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6 **IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA**

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9 Derek Jahn Chabrowski,

No. CV-17-08111-PCT-JAT

10 Plaintiff,

ORDER

11 v.

12 Bank of America NA, et al.,

13 Defendants.

14

15 Pending before the Court are Plaintiff Derek Chabrowski’s (“Plaintiff”) Motion
16 for Partial Summary Judgment (Doc. 28), Defendant Jeffrey Robinson’s (“Defendant
17 Robinson”) Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. 38), and Defendant Bank of America’s
18 (“Defendant Bank”) Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. 50). Also pending before the
19 Court is Defendant Bank’s Motion for Leave to File a Declaration (Doc. 34). The Court
20 now rules on the motions.

21 **I. BACKGROUND**

22 On October 11, 2017, Plaintiff filed his pending Motion for Partial Summary
23 Judgment (Doc. 28). Defendant Bank filed a Response (Doc. 32) on October 25, 2017
24 and Plaintiff then filed a Reply (Doc. 37) on November 1, 2017. In opposition, Defendant
25 Bank also filed a Motion for Leave to File a Declaration (Doc. 34) on November 1,
26 2017.¹

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28 ¹ Plaintiff did not oppose the Motion for Leave to File a Declaration (Doc. 34).
After a review of the relevant authorities, the Court exercises its discretion and grants
Defendant Bank’s Motion for Leave to File a Declaration (Doc. 34), as Defendant Bank

1 On November 13, 2017, Defendant Robinson filed his pending Motion for
 2 Summary Judgment (Doc. 38). Plaintiff filed a Response on November 27, 2017 (Doc.
 3 40) and Defendant Robinson then filed a Reply (Doc. 42) on December 5, 2017.

4 Finally, Defendant Bank filed its pending Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc.
 5 50) on February 16, 2018. Plaintiff filed a Response (Doc. 52) on February 23, 2018 and
 6 Defendant Bank then filed a Reply (Doc. 54) on March 12, 2018.²

7 The Complaint (Doc. 1-3) in this case asserts the following four causes of action
 8 discussed herein: (i) failure to give notice of non-judicial foreclosure pursuant to A.R.S. §

9 has met the requisite showing of good cause and the granting of the motion is in the
 10 interests of judicial economy and efficiency. *See Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(b), (d); 56(c); see also*
 11 *Defs. of Wildlife v. Flowers*, No. CIV 02-195-TUC-CKJ, 2003 WL 22145716, at *6 (D.
 12 *Ariz. Aug. 18, 2003*) (citing *Pioneer Inv. Servs. Co. v. Brunswick Assocs. Ltd.*
 13 *Partnership*, 507 U.S. 380 (1993)). Although the Court grants the motion, the Court notes
 14 that the Declaration (currently lodged at Doc. 35) does not affect the outcome in its
 15 consideration of the pending summary judgment motions.

16 ² Plaintiff filed an “Objection” (Doc. 56) to Defendant Bank’s Reply (Doc. 54) on
 17 the grounds that the Reply is “late and dilatory.” (Doc. 56 at 1). Plaintiff cites District of
 18 Arizona Local Rule Civil (“LRCiv”) 7.2(d) to support his argument that the Reply is
 19 untimely, but that is not the correct rule governing reply memoranda to summary
 20 judgment motions. *See id. But see* LRCiv 7.2(d) (the timeline for responsive memoranda
 21 regarding a summary judgment is provided by LRCiv 56.1). LRCiv 56.1 provides, with
 22 regard to motions for summary judgment, “the moving party, unless otherwise ordered by
 23 the Court, may have fifteen (15) days after service of the responsive memorandum within
 24 which to serve and file a reply memorandum.” LRCiv 56.1(d). Federal Rule of Civil
 25 Procedure (“Rule”) 6 provides that, when a period is stated in days, “exclude the day of
 26 the event that triggers the period” and “include the last day of the period, but if the last
 27 day is a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period continues to run until the end of
 28 the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(A), (C).

29 Here, Plaintiff filed his Response (Doc. 52) on February 23, 2018. Under LRCiv
 30 56.1(d) and Rule 6, Defendant Bank’s Reply (Doc. 54) was due on March 12, 2018,
 31 which is precisely when Defendant Bank filed its Reply (Doc. 54). *See* LRCiv56.1(d);
 32 Fed. R. Civ. P. 6. Counting from February 24, 2018—as per Rule 6—the fifteenth day is
 33 March 10, 2018. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(A). March 10, 2018, however, was a Saturday,
 34 making the period run until the end of the next business day: Monday, March 12, 2018.
 35 *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(C). Accordingly, Defendant Bank’s Reply (Doc. 54) was timely.

36 Further, Plaintiff complains that Defendant Bank’s Reply (Doc. 54) was “dilatory”
 37 because the Motion (Doc. 50) and Reply (Doc. 54) “are a combined 19 pages as filed.”
 38 (Doc. 56 at 1). Again, Plaintiff misinterprets the filing rules. Under LRCiv 7.2(e), a
 39 motion for summary judgment “may not exceed seventeen (17) pages” and a reply
 40 memorandum, separately, “may not exceed eleven (11) pages.” LRCiv7.2(e)(1), (2).
 41 Here, Defendant Bank’s Motion (Doc. 50) is nine pages and Defendant Bank’s Reply
 42 (Doc. 54) is eight pages; both well within the limits of the applicable rules. Accordingly,
 43 Plaintiff’s Objection (Doc. 56) is overruled and, to the extent it should be construed as a
 44 motion to strike Defendant Bank’s Reply (Doc. 54), that motion is denied.

1 33-808; (ii) violation of Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act of 2009; (iii) unlawful
 2 eviction; and (iv) civil trespass. (Doc. 1-3 at 3–12).

3 **A. Facts**

4 Plaintiff brings this suit against Defendant Bank and Defendant Robinson for
 5 activity involving the house located at 585 Jones Drive, Lake Havasu City, AZ 86406
 6 (the “Property”). (*Id.*). The following facts are either undisputed or recounted in the light
 7 most favorable to Plaintiff.

8 In November 2005, Richard and Sharon Armstrong (collective, the “Armstrongs”)
 9 obtained a mortgage loan secured by the Property under a Deed of Trust, which was
 10 subsequently acquired by Defendant Bank. (Defendant Bank’s Statement of Facts (“D
 11 Bank SOF”), Doc. 51 at ¶ 1 (citing Doc. 35 at 2)). Plaintiff was not party to the original
 12 mortgage loan transaction, but began visiting the Property as early as 2013 at the behest
 13 of the Armstrongs to “maintain the house.” (D Bank SOF ¶ 4 (citing 51-1 at 4)). Plaintiff
 14 claims to have thereafter acquired an interest in the Property via “[a]dverse possession”
 15 or an unsigned “quitclaim deed.” (D Bank SOF ¶¶ 5–6 (citing Doc. 51-1 at 5–6)). On
 16 September 4, 2014, Plaintiff also recorded a Statement of Claim of Right with respect to
 17 the Property. (D Bank SOF ¶¶ 8–9 (citing Doc. 51-1 at 15)). Plaintiff was aware that
 18 there was a mortgage on the Property that was not being paid, which presented the
 19 possibility of foreclosure. (D Bank SOF ¶¶ 12–14 (citing Doc. 51-1 at 16)).

20 The Armstrongs ultimately defaulted on the mortgage loan and Quality Loan
 21 Service Corporation, as trustee under the Deed of Trust securing the loan, recorded a
 22 Notice of Trustee’s Sale in Mohave County on February 4, 2015. (Doc. 35 at 2). On May
 23 11, 2015, the Property was sold at a trustee sale to the Federal National Mortgage
 24 Association (“FannieMae”). (D Bank SOF ¶ 26; Doc. 28 at 3). Fannie Mae then retained
 25 Defendant Robinson to secure, renovate, and relist the Property. (Doc. 28 at 3–4;
 26 Defendant Robinson’s Statement of Facts (“D Robinson SOF”), Doc. 39 at ¶¶ 2–3, 7).
 27 Defendant Robinson claims to have posted a copy of the Notice of Trustee’s Sale on the
 28 front door of the Property on or about May 15, 2015. (D Bank SOF ¶ 25; D Robinson

1 SOF ¶ 3–4; Plaintiff’s Statement of Facts (“PSOF”), Doc. 29 at ¶ 2; Doc. 28 at 3–4).
 2 Plaintiff asserts that both Defendant Bank and Defendant Robinson did not properly carry
 3 out the notice process and questions the authenticity of the evidence regarding the posting
 4 at the Property. (PSOF ¶¶ 6, 8–10; Doc. 30 at 2–4; Doc. 41). Defendant Robinson
 5 oversaw the renovation process, which included clearing out the Property, prior to the
 6 sale of the Property to a new buyer on December 22, 2015. (Doc. 28 at 4).

7 **II. SUMMARY JUDGMENT STANDARD**

8 Summary judgment is appropriate when “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. P.
 10 56(a). “A party asserting that a fact cannot be or is genuinely disputed must support that
 11 assertion by . . . citing to particular parts of materials in the record, including depositions,
 12 documents, electronically stored information, affidavits, or declarations, stipulations . . .
 13 admissions, interrogatory answers, or other materials,” or by “showing that materials
 14 cited do not establish the absence or presence of a genuine dispute, or that an adverse
 15 party cannot produce admissible evidence to support the fact.” Fed. R. Civ. P.
 16 56(c)(1)(A), (B). Thus, summary judgment is mandated “against a party who fails to
 17 make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to that party’s
 18 case, and on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial.” *Celotex Corp. v.*
 19 *Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986).

20 Initially, the movant bears the burden of demonstrating to the Court the basis for
 21 the motion and the elements of the cause of action upon which the non-movant will be
 22 unable to establish a genuine issue of material fact. *Id.* at 323. The burden then shifts to
 23 the non-movant to establish the existence of material fact. *Id.* A material fact is any
 24 factual issue that may affect the outcome of the case under the governing substantive law.
 25 *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). The non-movant “must do
 26 more than simply show that there is some metaphysical doubt as to the material facts” by
 27 “com[ing] forward with ‘specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial.’”
 28 *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586–87 (1986) (quoting

1 Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e)). A dispute about a fact is “genuine” if the evidence is such that a
 2 reasonable jury could return a verdict for the non-moving party. *Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477
 3 U.S. at 248. The non-movant’s bare assertions, standing alone, are insufficient to create a
 4 material issue of fact and defeat a motion for summary judgment. *Id.* at 247–48. In the
 5 summary judgment context, however, the Court construes all disputed facts in the light
 6 most favorable to the non-moving party. *Ellison v. Robertson*, 357 F.3d 1072, 1075 (9th
 7 Cir. 2004).

8 At the summary judgment stage, the Court’s role is to determine whether there is a
 9 genuine issue available for trial. There is no issue for trial unless there is sufficient
 10 evidence in favor of the non-moving party for a jury to return a verdict for the non-
 11 moving party. *Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. at 249–50. “If the evidence is merely
 12 colorable, or is not significantly probative, summary judgment may be granted.” *Id.*
 13 (citations omitted). “[A] party opposing a properly supported motion for summary
 14 judgment may not rest upon the mere allegations or denials of his pleading, but . . . must
 15 set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial.” *Id.* (internal
 16 quotation marks and citations omitted).

17 **III. PLAINTIFF’S OBJECTION**

18 Plaintiff argues in his Response (Doc. 52) to Defendant Bank’s Motion for
 19 Summary Judgment (Doc. 50) that his own deposition testimony is “inadmissible as it
 20 was done under duress and without proper notice.” (Doc. 52 at 1). To the extent that
 21 Defendant Bank’s summary judgment arguments are premised on information obtained
 22 through Plaintiff’s deposition, the Court will address the admissibility of Plaintiff’s
 23 deposition testimony prior to addressing the merits of the pending motion.

24 Defendant Bank indeed relies on Plaintiff’s deposition testimony to establish the
 25 undisputed facts regarding Plaintiff’s relationship with the Property. (*See generally* Doc.
 26 50; Doc. 51). “At a hearing or trial, all or part of a deposition may be used against a
 27 party” as long as certain legal formalities are met. Fed. R. Civ. P. 32; *see also* *Morgal v.*
 28 *Arpaio*, No. CV 07-0670-PHX-RCB, 2012 WL 5392229, at *5 (D. Ariz. Nov. 5, 2012)

1 (citations omitted) (holding that “a deposition can be used to support or oppose a
 2 summary judgment motion” even if the deposition was taken prior to the joinder of a
 3 defendant, which is not at issue here). Rule 32 provides, in pertinent part:

4 A deposition must not be used against a party who, having
 5 received less than 14 days’ notice of the deposition, promptly
 6 moved for a protective order under Rule 26(c)(1)(B)
 7 requesting that it not be taken or be taken at a different time
 8 or place—and this motion was still pending when the
 9 deposition was taken.

10 Fed. R. Civ. P. 32(a)(5)(A).

11 Here, Plaintiff argues that he did not receive sufficient notice prior to his
 12 deposition taken on January 31, 2018. (Doc. 52 at 2). The record demonstrates, however,
 13 that Defendant Bank served Plaintiff with a Notice of Deposition (Doc. 54-1 at 1–4) on
 14 January 5, 2018, which set his deposition for January 23, 2018. (Doc. 54 at 3). Plaintiff
 15 received an email (Doc. 54-1 at 6) from Defendant Bank regarding the deposition on
 16 January 5, 2018 and Plaintiff was served with a Notice of Service of Discovery (Doc. 44),
 17 filed electronically on January 8, 2018, that explicitly references the deposition. (Doc. 44
 18 at 2).³ Nevertheless, Plaintiff failed to object or appear for his deposition on January 23,
 19 2018, arguing that he did not receive any notice of it. (*Id.*; *see also* Doc. 52 at 2). Per the
 21 parties’ agreement, Plaintiff’s deposition was rescheduled for January 31, 2018 and
 22 Plaintiff was in fact deposed on that date. (Doc. 47; *see also* Doc. 54-1 at 62–65).

23 Plaintiff complains herein that his January 31, 2018 deposition took place less than
 24 14 days after the point at which the deposition was rescheduled. (Doc. 52 at 2). While
 25 true, the deposition occurred well after 14 days from when Plaintiff received the original
 26 Notice of Deposition (Doc. 54-1 at 1–4) on January 5, 2018, thus satisfying the

27 ³ The Electronic Case Filing Administrative Policies and Procedures Manual
 28 (“ECF Manual”) for the District of Arizona provides that an ECF Notice of Electronic
 Filing “will constitute service of the document for purposes of the Federal Rules of Civil,
 Criminal and Appellate Procedure. Registration as an ECF user constitutes consent to
 electronic service through the court’s transmission facilities.” ECF Manual, Section
 II.D.2 at 7–8. Here, Plaintiff both requested (Doc. 25) and received electronic Notice of
 Service (Doc. 44). Therefore, Plaintiff is without excuse regarding notice of his
 deposition.

1 requirements of Rule 32. (Doc. 54-1 at 67). Regardless of the amount of notice Plaintiff
 2 received, Plaintiff did not move for a protective order or otherwise promptly object
 3 regarding the date of the rescheduled deposition in agreeing to be deposed on January 31,
 4 2018. (*See* Doc. 54 at 4 (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 32(a)(5)). As provided by Rule 32(d)(1),
 5 “[a]n objection to an error or irregularity in a deposition notice is waived unless promptly
 6 served in writing on the party giving the notice.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 32(d)(1). As a result, any
 7 outstanding notice objections are waived due to Plaintiff’s failure to promptly and
 8 properly object. Finally, Plaintiff provides no support for his claim that his deposition
 9 was taken under “duress” beyond a conclusory statement to that effect and the notice
 10 issue discussed herein. (Doc. 52 at 3).⁴

11 Accordingly, Plaintiff’s objections regarding Defendant Bank’s use of Plaintiff’s
 12 deposition testimony are overruled and Plaintiff’s request to preclude his own deposition
 13 testimony is denied. The Court finds that Plaintiff’s deposition testimony is admissible
 14 for the purpose of considering the pending summary judgment motions and may be
 15 properly relied upon by Defendant Bank against Plaintiff.

16 **IV. DEFENDANT BANK’S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

17 Defendant Bank moves for summary judgment on all four of Plaintiff’s causes of
 18 action. (Doc. 50 at 1). The Complaint (Doc. 1-3) does not differentiate between
 19 Defendant Bank and Defendant Robinson in setting out Plaintiff’s claims, but Plaintiff
 20 specifies for the first time in his Response (Doc. 52) that only the first cause of action
 21 pertains to Defendant Bank. (Doc. 52 at 3). By Plaintiff’s own concession, “these last

23 ⁴ Plaintiff also argues that use of his deposition violates Rule 32(a)(5)(B). (Doc. 52
 24 at 2). Rule 32(a)(5)(B) may preclude use of a deposition taken without leave of court
 25 under the unavailability provision of Rule 30(a)(2)(A)(iii) “against a party who shows
 26 that, when served with the notice, it could not, despite diligent efforts, obtain an attorney
 27 to represent it at the deposition.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 32(a)(5)(B). That provision only applies
 28 to depositions taken “before the parties have conferred” as required by Rule 26. Fed. R.
 Civ. P. 26(d). Here, the parties conferred regarding the discovery schedule, which was
 subject to the Court’s Scheduling Order (Doc. 21). (*See* Doc. 47). Plaintiff also makes no
 showing that he diligently sought but could not obtain an attorney after being served with
 notice of the deposition. (*See* Doc. 52 at 2). Accordingly, the Court finds that Rule
 32(a)(5)(B) is inapplicable to this case and does not provide a basis to preclude the use of
 Plaintiff’s deposition herein.

1 three causes of action are irrelevant to Defendant's Motion." (*Id.*). Due to the ambiguity
 2 of the Complaint (Doc. 1-3), the Court will address each cause of action in turn.

3 **A. First Cause of Action: Failure to Give Notice**

4 Plaintiff claims that Defendant Bank violated A.R.S. § 33-808 by failing to give
 5 notice of a non-judicial foreclosure. (Doc. 1-3 at 6-7). Defendant Bank responds by
 6 contending that: (1) Plaintiff lacks standing to contest any activities related to a non-
 7 judicial foreclosure on the Property because Plaintiff lacked an enforceable interest in the
 8 Property; and (2) the statute's requirements do not apply to Defendant Bank because
 9 Defendant Bank was not the trustee. (*See* Doc. 50 at 5-7).

10 **1. Standing Issue**

11 First, Defendant Bank argues that Plaintiff lacks an enforceable interest in the
 12 Property and, therefore, does not have standing to assert a claim regarding activity
 13 conducted at the property. (Doc. 50 at 5-7). "The United States Supreme Court requires
 14 that a litigant must have standing to assert a claim because federal courts can only hear
 15 'cases' and 'controversies.'" *Cent. Arizona Irr. & Drainage Dist. v. Lujan*, 764 F. Supp.
 16 582, 586 (D. Ariz. 1991) (citing *Valley Forge College v. Americans United for the*
 17 *Separation of Church and State*, 454 U.S. 464, 471 (1982)). It is well-settled that "in the
 18 absence of a basis on which [a plaintiff can] assert a claim to the property, [a plaintiff is]
 19 not entitled to notice under the foreclosure statutes," namely A.R.S. § 33-808. *Stoller v.*
 20 *Bank of New York Mellon Tr. Co.*, No. 211-CV-00338-PHX-GMS, 2011 WL 4465337, at
 21 *8 (D. Ariz. Sept. 26, 2011).

22 **a. Plaintiff's Property Interest Theories**

23 Plaintiff advances several theories to attempt to create a property interest in the
 24 Property via a quitclaim deed, adverse possession, and tenancy. (Doc. 52 at 5). To the
 25 extent that Plaintiff's theories suggest that the Armstrongs agreed to transfer an interest in
 26 the property to him, the transfer would be subject to the statute of frauds. The statute of
 27 frauds provides, in pertinent part: "[n]o action shall be brought in any court" to enforce a
 28 contract for "an agreement for leasing for a longer period than one year, or for the sale of

1 real property or an interest therein" unless the contract is in writing and signed by the
 2 party to be charged. A.R.S. § 44-101(6). "An oral agreement for the sale of real property
 3 or an interest therein is presumed to be unenforceable unless otherwise exempted from
 4 the [s]tatute of [f]rauds." *Diaz-Amador v. Wells Fargo Home Mortgages*, 856 F. Supp. 2d
 5 1074, 1080 (D. Ariz. 2012) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

6 **i. Quitclaim Deed**

7 Here, Plaintiff asserts that he has an interest in the Property via a "partially
 8 executed" quitclaim deed from Sharon Armstrong. (*Compare* Doc. 52 at 5 *with* Doc. 51-1
 9 at 5). Plaintiff, however, admits that neither Sharon nor Richard Armstrong actually
 10 signed the quitclaim deed. (Doc. 51-1 at 6-8). As a result, the so-called "partially
 11 executed" deed is of no effect. *See, e.g., In re Heritage Real Estate Inv., Inc.*, No. 14-
 12 03603-NPO, 2017 WL 4693991, at *3 (Bankr. S.D. Miss. Oct. 17, 2017) (holding that a
 13 "Quitclaim Deed is facially invalid and void as a matter of law" if unsigned by the
 14 grantor); *City of Buckley v. Toman*, No. 3:10-CV-05209-RBL, 2011 WL 3298418, at *2
 15 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 1, 2011) (supporting the general rule that a quitclaim deed is only
 16 valid if signed by the party to be bound thereby). Any purported oral agreement to
 17 transfer the property to Plaintiff is also presumably unenforceable because an attempted
 18 conveyance without a signed writing violates the statute of frauds. *See Diaz-Amador*, 856
 19 F. Supp. 2d at 1080. Accordingly, the Court finds that Plaintiff fails to establish an
 20 enforceable interest in the Property via a quitclaim deed.

21 **ii. Adverse Possession**

22 Next, Plaintiff suggests that he acquired an interest in the Property through
 23 adverse possession. (*See* Doc. 52 at 5). On September 4, 2014, Plaintiff recorded a
 24 Statement of Claim of Right with respect to the Property in an attempt to document his
 25 claim for adverse possession. (*See* D Bank SOF ¶¶ 8-9 (citing Doc. 51-1 at 15 (Plaintiff
 26 explained in his deposition that: "I didn't have a full quitclaim deed that was signed, only
 27 a partial from Sharon. So, basically, one of the other options was to take a claim of right
 28 possession, which is called adverse possession[.]"))). "Under Arizona law, a party

1 claiming title, or in this case compensation, for real property by adverse possession must
 2 show that his or her possession was exclusive, actual, open and notorious, hostile, under a
 3 claim of right, and continuous for the statutory period of *ten years*.” *In re Jake’s Granite*
 4 *Supplies, L.L.C.*, 442 B.R. 694, 699 (D. Ariz. 2010) (citing A.R.S. §§ 12-521, 12-526
 5 (2010)) (emphasis added); *see also Spaulding v. Pouliot*, 181 P.3d 243, 250 (Ariz. Ct.
 6 App. 2008).

7 Here, even if Plaintiff satisfied the other elements of adverse possession, he did
 8 not maintain possession of the Property for ten years. (*See D Bank SOF ¶ 3* (citing Doc.
 9 51-1 at 11)). Plaintiff testified in his deposition that he started visiting the Property as
 10 early as 2013, which is insufficient to meet the statutory requirement for adverse
 11 possession under Arizona law. (Doc. 51-1 at 11). Accordingly, the Court finds that
 12 Plaintiff could not possibly have established an enforceable interest in the Property
 13 through adverse possession.⁵

14 **iii. Tenancy**

15 Finally, Plaintiff argues that he was a tenant of the Armstrongs at the Property.
 16 (*See Doc. 52 at 4*). Under the Arizona Residential Landlord and Tenant Act, a tenant is “a
 17 person entitled under a rental agreement to occupy a dwelling unit to the exclusion of
 18 others.” A.R.S. § 33-1310. A rental agreement must “embody[] the terms and conditions

20 ⁵ Plaintiff cites A.R.S. § 12-522 in connection with his argument that he adversely
 21 possessed the Property. (Doc. 52 at 5). That sparsely-used statute states, in pertinent part:
 22 “[w]hen a party in possession claims real property by right of possession only, actions to
 23 recover possession from him shall be commenced within two years after the cause of
 24 action accrues” by a “plaintiff who shows no better right.” A.R.S. § 12-522. In
 25 interpreting its predecessor statute, the United States Supreme Court clarified that the
 26 two-year limitation “applies only in cases of mere possessory rights, and is without force
 27 after the passing of the full legal or equitable title from the government.” *Howard v. Perrin*,
 28 200 U.S. 71, 74 (1906) (resolving a dispute over public lands granted to
 individuals prior to Arizona gaining statehood). The Supreme Court concluded that “the
 limitation applies solely against a plaintiff who shows no better right.” *Id.* (internal
 quotation marks and citation omitted). Here, the Property was subject to a Deed of Trust
 (D Bank SOF ¶ 25; *see also* Doc. 35 at 26) and Defendant Bank was listed as the
 “Current Beneficiary” in the Notice of Trustee’s Sale (Doc. 35 at 22). As reasoned
 herein, Plaintiff has no enforceable interest in the property, so Defendant Bank has a
 superior right to the Property. *See infra* Part IV(A)(1)(a). Accordingly, A.R.S. § 12-522
 cannot establish a right of possession in the Property for Plaintiff, nor can the statute be
 used to preclude Defendant Bank from asserting its claim to the Property.

1 concerning the use and occupancy of a dwelling unit and premises.” *Id.* Moreover, “[t]o
 2 be enforceable, a contract must have adequate consideration and specification of terms so
 3 that the obligations of each party can be ascertained.” *Big Bear Imp. Brokers, Inc. v. LAI*
 4 *Game Sales, Inc.*, No. CV-08-2256-PPH-DGC, 2010 WL 729208, at *2 (D. Ariz. Mar. 2,
 5 2010). Conversely, guests at a property “are not tenants and have no interest in the realty;
 6 they are mere licensees.” *Forte v. Hyatt Summerfield Suites, Pleasanton*, No. C 11-2568
 7 CW, 2012 WL 6599724, at *3 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 18, 2012). “[L]icensees, as opposed to
 8 tenants, do not have a cognizable property interest.” *Smith v. County of Nassau*, No. 10-
 9 CV-4874 MKB, 2015 WL 1507767, at *8 (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 31, 2015), *aff’d*, 643 Fed.
 10 Appx. 28 (2d Cir. 2016) (holding that a plaintiff who was not a lawful tenant at a
 11 property—but “rather, a squatter or licensee”—lacked standing to bring a claim for
 12 wrongful eviction).

13 Here, Plaintiff refers to a “signed lease agreement with the Armstrongs” in his
 14 motion, but testified in his deposition that there was no signed lease agreement, nor has
 15 Plaintiff produced one at any point during the litigation. (*Compare* Doc. 52 at 5 with D
 16 Bank SOF ¶ 16 (citing Doc. 51-1 at 9)). Plaintiff concedes that he never paid rent to the
 17 Armstrongs, which further undermines Plaintiff’s tenancy argument. (D Bank SOF ¶ 18
 18 (citing Doc. 51-1 at 10, 13)). Additionally, Plaintiff stated that the purported tenancy
 19 agreement was “ongoing” and did not have a specific start date or end date. (D Bank SOF
 20 ¶ 19–20 (citing Doc. 51-1 at 12–13)).⁶ Accordingly, the Court finds that there is no rental
 21 agreement or otherwise enforceable contract between Plaintiff and the Armstrongs
 22 because Plaintiff puts forth insufficient terms and conditions required to constitute such
 23 an agreement. (*See generally* Doc. 52). Even if Plaintiff had permission from the
 24 Armstrongs to be present at the Property for some uncertain period of time, “any verbal
 25 agreement between the parties was indefinite, undocumented, and unenforceable.”
 26 *Rodenbaugh v. Wood*, No. 1 CA-CV 06-0117, 2007 WL 5435016, at *1 (Ariz. Ct. App.
 27

28 ⁶ To the extent that the purported lease agreement was for greater than one year, it
 would violate the statute of frauds because there is no signed, written agreement. A.R.S.
 § 44–101(6); *see infra* Part IV(A)(1)(a).

1 Sept. 27, 2007).⁷

2 In construing all disputed facts in the light most favorable to Plaintiff, the Court
 3 finds that Plaintiff may have been a guest of the Armstrongs, but was never a tenant at the
 4 Property and, therefore, fails to establish any interest in the Property under a tenancy
 5 theory. *See Ellison*, 357 F.3d at 1075. “Plaintiff’s failure to allege a basis for standing
 6 further demonstrates the insufficiency of Plaintiff’s claim for failure to comply with the
 7 notice required under [A.R.S. § 33-808].” Consequently, “Plaintiff is merely an
 8 uninvolved and unaffected third-party,” who “therefore lacks standing” to challenge the
 9 trustee sale and associated notice requirements. *Kakarala v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, No.
 10 CV-10-00208-TUC-FRZ, 2012 WL 1458235, at *8 (D. Ariz. Apr. 27, 2012).
 11 Accordingly, the Court finds that Defendant Bank is entitled to summary judgment on
 12 Plaintiff’s cause of action for failure to give notice under A.R.S. § 33-808.

13 **2. Trustee Issue**

14 In the alternative, even if Plaintiff did have standing to contest compliance with
 15 the notice requirements of A.R.S. § 33-808, Defendant Bank is not subject to those
 16 requirements. The statute provides, in pertinent part: “*The trustee* shall give written
 17 notice of the time and place of sale legally describing the trust property to be sold” by
 18 “[p]osting a copy of the notice of sale, at least twenty days before the date of sale in some
 19 conspicuous place on the trust property to be sold.” A.R.S. § 33-808(A)(3) (emphasis
 20 added). Defendant Bank argues that A.R.S. § 33-808 only applies to trustees and it was
 21 not the trustee. (*See* Doc. 50 at 5). Defendant Bank explains that it “did not act as the

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23 ⁷ Plaintiff also attempts to rely on A.R.S. § 33-1002 to establish a right of
 24 occupancy in the Property. The statute, however, only applies to an “owner-occupant”
 25 who “holds legal or equitable title to the dwelling by a deed or contract for the
 26 conveyance of real property recorded with the county recorder[.]” A.R.S. § 33-1002. As
 27 reasoned herein, Plaintiff lacks an ownership interest in the Property. *See infra* Part
 28 IV(A)(1)(a). Moreover, A.R.S. § 33-1002 only applies to mechanics or materialmen’s
 liens, not deeds of trust, as is present here. *See, e.g., Marco Crane & Rigging Co. v.
 Masaryk*, 341 P.3d 490, 491 (Ariz. Ct. App. 2014) (applying A.R.S. § 33-1002 as one of
 “Arizona’s mechanic’s lien statutes”); *Williamson v. PVOrbit, Inc.*, 263 P.3d 77, 80
 (Ariz. Ct. App. 2011) (explaining that A.R.S. § 33-1002 is “one of Arizona’s mechanics’
 and materialmen’s lien statutes”). Accordingly, A.R.S. § 33-1002 is inapplicable to this
 case and cannot establish an interest in the Property for Plaintiff.

1 trustee under the Deed of Trust in the recording of the Notice of Trustee's Sale, the
 2 conducting of the aforementioned trustee's sale, or the recording of the Trustee's Deed
 3 Upon Sale." (Doc. 35 at 3).

4 Rather, "Quality Loan Service Corporation, *as trustee under the Deed of Trust*
 5 securing the Loan, recorded a Notice of Trustee's Sale" on February 4, 2015. (*Id.* at 2
 6 (emphasis added); *see also id.* at 22–23 (listing Quality Loan Service Corporation as the
 7 "Trustee/Agent" in the document recorded in Mohave County)). Quality Loan Service
 8 Corporation is again listed as the "Trustee" in the Trustee's Deed Upon Sale, recorded in
 9 Mohave County on May 26, 2015. (Doc. 35 at 26). The Court finds no evidence that
 10 Defendant Bank ever served as trustee over the Property. (*See generally* Doc. 52). Thus,
 11 Defendant Bank had no notice compliance requirements with respect to A.R.S § 33-808.
 12 *See White v. Nationstar Mortgage LLC*, No. CV-17-01569-PHX-DGC, 2018 WL
 13 1744998, at *1–2 (D. Ariz. Apr. 11, 2018) (granting a loan servicer judgment as a matter
 14 of law on a claim for failure to comply with A.R.S § 33-808 because the statute only
 15 imposes notice requirements on a trustee). Accordingly, Defendant Bank is entitled to
 16 summary judgment on this cause of action even if the statute's requirements were not
 17 otherwise met, as Plaintiff contends.⁸

18 **B. Second Cause of Action: Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act of 2009**

19 Next, Plaintiff alleges a violation of the Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act of
 20 2009. *See* Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act of 2009 ("PTFA"), Pub. L. No. 111–22,
 21 §§ 701–04, 123 Stat. 1660–62 (2009). "The Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act of
 22 2009 provides that a successor in interest takes interest in a foreclosed-on property
 23 subject to the rights of any bona fide tenant." *Fed. Nat. Mortg. Ass'n v. Sears*, No. 1 CA-
 24 CV 11-0095, 2011 WL 6292220, at *2 (Ariz. Ct. App. Dec. 15, 2011) (citing PTFA §§
 25 701–04). Purchasers must honor "any bona fide lease entered into before the notice of
 26 foreclosure to occupy the premises until the end of the remaining term of the lease."

27
 28 ⁸ The Court need not determine whether all of the notice requirements provided by
 A.R.S § 33-808 were satisfied in resolving the pending summary judgment motions
 because Defendant Bank cannot be held liable under A.R.S § 33-808 as a non-trustee.

1 PTFA § 702(a)(2)(A). One requirement of a bona fide lease is that “the lease or tenancy
 2 requires the receipt of rent that is not substantially less than fair market rent for the
 3 property.” PTFA § 702(b)(3). Here, Plaintiff concedes that he never paid rent to the
 4 Armstrongs and the Court found herein that Plaintiff was not a tenant at the Property. (D
 5 Bank SOF ¶ 18 (citing Doc. 51-1 at 10, 13)); *see supra* Part IV(A)(1)(a). Accordingly,
 6 Plaintiff’s reliance on the Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act of 2009 is misplaced as
 7 the Act does not apply to Plaintiff. The Court, therefore, finds that Defendant Bank is
 8 entitled to summary judgment on Plaintiff’s second cause of action for violating the
 9 Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act of 2009.

10 **C. Third Cause of Action: Unlawful Eviction**

11 Plaintiff produced no evidence, nor does he argue that Defendant Bank played any
 12 role in an eviction following the trustee’s sale. (Doc. 50 at 8; *see generally* Doc. 52).
 13 Further, Defendant Bank had no interest in the Property following the trustee’s sale. (*See*
 14 D Bank SOF ¶ 26 (citing Doc. 51-7 at 2–5)). Based on Plaintiff’s own concession,
 15 Plaintiff’s third cause of action cannot be directed at Defendant Bank. (*See* Doc. 52 at 3).
 16 Accordingly, the Court finds that Defendant Bank is entitled to summary judgment on
 17 Plaintiff’s third cause of action for unlawful eviction.

18 **D. Fourth Cause of Action: Civil Trespass**

19 Similarly, Plaintiff’s fourth cause of action for civil trespass cannot be directed at
 20 Defendant Bank. (Doc. 50 at 8; *see generally* Doc. 52). First, the Court found herein that
 21 Plaintiff lacks an enforceable interest in the Property. *See supra* Part IV(A)(1)(a); *see*
 22 *also BMO Harris Bank, N.A. v. Thruston*, No. 1 CA-CV 15-0279, 2016 WL 5219856, at
 23 *3 (Ariz. Ct. App. Sept. 22, 2016) (finding that appellants lacked standing to challenge a
 24 trespass to land because the appellants did not have an interest in the land). Accordingly,
 25 Plaintiff cannot maintain an action for civil trespass of the Property without an
 26 enforceable interest in the Property.

27 Moreover, Arizona law provides that a “trespasser is one who does an unlawful act
 28 or a lawful act in an unlawful manner to the injury of the person or property of another.

1 With respect to trespass to real property, [a] physical entry on the land is an essential
 2 element of a trespass.” *Snyder v. HSBC Bank, USA, N.A.*, 913 F. Supp. 2d 755, 770–71
 3 (D. Ariz. 2012) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). Here, Plaintiff does not
 4 allege that Defendant Bank or its agent unlawfully entered the Property. (See *generally*
 5 Doc. 52). Rather, Plaintiff focuses his arguments regarding unlawful entry at Defendant
 6 Robinson, who is unaffiliated with Defendant Bank. (See Doc. 40 at 3–4). Accordingly,
 7 the Court finds that Defendant Bank is entitled to summary judgment on Plaintiff’s fourth
 8 cause of action for civil trespass.

9 **V. DEFENDANT ROBINSON’S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

10 Defendant Robinson also moves for summary judgment on all four of Plaintiff’s
 11 causes of action. (Doc. 38 at 1). As the Court previously identified, because the
 12 Complaint (Doc. 1-3) does not differentiate between Defendant Bank and Defendant
 13 Robinson in setting out Plaintiff’s four causes of action, not all causes of action actually
 14 pertain to Defendant Robinson. *See supra* Part IV.⁹

15 **A. First Cause of Action: Failure to Give Notice**

16 Plaintiff’s first cause of action regarding notice of the trustee sale pursuant to
 17 A.R.S. § 33-808 pertains only to Defendant Bank. *See supra* Part IV(A). Plaintiff makes
 18 no arguments regarding A.R.S. § 33-808 in opposing Defendant Robinson’s pending
 19 motion, nor does Plaintiff argue that Defendant Robinson fulfilled the role of trustee. (See
 20 *generally* Doc. 40). Rather, Plaintiff argues that Defendant Robinson should be

21
 22 ⁹ Prior to addressing the merits of the claims, Plaintiff argues in his Response
 23 (Doc. 40) that Defendant Robinson’s Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. 38) should be
 24 denied because Defendant Robinson’s Separate Statement of Facts (Doc. 39) purportedly
 25 violates Rule 56(c)(4). (Doc. 40 at 1–2). Rule 56(c)(4) provides that “[a]n affidavit or
 26 declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set
 27 out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is
 28 competent to testify on the matters stated.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56. Plaintiff’s specific
 contention is that Defendant Robinson’s Separate Statement of Facts (Doc. 39) must be
 signed by someone with personal knowledge of the underlying facts—namely, Defendant
 Robinson himself—as opposed to Defendant Robinson’s attorney. (Doc. 40 at 1–2). Plaintiff’s
 contention, however, is baseless. The Separate Statement of Facts required by
 LRCiv 56.1(a) is not an affidavit and may be signed by the attorney filing the motion for
 summary judgment. The Court finds that Defendant Robinson’s Separate Statement of
 Facts (Doc. 39), which is signed by Defendant Robinson’s attorney, complies with both
 Rule 56(c)(4) and LRCiv 56.1.

1 considered “a property manager under Arizona real estate laws,” which does not trigger
 2 any notice obligations pursuant to A.R.S. § 33-808. (Doc. 40 at 3). Additionally, the
 3 Court found herein that Plaintiffs lacks standing to bring a claim for failure to give notice
 4 because Plaintiff lacks an enforceable interest in the Property. *See supra* Part IV(A)(1).
 5 Accordingly, the Court finds that Defendant Robinson is entitled to summary judgment
 6 on Plaintiff’s first cause of action for failure to give notice.

7 **B. Second Cause of Action: Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act of 2009**

8 Similarly, Plaintiff does not make any argument that the Protecting Tenants at
 9 Foreclosure Act of 2009 applies against Defendant Robinson. (*See generally* Doc. 40).
 10 Instead, Plaintiff clarified in the Rule 26(f) Case Management Report (Doc. 19) that,
 11 “[a]s it pertains to Robinson, Plaintiff’s Complaint contains allegations of unlawful
 12 eviction and trespass.” (*See* D Robinson SOF ¶ 13 (citing Doc. 19 at 2)). Plaintiff
 13 seemingly abandoned any claim under the Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act of 2009,
 14 which nonetheless does not apply to this case because the Court found herein that
 15 Plaintiff was not a tenant at the Property. *See supra* Part IV(B). Accordingly, the Court
 16 finds that Defendant Robinson is entitled to summary judgment on Plaintiff’s second
 17 cause of action for violating the Protecting Tenants at Foreclosure Act of 2009.

18 **C. Third Cause of Action: Unlawful Eviction**

19 Plaintiff’s third cause of action is premised on arguments that the trustee sale of
 20 the Property was invalid or that Plaintiff was a tenant at the Property. (Doc. 40 at 3
 21 (Plaintiff argues that “*if* the trustee sale is declared invalid, then anything that follows it
 22 would be likewise invalid” (emphasis added)); *see also Arce-Mendez v. Eagle Produce*
 23 *P’ship Inc.*, No. CV 05-3857-PHX-JAT, 2008 WL 659812, at *5 (D. Ariz. Mar. 6, 2008)
 24 (“unlawful eviction” arises in the context on a landlord-tenant relationship). Plaintiff,
 25 however, lacks standing to challenge the validity of the trustee sale because he lacks an
 26 enforceable interest in the Property. *See supra* Part IV(A)(1). Furthermore, the Court
 27 cannot find that the trustee sale at issue was invalid, nor can Plaintiff maintain a claim for
 28 unlawful eviction—regardless of the validity of the trustee sale—when he lacks an

1 interest in the Property. *See id.*; *see also* Doc. 28 at 3 (acknowledging the May 11, 2015
 2 trustee sale). Accordingly, the Court finds that Defendant Robinson is entitled to
 3 summary judgment on Plaintiff's third cause of action for unlawful eviction.

4 **D. Fourth Cause of Action: Civil Trespass**

5 Finally, Plaintiff asserts a claim for trespass against Defendant Robinson for
 6 entering the Property and removing its contents without Plaintiff's permission. (Doc. 40
 7 at 3–4). “[Plaintiff's] trespass claim necessarily requires that he first establish a legal
 8 interest . . . in the burdened property.” *Rogers v. Bd. of Regents of Univ. of Arizona*, 311
 9 P.3d 1075, 1079 (Ariz. Ct. App. 2013). To the extent that Plaintiff seeks relief under
 10 Arizona's Residential Landlord Tenant Act, the claim fails because the Act only protects
 11 tenants. *See A.R.S. § 33-1304* (“This chapter shall apply to the rental of dwelling units”).
 12 The Court found herein that Plaintiff was not a tenant at the Property and no lease
 13 agreement exists that would give Plaintiff standing to assert a claim for trespass at the
 14 Property. *See supra* Part IV(A)(1).

15 Moreover, it is undisputed that Defendant Robinson was at all times acting as an
 16 agent of Fannie Mae when he entered the Property. (*Compare* D Robinson SOF ¶ 10 with
 17 Doc. 40 at 3). Fannie Mae lawfully purchased the Property at public auction on May 11,
 18 2015. (D Robinson SOF ¶ 14; *see also* Doc. 51-7 at 2). From that point until the Property
 19 was sold to a new buyer on December 22, 2015, Fannie Mae was the owner of the
 20 Property. (D Robinson SOF ¶ 8). The Court finds that Defendant Robinson only entered
 21 the Property during Fannie Mae's period of ownership with the express authorization of
 22 the owner. (*See* D Robinson SOF ¶ 2–5, 8 (noting that Defendant Robinson first entered
 23 the Property on May 15, 2015 to post notice that Fannie Mae was then the owner of the
 24 Property); *see also* Doc. 40 at 2-3 (acknowledging that Plaintiff received a copy of the
 25 original notice posted by Defendant Robinson)). Accordingly, the Court finds that
 26 Defendant Robinson is entitled to summary judgment on Plaintiff's fourth cause of action
 27 for civil trespass.

28 **VI. PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

1 Plaintiff moves for partial summary judgment on his first cause of action against
 2 Defendant Bank for failure to give notice of non-judicial foreclosure pursuant to A.R.S. §
 3 33-808. (Doc. 28 at 2). As reasoned herein, Defendant Bank is entitled to summary
 4 judgment on that cause of action because Plaintiff lacks standing to assert the claim and
 5 Defendant Bank was not subject to the notice requirements A.R.S. § 33-808 as a non-
 6 trustee.¹⁰ *See supra* Part IV(A). Accordingly, Plaintiff's Motion for Partial Summary
 7 Judgment (Doc. 28) is denied.

8 **VII. CONCLUSION**

9 For the reasons set forth above,

10 **IT IS ORDERED** that Defendant Bank of America's Motion for Leave to File a
 11 Declaration (Doc. 34) is **GRANTED**. The Clerk of Court shall file Defendant Bank of
 12 America's Declaration (currently lodged at Doc. 35).

13 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff Derek Chabrowski's Objections
 14 (Doc. 52; Doc. 56) are **DENIED/OVERRULED**.

15 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendant Bank of America's Motion for
 16 Summary Judgment (Doc. 50) is **GRANTED**.

17 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Defendant Jeffrey Robinson's Motion for
 18 Summary Judgment (Doc. 38) is **GRANTED**.

19 _____

20 ¹⁰ The Court need not address Plaintiff's additional damages arguments set forth in
 21 his Motion for Partial Summary Judgment (Doc. 28) because, in granting summary
 22 judgment to Defendant Bank, the issue of damages is moot. Even so, the Court observes
 23 that Plaintiff argues therein that he is entitled to "\$93,000 for unjust enrichment" to
 24 Defendant Bank from the trustee sale under A.R.S. § 33-814. (Doc. 28 at 7). "Section 33-
 25 814, Arizona's anti-deficiency statute, governs actions to recover balances remaining
 26 after foreclosure under a deed of trust." *333 W. Thomas Med. Bldg. Enterprises v.*
27 Soetantyo, 976 F. Supp. 1298, 1300 (D. Ariz. 1995), *aff'd*, 111 F.3d 138 (9th Cir. 1997)
 28 (citing A.R.S. § 33-814). This statute is inapplicable to Plaintiff's claims because Plaintiff
 provides no evidence that Defendant Bank ever sought a deficiency judgment with regard
 to the Property and "Plaintiff is merely an uninvolved and unaffected third-party" with
 regard to the original mortgage on the Property. *Kakarala*, 2012 WL 1458235, at *8.
 Only a party to the mortgage could assert a right to recover from the excess balance
 remaining, if any, following the foreclosure and sale of the Property. *See, e.g., Long v.*
Corbet, 888 P.2d 1340, 1342 (Ariz. Ct. App. 1994) (reasoning that the "only parties
 relevant" to an action to recover excess funds from a trustee's sale that exceeded the
 amount due on a loan are those who are party to the loan). Accordingly, Plaintiff's
 invocation of A.R.S. § 33-814 fails to raise a triable issue before the Court.

1 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff Derek Chabrowski's Motion for
2 Partial Summary Judgment (Doc. 28) is **DENIED**. The Clerk of Court shall enter
3 judgment in favor of Defendants accordingly.

4 Dated this 28th day of August, 2018.

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9 James A. Teilborg
10 Senior United States District Judge

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