

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF PUERTO RICO**

**ERNESTO ROMAN LANZO, et al.**

**PLAINTIFFS.**

**v.**

**JUAN BENABE GUZMAN, JOSEFINA  
TORRENS CASTRO, et al.**

**DEFENDANTS.**

**CIVIL NO. 15-2309 (PAD)**

**MEMORANDUM AND ORDER**

Delgado-Hernández, District Judge.

On February 22, 2013, plaintiffs initiated this action for nullity of sale and damages in the Fajardo Part of the Puerto Rico Court of First Instance (Docket No. 9, Exh.1). On February 27, 2015, while the action was pending, the Office of the Commissioner of Financial Institutions of Puerto Rico closed Doral Bank and appointed the FDIC as Doral Bank's receiver.

On September 21, 2015, the FDIC-R removed the action to this court under 12 U.S.C. § 1819(b)(2)(B) (Docket No. 1 at p. 1). Before the court is "The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's Motion to Dismiss the Plaintiff's Complaint" (Docket No. 24). The plaintiffs opposed (Docket No. 12) and the defendants replied (Docket No. 13). For the reasons explained below, the FDIC-R's motion is GRANTED and the case DISMISSED.

**I. STANDARD OF REVIEW**

Pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b)(1), a party may seek dismissal of an action for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. When a district court considers a Rule 12(b)(1) motion, it must credit the plaintiff's well-pled factual allegations and draw all reasonable inferences in the plaintiff's favor. See, Merlonghi v. United States, 620 F.3d 50, 54 (1st Cir. 2010)(citing Valentín v. Hosp.

Bella Vista, 254 F.3d 358, 363 (1st Cir. 2001). If it appears to the court at any time that subject matter jurisdiction is lacking, it must dismiss the action. Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(h)(3); McCulloch v. Vélez, 364 F.3d 1, 5 (1st Cir. 2004).

A case is properly dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction when the court lacks the statutory or constitutional power to adjudicate it. Nowak v. Ironworkers Local 6 Pension Fund, 81 F.3d 1182, 1187 (2d Cir. 1996); Prestige Capital Corp. v. Pipeliners of Puerto Rico, Inc., 849 F.Supp.2d 240 (D.P.R. 2012). The court may consider extrinsic materials in the process of evaluating a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(1). Dynamic Image Technologies, Inc. v. U.S., 221 F.3d 34, 37 (1st Cir. 2000).

## **II. DISCUSSION**

The Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act (“FIRREA”) provides that when the FDIC is acting as a conservator or receiver, it succeeds the insured depository institution as to all of its rights, titles, powers, privileges and assets. 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(2)(A)(i). Additionally, it establishes a mandatory administrative claims process, which must be exhausted by every claimant seeking payment from the assets of the affected institution. 12 U.S.C. § 1821(d)(13)(D). The administrative claims process, set forth in 12 U.S.C. §§ 1821(d)(3)-(13), requires that all claims be submitted to the FDIC by a date established by the receiver. Rodríguez v. F.D.I.C., No. 10-1656, 2011 WL 4529929, at \*3 (D.P.R. September 27, 2011). Compliance with and exhaustion of the administrative procedure is mandatory. See, Marquis v. F.D.I.C., 965 F.2d 1148, 1151 (1st Cir. 1992)(so stating).

With this background, the FDIC-R published notice to potential creditors and depositors of Doral in various local newspapers, informing that Doral had been closed, and any claim against the FDIC-R had to be filed with that institution no later than June 4, 2015 (Docket No. 11 at p. 2).

The FDIC-R also sent plaintiffs a letter indicating the bar date, and informing them that the submission deadline was May 1, 2015 (Docket No. 11, Exh. 1). The letter included instructions on how to complete the Proof of Claim Form; provided the address to which the document should be sent; and forewarned that failure to file any such claim before the Claims Bar Date would result in the final disallowance of the claim.

Plaintiffs, however, failed to submit the corresponding claims with the FDIC-R, such that they failed to comply with the administrative procedure set in 12 U.S.C. § 1821 (Docket No. 11 at p. 3).<sup>1</sup> By extension, the court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction to entertain their claims against the FDIC-R. See, Simon v. F.D.I.C., 48 F.3d 53, 56 (1st Cir. 1995) (holding that “[f]ailure to comply with the [administrative claims review process] deprives the courts of subject matter jurisdiction over any claim to assets of the failed financial institution”).

### **III. CONCLUSION**

In view of the foregoing, the FDIC-R’s motion is GRANTED and the case is DISMISSED. Judgment shall be entered accordingly.

**SO ORDERED.**

In San Juan, Puerto Rico, this 30th day of June, 2016.

S/Pedro A. Delgado-Hernández  
PEDRO A. DELGADO-HERNÁNDEZ  
United States District Judge

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<sup>1</sup> In their opposition, plaintiffs did not contest that they failed to exhaust administrative remedies. Rather, they argued that this case should be remanded to state court (Docket No. 12). However, the court already considered this matter when it denied the plaintiffs’ Motion to Remand (Docket No. 7). See, Memorandum and Order of June 23, 2016 (Docket No. 14).