In re: Curtis A Thompson

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and 27. The last unauthorized amendment was filed with only two days before Appellee needed to file his response brief.

Appellee Curtis A. Thompson's briefs contains substantive responses to Mr. Cook's points, but first seeks to strike all of the above amendments as untimely and filed without leave. Dkt. #15. He also moves to dismiss this appeal. *Id*.

Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 8018 provides that the appellant in a bankruptcy appeal must file a timely brief within 30 days after the docketing of notice that the record has been transmitted. If an appellant fails to file a brief on time or within an extended time authorized by the district court, an appellee may move to dismiss the appeal. Fed R. Bankr. P. 8018(4). It is Appellant's burden to make certain that the record on appeal includes all of the transcripts and filed documents necessary to demonstrate the error claimed. Fed R. Bankr. P. 8009; Fed. R. App. P. 11(a); *Palmerin v. City of Riverside*, 794 F2d 1409, 1414 (9th Cir. 1986).

The Court agrees with Appellee that the five amended opening briefs are properly stricken as untimely under the above rules. Not only were they clearly untimely, and filed without leave, but such was done knowingly by Appellant and in a way that clearly prejudiced Appellee, requiring a constant reassessment of what to respond to, ultimately leading to a two-day period to respond instead of the original thirty-day period set by the Court. On Reply, Appellant discusses stressors in his life but fails to demonstrate good cause for these untimely amendments. Given all of the above, docket entries 10 through 14 are stricken as untimely.

The Court next moves to Appellee's Motion to Dismiss. Considering the original brief only, dismissal is clearly warranted for failure to set forth necessary facts and law. Further, Appellee correctly points out that at the time of the response brief, "Appellant has failed to provide adequate excerpts of the record to permit proper review, to wit, no transcripts were filed

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within the time allowed by rule, and no exhibits from the Evidentiary Hearing have been included to date." Dkt. #15 at 8. Appellee further attacks what exhibits were attached to briefing and discusses a failure to provide specific citations. *See id.* at 8–9. On Reply, Appellant states "[a]s a layman Appellant was unaware that transcripts have not been transmitted from the Bankruptcy Court to District, as it seems they should have been." Dkt. #17 at 5. Appellant then attaches over 350 pages of exhibits to his Reply brief. Of course, there is no procedural opportunity for Appellee to respond to these exhibits now that briefing is closed.

Appellant points out many further procedural errors with the opening brief:

Appellant's Brief does not include a table of authorities or a jurisdictional statement as required by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 8014. The Brief includes no basis for the bankruptcy court's subject matter jurisdiction, no basis for the district court's jurisdiction, nothing establishing the timeliness of the appeal, no assertion that the appeal is from a final judgment. These are all violations of Fed R. Bankr. P. 8014. Further, Appellant's Brief does not indicate an appropriate standard of review for any of his issues presented. Fed. R. Bankr. P. 8014(5). Appellant's Brief includes no summary of the argument, and it includes no citations to authorities or parts of the record in a discernable manner. Fed R. Bankr. P. 8014(7)(8). Central to Appellant's arguments is what he deems a lack of evidence regarding the number of payments made by himself to Appellee's first mortgage servicer. That said, Appellant has failed to include in the record on appeal any of the exhibits which were used by Judge Barreca to determine the proper amount of Appellant's claim. Fed R. Bankr. P. 8009(b)(5). Striking a Brief and Dismissing an appeal is appropriate where a brief and excerpt of record fails to comply with court rules. In re Hirsh, 188 F3d 513 (9th Cir.1999) (unpublished), citing, N/S Corp. v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co., 127 F.3d 1145, 1146 (9th Cir.1997); Syncom Capital Corp. v. Wade, 924 F.2d 167, 169 (9th Cir.1991) (per curiam); see also Dela Rosa v. Scottsdale Mem'l Health Sys., Inc., 136 F.3d 1241, 1244 (9th Cir. 1988). Similar to the case at bar, Mr. Hirsh was pro se, his Appellant's Brief was stricken, the appeal was dismissed.

*Id*. at 9–10.

The Court agrees with Appellee that the numerous procedural errors with the opening brief warrant dismissal. Appellant has essentially failed to file a complete, timely opening brief, and dismissal is also warranted under Federal Rule of Bankruptcy Procedure 8018(4). The Court has reviewed the arguments of Appellant on Reply attempting to persuade the Court that this case should be reviewed on the merits and is not convinced. For the reasons stated herein, this appeal is DISMISSED. This case is CLOSED.

DATED this 5<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2024.

RICARDO S. MARTINEZ UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE