

1 lending and an underlying conspiracy to commit fraud that resulted in foreclosures initiated by
2 Defendants on Plaintiffs' homes. (*Id.* at 3). Defendants did not have the lawful rights to
3 foreclose because they were not holders in due course of the notes and had unsecured debts.
4 (*Id.*). Defendants, as co-conspirators, created MERS with specific intent that MERS would be
5 named the beneficiary or nominee on the deeds of trusts. (*Id.* at 9). However, MERS was not
6 a nominee for the lenders but was the agent for the servicers. (*Id.*). The MERS conspiracy
7 consisted of lenders, trustees, securitizers, and servicers. (*Id.* at 26-27).

8 Plaintiffs alleged six causes of action, including: (1) wrongful foreclosure, (2) fraud in
9 the inducement; (3) conspiracy to commit wrongful foreclosure; (4) unjust enrichment; (5)
10 slander of title; and (6) reformation, declaratory judgment, and quiet title. (*Id.* at 2, 18-38).

11 **II. Portillo & Lopez Property**

12 Plaintiffs Portillo and Lopez executed a note secured by a deed of trust on a piece of
13 property located at 7970 Key Largo Drive, Reno, Nevada, 89506, which was recorded in
14 Washoe County on March 9, 2005. (Portillo Deed of Trust (#1-3) at 91, 93). The mortgage,
15 dated March 2, 2005, was for \$175,850. (*Id.* at 92). The lender on the deed of trust was CTX
16 Mortgage Company, LLC. (*Id.*). The trustee on the deed of trust was John Matthews or
17 Timothy Bartosh. (*Id.*). MERS was named as "a nominee for Lender and Lender's successors
18 and assigns" and claimed to be the beneficiary under the security instrument. (*Id.*).

19 On March 2, 2005, Plaintiffs Portillo and Lopez executed a second deed of trust
20 secured by the same property for \$32,950. (Portillo Second Deed of Trust (#1-3) at 106-07).
21 The lender on the second deed of trust was CTX Mortgage Company, LLC. (*Id.* at 107). The
22 trustee on the second deed of trust was John Matthews. (*Id.* at 106). MERS was named as
23 a nominee for lender and lender's successors and assigns and claimed to be the beneficiary
24 under the security instrument. (*Id.*).

25 On August 1, 2009, Plaintiffs Portillo and Lopez defaulted on their first deed of trust.
26 (See Portillo Notice of Default (#86-6) at 2). On November 17, 2009, MERS executed an
27 assignment of deed of trust and transferred all beneficial interest in the first deed of trust to
28 Chase Home Finance LLC. (Assignment of Deed of Trust (#121-3) at 2). On that same day,

1 Chase Home Finance LLC, through its attorney-in-fact Cal Western, executed a substitution
2 of trustee and replaced Cal-Western as the trustee for John L. Matthews and Timothy M.
3 Bartosh. (Substitution of Trustee (#121-4) at 2). On November 20, 2009, Cal-Western
4 Reconveyance Corporation recorded a notice of default and election to sell with the Washoe
5 County Recorder's office. (Portillo Notice of Default (#86-6) at 2).

6 **III. Remand Order**

7 On June 3, 2010, the multi-district litigation panel conditionally transferred this case to
8 Judge Teilborg based on the claims relating to the formation/operation of MERS. (Conditional
9 Transfer Order (#60)). On March 21, 2011, Judge Teilborg issued an order on this case
10 stating that his court would "not retain claims that, although naming MERS as a defendant,
11 allege conduct primarily related to loan origination and collection practices, or otherwise stray
12 from the common factual core of the MDL." (MDL Order (#79) at 3). With respect to this case,
13 he remanded part of claims 4 and 6 back to this Court and retained claims 1, 2, 3, and 5 and
14 part of claims 4 and 6. (*Id.* at 5).

15 **IV. Past Orders**

16 In September 2011, this Court issued an order granting several motions to dismiss the
17 remanded claims. (See Order (#107) at 10). The Court had denied Cal-Western
18 Reconveyance's joinders to those motions to dismiss because Cal-Western had not been
19 similarly situated to those other defendants and had failed to explain why the Court should
20 dismiss the remanded claims against itself. (See *id.* at 6-7, 10). Cal-Western now files a
21 motion for summary judgment on the remanded claims and attaches an assignment of the
22 deed of trust and a substitution of trustee.

23 **LEGAL STANDARD**

24 In reviewing a motion for summary judgment, the court construes the evidence in the
25 light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *Bagdadi v. Nazar*, 84 F.3d 1194, 1197 (9th Cir.
26 1996). Pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 56, a court will grant summary judgment "if the movant shows
27 that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment
28 as a matter of law." Fed.R.Civ.P. 56(a). Material facts are "facts that might affect the outcome

1 of the suit under the governing law.” *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248, 106
2 S.Ct. 2505, 2510, 91 L.Ed.2d 202 (1986). A material fact is “genuine” if the evidence is such
3 that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party. *Id.*

4 The moving party bears the initial burden of identifying the portions of the pleadings and
5 evidence that the party believes to demonstrate the absence of any genuine issue of material
6 fact. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323, 106 S.Ct. 2548, 2553, 91 L.Ed.2d 265
7 (1986). A party asserting that a fact cannot be or is genuinely disputed must support the
8 assertion by “citing to particular parts of materials in the record, including depositions,
9 documents, electronically stored information, affidavits or declarations, stipulations (including
10 those made for purposes of the motion only), admissions, interrogatory answers, or other
11 materials” or “showing that the materials cited do not establish the absence or presence of a
12 genuine dispute, or that an adverse party cannot produce admissible evidence to support the
13 fact.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(1)(A)-(B). Once the moving party has properly supported the
14 motion, the burden shifts to the nonmoving party to come forward with specific facts showing
15 that a genuine issue for trial exists. *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475
16 U.S. 574, 587, 106 S.Ct. 1348, 1356, 89 L.Ed.2d 538 (1986). “The mere existence of a
17 scintilla of evidence in support of the plaintiff’s position will be insufficient; there must be
18 evidence on which the jury could reasonably find for the plaintiff.” *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 252,
19 106 S.Ct. at 2512. The nonmoving party cannot defeat a motion for summary judgment “by
20 relying solely on conclusory allegations unsupported by factual data.” *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d
21 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). “Where the record taken as a whole could not lead a rational trier
22 of fact to find for the nonmoving party, there is no genuine issue for trial.” *Matsushita*, 475
23 U.S. at 587, 106 S.Ct. at 1356.

24 **DISCUSSION**

25 In its motion for summary judgment, Cal-Western asserts that it was never named as
26 a defendant to the unjust enrichment claim and therefore that claim does not apply to it. (Mot.
27 for Summ. J. (#121) at 2). Cal-Western also argues that the sixth claim for reformation,
28 declaratory judgment, and quiet title fail because the foreclosure was valid. (*Id.* at 8).

1 Plaintiffs did not file a response. (See generally Docket Sheet). Cal-Western filed a
2 notice of non-opposition stating that the response was due on February 18, 2012. (Non-Opp'n
3 (#127) at 1-2).

4 In this case, the Court grants Cal-Western's motion for summary judgment (#121).
5 First, Cal-Western is correct that Plaintiffs did not name Cal-Western as a defendant in the
6 unjust enrichment claim. The complaint only names Litton Loan, EMC, National City, Chase,
7 U.S. Bank, Bank of America, and Freddie Mac as defendants for the unjust enrichment claim.
8 (See Compl. (#1-3) at 35). As such, this claim does not apply to Cal-Western.

9 The Court also grants summary judgment on the sixth cause of action. "Claims for
10 injunctive or declaratory relief are remedies that may be afforded to a party after he has
11 sufficiently established and proven his claims; they are not a separate causes of action."
12 *Contreras v. Master Fin., Inc.*, 2011 WL 32513, *4 (D. Nev. Jan. 4, 2011). In this case, there
13 are no substantive claims remaining against Cal-Western and, thus, there can be no claim for
14 declaratory relief. Additionally, reformation does not apply to Cal-Western because it never
15 entered into a contract with Plaintiffs. Moreover, Plaintiff's claim for quiet title also fails
16 because Cal-Western has provided sufficient evidence to demonstrate that the foreclosure
17 was valid.

18 Accordingly, the Court grants summary judgment (#121) on the remanded claims with
19 prejudice.

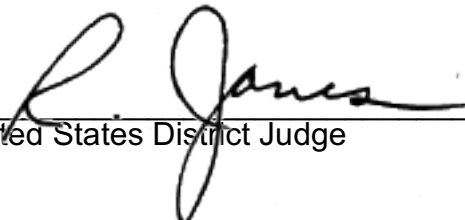
20 CONCLUSION

21 For the foregoing reasons, IT IS ORDERED that Cal Western Reconveyance
22 Corporation's Motion for Summary Judgment is GRANTED in its entirety with prejudice.

23 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Oral Argument set for Tuesday, May 29, 2012,
24 2:00PM in Reno Courtroom 6, is VACATED.

25 The Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment accordingly.

26 DATED: This 17th day of May, 2012.

27
28 
United States District Judge