Mahan recuse himself pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 455 (ECF
7 No. 228).

8 **II. Legal Standards & Discussion**

9 As an initial matter, the court acknowledges that Willis's documents were filed pro se and
10 are therefore held to less stringent standards. *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007) ("A
11 document filed pro se is to be liberally construed, and a pro se complaint, however inartfully
12 pleaded, must be held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.")
13 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). While Willis is pro se, he is nonetheless bound
14 by the same rules of procedure that govern other litigants. See *King v. Atiyeh*, 814 F.2d 565, 567
15 (9th Cir. 1987) ("Pro se litigants must follow the same rules of procedure that govern other
16 litigants."); see also *Ghazali v. Moran*, 46 F.3d 52, 54 (9th Cir. 1995) ("Although we construe
17 pleadings liberally in their favor, pro se litigants are bound by the rules of procedure."); *Jacobsen*
18 *v. Filler*, 790 F.2d 1362, 1364 (9th Cir. 1986) ("[P]ro se litigants in the ordinary civil case should
19 not be treated more favorably than parties with attorneys of record.").

20 **A. Motion to Set Aside Clerk's Entry of Default** (ECF No. 220)

21 Rule 55(c) provides that "[t]he court may set aside an entry of default for good cause . . .
22 ." Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(c). To determine if good cause exists, the court considers: "(1) whether the
23 party seeking to set aside the default engaged in culpable conduct that led to the default; (2)
24 whether it had no meritorious defense; or (3) whether reopening the default judgment would
25 prejudice the other party." *United States v. Signed Personal Check No. 730 of Yubran S. Mesle*,
26 615 F.3d 1085, 1091 (9th Cir. 2010) (internal quotations marks omitted).

27 In his motion, Willis argues that the clerk's entry of default was inappropriate on two
28 grounds: (1) the court lacks subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331; and (2) Willis has

1 not failed to plead or otherwise defend as required for entry of default under Rule 55(a). (ECF
2 No. 220). Willis further contends that he was denied the opportunity to oppose the clerk’s entry
3 of default. (ECF No. 220). The court disagrees.

4 As to the first ground, the court has diversity jurisdiction over the instant action as set forth
5 in the court’s order entered on June 22, 2017 (ECF No. 222). See 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a) (“The
6 district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions where the matter in controversy
7 exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is between—(1) citizens
8 of different States[.]”). Therefore, subject matter jurisdiction is proper. (See, e.g., ECF No. 222).

9 As to the second ground, the clerk’s entry of default (ECF No. 210) was proper and made
10 pursuant to the court’s order (ECF No. 202), wherein the court adopted the magistrate judge’s
11 R&R (ECF No. 190) that default be entered against Willis as a sanction pursuant to Rule
12 37(b)(2)(A) for Willis’s failure to obey an order to provide or permit discovery. Despite Willis’s
13 assertion to the contrary, he was given an opportunity to oppose the clerk’s entry of default and
14 did so via his objection to the R&R (ECF No. 195), which the court addressed in its April 27th
15 order (ECF No. 202).

16 In light of the foregoing, Willis has failed to show that good cause exists to set aside the
17 clerk’s entry of default. Willis merely reasserts an argument that the court has previously rejected
18 and misconstrues the basis upon which default was entered. Further, Willis fails to set forth any
19 argument that would support a finding of good cause. In fact, Willis fails to address the proper
20 standard entirely.

21 Accordingly, the court will deny Willis’s motion to set aside clerk’s entry of default (ECF
22 No. 220).

23 **B. Motion for Recusal of District Judge** (ECF No. 228)

24 “Any justice, judge, or magistrate judge of the United States shall disqualify himself in any
25 proceeding in which his impartiality might reasonably be questioned.” 28 U.S.C. § 455(a).
26 Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 455, the presiding judge determines whether recusal is warranted. United
27 States v. Azhocar, 581 F.2d 735, 867–68 (9th Cir. 1978). Section 455(a) is broad, requiring recusal

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1 “in any proceeding in which [a judge’s] impartiality might reasonably be questioned.” 28 U.S.C.
2 § 455(a); *Liljeberg v. Health Serv. Acquisition Corp.*, 486 U.S. 847, 860 n.8 (1988).

3 In his motion, Willis requests that the district judge recuse himself because he “has
4 deliberately violated litigant’s personal liberties and/or has wantonly refused to provide due
5 process and equal protection to all litigants before the court or has behaved in a manner inconsistent
6 with that which is needed for full, fair, impartial hearings.” (ECF No. 228 at 2). In support, Willis
7 attaches and cites to the transcript from the preliminary injunction hearing held on January 26,
8 2016. (ECF No. 228-1).

9 However, for § 455 recusal to be warranted, the source of any alleged bias must generally
10 be extrajudicial. *Liteky v. United States*, 510 U.S. 540, 551 (1994). Judicial bias or prejudice
11 formed during current or prior proceedings is insufficient for recusal unless the judge’s actions
12 “display a deep-seated favoritism or antagonism that would make fair judgment impossible.” *Id.*
13 at 555. Thus, judicial rulings will support a motion for recusal only “in the rarest of
14 circumstances.” *Id.*

15 The court finds that Willis has failed to show that “the rarest of circumstances” exist to
16 support a motion for recusal. Willis does not argue that the alleged bias is extrajudicial. To the
17 contrary, Willis contends that the district judge formed the alleged bias/prejudice during the
18 current proceeding. Citing to selective parts of the preliminary injunction transcript (ECF No.
19 228-1), Willis makes various accusations regarding the district judge’s “manner” and
20 misstatements during the preliminary injunction hearing, none of which supports Willis’s motion
21 for recusal.

22 For example, citing to page 11 of the transcript (ECF No. 228-1 at 12), Willis asserts that
23 the district judge “threatened to have criminal charges filed.” (ECF No. 228 at 3). A review of
24 the transcript, however, reveals that the issue of charges originated from Willis’s direct question
25 on the matter.

26 THE COURT: You have no right to use the name [Fannie Mae]. The federal statute
27 says you don’t. How do you - - what about 17 - - 12, U.S.C., 1723a? How do you
respond to that?

28 MR. WILLIS: Well, are you bringing charges against me, Your Honor?

THE COURT: I could. I could say, “I don’t know why you don’t prosecute him for
fraud?” Do you want me to do that?

1 (ECF No. 228-1 at 12).

2 As another example, citing to page 17 of the transcript (ECF No. 228-1 at 18), Willis asserts
3 that the district judge “wrongly stated counsel as the party.” (ECF No. 228 at 3). Willis’s assertion,
4 however, appears to be premised on the mistaken belief that an attorney may not appear on behalf
5 of a party. To the contrary, Fannie Mae must be represented by counsel and cannot appear in
6 federal court otherwise. See, e.g., *United States v. High Country Broad. Co., Inc.*, 3 F.3d 1244,
7 1245 (9th Cir. 1993) (“A corporation is not permitted to appear in federal court unless it is
8 represented by counsel.”). Although a non-attorney, such as Willis, may appear on his own behalf
9 to represent himself, that privilege is personal to him. *C.E. Pope Equity Trust v. United States*,
10 818 F.2d 696, 697 (9th Cir. 1987). An individual has no authority to appear as an attorney for
11 anyone other than himself. *Id.*

12 Willis further contends that the district judge’s actions “presiding over statute 12 U.S.C. §
13 1723a(e) is compelling evidence of actual bias/prejudice.” (ECF No. 228 at 4). Citing to NRS
14 14.015 in support, Willis asserts that the district judge failed to give full faith and credit to
15 Nevada’s real property laws by refusing defendants a hearing “regarding two (2) of the lis pendens
16 filed by the plaintiff.” (ECF No. 228 at 5).

17 Section 14.015 of the NRS provides that after a notice of pendency of an action has been
18 recorded, the defendant may request that the court hold a hearing on the notice. *Nev. Rev. Stat. §*
19 *14.015(1)*. Willis made no such request for hearing on the lis pendens pursuant to NRS 14.015.
20 In fact, Willis’s first motion regarding any lis pendens—specifically, a motion to expunge lis
21 pendens (ECF No. 92)—was granted (ECF No. 114).

22 In light of the foregoing, Willis has failed to show the existence of deep-seated favoritism
23 or antagonism that would make fair judgment impossible so as to support a § 455 recusal. Nor has
24 Willis shown that the rarest of circumstances exists to support his motion for recusal. Rather,
25 Willis’s motion sets forth his disagreements with the court’s findings based on his
26 misunderstanding of the applicable rules and law.

27 Accordingly, the court will deny Willis’s motion for recusal of district judge (ECF No.
28 228).

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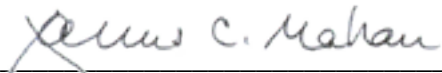
III. Conclusion

Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that Willis's motion to set aside clerk's entry of default (ECF No. 220) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Willis's motion for recusal of district judge (ECF No. 228) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

DATED July 13, 2017.


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE