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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

MARK PHILLIPS et al.,)
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Plaintiffs,)
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vs.)
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FIRST HORIZON HOME LOAN CORP et al.,)
)
Defendants.)
_____)

3:12-cv-00013-RCJ-WGC

ORDER

This is a residential foreclosure avoidance case removed in diversity from state court. The Complaint listed causes of action for quiet title and intentional interference with prospective economic advantage. Defendants moved to dismiss, and Plaintiffs responded by moving to amend and for offensive summary judgment on the proposed amended complaint. The Court granted leave to amend, denied the motion to dismiss as moot, and denied the motion for offensive summary judgment because the proposed amended complaint had not yet been served upon Defendants. Plaintiffs then filed the First Amended Complaint (“FAC”), which lists causes of action for wrongful foreclosure, quiet title, negligence, and fraud. The Court denied cross motions for summary judgment on the FAC, noting that there was a genuine issue of material fact as to the statutory propriety of the foreclosure such that the quiet title claim could not be summarily adjudicated, but also noting that no common law claim for wrongful foreclosure could lie because there was no genuine issue of material fact as to default.

1 The Court denied a motion to reconsider its denial of Plaintiffs' motion for summary
2 judgment. The Court also denied Defendants' motion for an order voiding the Trustee's Deed
3 Upon Sale. The Court noted that the state statute did not require a court order for a party to
4 rescind a trustee's sale on its own volition, and that insofar as Defendants appeared to offer to
5 enter into a consent judgment to the effect that the foreclosure was statutorily improper, such a
6 finding would require additional remedies beyond the mere rescission to which Defendants
7 appeared to consent, additional rulings that the Court under state law could only avoid if the
8 parties entered into a settlement agreement so stipulating. There was no evidence Plaintiffs had
9 agreed to withdraw the section 107.080 claim, which provides for statutory damages and
10 injunctive relief.

11 Defendants then moved for summary judgment, noting that the additional statutory
12 remedies do not apply in this case because the Notice of Default was filed before October 1,
13 2011. The Court agreed and therefore granted summary judgment but has not yet entered
14 judgment. In granting summary judgment, the Court explicitly noted that it would not enter
15 judgment in favor of Defendants "unless and until they file proof that the Trustee's Deed has
16 been reconveyed to the trustee in trust for Plaintiffs, subject, of course, to the Deed of Trust, or
17 that the purchaser has quitclaimed any interest in the Property." The Court put this condition
18 upon the entry of judgment because although the statutory penalties are not available in this case,
19 statutory avoidance of the potentially improper foreclosure is available, although that remedy will
20 be moot if Defendants get the purchaser to reconvey the Trustee's Deed or quitclaim the Property
21 to Plaintiffs, which they appear to be willing to do. But unless and until this happens, Plaintiffs
22 may continue to prosecute the quiet title claim to trial. Plaintiffs indicated that Defendants had
23 promised to reconvey the title and that they would be willing to dismiss the remaining claim if
24 Defendants did so, but the Court refused to order Defendants to do so, noting that Plaintiffs could
25 either settle with Defendants, if they could, or continue to prosecute the quiet title claim by

1 proceeding to trial, and that Defendants could either reconvey the title or choose to defend at
2 trial. The Court also noted that discovery had closed in June 2013, that dispositive motions were
3 due in July 2013, that no party had filed the proposed joint pretrial order that was due in August
4 2013, and that Plaintiffs risked a dismissal for failure to prosecute if they did not press the
5 remaining claim to trial.

6 Plaintiffs asked the Court to reconsider the order granting partial summary judgment.
7 Plaintiffs argued that the foreclosure was statutorily improper, because, as the Court had noted, it
8 appeared that the party who filed the notice of default had not yet been substituted as the trustee.
9 The Court denied the motion, because there was nothing to reconsider. The Court had never
10 granted summary judgment as to the quiet title claim, which remains for trial.

11 Plaintiffs then associated counsel and moved to amend again, attaching an eighty-eight-
12 page proposed second amended complaint. The Court denied the motion because discovery had
13 closed, the case was (and remains) ripe for trial, and the motion suggested no supplementary
14 claims but only an additional reason why the statutory foreclosure claim should succeed, a reason
15 that Plaintiffs may not argue in the present civil case. More specifically, the motion recounted
16 that the primary disputed issue remains the statutory propriety of the foreclosure, i.e., whether the
17 foreclosure was improper because the foreclosing trustee had not yet been substituted as trustee.
18 The motion noted only one additional issue: an alleged irregularity in the Bankruptcy Court as to
19 the lift of the automatic stay on the Property. The Court ruled that amendment to add those
20 allegations would be futile. Plaintiffs' argument was that because Defendants had attached a
21 copy of the deed of trust containing a scrivener's error to their motion to lift the automatic stay in
22 the Bankruptcy Court, that the Bankruptcy Court's lift of the stay based thereupon was void *ab*
23 *initio*. The Court noted that it had no jurisdiction to rule in the present case based upon any
24 perception of error in the Bankruptcy Court. The present case is here on removal in diversity, not
25 on appeal from the bankruptcy court, and the district court has no original jurisdiction to hear

1 claims under 11 U.S.C. § 362(k). The Court noted that Plaintiffs were collaterally estopped from
2 relitigating the propriety of the lift-stay order here. Plaintiffs would have to obtain relief from
3 judgment in the bankruptcy court if they wished to argue here that the lift-stay order was
4 ineffective, and presumably such a ruling would require reopening the bankruptcy estate for
5 further proceedings. Unless and until the bankruptcy court (or an appropriate appellate court)
6 relieves Plaintiffs from that order, however, the issue is precluded from relitigation in any other
7 court.

8 Plaintiffs filed another motion to amend, to add as a defendant Seterus, Inc. Plaintiffs
9 argued that Seterus was a necessary party under Rule 19(a) because it was the attorney-in-fact for
10 Fannie Mae who executed the Substitution of trustee that substituted Max Default as trustee.
11 Plaintiffs noted that the alleged statutory impropriety of the foreclosure may turn upon the timing
12 of that Substitution. The Court denied the motion. Seterus was not a necessary party because it
13 was not alleged to claim any interest in the subject matter of the lawsuit, i.e., the Property, and
14 the Court could afford complete relief in this case without the joinder of Seterus. At most,
15 Seterus might have been an appropriate target of a claim under Chapter 107, along with other
16 Defendants, if monetary damages were available thereunder in this case.

17 Defendants asked the Court to enter judgment because they had provided proof that the
18 trustee's deed upon sale has been rescinded. (*See* Notice of Rescission of Trustee's Deed, Oct.
19 17, 2013, ECF No. 85-1, at 3). The Court therefore ordered Plaintiffs to show cause why
20 judgment should not be entered in favor of Defendants. Rather than attempting to show cause,
21 Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal before any judgment had been entered. They later filed a
22 Notice of Voluntary Dismissal under Rule 41(a)(1)(A). That notice was totally ineffective.
23 Voluntary dismissal is not permitted without leave of court unless all parties who have appeared
24 have so stipulated or if a defendant has neither answered nor moved for summary judgment.
25 Here, no parties have stipulated to dismissal, and all parties named in the FAC have answered

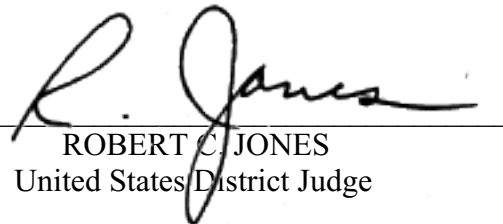
1 and moved for summary judgment. The Court will treat the premature Notice of Appeal and the
2 inappropriate Notice of Voluntary Dismissal as a waiver of the right to show cause why the Court
3 should not enter judgment. The Court will then enter judgment, upon which entry the Notice of
4 Appeal will presumably become effective. *See* Fed. R. App. P. 4(a)(2).

5 **CONCLUSION**

6 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Clerk shall enter judgment in favor of Defendants
7 and against Plaintiffs and close the case.

8 IT IS SO ORDERED.

9 Dated this 17th day of April, 2014.

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12 ROBERT C. JONES
13 United States District Judge
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