

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, as Trustee,
Successor in Interest to Bank of America, National
Assoc., as Trustee, Successor by Merger to Lasalle
Bank National Association, as Trustee for Merrill
Lynch Mortgage Investors Trust, Mortgage Loan
Asset-Backed Certificates, Series 2006-FF1,

1:21-CV-1372 (GTS/DJS)

Plaintiff,

v.

FRANK CASIMO,

Defendant.

APPEARANCES:

OF COUNSEL:

ROBERTSON, ANSCHUTZ, SCHNEID, CRANE
& PARTNERS, LLC
Counsel for Plaintiff
900 Merchants Concourse
Westbury, NY 11590

JOSEPH F. BATTISTA, III

GLENN T. SUDDABY, United States District Judge

DECISION and ORDER

Currently pending before the Court, in this real-property foreclosure action filed by U.S. Bank National Association (“Plaintiff”) against Frank Casimo (“Defendant”), is Plaintiff’s motion for default judgment pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b). (Dkt. No. 11.) After carefully considering the matter, the Court denies without prejudice Plaintiff’s motion for each of the following two alternative reasons.

First, the Court questions whether it possesses subject-matter jurisdiction over this action. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3) (“If the court determines at any time that it lacks subject-matter

jurisdiction, the court must dismiss the action.”). This is because, despite the fact that Plaintiff is suing in its own name as a trustee, Plaintiff has not alleged facts plausibly suggesting whether or not it is an “active” trustee whose control over the assets held in its name is “real and substantial.” *U.S. Bank Trust, N.A. v. Monroe*, 15-CV-1480, 2017 WL 923326, at *4-5 (N.D.N.Y. March 8, 2017) (Kahn, J.) (“U.S. Bank has included no allegations concerning the type of trust at issue here, its degree of control over the trust assets, or, alternatively, the citizenships of the trust's beneficiaries. . . . The Court is left to speculate as to these facts, and the Complaint thus fails to sufficiently allege the existence of subject matter jurisdiction. Once again, it must be dismissed.”). As the Supreme Court has explained, it is only if the trustee is an “active” one whose control over the assets held in its name is “real and substantial” that the trustee is permitted to sue in its own right, without regard to the citizenship of the trust beneficiaries. *See, e.g., Navarro Sav. Ass’n v. Lee*, 446 U.S. 458, 465 (1980).¹ Although the Court will not require Plaintiff to amend its Complaint, it will require Plaintiff to file, within forty-five (45) days of the issuance of this Decision and Order, a declaration attaching documentation showing that Plaintiff’s control over the trust assets is real and substantial (or, alternatively, a declaration asserting the citizenships of the trust's beneficiaries). *See Monroe*, 2017 WL 923326, at *5 (“[T]o resolve the Court's doubts concerning subject matter jurisdiction, U.S. Bank must . . . provide . . . any other documentation required to show that U.S. Bank's control over the trust assets is real and substantial.”).²

¹ The Court notes that Plaintiff’s Verified Complaint asserts that Plaintiff “is a national association organized under the laws of the United States of America with its main office in Minnesota,” and that Defendant Casimo is “a resident and citizen of the State of New York” (Dkt. No. 1, at ¶¶ 2-3.)

² The Court notes that, “[i]n determining whether a trustee wields sufficient control over the assets of the trust to be considered the real party in interest, courts look to the terms of the

Second, it does not appear that Plaintiff either filed a copy of its Complaint with its Notice of Pendency or filed a copy of its Complaint with the relevant county clerk's office and received a date-stamp memorializing that filing. (See Dkt. No. 11, Attach. 7 [Exhibit E to Battista Decl., attaching Notice of Pendency].) To succeed on its motion for default judgment, Plaintiff must show one of those two things. See *U.S. Bank Trust v. Valade*, 17-CV-0173, 2020 WL 6196150, at *6 (N.D.N.Y. Oct. 22, 2020) (Suddaby, C.J.) (denying motion for default judgment because Plaintiff “ha[d] not shown that it either filed its Complaint with the notice of pendency or that it already filed its Complaint in the Rensselaer County Clerk's Office”); N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 6511(a) (“Unless it has already been filed in that county, the complaint *shall* be filed with the notice of pendency.”) (emphasis added); accord, *U.S. Bank Trust v. Valade*, 17-CV-0173, 2021 WL 4710029, at *4-5 (N.D.N.Y. Oct. 8, 2021) (Suddaby, C.J.). Should Plaintiff file a renewed motion for default judgment, it may incorporate by reference attachments filed in support of its original such motion and need not refile those attachments (although it must again serve that renewed motion on Defendant).

ACCORDINGLY, it is

ORDERED that Plaintiff's motion for default judgment pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(b) (Dkt. No. 11) is **DENIED without prejudice**; and it is further

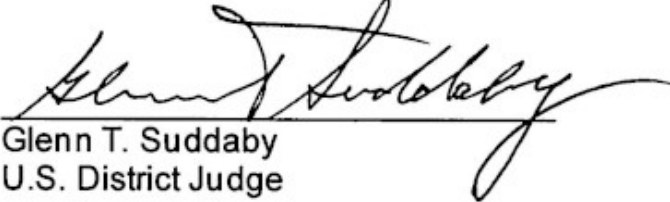
ORDERED that, within **FORTY-FIVE (45) DAYS** of the date of this Decision and Order, Plaintiff must file a declaration attaching documentation showing that Plaintiff's control over the trust assets is real and substantial (or, alternatively, a declaration asserting the citizenships of the trust's beneficiaries); and it is further

trust agreement to discern the scope of the trustee's power.” *U.S. Bank Nat'l Assoc. v. Desrosiers*, 17-CV-7338, 2021 WL 5630899, at *3 (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 1, 2021) (collecting cases).

ORDERED that, in any renewed motion for default judgment, Plaintiff shall show that it either filed a copy of its Complaint with its Notice of Pendency or filed a copy of its Complaint with the relevant county clerk's office and received a date-stamp memorializing that filing.

Dated: March 24, 2023

Syracuse, New York


Glenn T. Suddaby
U.S. District Judge