

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT**

SUMMARY ORDER

Rulings by summary order do not have precedential effect. Citation to a summary order filed on or after January 1, 2007, is permitted and is governed by Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 32.1 and this Court's Local Rule 32.1.1. When citing a summary order in a document filed with this Court, a party must cite either the Federal Appendix or an electronic database (with the notation "summary order"). A party citing a summary order must serve a copy of it on any party not represented by counsel.

At a stated term of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, held at the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse, 40 Foley Square, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of October two thousand twenty-one.

**PRESENT: JOSÉ A. CABRANES,
ROSEMARY S. POOLER,
JOSEPH F. BIANCO,
*Circuit Judges.***

**PHOENIX LIGHT SF DAC *et al.*,
Plaintiffs-Appellants, 20-1312-cv
v.**

**U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
*Defendant-Appellee.****

* The Clerk of Court is directed to amend the caption as set forth above.

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**FOR PLAINTIFFS-
APPELLANTS:**

WILLIAM A. MAHER (David H. Wollmuth, Lyndon M. Tretter, Steven S. Fitzgerald, *on the brief*), Wollmuth Maher & Deutsch LLP, New York, NY

**FOR DEFENDANT-
APPELLEE:**

LOUIS A. CHAITEN (Amanda R. Parker, David F. Adler, Michael T. Marcucci, *on the brief*) Jones Day, Cleveland, OH, Boston, MA.

Appeal from orders of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Vernon S. Broderick, *Judge*).

UPON DUE CONSIDERATION WHEREOF, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that the orders of the District Court be and hereby are **AFFIRMED**.

Plaintiffs—Phoenix Light SF Limited (“Phoenix Light”), Blue Heron Funding VI Ltd., Blue Heron Funding VII Ltd., Kleros Preferred Funding V PLC, Silver Elms CDO PLC, Silver Elms CDO II Limited, C-Bass CBO XIV Ltd., and C-bass CBO XVII Ltd.—appeal orders granting summary judgment and denying reconsideration.

Plaintiffs are issuers of collateralized debt obligations (“CDOs”), who bring breach of contract claims, alleging that they have suffered losses from their investments in certain Residential Mortgage Backed Securities (“RMBS”) trusts. Defendant U.S. Bank

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National Association is one of the RMBS trustees. Plaintiffs purchased RMBS certificates from third parties and then used those RMBS certificates as collateral to back the CDO notes they issued. Plaintiffs transferred their RMBS certificates to CDO Indenture Trustees and conveyed to them “all . . . right, title, and interest” in the certificates. Special App. 64–65. When Plaintiffs initially filed suit, the District Court (Katherine B. Forrest, *Judge*) dismissed the complaint for lack of standing. The CDO Indenture Trustees subsequently assigned the rights to pursue these claims back to the Plaintiffs, the Plaintiffs filed an amended complaint, and the District Court allowed the matter to proceed to discovery. The matter was re-assigned, and the District Court (Vernon S. Broderick, *Judge*) granted Defendant’s motion for summary judgment. The District Court found the assignments champertous under New York law, rendering them invalid and leaving Plaintiffs without standing. We assume the parties’ familiarity with the underlying facts, the procedural history of the case, and the issues on appeal.

We review a district court’s grant of summary judgment de novo. *In re World Trade Ctr. Lower Manhattan Disaster Site Litig.*, 846 F.3d 58, 63 (2d Cir. 2017). We review a district court’s denial of a motion for reconsideration for an “abuse of discretion.” *Cohen v. UBS Fin. Servs., Inc.*, 799 F.3d 174, 177 (2d Cir. 2015); *see generally, In re Sims*, 534 F.3d 117, 132 (2d Cir. 2008).

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A.

Where, as here, a case presents questions of both constitutional and prudential standing, “we may assume Article III standing and address ‘the alternative threshold question’ of whether a party has prudential standing.” *Hillside Metro Assocs., LLC v. JPMorgan Chase Bank, Nat’l Ass’n*, 747 F.3d 44, 48 (2d Cir. 2014) (quoting *Kowalski v. Tesmer*, 543 U.S. 125, 129 (2004)). Because Plaintiffs granted the CDO Indenture Trustees “all of [their] right, title, and interest” in the RMBS certificates, valid assignments—from the CDO Indenture Trustees back to the Plaintiffs—of the right to bring claims against the RMBS trustees were necessary in order for Plaintiffs to have prudential standing. Special App. 64–65. Defendant argues that the assignments made were invalid because they constituted champerty under New York Judiciary Law § 489. Based on the factual findings of the District Court, it is clear that the assignments made were indeed champertous, as they were made “with the intent and for the primary purpose of bringing a lawsuit.” *Justinian Cap. SPC v. WestLB AG*, 28 N.Y.3d 160, 163 (N.Y. 2016). For substantially the reasons given by Judge Broderick, we conclude the assignments were therefore invalid.

Plaintiffs argue that they had a “preexisting proprietary interest” in the RMBS certificates and the assignments were therefore valid under *Trust for the Certificate Holders of Merrill Lynch Mortgage Investors, Inc. v. Love Funding Corp.*, 13 N.Y.3d 190, 195 (N.Y. 2009) (“We hold that a corporation or association that takes an assignment of a claim does not violate

Judiciary Law § 489(1) if its purpose is to collect damages, by means of a lawsuit, for losses on a debt instrument in which it holds a preexisting proprietary interest.”). But Plaintiffs cannot point to sufficient facts in the record to raise a question of material fact that they had such a “preexisting proprietary interest.”

Three aspects of Plaintiffs’ arguments are noteworthy. *First*, to the degree they claim some sort of residual ownership interest in the RMBS certificates, Plaintiffs run up against both the particular language of their CDO indentures and the law of our Circuit, which support the conclusions of both Judge Forrest and Judge Broderick that a grant of “all . . . right, title, and interest” to an indenture trustee is a “complete transfer,” *Nat’l Credit Union Admin. Bd. v. U.S. Bank Nat’l Ass’n*, 898 F.3d 243, 253 (2d Cir. 2018). A CDO making such a grant “convey[s] *in toto* all interest that they had . . . in the Underlying Securities.” *Nat’l Credit Union Admin. Bd. v. U.S. Bank Nat’l Ass’n*, No. 14-CV-9928 (KBF), 2016 WL 796850, at *8 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 25, 2016), *aff’d*, 898 F.3d 243 (2d Cir. 2018). *Second*, Plaintiffs’ arguments based on various obligations they have under the indentures were plainly not made in their opposition to summary judgment. We decline Plaintiffs’ invitation to reach those arguments now. *Palmieri v. Lynch*, 392 F.3d 73, 87 (2d Cir. 2004) (“[Plaintiff] failed to . . . raise this argument in his opposition to summary judgement. Thus, this argument has been waived.”). *Third*, Plaintiffs essentially entwine discussions of Article III standing and the *Love Funding* champerty analysis, arguing that because their

interests in the underlying securities suffice for Article III standing, those same interests must qualify them for the *Love Funding* “exception.” We reject that proposition, which is without support in case law. Moreover, unlike the plaintiff in *Love Funding*, who held the underlying loan at issue, here Plaintiffs retain no ownership interest in the RMBS certificates.

B.

Separately, Plaintiffs contend that Phoenix Light’s Trust Agreement with Deutsche Bank was different than the indenture agreements of the other Plaintiffs insofar as Section 3.7 of the Trust Agreement authorized Phoenix Light “to collect or have collected . . . or otherwise exercise or deal with (which terms shall, for the avoidance of doubt, include the enforcement of any security) the rights pledged under Clause 3.2.” App. 2580. Plaintiffs conclude that “[t]his means that, from the very beginning of this case, Phoenix Light indisputably had *both* Article III and contractual standing to sue on claims relating to RMBS Certificates—Phoenix Light did not grant ‘all . . . right, title, and interest’ to the claims and retained authority to sue.” Appellant’s Br. 55. That is not so. Phoenix Light *did* grant “all . . . right, title, and interest” in their “Account Collateral” (including the CDO notes they held and RMBS certificates at issue in this case) to their trustee, Deutsche Bank. *See* App. 2558-59, 2577-78. The Trust Agreement and U.S. Security Agreement leave no daylight between Phoenix Light and the other CDO plaintiffs for the purposes of the champerty analysis.

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C.

Plaintiffs amended their notice of appeal to include the District Court's Opinion and Order denying their Fed. R. Civ. P. 59(e) motion to alter or amend the judgment, but they appear to abandon this aspect of their appeal in briefing. Regardless, we find no indication that the District Court abused its discretion in denying that motion. *Analytical Survs., Inc. v. Tonga Partners, L.P.*, 684 F.3d 36, 52 (2d Cir. 2012) (“[T]he standard for granting [a Rule 59 motion for reconsideration] is strict, and reconsideration will generally be denied unless the moving party can point to controlling decisions or data that the court overlooked. Denials of motions for reconsideration are reviewed only for abuse of discretion.” (internal quotation marks omitted) (second alteration in original)).

CONCLUSION

We have reviewed all of the arguments raised by Plaintiffs on appeal and find them to be without merit. For the foregoing reasons, we **AFFIRM** the March 18, 2020 and August 12, 2020 orders of the District Court.

FOR THE COURT:

Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe, Clerk

[SEAL]

/s/ Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X
PHOENIX LIGHT SF :
LIMITED, et al., : 14-CV-10116 (VSB)
Plaintiffs, : **OPINION &**
- v - : **ORDER**
U.S. BANK NATIONAL : (Filed Mar. 18, 2020)
ASSOCIATION and BANK :
OF AMERICA, NA, :
Defendants. :
-----X

Appearances:

David H. Wollmuth
Randall R. Rainer
Lyndon M. Tretter
Michael C. Ledley
Steven S. Fitzgerald
Roselind F. Hallinan
Wollmuth Maher & Deutsch LLP
New York, NY

George A. Zelcs
John A. Libra
Matthew C. Davies
Max C. Gibbons
Korein Tillery LLC
Chicago, IL

Stephen M. Tillery
Korein Tillery LLC
St. Louis, MO

Counsel for Plaintiffs

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David F. Adler
Louis A. Chaiten
Jones Day
Cleveland, OH

Michael T. Marcucci
Jones Day
Boston, MA

Albert J. Rota
Jones Day
Dallas, TX

Andrew S. Kleinfeld
Jones Day
New York, NY

Counsel for Defendant U.S. Bank National Association

VERNON S. BRODERICK, United States District Judge:

Before me is Defendant U.S. Bank National Association's ("U.S. Bank") motion for partial judgment on the pleadings under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(c) as to a specific subset of Plaintiffs' contract-based claims, namely, Plaintiffs' allegations that U.S. Bank, as a Residential Mortgage Backed Securities ("RMBS") Trustee, breached its post-event of default contractual duties. (Doc. 139.) Also before me is Defendant U.S. Bank's motion for summary judgment pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56. (Doc. 243.)¹ Because I find that there is no genuine material factual dispute that the assignments at issue are void under

¹ After Bank of America had filed its motion for summary judgment, Plaintiffs and Bank of America reached a settlement agreement and stipulated to the dismissal of Bank of America from the case. (Doc. 386.)

New York’s prohibition on champerty, and that Plaintiffs do not have standing to pursue these breach of contract claims, Defendant U.S. Bank’s motion for summary judgment is GRANTED, and its motion for partial judgment on the pleadings is DENIED as moot.

I. Factual Background and Procedural History

A. Preliminary Facts

Plaintiffs Phoenix Light SF Limited (“Phoenix Light”), Blue Heron Funding VI Ltd., Blue Heron Funding VII Ltd., Kleros Preferred Funding V PLC, Silver Elms CDO PLC, Silver Elms CDO II Limited, C-Bass CBO XIV Ltd., and C-Bass CBO XVII Ltd. (together “Plaintiffs”), are each issuers of collateralized debt obligations (“CDOs”). The CDOs issued by Plaintiffs took the form of notes, and were backed by RMBS certificates, as well as substantial holdings of securities other than RMBS certificates, that were held in trusts pursuant to CDO Indentures that Plaintiffs signed with their respective CDO Indenture Trustees. In addition to issuing CDO notes, Plaintiff Phoenix Light became the majority holder of the controlling class of CDO notes issued by the other Plaintiffs in this case.

The RMBS certificates that Plaintiffs resecuritized in the form of CDO notes were issued by fifty-three RMBS trusts (the “RMBS Trusts”), for which Defendants U.S. Bank and Bank of America, NA (“Bank of America”), at different points in time, served as

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RMBS Trustees. RMBS certificates are created through a mortgage loan securitization process, in which sponsors or sellers of mortgage loans sell loans to a depositor, who conveys a pool of loans to an appointed RMBS trustee through a pooling and servicing agreement (“PSA”).² The right to receive trust income is parceled into RMBS certificates and sold to investors. A servicer is appointed to manage the collection of payments on the underlying loans in exchange for a monthly fee. The RMBS Trustee’s duties are set forth in the PSA, which includes duties that arise upon an event of default (“EOD” or “Event of Default”). This action concerns Defendants’ alleged breach of their RMBS Trustee duties as set forth in the relevant PSAs.

This action was originally assigned to Judge Katherine B. Forrest, and transferred to my docket on June 6, 2016. (See Dkt. Entry June 6, 2016.) I assume the parties’ familiarity with the background of this action, which is more fully set forth in the March 22, 2016 decision issued by Judge Forrest that addressed Defendants’ motion to dismiss Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Complaint for lack of standing, as well as Defendants’ motion to dismiss the non-contract claims. See *Phoenix Light SF Ltd., et al. v. U.S. Bank Nat’l*

² The Second Circuit has outlined in more detail the process by which RMBS Certificates are issued in *Ret. Bd. of the Police-men’s Annuity & Ben. Fund of the City of Chicago v. Bank of New York Mellon*, 775 F.3d 154, 156 (2d Cir. 2014) (citing *BlackRock Fin. Mgmt. Inc. v. Segregated Account of Ambac Assurance Corp.*, 673 F.3d 169, 173 (2d Cir. 2012)).

Ass'n, No. 14-cv-10116 (KBF), 2016 WL 1169515 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 22, 2016) (“*Phoenix Light II*”).

B. *The First Amended Complaint*

Plaintiffs filed the First Amended Complaint in this case on February 2, 2015. (Doc. 36.) At that time, Plaintiffs alleged standing to bring direct claims based on their alleged ownership of RMBS certificates, and Plaintiff Phoenix Light further alleged standing to sue derivatively based on its ownership of a majority of the senior notes issued by the other Plaintiffs. *See Phoenix Light SF Ltd. v. U.S. Bank Nat. Ass'n*, No. 14-CV-10116 KBF, 2015 WL 2359358, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. May 18, 2015) (“*Phoenix Light I*”). At the time, Plaintiffs were unable to produce the set of Asset Purchase Agreements through which they initially purchased the RMBS certificates at issue in this case. *Id.* at *1–2. Defendants moved to dismiss the First Amended Complaint on February 27, 2015, arguing in part that Plaintiffs failed to adequately demonstrate that they had standing to proceed with the litigation. (Docs. 49–51.)

On May 18, 2015, Judge Forrest granted Defendants’ motion and dismissed Plaintiffs’ Amended Complaint, rejecting Plaintiffs’ contention that they had standing to bring either direct or derivative claims. *Id.* Judge Forrest’s opinion focused on Plaintiffs’ failure to demonstrate how they initially purchased the RMBS certificates, and what rights, if any, they were assigned in the Asset Purchase Agreements through which they obtained the RMBS certificates. *Id.* at *2. Finding

“insufficient allegations to support a proper assignment of legal claims as to . . . the certificates at issue,” Judge Forrest concluded that Plaintiffs failed to adequately “allege facts that affirmatively and plausibly suggest[ed] that [they had] standing to sue.” *Id.* (quoting *Amidax Trading Grp. v. S.W.I.F.T. SCRL*, 671 F.3d 140, 145 (2d Cir. 2011) (per curiam)).

In addition to finding that Plaintiffs failed to allege how they originally obtained the RMBS certificates at issue, Judge Forrest also concluded that the CDO Indentures Plaintiffs executed with their CDO Indenture Trustees constituted “[a] full assignment [that] divest[ed] [P]laintiffs of any rights they otherwise may have had to commence litigation on their own behalf.” *Id.* Specifically, Judge Forrest concluded that the CDO Indentures constituted a “full assignment” of “all . . . right, title and interest in the [RMBS] certificates,” as well as the “full power to file actions” regarding rights under the RMBS certificates. *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). As such, Judge Forrest concluded that Plaintiffs’ right to bring this action directly could vest “only by way of assignment” from the CDO Indenture Trustees back to Plaintiffs, which had not occurred. *Id.* at *3.

Finally, Judge Forrest rejected Plaintiffs’ argument that Phoenix Light could bring this action derivatively based on its ownership of a majority of the Senior Notes issued by the other Plaintiffs, and further found that Phoenix Light’s failure to comply with

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.1 foreclosed Plaintiffs attempt to bring a derivative claim.³ *Id.* at *3–4.

C. The Second Amended Complaint

From April to July of 2015, Plaintiffs sought from the CDO Indenture Trustees assignments of the rights to bring these claims in light of Judge Forrest’s Opinion & Order.⁴ On July 2, 2015, Plaintiffs filed the Second Amended Complaint. (Doc. 77.) Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Complaint reasserted certain allegations and provided the documentation underlying Plaintiffs original acquisition of the RMBS Certificates, and further provided documentation demonstrating that certain Plaintiffs received assignments from the CDO Indenture Trustees. *Phoenix Light II*, 2016 WL 1169515, at *4. Based upon these modifications, Plaintiffs argued that they now had standing to pursue these claims directly through the assignments. *Id.* Plaintiffs no longer asserted derivative standing to

³ Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23.1 sets out, among other things, the prerequisites and pleading requirements for filing a derivative action.

⁴ As Judge Forrest described in *Phoenix Light I*, and as discussed below, this was not Plaintiffs’ first attempt to seek assignments from the CDO Indenture Trustees. Plaintiffs first sent the CDO Indenture Trustees letters requesting assignments on December 12, 2014, shortly before filing their initial complaint. *Phoenix Light I*, 2015 WL 2359358, at *3; *see also* Exhibits 22–25 to the Declaration of Adam P. Barry in Support of Bank of America, N.A.’s Motion for Summary Judgment (“Barry Decl.”), (Doc. 249). These requests were unsuccessful.

bring these claims based on Phoenix Light's status as a noteholder. *Id.* Again, Defendants moved to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint in part on standing grounds. (Docs. 84–86.) Defendants argued that the CDO Indenture Trustees' assignments of the rights to pursue these claims were invalid based on the original CDO Indentures themselves, and further argued that the assignments were void under New York's prohibition on champerty,⁵ thus negating the alleged basis for standing. Judge Forrest denied without prejudice Defendants' motion to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint for lack of standing, concluding that the factual record was insufficiently developed to accept Defendants' arguments at the pleadings stage and were more appropriate for consideration on summary judgment after discovery. *Id.* at *6–8.

⁵ As discussed in greater detail below, champerty is a common law doctrine designed to “prevent or curtail the commercialization or trading in litigation.” In New York, the prohibition against champerty is codified in Judiciary Law § 489.

D. Relevant Facts Developed During Discovery⁶

1. Plaintiffs' Formation and the CDO Indentures

WestLB AG (“WestLB”) is a German bank that created entities to issue CDOs, including Plaintiffs Blue Heron Funding VI Ltd., Blue Heron Funding VII Ltd., Kleros Preferred Funding V PLC, Silver Elms CDO PLC, Silver Elms CDO II Limited, C-Bass CBO XIV Ltd., and C-Bass CBO XVII Ltd. (together the “CDO Plaintiffs”). (U.S. Bank 56.1 ¶ 16). As Judge Forrest outlined in *Phoenix Light II*, it is undisputed that the CDO Plaintiffs acquired the RMBS certificates at issue from third-parties, including WestLB, and that certain CDO Plaintiffs acquired some RMBS certificates directly in the RMBS market. *Phoenix Light II*, 2016 WL 1169515, at *3; (U.S. Bank 56.1 ¶ 16). The CDO notes issued by the CDO Plaintiffs were backed primarily by the RMBS certificates acquired by the

⁶ I make these factual findings in light of the parties’ Local Rule 56.1 statements and the declarations and exhibits submitted in connection with summary judgment. For the sake of convenience, my citations to the parties’ Local Rule 56.1 statements refer to Defendants’ respective reply 56.1 statements containing, in consolidated form organized by paragraph number, Defendants’ initial 56.1 statements, Plaintiffs’ counterstatements and objections, and Defendants’ final reply statements and objections. See Bank of America, N.A.’s Reply, Responses, and Objections to Plaintiffs’ Counter-Statement of Undisputed Facts (“BOA 56.1”), (Doc. 339); Defendant U.S. Bank National Association’s Reply and Response to Plaintiffs’ Counter-Statement of Undisputed Facts Pursuant to Rule 56.1 of the Local Civil Rules for the Southern District of New York (“U.S. Bank 56.1”), (Doc. 344).

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CDO Plaintiffs, but were also backed by substantial holdings of non-RMBS that the CDO Plaintiffs acquired, including Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities, Monoline Guaranteed Securities, Small Business Loan Securities, Student Loan Securities, and other Asset-Backed Securities. (U.S. Bank 56.1 ¶ 17; *see also* Fitzgerald Decl. Ex. 207, at 676.)⁷

Although WestLB divided the CDOs into tranches and sold, through the CDO Plaintiffs, its interest in the CDOs to investors in the form of notes, WestLB did not sell all of the CDO tranches; it kept the unsold interests on its books until it transferred those interests to Plaintiff Phoenix Light. (U.S. Bank 56.1 ¶ 18.) In fact, Phoenix Light was created in part to hold certain of WestLB's distressed assets. (*Id.* ¶ 19.) Among the assets that WestLB transferred to Phoenix Light were certain RMBS certificates at issue in this case, as well as notes issued by the CDO Plaintiffs, which gave Phoenix Light a majority of the controlling class of notes issued by the CDO Plaintiffs. (*See* U.S. Bank 56.1 ¶¶ 19–20; *see also* Letter to the Court from Steven S. Fitzgerald dated February 17, 2016, (Doc. 104, at 2–3).) To finance its purchase of these assets from WestLB, Plaintiff Phoenix Light issued and sold its own CDO notes to WestLB. (U.S. Bank 56.1 ¶ 19.) As Plaintiffs previously represented, “no [CDO P]laintiff owns notes issued by Phoenix Light SF Limited” and “[a]ll of the notes issued by Phoenix Light SF Limited are owned

⁷ “Fitzgerald Decl.” refers to the Corrected Declaration of Steven S. Fitzgerald in Support of Plaintiffs’ Opposition to Defendants’ Motions for Summary Judgment, (Doc. 324).

by Erste Abwicklungsanstalt (“EAA”), a winding up agency created by the German government in connection with the failure of WestLB [].” (Letter to the Court from Steven S. Fitzgerald dated February 17, 2016, (Doc. 104, at 2–3); *see also* U.S. Bank 56.1 ¶¶ 20–21.) Plaintiffs do not dispute that EAA is tasked with winding down WestLB’s business and assets. (U.S. Bank 56.1 ¶ 21.)⁸

It is also undisputed that when Plaintiffs were formed, all of the Plaintiffs, with the exception of Phoenix Light, entered into CDO Indentures with their respective CDO Indenture Trustees. (*Id.* ¶ 25.) The CDO Indenture Trustees included: (i) Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas (“Deutsche Bank”), for the Kleros and Silver Elms CDO Indentures; (ii) Bank of New York Trust Company, National Association (“BNY”), for the Blue Heron VI, C-BASS XIV and C-BASS XVII CDO Indentures; and (iii) Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (“Wells Fargo”), for the Silver Elms II and Blue Heron VII CDO Indentures. (*Id.*; *see also* Barry Decl. Exs. 31–37.) As for Phoenix Light, it entered into a Trust Agreement on March 31, 2008 with Deutsche Bank, (U.S. Bank 56.1 ¶ 27), and on December 29, 2009 entered into an Amended and Restated U.S. Security Agreement with Deutsche Bank, (U.S. Bank 56.1 ¶ 29). As discussed below, these agreements transferred all

⁸ Enno Balz’s deposition testimony states that “Erste Abwicklungsanstalt [is] an acronym for first wind down agency,” and further explains that EAA is a German government agency that was formed in late 2009 for the purpose of winding down certain assets formally held by WestLB. (Fitzgerald Decl. Ex. 208, at 20:3-18.)

of Plaintiffs' rights in the underlying RMBS Certificates, and other securities backing the CDO notes, to their respective CDO Indenture Trustees.

2. The Assignments

It is undisputed that Plaintiffs first sent the CDO Indenture Trustees letters requesting assignments of these claims on December 12, 2014, twelve days before filing their initial complaint. *See Phoenix Light I*, 2015 WL 2359358, at *3; (Barry Decl. Exs. 22–25). The letters enclosed Assignment of Claims Agreements, and asked the Plaintiffs' respective CDO Indenture Trustees to “execute and return” the agreements assigning the “right to commence litigation on behalf of the CDO[] [Issuers] against the [RMBS trustees] of certain [RMBS] trusts that issued certificates purchased by the CDO[] [Issuers].” (*See, e.g.*, Doc. 249 Ex. 22, at 6.) Although the CDO Indenture Trustees did not immediately assign their claims to Plaintiffs, after the dismissal of Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint, and before the filing of Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint, Plaintiffs obtained the assignments in question. Specifically, on April 16, 2015, Deutsche Bank and Phoenix Light entered into a written assignment agreement whereby Deutsche Bank assigned to Phoenix Light “any and all rights that the Trustee may have to pursue and enforce the claims as set forth [in this action]” that Deutsche Bank may have had as CDO Indenture Trustee under the Silver Elms and Kleros CDO Indentures. (U.S. Bank 56.1 ¶¶ 35–36, 38; Barry Decl. Ex. 27.) On June 17, 2016, Deutsche Bank and

Phoenix Light entered into a second assignment agreement, whereby Deutsche Bank—as Trustee pursuant to the Phoenix Light Trust Agreement and U.S. Security Agreement—also assigned to Phoenix Light “any and all rights that the Trustee may have to pursue and enforce the claims as set forth [in this action]” that Deutsche Bank may have had under those instruments. (U.S. Bank 56.1 ¶ 39; Barry Decl. Ex. 28.) On June 19, 2015, BNY assigned to C-BASS XIV and XVII and Blue Heron VI “all right, title, and interest in, to, and under, . . . that the Trustee may have with respect to the claims asserted or which may hereafter be asserted . . . in [this action],” the C-Bass XIV and XVII and the Blue Heron VI CDO Indentures. (U.S. Bank 56.1 ¶ 37; Barry Decl. Ex. 26.) Finally, on June 26, 2015, Wells Fargo assigned to Silver Elms II and Blue Heron VII “all right, title and interest that each of the Blue Heron Trustee and the Silver Elms Trustee may have, if any, with respect to the claims asserted [in this action],” over the Silver Elms II and Blue Heron VII CDO Indentures. (U.S. Bank 56.1 ¶ 40; Barry Decl. Ex. 29.) Each of these assignment agreements specifically referenced the instant litigation—in addition to related RMBS cases brought by Plaintiffs—by caption, and assigned the respective CDO Indenture Trustees’ rights to pursue the claims raised in the cases identified by caption. (Barry Decl. Exs. 26–29.) The assignment agreements did not include an assignment of any rights beyond the rights to pursue the claims in the identified lawsuits. In fact, the June 26, 2015 agreement states that the assignment was sought “[i]n response to the *Opinion & Order in Phoenix Light SF*

Limited, et al. v. U.S. Bank National Association, et al., 14-cv-10116 (KBF), 2015 WL 2359358 (decided May 18, 2015).” (Barry Decl. Ex. 29, at 2.) In addition to the Plaintiffs and their respective CDO Indenture Trustees, EAA is a party to three of these assignment agreements in its capacity as the controlling owner of Phoenix Light notes. (Barry Decl. Ex. 26, at 3; Ex. 29, at 2; Ex. 28, at 2.)

The parties do not dispute that Plaintiffs paid nothing in exchange for these assignments. (BOA 56.1 ¶ 14.) However, the agreements do provide for indemnification of the CDO Indenture Trustees. (See Barry Decl. Ex. 26, at 3–4; Ex. 27, at 3; Ex. 28, at 2–3; Ex. 29, at 4.) Lastly, the parties do not dispute that Plaintiffs, through the assignments, agreed to fund any litigation arising out of the assignments, and that Plaintiffs are not entitled to the proceeds of this litigation, but may be reimbursed for costs and expenses based on any recovery. (BOA 56.1 ¶ 15.)

3. Plaintiffs’ Purpose in Seeking the Assignments

Various materials in the record are relevant to determining Plaintiffs’ purpose behind seeking the assignments in question. For example, Plaintiffs’ 30(b)(6) representative, Peter J. Collins, testified during his deposition, in relevant part, as follows:

Q. Why did [] Plaintiffs seek assignments from the CDO trustees? []

A. They were being instructed or EAA was voicing their opinion as to how these CDOs would benefit from litigation and they were trying to have litigation pursued.

Q. Did EAA instruct Plaintiffs' directors to seek assignments from Plaintiffs' CDO trustees?

A. It would ultimately have been Phoenix asking or directing the various CDO Plaintiffs other than Phoenix to pursue claims or assignments. . . .

Q: Who would be directing Phoenix to ask or direct the various CDO Plaintiffs to pursue assignment from the CDO trustees for the purpose of litigation? []

A. That would be EAA.

Q. So just so I'm clear, EAA instructed or asked Phoenix Light to instruct or ask the other Plaintiff CDOs to obtain the CDO trustees' assignments, right?

A. Yes.

Q. The Plaintiff CDOs sought those CDO trustee assignments for the purpose of bringing this litigation?

A. Yes.

Q. Did they seek those assignments for any other purpose?

A. Not to my knowledge.

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(Barry Decl. Ex. 30, at 323:1–324:9.) The parties also presented portions of Collins’s 30(b)(6) testimony outlining that Plaintiffs sought assignments from the CDO Indenture Trustees because “they viewed the CDO [Indenture T]rustees as suffering conflicts of interests,” and “because of those alleged conflicts of interests, absent [the assignments], these claims would not be brought against the RMBS trustees.” (Fitzgerald Decl. Ex. 210, at 325:21-25; 326:1-7.)⁹

In addition to the above 30(b)(6) deposition testimony, the deposition testimony of Alan Geraghty—one of Phoenix Light’s directors—corroborated Collins’s 30(b)(6) testimony that the assignments were designed to allow Plaintiffs to bring the instant legal claims:

Q. What was the purpose of asking the CDO trustees to reassign the claims back to the SPVs?

A. I believe it was then that the—then the SPVs could make the claims.

Q. So the purpose of reassignment agreements was to allow the SPVs to bring legal claims relating to RMBS?

A. I believe so. []

⁹ Plaintiffs also cited Collins’s 30(b)(6) testimony in a related case, *Phoenix Light SF Ltd. v. Wells Fargo*, No. 14-cv-10102: “Q. Why were the assignments from the CDO Indenture Trustees to the various plaintiffs executed? A. The trustees were conflicted and it was known that they weren’t going to take action against these claims.” (Fitzgerald Decl. Ex. 214, at 173:18-23.).

Q. Aside from bringing legal claims, was there any other purpose motivating the SPVs to instruct the CDO trustees to reassign back the claims?

A. I don't know. I don't think so.

(Barry Decl. Ex. 19, at 243:7–244:2.) Geraghty further testified:

Q. The Plaintiff CDOs entered into these reassignment agreements with the CDO trustees for the purpose of furthering the U.S. RMBS litigation, right?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there any other purpose for which the Plaintiff CDOs entered into the CDO trustee agreements?

A. I don't believe so, no.

(*Id.* at 250:4-17.)¹⁰

Finally, given EAA's substantial involvement in the assignments, and ownership of the Phoenix Light notes, the parties presented additional evidence regarding the reason for EAA's involvement in the assignments. When deposed by Defendants, Enno Balz—

¹⁰ Plaintiffs do not attempt to rebut Geraghty's testimony with contrary evidence, but instead argue that Geraghty was not that involved in negotiating the assignments, and was involved primarily in the execution of the assignments. (*See* BOA 56.1 ¶ 12.) In other words, Plaintiffs seem to be suggesting that Geraghty was not in a position to know the purpose behind the assignments.

an employee of EAA who corresponded with Phoenix Light regarding these claims—gave the following testimony:

Q. [] Is part of EAA's mandate to wind down EAA's portfolio in a way that minimizes losses to EAA's stakeholders?

A. Yes, that's correct.

Q. And one component of that strategy is to bring litigation claims to try to extract value from the underlying assets?¹¹

A. I would say whenever we see that something has gone wrong and there has been damage caused by third-parties or unlawfully to EAA's portfolio, then of course it is part of our mandate to make sure that these damages are being recovered.

Q. And if there are losses and there is an entity to be sued, it is, as long as it makes economic sense, that is going to be done, correct?
[]

¹¹ Balz's deposition testimony also elaborated on EAA's financial interest in this case: "Q. Would you characterize Phoenix as a corporation? A. Yes. Q. And when Phoenix suffers losses in its portfolio, those losses ultimately are felt by EAA as its noteholder, yes? A. Losses are always suffered—like any corporation that loses part of their assets the corporation suffers losses and it makes it harder for the corporation to honor its obligation to its creditors or even to its equity holders. Q. So there is some negative effect felt by the stakeholders in the corporation, is that what you're saying? A. As always, yes." (Fitzgerald Decl. Ex. 208, at 182:19–183:9.)

A. Correct, yes.

Q. Were you involved in the decision to bring this case against Bank Of America and U.S. Bank at some level? []

A. Yes.

(Marcucci Decl.¹² Ex. 18, at 34:6–35:6; Fitzgerald Decl. Ex. 208, at 34:6–35:6.)¹³ Balz further testified as follows:

Q. [] You were involved in discussions about whether Plaintiffs should file this lawsuit, correct? Just yes or no.

A. Yes.

...

Q. Were you the one that suggested to Phoenix that it file the case?

¹² “Marcucci Decl.” refers to the Corrected Declaration of Michael T. Marcucci in Support of U.S. Bank National Association’s Motion for Summary Judgment, (Doc. 267).

¹³ Plaintiffs also offered Balz’s deposition testimony in *Phoenix Light SF Ltd. v. Wells Fargo*, No. 14-cv-10102: “Q. Part of the EAA’s strategy is to actively pursue legal claims and to look for opportunities to make claims, correct? A. Yes. Definitely. If there are losses in our portfolio where we think that they occurred in relation to legal claims and therefore can potentially be recovered through litigation then we have to pursue. Q. If there is an entity to be sued and there are losses then as long as it makes economic sense that is going to be done, correct? . . . [A.] Well, yes, if it makes economic sense, it is also a variation between risk and potential reward, yes.” (Marcucci Decl. Ex. 19, at 206:7-24.)

A. Officially, yes, EAA would do the propos[al], but I would be the one communicating with the directors of Phoenix Light.

Q. Do you recall if EAA gave a formal direction to Phoenix to file the lawsuit?

A. I don't recall specifically, but that would not surprise me if that has happened.

Q. Did you also put the Plaintiffs in touch with the Wollmuth firm?

A. Yes.

Q. Have Plaintiffs ever filed an RMBS-related lawsuit without consulting with EAA first, to your knowledge?

A. I don't recall.

Q. You don't recall that ever happening?

A. Yes.

Q. You would know if that had happened?

A. I think so.

(Fitzgerald Decl. Ex. 208, at 221:18–223:4.) Notably, Balz also testified that the June 19, 2015 assignment agreement “allowed the Plaintiffs to assert standing in the complaints that they filed against the RMBS trustees.” (*Id.* at 220:3-6.)¹⁴

¹⁴ Plaintiffs represented in their Local Rule 56.1 counter-statement of facts that Plaintiffs sought the assignments to “effectively manage their ownership in certificates.” (BOA 56.1 ¶ 11.) As an initial matter, it is not clear what this statement means in

E. The Instant Motions

Following Judge Forrest’s 2016 opinion granting in part and denying in part Defendants’ motion to dismiss, (Doc. 105), Defendants, on May 13, 2016, submitted their answers to the Second Amended Complaint, (Docs. 117, 118). The case was thereafter transferred to my docket, (Dkt. Entry June 6, 2016), and on October 3, 2016, the parties submitted a joint status letter in which Defendants outlined their intent to submit a pre-motion letter requesting leave to file a Rule 12(c) motion for judgment on the pleadings, (Doc. 132). At the status conference held on October 6, 2016, I set a briefing schedule for Defendants’ anticipated motion, and in accordance with that briefing schedule, Defendants filed their motion on October 14, 2016. (Docs. 139–42.) Plaintiffs filed their opposition on November

practical terms. Not surprisingly, therefore, Plaintiffs do not support this contention with any evidence in the record, and I accordingly disregard Plaintiffs’ contention as being improper on summary judgment. *See* Local Rule 56.1(d) (“Each statement by the movant or opponent pursuant to Rule 56.1(a) and (b), including each statement controverting any statement of material fact, must be followed by citation to evidence which would be admissible, set forth as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c).”); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(1)(a) (“A party asserting that a fact cannot be or is genuinely disputed must support the assertion by . . . citing to particular parts of materials in the record, including depositions, documents, electronically stored information, affidavits or declarations, stipulations (including those made for purposes of the motion only), admissions, interrogatory answers, or other materials.”); Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e)(2) (“If a party fails to properly support an assertion of fact or fails to properly address another party’s assertion of fact as required by Rule 56(c), the court may . . . consider the fact undisputed for purposes of the motion.”).

14, 2016, (Docs. 147–48), and Defendants filed their reply on December 9, 2016, (Docs. 149–50). Additionally, on February 15, 2017, I received a notice of supplemental authority from Plaintiffs, (Doc. 153), to which Defendants replied on February 23, 2017, (Doc. 154). Defendants filed their own notice of supplemental authority on August 7, 2017, (Doc. 182), to which Plaintiffs responded on August 11, 2017, (Doc. 184). Defendants filed a reply to Plaintiffs’ response on August 14, 2017. (Doc. 185). Defendants filed an additional notice of supplemental authority on September 18, 2017, (Doc. 187), to which Plaintiffs responded on September 25, 2017, (Doc. 189). Plaintiffs filed a final notice of supplemental authority on October 2, 2017, (Doc. 190), to which Defendants responded on October 12, 2017, (Doc. 191). On October 25, 2017, Defendants requested that, in light of the then-forthcoming motions for summary judgment, I defer ruling on the motion for judgment on the pleadings, and address the motions at the same time. (Doc. 192.) I granted that request on November 15, 2017. (Doc. 193.)

On January 2, 2018, Plaintiffs filed their Third Amended Complaint, (Doc. 209) (hereinafter “TAC”), and Defendants filed their Answers on January 16, 2018. (Docs. 213–14.) On March 30, 2018, Defendant Bank of America filed a motion for summary judgment, (Doc. 241), with a memorandum of law, (Doc. 242), Local Rule 56.1 Statement, (Doc. 245), and a declaration in support of its motion, (Doc. 249). Plaintiffs filed their opposition and supporting documents from June 18–21, 2018, (Docs. 301–305, 308, 309, 314), and they filed

corrected versions of those documents on July 3–5, 2018, (Docs. 320, 321, 324). Defendant Bank of America filed its reply, additional declarations, and its response to Plaintiffs’ Local Rule 56.1 Counterstatement from August 6–9, 2018. (Docs. 338–40.) On March 30, 2018, U.S. Bank filed a motion for summary judgment, (Doc. 243), with a memorandum of law, (Doc. 244), Local Rule 56.1 Statement, (Doc. 250), and a declaration in support of its motion, (Doc. 246), and it subsequently filed an additional declaration in support of its motion, (Doc. 267). Plaintiffs filed their opposition and supporting documents on June 19–21, 2018, (Docs. 310, 311, 314), and they filed corrected versions of those documents on July 3–5, 2018, (Docs. 322–24). Defendant U.S. Bank filed its reply, additional declarations, and its response to Plaintiffs’ Local Rule 56.1 Counterstatement from August 6–9, 2018. (Docs. 337, 343–45.) I held oral argument on Defendants’ summary judgment motions on October 26, 2018. (*See* Oral Arg. Tr., (Doc. 380).)

On October 25, 2018, Plaintiffs and Defendant Bank of America notified me that they had reached a settlement in principle, and asked that I hold Bank of America’s then-pending motion for summary judgment in abeyance. (Doc. 373.) Plaintiffs and Bank of America filed a stipulation of voluntary dismissal as to Bank of America on December 7, 2018, (Doc. 386), which I signed on December 10, 2018, terminating Bank of America from the case, (Doc. 388).¹⁵ On

¹⁵ On December 3, 2018, at the request of Defendant U.S. Bank and without objection by Plaintiffs, I entered an order preserving, insofar as they are applicable, any arguments presented

December 14, 2018, Plaintiff filed a Fourth Amended Complaint consistent with the stipulation of voluntary dismissal as to Bank of America. (Doc. 390; *see also* Doc. 385 (granting Plaintiffs' request for leave to file a Fourth Amended Complaint).) Defendant U.S. Bank filed an answer to the Fourth Amended Complaint on January 18, 2019. (Doc. 396.)

II. Legal Standard

Summary judgment is appropriate when “the parties’ submissions show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” *Fay v. Oxford Health Plan*, 287 F.3d 96, 103 (2d Cir. 2002); *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a). A “dispute about a material fact is ‘genuine[]’ . . . if the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party.” *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). A fact is “material” if it “might affect the outcome of the suit under the governing law,” and “[f]actual disputes

in Defendant Bank of America’s summary judgment papers that Defendant U.S. Bank joined. (Doc. 385.) Therefore, I consider the procedural history involving Defendant Bank of America and any corresponding summary judgment arguments and related Local Rule 56.1 statements that Defendant U.S. Bank adopted in its own summary judgment papers. These arguments and Local Rule 56.1 statements primarily involve Plaintiffs’ standing to bring this case, which Defendant U.S. Bank explicitly incorporated into its own motion for summary judgment. (*See* Doc. 244, at 8 (citing Bank of America’s memorandum in support of its motion for summary judgment, Document 242, at pages 12 to 16).)

that are irrelevant or unnecessary will not be counted.”
Id.

On a motion for summary judgment, the moving party bears the initial burden of establishing that no genuine factual dispute exists, and, if satisfied, the burden shifts to the nonmoving party to “set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial,” *id.* at 256 (internal quotation marks omitted), and to present such evidence that would allow a jury to find in his favor, *see Graham v. Long Island R.R.*, 230 F.3d 34, 38 (2d Cir. 2000). To defeat a summary judgment motion, the nonmoving party “must do more than simply show that there is some metaphysical doubt as to the material facts,” *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 586 (1986), and “cannot defeat the motion by relying on the allegations in [its] pleading or on conclusory statements, or on mere assertions that affidavits supporting the motion are not credible,” *Gottlieb v. Cty. of Orange*, 84 F.3d 511, 518 (2d Cir. 1996) (citation omitted). Rather, “[a] party asserting that a fact cannot be or is genuinely disputed must support the assertion by . . . citing to particular parts of materials in the record, including depositions, documents, electronically stored information, affidavits or declarations, stipulations (including those made for purposes of the motion only), admissions, interrogatory answers, or other materials. . . .” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(1). Affidavits submitted in support of, or opposition to, summary judgment must be based on personal knowledge, must “set forth such facts as would be admissible in evidence,” and must show “that the affiant

is competent to testify to the matters stated therein.” *Patterson v. Cty. of Oneida*, 375 F.3d 206, 219 (2d Cir. 2004) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e)). In the event that “a party fails . . . to properly address another party’s assertion of fact as required by Rule 56(c), the court may,” among other things, “consider the fact undisputed for purposes of the motion” or “grant summary judgment if the motion and supporting materials—including the facts considered undisputed—show that the movant is entitled to it.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e)(2), (3).

Finally, in considering a summary judgment motion, the Court must “view the evidence in the light most favorable to the non-moving party and draw all reasonable inferences in its favor, and may grant summary judgment only when no reasonable trier of fact could find in favor of the nonmoving party.” *Allen v. Coughlin*, 64 F.3d 77, 79 (2d Cir. 1995) (internal citations and quotation marks omitted); *see also Matsushita*, 475 U.S. at 587. “[I]f there is any evidence in the record that could reasonably support a jury’s verdict for the non-moving party,” summary judgment must be denied. *Marvel Characters, Inc. v. Simon*, 310 F.3d 280, 286 (2d Cir. 2002).

III. Discussion

Defendant U.S. Bank argues that the CDO Indenture Trustees’ assignments of the rights to pursue these breach of contract claims are void under New

York’s prohibition on champerty,¹⁶ thus negating Plaintiffs’ alleged basis for standing in the instant suit.¹⁷ I agree. I first outline the relevant legal standards applicable to Plaintiffs’ standing in this case, and then proceed to apply New York champerty law to the assignments at issue for purposes of determining whether Plaintiffs have standing under relevant Second Circuit law. Because I conclude that there is no genuine material factual dispute that the assignments at issue are void under New York’s prohibition on champerty, and because as a matter of law Plaintiffs

¹⁶ As noted above and discussed in greater detail below, champerty is a common law doctrine to “prevent or curtail the commercialization or trading in litigation,” and is codified in New York’s Judiciary Law § 489. Defendant’s argument is not unprecedented, and was raised but not considered in another relevant case. *See, e.g., Nat’l Credit Union Admin. Bd. v. Deutsche Bank Nat’l Tr. Co.*, 410 F. Supp. 3d 662, 680 (S.D.N.Y. 2019) (mentioning a defendant’s champerty defense but rejecting application of the defense because the case involved a trustee agreement, not an agreement to assign a claim).

¹⁷ Defendant also argues that the assignments are invalid based on the language in the original CDO Indentures themselves. I do not consider this argument, as Defendant, who is neither a party nor third-party beneficiary to the CDO Indentures, do not have standing to challenge the validity of the assignments in light of such agreements. *Nat’l Credit Union Admin. Bd.*, 410 F. Supp. 3d at 679 (stating that a non-party to a contract “does not have standing to challenge the validity of [an] assignment by arguing that the terms of the contract or assignment were not abided by”); *see also Hillside Metro Assocs., LLC v. JPMorgan Chase Bank, Nat. Ass’n*, 747 F.3d 44, 50 (2d Cir. 2014) (“[W]e hold that Hillside lacks prudential standing to litigate whether WaMu’s liabilities were assigned to Chase under the PAA because it was neither a contracting party nor a third-party beneficiary under the Agreement.”).

do not have standing to pursue these breach of contract claims in the absence of a valid assignment, I grant Defendant’s motion for summary judgment on the issue of standing and dismiss this case.

A. *Applicable Law*

1. Standing

“The doctrine of standing asks whether a litigant is entitled to have a federal court resolve his grievance. This inquiry involves ‘both constitutional limitations on federal-court jurisdiction and prudential limitations on its exercise.’” *Hillside Metro Assocs., LLC v. JPMorgan Chase Bank, Nat. Ass’n*, 747 F.3d 44, 48 (2d Cir. 2014) (quoting *Kowalski v. Tesmer*, 543 U.S. 125, 128–29 (2004)). Whether a plaintiff has standing must be resolved before turning to the merits. *See Cortlandt St. Recovery Corp. v. Hellas Telecommunications, S.À.R.L.*, 790 F.3d 411, 417 (2d Cir. 2015); *see also Raines v. Byrd*, 521 U.S. 811, 820 (1997) (stating that courts must “put aside the natural urge to proceed directly to the merits of . . . [a] dispute [] to ‘settle’ it for the sake of convenience and efficiency,” and must first inquire as to whether a plaintiff has “met [its] burden of establishing that [its] claimed injury is personal, particularized, concrete, and otherwise judicially cognizable.”).

“In its constitutional dimension, standing imports justiciability: whether the plaintiff has made out a ‘case or controversy’ between himself and the defendant within the meaning of Art. III.” *Warth v. Seldin*,

422 U.S. 490, 498 (1975). “To have such Article III standing, ‘the plaintiff [must have] alleged such a personal stake in the outcome of the controversy’ as to warrant [its] invocation of federal-court jurisdiction and to justify exercise of the court’s remedial powers on [its] behalf.” *Cortlandt St. Recovery Corp.*, 790 F.3d at 417 (alterations in original) (quoting *Warth*, 422 U.S. at 498–99). A plaintiff claiming such a stake must establish, “(1) injury-in-fact, which is a concrete and particularized harm to a legally protected interest; (2) causation in the form of a fairly traceable connection between the asserted injury-in-fact and the alleged actions of the defendant; and (3) redressability, or a non-speculative likelihood that the injury can be remedied by the requested relief.” *W.R. Huff Asset Mgmt. Co., LLC v. Deloitte & Touche LLP*, 549 F.3d 100, 106–07 (2d Cir. 2008) (internal quotations marks omitted).

Importantly, “the minimum requirement for an injury-in-fact is that the plaintiff have legal title to, or a proprietary interest in, the claim [at issue].” *Cortlandt St. Recovery Corp.*, 790 F.3d at 420 (citing *W.R. Huff Asset Management Co., LLC*, 549 F.3d at 108). “[A]n interest that is merely a ‘byproduct’ of the suit itself cannot give rise to a cognizable injury in fact for Article III standing purposes.” *Vt. Agency of Nat. Res. v. U.S. ex rel. Stevens*, 529 U.S. 765, 772–73 (2000) (internal quotations marks omitted). However, when a plaintiff has an interest in the outcome of a suit but no legally protected right to vindicate, Article III’s injury requirement can be satisfied by the valid assignment to the plaintiff of the right at issue, thus allowing the

plaintiff to “‘stand in the place of the injured party’ and satisfy constitutional standing requirements.” *Cortlandt St. Recovery Corp.*, 790 F.3d at 418 (quoting *W.R. Huff Asset Mgmt. Co., LLC*, 549 F.3d at 107); see also *Sprint Commc’ns Co., L.P. v. APCC Servs., Inc.*, 554 U.S. 269, 285 (2008) (“Lawsuits by assignees . . . are ‘cases and controversies of the sort traditionally amenable to, and resolved by, the judicial process.’” (quoting *Vt. Agency of Nat. Res.*, 529 U.S. at 777–78)).

“Unlike constitutional standing, which focuses on whether a litigant sustained a cognizable injury-in-fact, [t]he prudential standing rule . . . bars litigants from asserting the rights or legal interests of others in order to obtain relief from injury to themselves.” *United States v. Suarez*, 791 F.3d 363, 366 (2d Cir. 2015) (alterations in original) (quoting *Rajamin v. Deutsche Bank Nat. Trust Co.*, 757 F.3d 79, 86 (2d Cir. 2014)). When both standing doctrines are at issue, a court “may assume Article III standing and address ‘the alternative threshold question’ of whether a party has prudential standing.” *Hillside Metro Assocs., LLC*, 747 F.3d at 48 (quoting *Kowalski*, 543 U.S. at 129).

Plaintiffs bear the burden of establishing both constitutional and prudential standing, *Rajamin*, 757 F.3d at 84, and “must demonstrate standing for each claim [they] seek[] to press and for each form of relief that is sought,” *Davis v. Fed. Election Comm’n*, 554 U.S. 724, 734 (2008) (internal quotation marks omitted). Although “[a]t the pleading stage, general factual allegations of injury resulting from the defendant’s conduct may suffice, . . . [i]n response to a summary

judgment motion . . . the plaintiff can no longer rest on such mere allegations, but must set forth by affidavit or other evidence specific facts . . . which for purposes of the summary judgment motion will be taken to be true.” *Lujan v. Defs. of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 561 (1992) (internal quotations and citations omitted).

In the Second Circuit, breach of contract claims brought by non-parties to a contract have raised both constitutional, *see Cortlandt Street Recovery Corp.*, 790 F.3d at 418–20, and prudential standing barriers, *see Hillside Metro Associates, LLC*, 747 F.3d at 48, as such cases involve a plaintiff’s attempt to seek recovery on a contract in which the plaintiff has no legally protected interest, and also involve the rights or legal interests of third parties (the actual parties to the contract). In both *Cortlandt Street Recovery* and *Hillside Metro Associates*, the Second Circuit’s jurisdictional decisions turned on whether the respective plaintiffs in those actions were validly assigned the rights to the contracts underlying their breach of contract claims. Because the Second Circuit has relied on both constitutional standing requirements and the prudential standing doctrine under such circumstances, I consider both doctrines in the instant Opinion & Order.¹⁸

¹⁸ The Supreme Court has stated, with respect to prudential standing doctrines, that “[t]he limitations on third-party standing are harder to classify[,] [and has] observed that third-party standing is closely related to the question whether a person in the litigant’s position will have a right of action on the claim, but [that] most of [its] cases have not framed the inquiry in that way.”

Both Supreme Court and Second Circuit precedent indicate that the lack of valid assignments from the CDO Indenture Trustees would in fact deprive Plaintiffs of both Article III and prudential standing. See *Sprint Commc'ns Co., L.P.*, 554 U.S. at 285–87; *Cortlandt St. Recovery Corp.*, 790 F.3d at 420 (“Although *Sprint* confirms that an assignee need not possess more than title to a claim to bring suit upon that claim, nothing in that case suggests that an assignee may proceed with less.”); *Hillside Metro Assocs., LLC*, 747 F.3d at 48–49 (“We conclude that Hillside does not have prudential standing in this case because it cannot enforce the terms of the PAA, as to which it is neither a party nor a third-party beneficiary, but the enforcement of which is a necessary component of its claim.”); *W.R. Huff Asset Mgmt. Co.*, 549 F.3d at 108 (“In our view, *Sprint* makes clear that the minimum requirement for an injury-in-fact is that the plaintiff have legal title to, or a proprietary interest in, the claim.”). This conclusion follows from the fact that Plaintiffs’ breach of contract claim is based on Plaintiffs’ alleged status as holders of RMBS Certificates, and thus as third-party beneficiaries of the PSAs they seek to enforce. Plaintiffs’ standing to sue as third-party beneficiaries, therefore, is premised on the assignment back to Plaintiffs of the RMBS certificates issued in connection with the PSAs. In the absence of such

Lexmark Int’l, Inc. v. Static Control Components, Inc., 572 U.S. 118, 127 n.3 (2014) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted). “Although characterized as ‘prudential,’ [third party standing] relate[s] to the elements of Article III standing.” *Montesa v. Schwartz*, 836 F.3d 176, 195 (2d Cir. 2016).

assignments, Plaintiffs would have no legally cognizable contract rights on which to rest their breach of contract claims.¹⁹ See *House of Europe Funding I, Ltd. v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, No. 13 CIV. 519 RJS, 2014 WL 1383703, at *16 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 31, 2014) (“A party that has assigned away its rights under a contract lacks standing to sue for breach of that contract.”) (citing *Nat’l Fin. Co. v. Uh*, 720 N.Y.S.2d 17, 18 (App. Div. 2001) (“Having assigned the note, [plaintiff] was no longer the real party in interest with respect to an action upon the instrument and retained no right to pursue a claim against defendant.”)). This is the exact conclusion that Judge Forrest recognized in *Phoenix Light II* where, contrary to Plaintiffs’ continued assertion that the assignments of these claims from the CDO Indenture Trustees were unnecessary, she concluded that “[s]uch assignments were necessary” for Plaintiffs to pursue breach of contract claims. *Phoenix Light II*, 2016 WL 1169515, at *7.²⁰

¹⁹ Under New York law, “[a]bsent a contractual relationship there can be no contractual remedy.” *Hillside Metro Assocs., LLC*, 747 F.3d at 49 (quoting *Suffolk Cnty. v. Long Island Lighting Co.*, 728 F.2d 52, 63 (2d Cir. 1984)). Indeed, “it is ancient law in New York[] . . . that to succeed on a third[-]party beneficiary theory, a non-party must be the intended beneficiary of the contract, not an incidental beneficiary to whom no duty is owed.” *Id.* (quoting *Suffolk Cnty.*, 728 F.2d at 63); see also *Subaru Distribs. Corp. v. Subaru of Am., Inc.*, 425 F.3d 119, 124 (2d Cir. 2005).

²⁰ The parties dispute whether *Phoenix Light I* dismissed Plaintiffs’ claims for lack of Article III standing. For the reasons stated throughout this Opinion & Order, I read *Phoenix Light I* as providing a ruling with regard to both constitutional standing and the Second Circuit’s prudential standing doctrine. First,

Phoenix Light I rejected Plaintiffs’ conclusory allegations of third-party beneficiary status, *see Phoenix Light I*, 2015 WL 2359358, at *2, negating prudential standing, *see Hillside Metro Assocs., LLC*, 747 F.3d at 48–49 (“We conclude that Hillside does not have prudential standing in this case because it cannot enforce the terms of the PAA, as to which it is neither a party nor a third-party beneficiary, but the enforcement of which is a necessary component of its claim.”). Second, because *Phoenix Light I* concluded that the CDO Indentures constituted full assignments of Plaintiffs’ rights regarding the RMBS certificates, *see Phoenix Light I*, 2015 WL 2359358, at *2, Plaintiffs also had no basis to establish constitutional standing in the absence of assignments from the CDO Indenture Trustees so as to “‘stand in the place of the injured party’ and satisfy constitutional standing requirements,” *Cortlandt St. Recovery Corp.*, 790 F.3d at 418 (quoting *W.R. Huff Asset Mgmt. Co., LLC*, 549 F.3d at 107). For, “[i]t is still true that ‘the minimum requirement for an injury-in-fact is that the plaintiff have legal title to, or a proprietary interest in, the claim [at issue].’” *Id.* at 420 (quoting *W.R. Huff Asset Mgmt. Co., LLC*, 549 F.3d at 108). This conclusion is buttressed by the fact that Plaintiffs’ only remaining claim is a third-party beneficiary breach of contract claim because, in the absence of the assignments, Plaintiffs would lack any “legally protected interest,” *W.R. Huff Asset Mgmt. Co.*, 549 F.3d at 106, in the contract rights on which they base their breach of contract claim. *Cf. Cortlandt St. Recovery Corp.*, 790 F.3d at 422 (“[A]bsent a complete assignment of the only claims on which the lawsuit was based, there was no valid lawsuit pending before the district court in which to permit an amended complaint.”). Another court in this district has reached the same conclusion. *See Triaxx Prime CDO 2006-1, Ltd. v. Bank of New York Mellon*, No. 16 CIV. 1597 (NRB), 2018 WL 1417850, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 8, 2018) (“Each CDO Issuer’s ‘Grant’ of ‘all of its right, title and interest’ in ‘any and all . . . property’ is broad enough to include the transfer of the right to bring contract claims relating to any ‘instruments [and] securities . . . including . . . the Collateral Debt Securities. . . .’ These plaintiffs therefore lack standing to bring these contract claims.” (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)), *aff’d sub nom. Triaxx Prime CDO 2006-1, Ltd. v. U.S. Bank Nat’l Ass’n*, 741 F. App’x 857 (2d Cir. 2018); *but see House of Europe Funding I Ltd.*

In light of the above constitutional and prudential standing doctrines, I assess, as a threshold matter regarding Plaintiffs’ standing to bring this breach of contract claim, whether the assignments to Plaintiffs of the right to bring this suit were valid. Because the assignments in question were made under New York law, I assess the validity of the assignments under New York law. Defendant argues that the assignments are void under New York’s champerty doctrine.

v. Wells Fargo Bank, No. 13-CV-519 RJS, 2015 WL 5190432, at *7 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 4, 2015) (“[W]hen the Court found that HOE I lacked standing to sue Collineo under the CAA, the Court did so on the grounds that a party who assigns its rights is no longer the real party in interest with respect to an action upon the instrument and retained no right to pursue a claim, not because it had not suffered an injury-in-fact sufficient to satisfy Article III.” (internal quotation marks and citations omitted)).

During oral argument, Defendants also stated that, to the extent *Phoenix Light I* found a lack of Article III standing, such a conclusion would be incorrect in light of *National Credit Union Administration Board v. U.S. Bank National Association*, 898 F.3d 243 (2d Cir. 2018). (See Oral Arg. Tr. 6:7-21.) In *National Credit Union Administration Board*, a related case, the Second Circuit concluded that in her decision below, Judge Forrest conflated a lack of Article III standing, which is jurisdictional, with a lack of derivative standing, which is not jurisdictional. *Id.* at 252 n.57 (citing *In re Facebook, Inc., Initial Pub. Offering Derivative Litig.*, 797 F.3d 148, 156–57 (2d Cir. 2015) (distinguishing Article III and derivative standing)). Pursuant to *National Credit Union Administration Board*, I do not interpret *Phoenix Light I*’s dismissal of Plaintiffs’ derivative claims as premised on a lack of constitutional standing under Article III. However, Plaintiffs gave up their derivative claims and only bring direct claims based on their alleged ownership of RMBS certificates, which *National Credit Union Administration Board* did not address.

2. New York Champerty Law

In general, claims or choses in action may be freely transferred or assigned to others. *See Advanced Magnetics, Inc. v. Bayfront Partners, Inc.*, 106 F.3d 11, 17 (2d Cir. 1997). However, an assignment governed by New York law must comply with New York's statutory prohibition against champerty. Judiciary Law § 489 is New York's champerty statute, and states in pertinent part:

[N]o corporation or association, directly or indirectly, itself or by or through its officers, agents or employees, shall solicit, buy or take an assignment of, or be in any manner interested in buying or taking an assignment of a bond, promissory note, bill of exchange, book debt, or other thing in action, or any claim or demand, with the intent and for the purpose of bringing an action or proceeding thereon. . . .

N.Y. Judiciary Law § 489(1); *Tr. for Certificate Holders of Merrill Lynch Mortg. Inv'rs, Inc. v. Love Funding Corp.*, 591 F.3d 116, 121 (2d Cir. 2010). "Section 489(1) restricts individuals and companies from purchasing or taking an assignment of notes or other securities with the intent and for the purpose of bringing an action or proceeding thereon." *Justinian Capital SPC v. WestLB AG*, 28 N.Y.3d 160, 166 (2016) (internal quotation marks omitted). "[T]o constitute the offense [of champerty] the *primary purpose* of the purchase must be to enable [one] to bring a suit, and the intent to bring a suit must not be merely incidental and

contingent.” *Id.* (alterations and emphasis in original) (quoting *Moses v. McDivitt*, 88 N.Y. 62, 65 (1882)). Accordingly, New York’s champerty law draws a distinction “between ‘acquiring a thing in action in order to obtain costs,’ which constitutes champerty, ‘and acquiring it in order to protect an independent right of the assignee,’ which does not.” *Love Funding Corp.*, 591 F.3d at 120 (quoting *Tr. for Certificate Holders of Merrill Lynch Mortg. Inv’rs, Inc. v. Love Funding Corp.*, 13 N.Y.3d 190, 199 (2009)). Indeed, “[t]he purpose behind [the plaintiffs’] acquisition of rights’ is the critical issue in assessing whether such acquisition is champertous.” *Justinian Capital SPC*, 28 N.Y.3d at 167 (quoting *Love Funding Corp.*, 13 N.Y.3d at 198–199). When a “lawsuit [is] not merely an incidental or secondary purpose of [an] assignment, but its very essence,” the assignment is void. *Id.* at 168. An assignment of rights is not champertous, however, “if its purpose is to collect damages, by means of a lawsuit, for losses on a debt instrument in which [the plaintiff] holds a preexisting proprietary interest.” *Love Funding Corp.*, 13 N.Y.3d at 195; see also *Love Funding Corp.*, 591 F.3d at 120–21.

Champerty is an affirmative defense for which the defendant bears the burden of proof. *Love Funding Corp.*, 591 F.3d at 119. Although the intent and purpose of an assignee is usually a factual question that cannot be decided on summary judgment, where a plaintiff fails to rebut evidence that its purpose in seeking an assignment was to commence suit, a court may grant summary judgment in favor of a defendant. See *Justinian Capital SPC*, 28 N.Y.3d at 167; *Love*

Funding Corp., 13 N.Y.3d at 201 & n.6 (granting summary judgment and stating that although “[t]he inquiry into purpose is a factual one,” [t]hat is not to say [] that the issue may not be amenable to summary judgment in an appropriate case”).

B. Analysis

1. The Purpose Behind the Assignments

The parties’ papers, supporting declarations, and exhibits demonstrate that there is no genuine material factual dispute as to Plaintiffs’ purpose in seeking the assignments in question. The assignment agreements themselves and the deposition testimony cited by the parties demonstrate that Plaintiffs sought these assignments for the sole purpose of pursuing this litigation, and for no other reason. Indeed, this lawsuit—identified by caption in the assignment agreements—“[is] not merely an incidental or secondary purpose of the assignment[s], but [their] very essence.” *Justinian Capital SPC*, 28 N.Y.3d at 168.

The facts and procedural history of this case demonstrate that the genesis of the assignment agreements was the desire to litigate this case. When deposed, Plaintiffs’ 30(b)(6) witness—Peter J. Collins—testified that it was EAA who first “voic[ed] [its] opinion as to how [the CDO Plaintiffs] would benefit from litigation and [Plaintiffs] were trying to have litigation pursued.” (*See* Barry Decl. Ex. 30, at 323:1–324:9.) EAA employee Enno Balz himself testified that he was

personally involved in discussions with Plaintiffs about filing this lawsuit, and that he himself suggested to Phoenix Light, on behalf of EAA, that Phoenix Light should file the lawsuit. (Fitzgerald Decl. Ex. 208, at 221:18–223:4.) In fact, it was EAA who “instructed or asked Phoenix Light to pursue assignment[s] from the CDO trustees for the purpose of litigation.” (See Barry Decl. Ex. 30, at 323:1–324:9.) When asked if Plaintiffs sought the assignments for any purpose other than litigation, Collins answered “[n]ot to my knowledge.” (*Id.*) Defendants identified testimony from the deposition of Alan Geraghty, a Phoenix Light director, that corroborated Collins’s 30(b)(6) testimony, again demonstrating that Plaintiffs’ purpose in obtaining the assignments “was to allow the [Plaintiffs] to bring legal claims relating to RMBS.” (Barry Decl. Ex. 19, at 243:7–244:2.) When Geraghty was asked if the assignments were for any other purpose, Geraghty also answered “I don’t know. I don’t think so.” (*Id.*; see also *id.* at 250:4–17.) Plaintiffs have identified no materials in the record to dispute this testimony.²¹

²¹ Plaintiffs argue that the assignments were sought because of the CDO Indenture Trustees’ conflicts of interest. That the CDO Indenture Trustees may have been conflicted does not foreclose the fact that Plaintiffs’ purpose in seeking the assignments was to pursue litigation. Plaintiffs understood that “because of those alleged conflicts of interests, absent [the assignments], these claims would not be brought against the RMBS trustees.” (Fitzgerald Decl. Ex. 210, at 325:21–25; 326:1–7.) In any case, assigning a claim to avoid a conflict of interest does not mean the assignment is not champertous. *Cf. Justinian Capital SPC*, 28 N.Y.3d at 164 (finding an assignment void for champerty despite fact that assignment was made due to “fear of repercussions”

The evidence presented by the parties also demonstrates that EAA’s motives for encouraging Plaintiffs to seek assignments from the CDO Indenture Trustees were rooted in a desire for Plaintiffs to litigate this case. The evidence demonstrates that EAA was created with the mandate of winding down its portfolio to minimize losses to EAA stakeholders, and that one component of this mandate is to litigate in order to recover possible damages. (Marcucci Decl. Ex. 18, at 34:6–35:6; Ex. 19, at 206:7-24; Fitzgerald Decl. Ex. 208, at 34:6–35:6.) The parties do not dispute that EAA owns all of the notes issued by Phoenix Light, which in turn owns notes issued by the CDO Plaintiffs. EAA thus stands to gain from any recovery in this litigation. These facts, in conjunction with the undisputed fact that Plaintiffs agreed to fund any litigation arising out of the assignments, despite not being entitled to its proceeds, (BOA 56.1 ¶ 15), leave no genuine dispute that Plaintiffs obtained these assignments “in order to obtain costs” as opposed to “protect[ing] [their] independent right[s].” *Love Funding Corp.*, 591 F.3d at 120 (quoting *Love Funding Corp.*, 13 N.Y.3d at 199).

In addition to the above, other evidence supports the conclusion that the assignments in question are void under New York’s champerty doctrine. First, nothing in the assignments effects a transfer of title back to Plaintiffs of the RMBS certificates at issue. Other courts considering New York champerty defenses have stated that “receiv[ing] [a] cause of action . . . absent

associated with bringing a lawsuit against an entity owned by a government that granted assignor substantial financial support).

any related obligations or assets,” which is precisely what Plaintiffs were assigned here, is evidence of champerty. *BSC Assocs., LLC v. Leidos, Inc.*, 91 F. Supp. 3d 319, 329 (N.D.N.Y. 2015); *see also Koro Co. v. Bristol-Myers Co.*, 568 F. Supp. 280, 287–88 (D.D.C. 1983) (finding, under New York law, that assignment was champertous in part because “the claim [] was not assigned along with all the other assets”). Second, the assignment agreements themselves specifically identify that the purpose of the assignments was to allow Plaintiffs to bring the claims alleged in the RMBS cases identified in the agreements by caption, which include the claims in this case. For example, the June 26, 2015 assignment agreement states that the assignment was sought “[i]n response to the *Opinion & Order* in *Phoenix Light SF Limited, et al. v. U.S. Bank National Association, et al.*, 14-cv-10116 (KBF) (decided May 18, 2015).” (Barry Decl. Ex. 29, at 2.) The presence of such language within the four corners of the assignment is further evidence of champerty. *See Aretakis v. Caesars Entertainment*, No. 16-cv-8751, 2018 WL 1069450, at *10 (S.D.N.Y. 2018) (holding assignment was void as champertous where “portions of the purported assignment make plain that the purpose of the assignment was to allow Plaintiff to prepare and file a lawsuit seeking to obtain the funds to which Plaintiff claims [assignor] is entitled”).

2. The *Love Funding Corporation* Exception

Plaintiffs make one argument in opposition to Defendant’s champerty defense: that the assignments are not void because Plaintiffs had a preexisting proprietary interest in the RMBS certificates underlying this suit. (See Pls. Mem. 6–7 (citing *Love Funding Corp.*, 13 N.Y.3d at 195).)²² Plaintiffs’ sole attempt to identify this alleged proprietary interest, however, is Plaintiffs’ incorrect assertion that they merely pledged the RMBS certificates to the CDO Indenture Trustees in the form of security agreements, and thus still retain title to the RMBS certificates at issue. (See Pls. Mem. 3–7.) This assertion is inconsistent with *Phoenix Light I*, where Judge Forrest concluded that the CDO Indentures constituted “a full assignment” of “‘all . . . right, title and interest’ in the [RMBS] [C]ertificates,” as well as the “‘full power’ to file actions” regarding rights under the RMBS Certificates. *Phoenix Light I*, 2015 WL 2359358, at *2. This conclusion constitutes law of the case, which I adopt in this Opinion & Order.

Even if I did not construe Judge Forrest’s prior conclusion as law of the case, the language in the CDO Indentures amounts to more than the pledge of a security interest. When Plaintiffs resecuritized the RMBS certificates in order to issue new securities in the form of CDO notes, they assigned title to the underlying RMBS certificates—and all associated litigation

²² “Pls. Mem.” refers to Plaintiffs’ Memorandum of Law in Opposition to Bank of America, N.A.’s Motion for Summary Judgment. (Doc. 320.)

rights—to the CDO Indenture Trustees; they did not “pledge” the certificates, and there is no indication that Plaintiffs retained any interest in the RMBS certificates. This conclusion follows from the language of the granting clauses in the CDO Indentures. For example, the granting clause in the Blue Heron CDO Indenture states:

The Issuer hereby Grants to the Indenture Trustee for the benefit of the Secured Parties, all of its right, title and interest in, to and under, in each case, whether now owned or existing, or hereafter acquired or arising:

- (a) all Underlying Assets and all payments thereon or with respect thereto, (b) all Accounts and the trust accounts . . . , all Eligible Investments and other property deposited therein or credited thereto, and all income from the investment of funds therein, . . . (e) all accounts, general intangibles, chattel papers, instruments, documents, goods, money, investment property, letters of credit, letter-of-credit rights, deposit accounts and oil, gas and other minerals related to the foregoing, (f) all other property of the Issuer, including any money, instruments, investment property, and other property delivered by the Co-Issuers to the Indenture Trustee, and
- (b) all proceeds, accessions, profits, income, benefits, substitutions and replacements, whether voluntary or involuntary, of and

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to any of the property of the Issuer described in the preceding clauses . . .

(Barry Decl. Ex. 31, at 540–541.) The other agreements contain similar if not identical language. (See Barry Decl. Exs. 32–38.)

The Second Circuit has stated in analogous circumstances that “a trust indenture transfers legal title in securities to a trustee for the benefit of individual bondholders and other creditors.” *Nat’l Credit Union Admin. Bd.*, 898 F.3d at 248 n.25, 253 (describing the transfer of “all [] right, title and interest in and to” the underlying securities as a “complete transfer”).²³ Even Plaintiffs’ primary authority, *House of Europe Funding I Limited*, concluded that a grant in a similar indenture “was complete and not one for security.” *House of Europe Funding I Ltd. v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, No.

²³ The Second Circuit has indicated that such a transfer of title is in fact necessary to effectuate an issuer’s goals, as the indenture “is used to settle the security interests on a single entity when it would be impractical to have the security run to the group of [note]holders directly or to have a separate security instrument for each [note]holder.” *Nat’l Credit Union Admin. Bd.*, 898 F.3d at 248 n.25 (internal quotations and citation omitted). This is especially true when entities, like Plaintiffs, are created to acquire and then resecuritize various distressed assets like the RMBS certificates. (See U.S. Bank 56.1 ¶ 19.) After all, “[s]ecuritization is the process of converting assets into negotiable securities for resale in the financial market, allowing the issuing financial institution to remove assets from its books, and thereby improve its capital ratio and liquidity.” *Nat’l Credit Union Admin. Bd.*, 898 F.3d at 247 n.10 (emphasis added). Judge Forrest’s prior description of Plaintiffs’ resecuritization of the RMBS certificates is consistent with this conclusion. See *Phoenix Light II*, 2016 WL 1169515, at *2.

13-CV-519 RJS, 2015 WL 1472301, at *7 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 30, 2015); *see also Triaxx Prime CDO 2006-1, Ltd. v. Bank of New York Mellon*, No. 16 CIV. 1597 (NRB), 2018 WL 1417850, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 8, 2018) (“Each CDO Issuer’s ‘Grant’ of ‘all of its right, title and interest’ in ‘any and all . . . property’ is broad enough to include the transfer of the right to bring contract claims relating to any ‘instruments [and] securities . . . including . . . the Collateral Debt Securities. . . .’ These plaintiffs therefore lack standing to bring these contract claims.”), *aff’d sub nom. Triaxx Prime CDO 2006-1, Ltd. v. U.S. Bank Nat’l Ass’n*, 741 F. App’x 857 (2d Cir. 2018); *Triaxx Prime CDO 2006-1, Ltd. v. Ocwen Loan Servicing, LLC*, No. 9:17-CV-80203-CIV, 2017 WL 3701251, at *2–3 (S.D. Fla. Aug. 21, 2017) (“Courts evaluating similar language have concluded that it constitutes a complete assignment that leaves the assignor without standing to sue the obligor.”), *report and recommendation adopted*, No. 9:17-CV-80203, 2017 WL 4415912 (S.D. Fla. Oct. 4, 2017); *FDIC v. Bank of New York Mellon*, 15-cv-6570-ALC, ECF No. 68 at 5–6 (S.D.N.Y. July 10, 2017) (summarizing its opinion in *FDIC v. Citibank, N.A.*, 1:15-cv-6574, 2016 WL 8737356 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 30, 2016), and stating, on a motion for reconsideration, that its previous “holding that Plaintiff lacked standing was done on grounds that ‘a party who assigns rights is no longer the real party in interest with respect to an action upon the instrument and retained no right to pursue a claim,’” *House of Europe*, 2015 WL 5190432 at *7, because Plaintiff’s “claims for breach of the [PSAs] traveled to the Resecuritization Trust as a result of its sale of

the certificates”);²⁴ *CRAFT EM CLO 2006-1, Ltd. v. Deutsche Bank AG*, 34 N.Y.S.3d 7, 8 (N.Y. App. Div. 2016) (“However, in the indentures, CRAFT granted nonparty HSBC Bank USA, as trustee, all of CRAFT’s rights under the swap agreements, including the right to bring actions and proceedings. Therefore, the motion court, on the record before it, properly found that CRAFT lacked standing to sue.”); *cf. Powell v. Ocwen Fin. Corp.*, No. 18-CV-1951 (VSB), 2019 WL 1227939, at **5–6 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 15, 2019) (collecting breach of contract standing cases).

Plaintiffs further posit that “[a] CDO issuer . . . owns the underlying assets and is therefore injured by action that adversely affect the underlying assets.” (Pls. Mem. 3–7 (citing *House of Europe Funding I, Ltd.*, 2014 WL 1383703, at *11).) However, Plaintiff’s legal authority for this proposition is inapposite. The *House of Europe Funding I, Limited* opinion—Plaintiff’s only authority on this point—cites to a First Department case, *Hildene Capital Management, LLC*, which concluded that a CDO issuer satisfied standing requirements based on its ownership of the underlying collateral securities pledged to an indenture trustee.

²⁴ Plaintiffs’ citation to this case for the proposition that “an assignment of claims does not divest [an] assignor of Article III standing,” (Pls. Mem. at 5), is blatantly misleading. First, the case actually stands for the opposite proposition, as the opinion itself describes; and second, the opinion cited by Plaintiffs concluded that standing could be satisfied only by means of a Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17 ratification, which Plaintiffs have not pursued in this case. *See FDIC v. Bank of New York Mellon*, 15-cv-6570-ALC, ECF No. 68 at 6-8 (S.D.N.Y. July 10, 2017).

See *House of Europe Funding I, Ltd.*, 2014 WL 1383703, at *11 (“As a New York court has observed, a CDO issuer like HOE I owns the underlying assets and is therefore injured by actions that adversely affect the underlying assets. *Hildene Capital Mgmt., LLC v. Bank of N.Y. Mellon*, 963 N.Y.S.2d 38, 40 (App. Div. 2013).”). However, in *Hildene Capital Management, LLC*, the CDO issuer’s indenture specified that the CDO issuer “own[ed] and ha[d] good and marketable title to the Collateral free and clear of any lien claim or encumbrance of any person,” and thus preserved the issuer’s ownership of the underlying securities. *Hildene Capital Management, LLC v. The Bank of New York Mellon*, No. 650980/2010, 2012 WL 12300406, at *3 (N.Y. Sup. Ct. Aug. 24, 2012). For this reason, the New York Supreme Court concluded that the CDO issuer remained “the owner of all the assets held as collateral” under the indenture, *id.* at *4, a conclusion that the First Department adopted, see *Hildene Capital Mgmt., LLC*, 963 N.Y.S.2d at 40. Plaintiffs have identified no analogous language in their own indentures, which is fatal to their argument. See *Triaxx Prime CDO 2006-1, Ltd. v. Bank of New York Mellon*, No. 16 CIV. 1597 (NRB), 2017 WL 1103033, at *4–5 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 21, 2017) (rejecting an similar argument based on the language from *House of Europe Funding I, Limited*, and stating that *Hildene Capital Management, LLC* “did not create a rule that a CDO issuer retains the right to bring suit regardless of what a governing indenture may say”).

It is important to note that the unique facts in the Second Circuit’s and New York Court of Appeal’s *Love Funding* opinions, which created the preexisting proprietary interest exception to champerty doctrine, are readily distinguishable from the facts of the instant case. As Defendants point out, in *Love Funding Corporation*, the plaintiff was a trust created pursuant to a pooling and service agreement, and was assigned all “rights, title and interest in, to and under” various mortgage loans subject to securitization for the purposes of issuing mortgage-backed securities. *Love Funding Corp.*, 591 F.3d at 119. The plaintiff received the loans from an entity, Paine Webber Real Estate Securities, Inc. (“Paine Webber”), that acquired the loans through a conduit-lending arrangement with the defendant, the originator of the defaulted mortgage loan at issue in the litigation. *Id.* at 118–19. The plaintiff’s standing to bring the suit was premised on Paine Webber’s successor’s assignment to plaintiff of its rights under the conduit-lending arrangement with defendant, which included representations and warranties regarding the defaulted mortgage loan, and indemnification. *Id.* Because the plaintiff—as a trust with title to the underlying mortgages—had title to the defaulted mortgage loan at issue, plaintiff’s “preexisting proprietary interest” in the debt instrument giving rise to the suit was obvious; the loan was indeed plaintiff’s loan. *Id.* at 120–21. In the instant case, however, Plaintiffs ceded any such title to the instruments giving rise to these claims when they executed the CDO Indentures.

Given the conclusion that the CDO Indentures effected a full transfer of Plaintiffs' right and title to the RMBS certificates at issue, and my adoption of that conclusion here, it follows that Plaintiffs conveyed any preexisting proprietary interest in the RMBS certificates to the CDO Indenture Trustees upon executing the CDO Indentures. Thus, the reassignments back to Plaintiffs of the CDO Indenture Trustees' rights to sue on the RMBS certificates do not fall under the preexisting proprietary interest exception to the champerty doctrine articulated in *Love Funding Corporation*, 13 N.Y.3d at 195. To the extent Plaintiffs could identify other preexisting proprietary interests in the RMBS certificates, they have not done so here. I note that Plaintiffs bring this action directly "in [their] own right as [] CDO Issuer[s] that hold[] Certificates that were issued by certain of the Covered Trusts. . . ." (TAC ¶¶ 10–17.) Although Plaintiff Phoenix Light originally attempted to sue derivatively in its capacity as controlling noteholder of the CDO Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs amended their complaint and now only sue directly. *See Phoenix Light II*, 2016 WL 1169515, at *4. Thus, any argument that Phoenix Light has a preexisting proprietary interest in the RMBS certificates based on Phoenix Light's status as a noteholder is not properly before me, and Plaintiffs have not made such an argument. Even if Plaintiffs did posit such an interest, *Love Funding* did not address whether a plaintiff's security interest in a CDO backed in part by RMBS certificates would qualify as a proprietary interest in the RMBS certificates sufficient to defeat a champerty defense under New York law, and I make no such finding here.

My rejection of Plaintiffs' preexisting proprietary interest argument, in conjunction with my conclusion that there is no genuine dispute that Plaintiffs' purpose in seeking the assignments was to initiate this litigation, renders the assignments at issue void under New York champerty law. Accordingly, following the Second Circuit precedent outlined in Section III.A.1, *supra*, I find that Plaintiffs lack both constitutional and prudential standing to bring this breach of contract action.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Defendant U.S. Bank's motion for summary judgment, (Doc. 243), is GRANTED, and Defendant U.S. Bank's motion for partial judgment on the pleadings, (Doc. 139), is DENIED as moot. The Clerk of Court is respectfully directed to terminate the open motions at Documents 139 and 243.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: March 18, 2020
New York, New York

/s/ Vernon S. Broderick
Vernon S. Broderick
United States District Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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PHOENIX LIGHT	:	
SF LIMITED, et al.,	:	
	:	
Plaintiffs,	:	14-CV-10116 (VSB)
	:	
- v -	:	
	:	OPINION &
U.S. BANK	:	ORDER
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,	:	
	:	(Filed Aug. 12, 2020)
Defendant.	:	
-----	X	

Appearances:

David H. Wollmuth
Lyndon M. Tretter
Steven S. Fitzgerald
Roselind F. Hallinan
Wollmuth Maher & Deutsch LLP
New York, NY

Counsel for Plaintiffs

Louis A. Chaiten
Jones Day
Cleveland, OH

David F. Adler
Michael T. Marcucci
Jones Day
Boston, MA

Samuel L. Walling
Jones Day
Minneapolis, MN

Albert J. Rota
Jones Day
Dallas, TX

Counsel for Defendant U.S. Bank National Association

VERNON S. BRODERICK, United States District
Judge:

Before me is Plaintiffs Phoenix Light SF Limited, Blue Heron Funding VI Ltd., Blue Heron Funding VII Ltd., Kleros Preferred Funding V PLC, Silver Elms CDO PLC, Silver Elms CDO II Limited, C-BASS CBO XIV Ltd., and C-BASS CBO XVII Ltd.'s (together "Plaintiffs") motion pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 59(e) and Local Civil Rule 6.3, (Doc. 423), seeking reconsideration of my March 18, 2020 Opinion & Order granting Defendant U.S. Bank's ("Defendant") motion for summary judgment, (Doc. 421), and alteration of the Clerk's judgment. For the reasons that follow, Plaintiffs' motion is DENIED.

I. Procedural History¹

On April 15, 2020, Plaintiffs filed the instant motion for reconsideration and to alter the judgment, supported by a memorandum of law. (Docs. 423, 424.) Defendant filed a memorandum of law in opposition on May 14, 2020, (Doc. 430), and Plaintiffs filed their reply memorandum of law on June 1, 2020, (Doc. 432). In addition to these submissions, I consider the summary judgment record that was considered by me in connection with the Summary Judgment Opinion & Order, as well as Judge Forrest's two motion to dismiss opinions and the parties' submissions in connection with those opinions.

II. Legal Standard

Generally, a party seeking reconsideration must show either “‘an intervening change of controlling law, the availability of new evidence, or the need to correct a clear error or prevent manifest injustice.’” *In re Beacon Assocs. Litig.*, 818 F. Supp. 2d 697, 701–02 (S.D.N.Y.

¹ I assume the parties' familiarity with the background of this action, which is more fully set forth in Judge Katherine B. Forrest's two motion to dismiss opinions, see *Phoenix Light SF Ltd. v. U.S. Bank Nat'l Ass'n*, No. 14-CV-10116 KBF, 2015 WL 2359358, at * 1 (S.D.N.Y. May 18, 2015) (“*Phoenix Light I*”); *Phoenix Light SF Ltd., et al. v. U.S. Bank Nat'l Ass'n*, No. 14-cv-10116 (KBF), 2016 WL 1169515 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 22, 2016) (“*Phoenix Light II*”), and my March 18, 2020 Opinion & Order granting Defendant U.S. Bank's motion for summary judgment, see *Phoenix Light SF Ltd. v. U.S. Bank Nat'l Ass'n*, No. 14-CV-10116 (VSB), 2020 WL 1285783 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 18, 2020) (“Summary Judgment Opinion & Order”).

2011) (quoting *Catskill Dev., L.L. C. v. Park Place Entm't Corp.*, 154 F. Supp. 2d 696, 701 (S.D.N.Y. 2001) (quoting *Doe v. NYC Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 709 F.2d 782, 789 (2d Cir. 1983))). “It is well-settled that Rule 59 is not a vehicle for relitigating old issues, presenting the case under new theories, securing a rehearing on the merits, or otherwise taking a ‘second bite at the apple’” *Analytical Surveys, Inc. v. Tonga Partners, L.P.*, 684 F.3d 36, 52 (2d Cir. 2012), *as amended* (July 13, 2012) (quoting *Sequa Corp. v. GBJ Corp.*, 156 F.3d 136, 144 (2d Cir. 1998); *Polsby v. St. Martin's Press, Inc.*, No. 97 Civ. 690(MBM), 2000 WL 98057, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 18, 2000) (“[A] party may not advance new facts, issues or arguments not previously presented to the Court.” (citation omitted)). “Rather, ‘the standard for granting [a Rule 59 motion for reconsideration] is strict, and reconsideration will generally be denied unless the moving party can point to controlling decisions or data that the court overlooked.’” *Analytical Surveys, Inc.*, 684 F.3d at 52 (quoting *Shrader v. CSX Transp., Inc.*, 70 F.3d 255, 257 (2d Cir. 1995)). Where the motion “merely offers substantially the same arguments . . . offered on the original motion or attempts to advance new facts, the motion for reconsideration must be denied.” *Silverman v. Miranda*, 2017 WL 1434411, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 10, 2017). The decision of whether to grant or deny a motion for reconsideration is “within ‘the sound discretion of the district court.’” *Premium Sports Inc. v. Connell*, No. 10 Civ. 3753(KBF), 2012 WL 2878085, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. July 11, 2012) (quoting *Aczel v. Labonia*, 584 F.3d 52, 61 (2d Cir. 2009)).

“Under Rule 59(e), a district court may ‘alter or amend judgment to correct a clear error of law or prevent manifest injustice.’” *Corsair Special Situations Fund, L.P. v. Nat’l Res.*, 595 F. App’x 40, 44 (2d Cir. 2014) (summary order) (quoting *ING Global v. United Parcel Serv. Oasis Supply Corp.*, 757 F.3d 92, 96 (2d Cir. 2014) (internal quotation marks omitted)). “The ‘manifest injustice’ standard is, by definition, ‘deferential to district courts and provide[s] relief only in the proverbial ‘rare case.’” *Id.* (quoting *United States v. Rigas*, 583 F.3d 108, 123 (2d Cir. 2009)). However, as the Second Circuit has observed, “a judgment in a civil case does not constitute ‘manifest injustice’ where the movant’s arguments for relief ‘were available to the [party] [] and [the party] proffer[s] no reason for [its] failure to raise the arguments.’” *Id.* (quoting *In re Johns –Manville Corp.*, 759 F.3d 206, 219 (2d Cir. 2014) (internal quotation marks omitted)).

III. Discussion

Plaintiffs state that judgment was entered against them based upon “one thinly briefed issue: how champerty supposedly deprived the Court of Article III jurisdiction back in 2015 when Plaintiffs’ indenture trustees assigned their rights to bring claims against U.S. Bank and other RMBS trustees.” (Doc. 424, at 1.) Throughout Plaintiffs’ motion for reconsideration, however, Plaintiffs mischaracterize the record, fail to identify any controlling decisions or data that were overlooked in the Summary Judgment Opinion & Order, and resort to new arguments not originally

presented or suggested in their summary judgment briefing without justification.

A. *Plaintiffs' Litigation Strategy*

Plaintiffs' litigation strategy throughout this case is critical to my analysis of the instant motion for reconsideration. As outlined by Judge Forrest in *Phoenix Light I*, Plaintiffs' CDO Indentures "indicate[d] that plaintiffs [were] contractually barred from directly asserting claims as to the [RMBS] certificates at issue in this action, and that such claims belong[ed] to the indenture trustees." *Phoenix Light I*, 2015 WL 2359358, at *2. Judge Forrest made this observation after concluding that the Granting Clauses in the CDO Indentures constituted a "full assignment" of Plaintiffs' rights, title, and interest in the RMBS Certificates. *Id.* (citing *Banque Arabe et Internationale D'Investissement v. Maryland Nat. Bank*, 57 F.3d 146, 152 (2d Cir. 1995) (under New York law, a contract granting all "rights, title and interest" to another results in a "transfer" of claims), and *Aaron Ferer & Sons Ltd. v. Chase Manhattan Bank, Nat. Ass'n*, 731 F.2d 112, 125 (2d Cir. 1984) ("An unequivocal and complete assignment extinguishes the assignor's rights . . . and leaves the assignor without standing to sue." (citation omitted))). In an attempt to cure this standing defect, Plaintiffs obtained formal assignments from the CDO Indenture Trustees and filed a Second Amended Complaint.

When faced with a subsequent motion to dismiss brought in part on champerty grounds, although Plaintiffs had obtained formal assignments and argued that such assignments were sufficient to satisfy the Court's standing inquiry, Plaintiffs maintained that the assignments were not necessary, "respectfully submit[ting] . . . that the Granting Clauses to the [CDO I]ndentures merely create[ed] a security interest," but did not deprive Plaintiffs of their rights in the RMBS certificates. (Doc. 87, at 19.) Judge Forrest squarely rejected this argument, stating that "[s]uch assignments were necessary" for Plaintiffs to pursue a third party beneficiary breach of contract claim, because—through the CDO Indentures—Plaintiffs had "[g]rant[ed] to the Indenture Trustee[s]" all their rights "in the underlying [RMBS] certificates." *Phoenix Light II*, 2016 WL 1169515, at *7. Foreshadowing for Plaintiffs the importance of developing an adequate factual record during discovery to support their argument of their standing to bring a third party beneficiary breach of contract claim, and the significance of presenting adequate legal arguments to address Defendant's champerty defense, Judge Forrest stated at the outset of *Phoenix Light II* that "[t]he bulk of the briefing, and the most difficult question for the Court . . . , is, as it had been in the first round of motion practice, standing." *Phoenix Light II*, 2016 WL 1169515, at * 1. Judge Forrest then denied the motion to dismiss on champerty grounds without prejudice, noting that she could not resolve the "factually-based" affirmative defense on a motion to dismiss, and indicating that whether Plaintiffs "had a preexisting proprietary interest" in

the RMBS certificates would be a dispositive issue on summary judgment. *Id.* (quoting *Tr. for the Certificate Holders of Merrill Lynch Mortg. Inv'rs, Inc. v. Love Funding Corp.*, 13 N.Y.3d 190, 202 (2009) (answering certified question from Second Circuit)).

On summary judgment, however, Plaintiffs continued to press their already twice-rejected argument that the CDO Indenture's Granting Clauses did not effect a full assignment of their rights in the RMBS certificates, and relied solely on that strategy to oppose Defendant's champerty defense. More specifically, Plaintiffs argued that despite the Granting Clauses, they continued to "hold securities, including RMBS," (Pl. Mem. 4),² and that "while the Plaintiffs pledged their assets (*i.e.*, the RMBS) to their respective indenture trustees as collateral for their obligations under their own securities, the ownership of the RMBS remained with Plaintiffs." (Pl. Mem. 4.) On this basis, and only on this basis, Plaintiffs argued that they "ha[d] property interests in the RMBS certificates at issue," (Pl. Mem. 6), and that they "entered into the assignments to protect their pre-existing interests in the certificates," (*id.* at 7), such that the assignments were not champertous, (*id.* at 6–7). During Oral Argument, Plaintiffs continued to press this argument as the basis for standing:

I think that the problem that we're having,
the disconnect, the two trains passing in the

² "Pls. Mem." refers to Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Law in Opposition to Bank of America, N.A.'s Motion for Summary Judgment. (Doc. 320.)

night, is the misunderstanding of what the grant was. The grant was of a security interest, in other words, you have a CDO, an issuer, and it issues notes to various people, and those notes need to be secured by something, and they're secured by collateral, and the collateral happens to be the RMBS certificates. But the note issuer, the one who is getting the debt or getting the money, still owns it, it's pledging it. It's a pledge, as this document says, it's a grant in trust to an indenture trustee—which is not a real trust, it's not an express trust— . . . but the ownership, the fee remains at all times—even if not the possession—the ownership interest, the propriety interest for our purposes, remains with the issuer at all times from the very beginning of the day that it issues notes.

(Oral Arg. Tr. 10:6-21.)³ This argument was not only addressed and defeated by Judge Forrest's two motion to dismiss opinions rejecting Plaintiffs' reading of the CDO Indentures—which I adopted as law of the case—the argument was also incorrect in light of the multiple analogous cases—which I will not recite again here—holding that the language in the Granting Clauses effected a complete transfer of Plaintiffs' rights. (*See* Summary Judgment Opinion & Order 31– 32.)⁴ It was

³ “Oral Arg. Tr.” refers to the transcript of Oral Argument held on October 26, 2018. (Doc. 380.)

⁴ The fact that Plaintiffs continued to press an already twice-rejected strategy underscores a central theme of standing jurisprudence, which involves a “judicial effort to ensure, in every case or controversy, ‘that concrete adverseness which sharpens the

based upon this background set forth in the record described above that I stated the following:

Given the conclusion that the CDO Indentures effected a full transfer of Plaintiffs' right and title to the RMBS certificates at issue, and my adoption of that conclusion here, it follows that Plaintiffs conveyed any preexisting proprietary interest in the RMBS certificates to the CDO Indenture Trustees upon executing the CDO Indentures. Thus, the reassignments back to Plaintiffs of the CDO Indenture Trustees' rights to sue on the RMBS certificates do not fall under the preexisting proprietary interest exception to the champerty doctrine articulated in *Love Funding Corporation*, 13 N.Y.3d at 195. To the extent Plaintiffs could identify other preexisting proprietary interests in the RMBS certificates, they have not done so here.

(*Id.* 34–35.)⁵

presentation of issues upon which the court so largely depends for illumination.” *Sprint Commc’ns Co., L.P. v. APCC Servs., Inc.*, 554 U.S. 269, 288 (2008) (quoting *Baker v. Carr*, 369 U.S. 186, 204 (1962) and citing *Massachusetts v. EPA*, 549 U.S. 497, 517 (2007) (“At bottom, the gist of the question of standing is whether petitioners have such a personal stake in the outcome of the controversy as to assure that concrete adverseness” (internal quotation marks omitted)). Plaintiffs failed to bring forth that concrete adverseness, which in the end was fatal to their claims.

⁵ Also crucial to my Summary Judgment Opinion & Order was the fact that Plaintiffs’ summary judgment opposition papers and Local Civil Rule 56.1 statement identified no genuine factual dispute regarding Plaintiffs’ purpose in obtaining the assignments from the CDO Indenture Trustees. Indeed, as summarized

B. Plaintiffs' New Summary Judgment Arguments

Given the above history, I find unavailing Plaintiffs' contention that they "did not have reason to address many of the [standing] issues" raised in my Summary Judgment Opinion & Order. (Doc. 424, at 5.) In their motion for reconsideration, however, Plaintiffs press myriad new arguments as to why the *Love Funding* exception applies in this case, none of which I can consider. In the Second Circuit, a party that fails to raise an argument in its opposition papers on a motion for summary judgment has waived that argument. *See Triodetic Inc. v. Statue of Liberty IV, LLC*, 582 Fed. Appx. 39, 40 (2d Cir. 2014) (summary order) ("[P]laintiff never raised these arguments in its opposition to defendants' motion for summary judgment. Accordingly, these arguments were waived."); *Aiello v. Stamford Hosp.*, 487 Fed. Appx. 677, 678 (2d Cir. 2012) (summary order) ("The premise of our adversarial system is that courts do not sit as self-directed boards of legal inquiry and research, but essentially as arbiters of legal questions presented and argument by the parties before them." (quoting *Coalition on W. Valley Nuclear Wastes v. Chu*, 592 F.3d 306, 314 (2d Cir. 2009) (quotation marks omitted))); *Palmieri v. Lynch*, 392 F.3d 73, 87 (2d

in the Summary Judgment Opinion & Order, Plaintiffs did not offer any properly supported factual assertions to meet Defendant's assertions on this score. Instead, Plaintiffs continued to point to the Granting Clauses in the CDO Indentures, relying exclusively on the legal argument that they owned the relevant RMBS certificates in an attempt to satisfy the *Love Funding* exception to New York's champerty rule.

Cir. 2004) (“[The plaintiff] failed to . . . raise this argument in his opposition to summary judgment. Thus, this argument has been waived.”). Similarly, in the event that “a party fails . . . to properly address another party’s assertion of fact as required by Rule 56(c), the court may,” among other things, “consider the fact undisputed for purposes of the motion” or “grant summary judgment if the motion and supporting materials—including the facts considered undisputed—show that the movant is entitled to it.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e)(2), (3); *see also* Local Rule 56.1(d) (“Each statement by the movant or opponent pursuant to Rule 56.1(a) and (b), including each statement controverting any statement of material fact, must be followed by citation to evidence which would be admissible, set forth as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c).”); Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(1)(a) (“A party asserting that a fact cannot be or is genuinely disputed must support the assertion by . . . citing to particular parts of materials in the record, including depositions, documents, electronically stored information, affidavits or declarations, stipulations (including those made for purposes of the motion only), admissions, interrogatory answers, or other materials.”). Furthermore, Rule 56 “does not impose an obligation on a district court to perform an independent review of the record to find proof of a factual dispute.” *Amnesty Am. v. Town of W. Hartford*, 288 F.3d 467, 470–71 (2d Cir. 2002). Instead, that was Plaintiffs’ task on summary judgment, especially in this context where “[t]he party invoking federal jurisdiction bears the burden” to establish standing, *Lujan v. Def. of Wildlife*, 504 U.S. 555, 561 (1992), and where Plaintiffs’ lack of

standing was forecast to be a dispositive issue on summary judgment after two motion to dismiss opinions addressing the potential pitfalls in Plaintiffs' standing argument. (See *also* Summary Judgment Opinion & Order 22 ("Although "[a]t the pleading stage, general factual allegations of injury resulting from the defendant's conduct may suffice, . . . [i]n response to a summary judgment motion . . . the plaintiff can no longer rest on such mere allegations, but must set forth by affidavit or other evidence specific facts" *Lujan*, 504 U.S. at 561 (internal quotations and citations omitted).").) Tellingly, Plaintiffs' motion for reconsideration does not even attempt to identify where in their summary judgment papers the arguments they are now urging me to consider were originally presented, and my review of those papers confirms that Plaintiffs rested entirely on their interpretation of the CDO Indentures' Granting Clauses when making their standing argument. Plaintiffs' new legal theories and factual propositions are thus improper on a motion for reconsideration.

Nor do Plaintiffs' arguments demonstrate manifest injustice, as Plaintiffs provide no real justification for their failure to raise these arguments—which were no doubt available earlier—in their summary judgment briefing. Instead, Plaintiffs state only that they "did not have reason to address," (Doc. 424, at 5), these issues in light of the "thinly briefed" nature of Defendant's opening brief, (*id.* at 1). Again, however, the history of this case together with the litigation strategy Plaintiffs elected in response undermines any notion

that Plaintiffs were justified in failing to raise these arguments.

C. Plaintiffs' Attempt to Demonstrate Clear Error

Plaintiffs make various arguments in an attempt to demonstrate clear error, each of which I find meritless. However, for the sake of further clarifying the Summary Judgment Opinion & Order, I will address two of Plaintiffs' arguments.

Plaintiffs argue that I conflated Article III standing and prudential standing, stating that

[c]onstitutional standing is jurisdictional; it is not dependent on what type of cause of action (contract or tort) the plaintiff may (or may not) be able to state as a matter of Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) so long as the plaintiff has some legally protectable interest that may potentially be redressed if he, she or it also meets the requirements of prudential standing.

(Doc. 424, at 11.) However, Article III standing jurisprudence is more nuanced than Plaintiffs represent. In fact, “[s]tanding is not dispensed in gross[;] [r]ather, a plaintiff must demonstrate standing for each claim he seeks to press and for each form of relief that is sought.” *Davis v. Fed. Election Comm’n*, 554 U.S. 724, 734 (2008) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted); *Keepers, Inc. v. City of Milford*, 807 F.3d 24, 42 (2d Cir. 2015); (see also Summary Judgment Opinion & Order 22). In this case, Plaintiffs asserted breach

of contract claims—the contracts being the pooling and servicing agreements (“PSAs”) that governed Defendant’s duties—but because Plaintiffs were not parties to the PSAs, Plaintiffs’ claims were premised on their status as third party beneficiaries to the PSAs by virtue of their alleged direct ownership of the RMBS certificates. (Third Amended Complaint, Doc. 209 ¶¶ 10–17 (Plaintiff bring these claims “in [their] own right as [] CDO Issuer[s] that hold[] Certificates that were issued by certain of the Covered Trusts. . . .”).) Because Plaintiffs asserted only breach of contract claims premised on the direct ownership of the RMBS certificates, to “have legal title to, or a proprietary interest in, the [contract] claim[s] [at issue],” *Cortlandt St. Recovery Corp.*, 790 F.3d at 420 (quoting *W.R. HuffAsset Mgmt. Co., LLC*, 549 F.3d at 108), Plaintiffs would indeed need to directly own the RMBS certificates; such direct ownership being the only means by which Plaintiffs could be considered third party beneficiaries to the PSAs. Because the inevitable result of the Granting Clauses in the CDO Indentures was an absence of such ownership, Plaintiffs simply had no contract rights to vindicate, and therefore lacked Article III standing to bring breach of contract claims in the absence of a valid assignment. *See Cortlandt St. Recovery Corp.*, 790 F.3d at 422 (“[A]bsent a complete assignment of the only claims on which the lawsuit was based, there was no valid lawsuit pending before the district court in which to permit an amended complaint.”).⁶

⁶ In Part III(A)(1) and at footnote 20 of the Summary Judgment Opinion & Order, I describe in more detail why—given the

Plaintiffs seek to escape this conclusion with the following argument:

The plaintiff in *Cortlandt Street Recovery* claimed that it was an assignee for collection with Article III standing pursuant to *Sprint Commc'ns Co., L.P. v. APCC Services, Inc.*, 554 U.S. 269 (2008). See *Cortlandt St. Recovery*, 790 F.3d at 417-18. It did not claim “direct injury,” as Plaintiffs do here. *Id.* The Second Circuit held that because of a defect in language in the assignment for collection, the plaintiff there received only a power of attorney to sue, not a chose in action in which it acquired a proprietary interest; therefore, it could not allege injury-in-fact. *Id.* at 418. Although cited numerous times in the [Summary Judgment Opinion &] Order, *Cortlandt Street Recovery* is irrelevant to the constitutional standing of the CDO Issuers.

(Doc. 424, at 11 n.6.) Not so. Plaintiffs’ error in reading the Summary Judgment Opinion & Order lies in their Sisyphean attempt to continue arguing that they directly owned the RMBS certificates despite executing the CDO Indentures, which would establish a “direct injury.” But again, the lack of such ownership left Plaintiffs with no contract rights to pursue such that a

fact that Plaintiffs’ only claims are breach of contract claims—Second Circuit precedent has relied on both Article III standing and prudential standing doctrines in this context. Plaintiffs’ argument that I conflated these principles is of no moment, however, because the Summary Judgment Opinion & Order concluded that Plaintiffs lacked both constitutional and prudential standing to bring this breach of contract action.

valid assignment was necessary to establish Article III standing per *Cortlandt Street Recovery* and *Sprint*.

Plaintiffs' next error is their assertion that I "concluded, erroneously, that the pre-existing proprietary interest that brings a plaintiff within the exception to champerty announced in *Love Funding* is identical to the injury-in-fact that is required to establish Article III standing." (Doc. 424, at 9.) I made no such conclusion. Instead, the Summary Judgment Opinion & Order assessed Plaintiffs' only attempt to identify a pre-existing proprietary interest—their alleged continued ownership of the RMBS certificates—and concluded that because Plaintiffs' argument was invalid, Plaintiff failed to identify any pre-existing proprietary interest sufficient to uphold the assignments under *Love Funding*. (See Summary Judgment Opinion & Order 34–35.) Accordingly, because the assignments that gave rise to Plaintiffs' standing were void under New York champerty law the two inquiries collapsed, but only by Plaintiffs' design. In fact, it was Plaintiffs that initially intertwined the pre-existing proprietary interest exception to champerty and Article III's injury-in-fact requirement by citing only their interpretation of the CDO Indentures' Granting Clauses to satisfy both tests.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' motion for reconsideration and to amend the judgment is DENIED.

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The Clerk of Court is respectfully directed to terminate
the open motion at Document 423.

SO ORDERED.

Dated: August 12, 2020
New York, New York

/s/ Vernon Broderick
Vernon S. Broderick
United States District Judge

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**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE
SECOND CIRCUIT**

At a stated term of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, held at the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse, 40 Foley Square, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of November, two thousand twenty-one.

Phoenix Light SF
DAC et al.,

Plaintiffs-Appellants,

v.

U.S. Bank
National Association,

Defendant-Appellee.

ORDER

Docket No: 20-1312

Appellants filed a petition for panel rehearing, or, in the alternative, for rehearing *en banc*. The panel that determined the appeal has considered the request for panel rehearing, and the active members of the Court have considered the request for rehearing *en banc*.

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IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the petition is denied.

FOR THE COURT:
Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe, Clerk

[SEAL]

/s/ Catherine O'Hagan Wolfe
