

1 THE HONORABLE THOMAS S. ZILLY

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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
9 AT SEATTLE

10 ING BANK, a federal savings bank,

11 Plaintiff,

No. C09-124Z

12 vs.

ORDER

13 JACOB A. KORN, et al.,

14 Defendants.

15
16 THIS MATTER comes before the Court on cross-motions for summary
17 judgment, docket nos. 302 and 307. Having reviewed the papers filed in support of,
18 and opposition to, the parties' motions, the Court enters the following Order.
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20 **I. BACKGROUND**

21 On or about June 14, 2008, defendants Igor and Tatyana Kotelevskiy submitted
22 a loan application (the "Application") to plaintiff ING Bank ("ING") in connection
23 with defendants' efforts to obtain a loan for the purchase of residential property
24 located at 23728 29th Avenue West, Brier, Washington 98036 (the "Property"). Gray
25 Decl. at ¶ 7, Ex. C, docket no. 309. The Application describes defendant Tatyana
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1 Kotelevskiy as having a monthly income of \$15,400.00 for her work as finance
2 director at Euro and Exotic Garage, Inc. Gray Decl., Ex. C, docket no. 309. At the
3 time the Application was submitted, however, defendant Tatyana Kotelevskiy did not
4 have a monthly income of \$15,400.00, and she was not employed by Euro and Exotic
5 Garage. Park Decl. at Ex. A (I. Kotelevskiy Dep. at 13:5-17), docket no. 308-1; see
6 also id. at Ex. B (T. Kotelevskiy Dep. at 11:11-14, 17:13-15, 19:2-13). Defendant
7 Viktor Kobzar, a mortgage broker for Nationwide Lending, prepared and submitted
8 the Application on behalf of the Kotelevskiys. Kotelevskiy Decl. at 2, docket no. 312.

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11 ING relies upon loan applicants to provide accurate and truthful information in
12 their loan applications. Gray Decl. at ¶ 16, docket no. 309. As a result, based on the
13 representations in the Application, ING approved Tatyana Kotelevskiy for a mortgage
14 loan in the amount of \$620,000.00. Id. at ¶ 6.

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16 On or about July 29, 2008, defendants executed a promissory note (the “Note”)
17 in favor of ING. Id. at Ex. A. The note was secured by a deed of trust (the “Deed”),
18 also executed by the defendants in favor of ING on or about July 29. Id. at Ex. B.
19 Pursuant to the Note, defendants agreed to make monthly installment payments
20 commencing on September 1, 2008, continuing on the first day of each month
21 thereafter until August 1, 2038. Id. at Ex. A. However, defendants never made any
22 payments on the Note after August 2008. Gray Decl. at ¶ 11, docket no. 309. As a
23 result, ING accelerated the payments on the Note, and as of March 3, 2011, defendants
24 are \$736,474.74 in arrears. Id. at Ex. E.
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1 The improvements on the Property were destroyed by a fire in March 2009.
2 Kotelevskiy Decl. at 3, docket no. 312 (“Our home that we built for our family has
3 been destroyed.”). As a result, the Property is uninhabitable and the Kotelevskiys have
4 not resided there since the fire. See id.

6 **II. DISCUSSION**

7 **A. Standard of Review**

8 Summary judgment is appropriate where “there is no genuine dispute as to any
9 material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ.
10 P. 56(a); Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242, 247 (1986). The Court must
11 draw all reasonable inferences in favor of the non-moving party. See F.D.I.C. v.
12 O’Melveny & Meyers, 969 F.2d 744, 747 (9th Cir.1992), rev’d on other grounds, 512
13 U.S. 79 (1994).

16 **B. Defendants’ Motion for Partial Summary Judgment and Dismissal, 17 docket no. 302**

18 Defendants move for partial summary judgment, requesting that the Court
19 dismiss ING’s request for a deficiency judgment in its claim for judicial foreclosure
20 (Twenty-Fifth Cause of Action). The defendants also move for summary judgment on
21 ING’s claim for fraud in the inducement (Eleventh Cause of Action), or alternatively,
22 for dismissal of that claim pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b).

23 1. ING’s Judicial Foreclosure and Deficiency Judgment Claim 24 (Twenty-Fifth Cause of Action)

25 A mortgagee may not obtain a deficiency judgment against a mortgagor in a
26 judicial foreclosure of improved, non-agricultural property, if the property has been

1 abandoned for at least six months prior to the decree of foreclosure. RCW 61.12.094.
2 Lack of occupancy by the mortgagor for a continuous period of six months or more
3 prior to the decree of foreclosure, coupled with a failure to make payment upon the
4 mortgage obligation within that six-month period is prima facie evidence of
5 abandonment. RCW 61.12.093.
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7 Defendants argue that they abandoned the Property after the March 2009 fire,
8 and as such, ING is not entitled to a deficiency judgment in addition to a foreclosure
9 decree because more than six months have passed since the abandonment. See
10 Kotelevskiy Decl., docket no. 312. However, the special foreclosure provisions in
11 RCW 61.12.093-.095 were enacted for the benefit of the mortgagee, not the
12 mortgagor. See Metro. Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n v. Roberts, 72 Wn. App. 104, 863
13 P.2d 615 (1994) (holding that the provisions of RCW 61.12.093-.095 apply where “the
14 mortgagee is willing to forego a deficiency judgment . . .”). Mortgagors, such as the
15 defendants, are not entitled to seek a finding of abandonment and relief from a
16 deficiency judgment. See id.; see also RCW 61.12.093 (providing that it is the
17 mortgagee, not the mortgagor, who must plead abandonment, if the mortgagee is to
18 obtain the right to a judicial sale free of redemption rights).
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21 Moreover, the provisions of RCW 61.12.093-.095 only apply to judicial
22 foreclosures of improved properties. RCW 61.12.093 (“In actions to foreclose
23 mortgages on real property improved by structure or structures . . .”) (emphasis
24 added). The improvements on the Property were destroyed by fire in 2009, and as
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1 such, even if the defendant mortgagors had the right to seek a finding of abandonment,
2 RCW 61.12.094 does not apply to preclude ING from seeking a deficiency judgment.
3 Accordingly, the Court DENIES defendants' motion for partial summary judgment on
4 ING's judicial foreclosure claim.
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6 2. ING's Fraud Claim (Eleventh Cause of Action)

7 Defendants move to dismiss ING's fraud claim pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b)
8 for failure to plead fraud with particularity. In the alternative, defendants move for
9 partial summary judgment.
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11 First, defendants argue that the complaint fails to satisfy the requirements of
12 Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b), which requires a party pleading fraud to state with particularity
13 the circumstances constituting the fraud. Specifically, defendants argue that ING
14 failed to plead specific facts demonstrating the fourth and fifth elements of fraud:
15 knowledge of falsity and intent to defraud.¹ However, although Rule 9(b) requires
16 fraud to be pleaded with particularity, "[m]alice, intent, knowledge, and other
17 conditions of a person's mind may be alleged generally." Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b). The
18 complaint alleges that the defendants "intentionally and materially misstated Tatyana
19 Kotelevskiy's income and employment history in the loan application submitted to
20 ING, for the purpose of inducing ING to make the loan to Tatyana Kotelevskiy. . . ."
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23 ¹ Under Washington law, to establish a claim for fraud the plaintiff must prove the
24 following nine elements: (1) a representation of an existing fact; (2) the fact is
25 material; (3) the fact is false; (4) the defendant knew the fact was false or was ignorant
26 of its truth; (5) the defendant intended the plaintiff to act on the fact; (6) the plaintiff
did not know the fact was false; (7) the plaintiff relied on the truth of the fact; (8) the
plaintiff had a right to rely on it; and (9) the plaintiff was damaged. Baddeley v. Seek,
138 Wn. App. 333, 338-39, 156 P.3d 959 (2007).

1 1st Am. Compl. at ¶ 213, docket no. 105. The complaint satisfies Rule 9(b)'s low
2 standard for pleading conditions of the mind.

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4 In the alternative, defendants argue that ING cannot, as a matter of law,
5 establish the eighth element of a fraud claim (reliance on the false statement).
6 Specifically, defendants contend that ING had a duty to investigate the accuracy of
7 defendants' income and employment history as stated on the Application, and that
8 ING's failure to do so bars it from relying on the Application. Defendants rely heavily
9 on In re Hill, 2008 WL 2227359 (Bankr. N.D. Cal. 2008) for the proposition that a
10 lender cannot show the reliance element of a fraud claim if the lender failed to
11 investigate red flags in a loan application. However, the In re Hill opinion was issued
12 after a trial on the merits, not on summary judgment where the Court must construe all
13 facts in favor of the non-moving party. Moreover, in that case, the bank ignored the
14 fact that the borrowers' multiple loan applications contained different information. Id.
15 at *15. The court held that the variations between the loan applications should have
16 raised red flags and triggered further investigation. Id. Conversely, in this case,
17 defendants only submitted one loan application. See Gray Decl. at ¶ 6, docket no. 309.
18 Consequently, there were no similar red flags that might give rise to a duty to
19 investigate, and In re Hill is inapposite.

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23 Finally, defendants argue that ING cannot rely on the Application because ING
24 failed to investigate defendants' income and employment history, despite charging
25 defendants a \$695.00 "underwriting fee" for that purpose. Defendants rely exclusively
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1 on their “statement of undisputed facts” for the proposition that ING charged them an
2 underwriting fee to cover the cost of verifying defendants’ income. Statement of
3 Undisputed Facts at ¶ 9, docket no. 304 (“ING Bank was paid \$695.00 for
4 underwriting (verification of supplied financial information).”). The statement, signed
5 only by defendants’ attorney, is not made under oath or on personal knowledge, and is
6 not evidence that may be relied upon to support defendants’ motion for summary
7 judgment.² Moreover, although defendants contend that the statement contains only
8 “undisputed” facts, that contention is patently incorrect. For example, ING submits
9 that it does not charge a fee to subsidize the cost of verifying income levels in loan
10 applications because it relies on applicants to provide accurate information about their
11 income levels. Gray Decl. at ¶ 16, docket no. 309.

14 Reliance is normally a question for the jury, and may only be decided as a
15 matter of law if reasonable minds cannot differ. Burnside v. Simpson Paper Co., 123
16 Wn.2d 93, 105, 864 P.2d 937 (1994). Here, the reliance element must be determined
17 by a jury because there is a genuine dispute of material fact as to whether ING relied
18 on the representations in the defendants’ loan application to approve the loan.

21 ² Defendants attached the deposition transcript for ING’s witness Thomas T. Houlihan
22 to the statement of undisputed facts as further evidence in support of their contention
23 that ING failed to investigate defendants’ income. Mr. Houlihan’s deposition has not
24 been authenticated, and therefore is not admissible. Fed. R. Evid. 901. Moreover, Mr.
25 Houlihan’s testimony is consistent with the evidence submitted by ING. He testified
26 that the bank did not investigate defendants’ income because the bank relies on
applicants to provide accurate information in their loan applications. Statement of
Undisputed Facts, Ex. (Houlihan Dep. at 14:2-5), docket no. 304.

1 Therefore, the Court DENIES defendants’ motion for summary judgment on ING’s
2 fraud claim.

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4 **C. Plaintiff’s Motion for Summary Judgment, docket no. 307**

5 ING moves for summary judgment on the four claims alleged in the complaint
6 against the Kotelevskiys: Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act
7 (“RICO”) (Second Cause of Action), Washington Criminal Profiteering Act
8 (“WCPA”) (Fourth Cause of Action), fraud (Eleventh Cause of Action), and judicial
9 foreclosure (Twenty-Fifth Cause of Action).³

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11 1. ING’s RICO Claim (Second Cause of Action)

12 ING brings a RICO conspiracy claim against the defendants under 18 U.S.C.
13 § 1962(d), which provides as follows: “It shall be unlawful for any person to conspire
14 to violate [RICO sections 1962(a), (b), or (c)].” To prevail on its RICO conspiracy
15 claim, ING must first establish the elements of a RICO section 1962(c) claim. See
16 Simon v. Value Behavioral Health, Inc., 208 F.3d 1073, 1084 (9th Cir. 2000) (holding
17 that the failure to plead the requisite elements to establish a violation of section
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20 ³ ING’s motion also purports to move for summary judgment on ING’s “breach of
21 contract” claim against the defendants. Specifically, ING contends that it is entitled to
22 judgment against the defendants for breaching their obligations under the Note.
23 However, ING cannot pursue a breach of contract claim for defendants’ obligations
24 under the Note while simultaneously pursuing foreclosure of the Deed. RCW
25 61.12.120 (“The plaintiff shall not proceed to foreclose his mortgage while he is
26 prosecuting any other action for the same debt or matter which is secured by the
mortgage . . . nor shall he prosecute any other action for the same matter while he is
foreclosing his mortgage or prosecuting a judgment of foreclosure.”). As such, the
Court DENIES ING’s motion for summary judgment for breach of contract.

1 1962(c) “implicitly means that the plaintiff cannot plead a conspiracy [under section
2 1962(d)] to violate [section 1962(c)].”), overruled on other grounds by, Odom v.
3 Microsoft Corp., 486 F.3d 541 (9th Cir. 2007). To prove a claim under section
4 1962(c), a plaintiff must establish the following four elements: (1) conduct (2) of an
5 enterprise (3) through a pattern (4) of racketeering activity. Miller v. Yokohama Tire
6 Corp., 358 F.3d 616, 620 (9th Cir. 2004). The plaintiff must also prove that the
7 racketeering activity is the proximate cause of the plaintiff’s injury. 18 U.S.C.
8 § 1964(c) (requiring that the plaintiff’s injury be the result of a violation of section
9 1962).
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12 ING argues that since defendants have submitted no evidence in opposition to
13 ING’s motion on the RICO claim, defendants have failed to meet their burden and
14 summary judgment is appropriate. However, “summary judgment cannot be granted
15 by default, even if there is a complete failure to respond to the motion, much less when
16 an attempted response fails to [submit evidence in compliance] with Rule 56(c)
17 requirements.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56 2010 cmt. to subdivision (e). The Court may only
18 grant summary judgment if the motion and supporting materials show that the movant
19 is entitled to it. Id. Accordingly, ING must submit evidence proving it is entitled to
20 summary judgment on its RICO claim and may not simply rely on the allegations in
21 the complaint. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(1).
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24 ING has failed to meet its burden to submit evidence demonstrating that there is
25 no genuine issue of material fact on each of the elements of its RICO claim. For
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1 example, to establish a pattern of racketeering activity requires at least two predicate
2 offenses. Clark v. Time Warner Cable, 523 F.3d 1110, 1116 (9th Cir. 2008). Here,
3 ING contends that the predicate offenses consisted of bank fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1344),
4 mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341), and wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343).⁴ Specifically, ING
5 argues that the Kotelevskiys conspired with Viktor Kobzar and the other defendants in
6 this case to submit a falsified loan application that inflated their income and contained
7 inaccurate employment information. Even if the Court were to accept ING's
8 contention as true, however, the submission of the falsified loan application would
9 constitute only one predicate act of racketeering activity. ING has not submitted any
10 evidence of other predicate acts of racketeering activity, and as such, ING cannot
11 prove the existence of a pattern.⁵ Accordingly, the Court DENIES ING's motion for
12 summary judgment on its RICO conspiracy claim.
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17 ⁴ ING also appears to argue that defendants made false statements to a financial
18 institution in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1014, and that the violation constitutes a
19 predicate act of criminal conduct. However, "a violation of [18 U.S.C. § 1014] does
20 not constitute a racketeering offense under Section 1961." Crown Heights Jewish
21 Comm. Council, Inc. v. Fischer, 63 F. Supp. 2d 231, 238 (E.D.N.Y. 1999); see also
22 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1).

23 ⁵ To establish a RICO pattern, ING must further establish that the racketeering
24 predicates are 1) related (the relationship element); and 2) part of a continuous pattern
25 that either threatens or constitutes long-term criminal activity (the continuity element).
26 H.J., Inc. v. Nw. Bell Tel. Co., 492 U.S. 229, 239 (1989). Continuity requires either
past conduct that by its nature projects into the future with a threat of repetition, or,
where there is no threat of future criminal conduct, by demonstrating that the
defendant was engaged in a series of related predicates extending over a substantial
period. Id.; Allwaste, Inc. v. Hecht, 65 F.3d 1523, 1528 (9th Cir. 1995). Even if the
Court were to construe the defendants' submission of the single loan application as
multiple predicate acts, ING has not shown continuity. ING has submitted no

1 2. ING's WCPA Claim (Fourth Cause of Action)

2 To establish a claim under the WCPA, a plaintiff must show that the defendants
3 engaged in a pattern of criminal profiteering, which means:

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5 [E]ngaging in at least three acts of criminal profiteering, one of which
6 occurred after July 1, 1985, and the last of which occurred within five
7 years . . . after the earliest act of criminal profiteering. In order to
8 constitute a pattern, the three acts must have the same or similar intent,
9 results, accomplices, principals, victims, or methods of commission, or
10 be otherwise interrelated by distinguishing characteristics including a
11 nexus to the same enterprise, and must not be isolated events.

12 RCW 9A.82.010(12). In addition, to show a pattern under the WCPA, a plaintiff must
13 also make the same showing required by RICO: relationship plus continuity. See
14 State v. Barnes, 85 Wn. App. 638, 667, 932 P.2d 669 (1997). As with its RICO
15 claims, ING has failed to submit evidence of multiple acts of criminal profiteering, and
16 has failed to show continuity. Therefore, the Court DENIES ING's motion for
17 summary judgment on its WCPA claim.

18 3. ING's Fraud Claim (Eleventh Cause of Action)

19 ING contends that the defendants committed fraud when they submitted the
20 Application, which falsely stated that Tatyana Kotelevskiy's income was \$15,400.00,
21 and falsely stated that she was employed by Euro and Exotic Garage, Inc. There are
22 genuine issues of material fact that preclude summary judgment on this claim. For
23 example, defendants contend that ING cannot prove intent to defraud because Viktor

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25 evidence from which the Court can infer the threat of future criminal conduct, and the
26 submission of a single falsified loan application does not amount to criminal conduct
extending over a substantial period of time.

1 Kobzar inserted the false information into the Application, and defendants did not see
2 the Application until after the commencement of this litigation.⁶ Kotelevskiy Decl. at
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5 ⁶ ING argues that the Court should disregard Tatyana Kotelevskiy's declaration
6 because it is inconsistent with the following testimony from her deposition:

7 Q: Okay. And if you turn one more page to page four, and you go two-
8 thirds of the way down the page, again it says, "Borrower's signature,"
9 and is that your signature, Ms. Kotelevskiy?

10 A: This one. I don't know. This could be. I think this might have been,
11 but the date that's written doesn't look like my handwriting, so I don't –
12 It's kind of weird.

13 Q: Okay. So, this could be your signature?

14 A: It could be, yes.

15 Park Decl. Ex. B (T. Kotelevskiy Dep. at 20:1-7), docket no. 308. ING argues that
16 since Tatyana testified that it "could be" her signature on the Application, she is
17 precluded from denying in her declaration that she was unaware of the false
18 information in the Application. "The general rule in the Ninth Circuit is that a party
19 cannot create an issue of fact by an affidavit contradicting his prior deposition
20 testimony." Van Asdale v. Int'l Game Tech., 577 F.3d 989, 998 (9th Cir. 2009). "At
21 the same time, however, it must be recognized that the sham affidavit rule is in tension
22 with the principle that a court's role in deciding a summary judgment motion is not to
23 make credibility determinations or weigh conflicting evidence." Id. Therefore, the
24 Ninth Circuit has directed that the sham affidavit rule "should be applied with
25 caution." Id. "Inconsistencies between a party's deposition testimony and subsequent
26 affidavit must be clear and unambiguous to justify striking the affidavit." Id.
(emphasis added). Here, the purported inconsistency between Tatyana's deposition
testimony and her declaration are far from clear and unambiguous. For example, her
admission that the signature on page four of the Application "could be" hers does not
contradict her declaration testimony that she did not see the falsified information in the
Application before it was submitted because none of the purportedly false information
is set forth on page four. See Park Decl., Ex. C, docket no. 308. Moreover, Ms.
Kotelevskiy unambiguously testified at her deposition that it was not her signature on
page three of the Application. Id. at Ex. B (T. Kotelevskiy Dep. at 19:14-25), docket
no. 308 ("No. I don't know. No, it doesn't. I think that's the one we were really
figuring out. It does not look like mine."). Finally, Ms. Kotelevskiy also testified at

1 2, docket no. 312. Accordingly, the Court DENIES ING's motion for summary
2 judgment on its fraud claim.

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4 4. ING's Judicial Foreclosure Claim (Twenty-Fifth Cause of Action)

5 Foreclosure is appropriate where the lender can show a breach of the terms of
6 the promissory note and deed of trust, notice, and failure to cure. Here, defendants
7 executed the Note in favor of ING, and agreed to make monthly payments beginning
8 on September 1, 2008. Gray Decl., Ex. A, docket no. 309. Repayment of the Note
9 was secured by the Deed on the Property, which defendants also executed in favor of
10 ING. Id., Ex. B. Defendants breached their obligations under the Note when they
11 failed to make the required payments. Gray Decl. at ¶ 11, docket no. 309.
12 Defendants' breach of the Note is also a breach of the Deed. Id., Ex. B at 2.
13 Defendants' breach of the Deed, and continuing default and failure to cure, entitles
14 ING to all of the available remedies set forth in the complaint, including a foreclosure
15 decree and a deficiency judgment. See RCW 61.12.040.
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18 Defendants concede that ING is entitled to a foreclosure decree. Resp. at 3,
19 docket no. 311. However, defendants dispute that ING is entitled to a deficiency
20 judgment. As discussed above in connection with defendants' motion for partial
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23 her deposition, consistent with her declaration, that she had not seen the Application
24 prior to this litigation. Id. (T. Kotelevskiy Dep. at 15:20-25, 16:1). Thus, the
25 inconsistency between Ms. Kotelevskiy's deposition testimony and her subsequent
26 declaration, if indeed they are inconsistent at all, was present at the time of her
deposition, in which case ING's attorneys were obligated to clarify the discrepancy,
which they failed to do. Accordingly, the sham affidavit rule does not apply, and
Tatyana Kotelevskiy's declaration is properly before the Court for consideration.

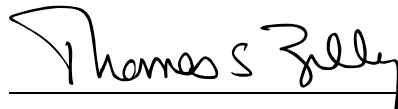
1 summary judgment, however, ING is entitled to a deficiency judgment. Accordingly,
2 the Court GRANTS ING's motion for summary judgment on its judicial foreclosure
3 claim. The Court will issue a foreclosure decree and deficiency judgment in favor of
4 ING at the conclusion of the case, consistent with state law requirements. See RCW
5 61.12.060; RCW 61.12.070.
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7 **III. CONCLUSION**

8 For the foregoing reasons, the Court DENIES defendants' motion for summary
9 judgment, docket no. 302. The Court GRANTS in part and DENIES in part ING's
10 motion for summary judgment, docket no. 307. The Court GRANTS in part ING's
11 motion for summary judgment on its claim for judicial foreclosure (Twenty-Fifth
12 Cause of Action). The Court DENIES in part ING's motion as to its RICO, WCPA,
13 and fraud claims (Second, Fourth, and Eleventh Causes of Action).
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15 IT IS SO ORDERED.

16 DATED this 29th day of April, 2011.

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20 Thomas S. Zilly
21 United States District Judge
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