

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
CORPUS CHRISTI DIVISION**

<b>PHH MORTGAGE CORPORATION,</b>	§	
	§	
<b>Plaintiff,</b>	§	<b>Civil Action No. 2:24-cv-29</b>
	§	
v.	§	
	§	
<b>MARIA CONCEPION DYE and KELLY DYE,</b>	§	
	§	
<b>Defendants.</b>	§	

**PLAINTIFF’S ORIGINAL COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff PHH Mortgage Corporation (“Plaintiff” or “PHH”) files this its *Original Complaint* against Maria Concepcion Dye and Kelly Dye (“Defendants”) and respectfully shows unto the Court as follows:

**I. PARTIES**

1. Plaintiff is a “mortgagee” as is defined in Texas Property Code § 51.001(4) and is appearing through the undersigned counsel.

2. Decedents Homer Leroy Dye and Penny K. Dye (“Decedents” or “Borrowers”) were borrowers under the loan agreement described below. Decedent Homer Leroy Dye passed away on October 4, 2021. Decedent Penny Dye passed away on March 21, 2012. No probate is open for Decedents in the county where the subject Property is located. Accordingly, there is no executor or administrator to be made a party in this proceeding as the personal representative of Decedents’ respective estates.

3. Pursuant to Texas Estates Code §§ 101.001 and 101.051, Decedents’ heirs at law (“Heirs”) acquired all of Decedents’ estate immediately upon death. Each Heir is made a party in

this proceeding pursuant to Texas Civil Practice and Remedies Code § 17.002.

4. Defendant Maria Concepcion Dye is an heir and surviving spouse of Decedent Homer Leroy Dye. She may be served with process at 1640 Tuloso Circle, Corpus Christi, TX 78409, or at any other place where she may be found. Summons is requested.

5. Defendant Kelly Dye is an heir and daughter of the Decedents. She may be served with process at 150 50<sup>TH</sup> Avenue, Apt. 904, Long Island City, NY 11101, or at any other place where she may be found. Summons is requested.

## **II. PROPERTY**

6. This proceeding concerns the real property and improvements commonly known as 339 Princess Drive, Corpus Christi, Texas 78410 (the “Property”), and more particularly described as:

LOT SIX-C (6-C), ROLLING ACRES SUBDIVISION, AN ADDITION TO THE CITY OF CORUS CHRISTI, NUECES COUNTY, TEXAS, ACCORDING TO MAP OR PLAT THEREOF RECORDED IN VOLUME 35, PAGE 129, MAP RECORDS OF NUECES COUNTY, TEXAS.

## **III. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

7. This Court has jurisdiction over this dispute under 28 U.S.C. Section 1332 because there is complete diversity between Plaintiff and all Defendants, and the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.00.

8. Plaintiff is a corporation with its principal place of business in New Jersey. A corporation is a citizen of the state where it has been incorporated, and any state where the corporation has its principal place of business. 28 U.S.C. § 1332(c)(1). Therefore, Plaintiff is a citizen of New Jersey for diversity purposes.

9. Defendant Maria Concepcion Dye is an individual and citizen of the state of Texas.

10. Defendant Kelly Dye is an individual and citizen of the state of New York.

11. In this suit Plaintiff seeks a declaratory judgment to establish a statutory probate lien and to foreclose on real property. Because the property is valued at more than \$75,000.00, the minimum amount-in-controversy requirement has been met. When the object of the litigation is a mortgage lien that entitles its owner to the full use and enjoyment of the property, the lien may be measured by the appraised value of the property, the purchase price, or the outstanding principal and interest. *Cf. Farkas v. GMAC Mortg., LLC*, 737 F.3d 338, 341 (5th Cir. 2013).

12. When a party seeks declaratory relief, the amount in controversy is measured by the value of the object of the litigation, and the value of that right is measured by the losses that will follow. *Nueces v. Investacorp, Inc.*, 89 F.3d 252, 256 (5th Cir.1996). Stated differently, the amount in controversy is “the value of the right to be protected or the extent of the injury to be prevented.” *Hartford Ins. Grp. v. Lou-Con, Inc.*, 293 F.3d 908, 910 (5th Cir. 2002) (quoting *Leininger v. Leininger*, 705 F.2d 727, 729 (5th Cir. 1983)); *see also Farkas v. GMAC Mortg., LLC*, 737 F.3d 338, 341 (5th Cir. 2013).

13. Here, the value of the right to be protected is enforcement of mortgage contract through foreclosure. If Plaintiff were to foreclose on the Property, it would be entitled to either the full use and possession of it, or the proceeds of a foreclosure sale. But if Plaintiff is unable to foreclose, it may be entirely divested of any interest in the Property. Thus, rights to the entirety of the property are in question, and the value of the property controls. And the value of the Property exceeds \$75,000.00. The Nueces County Appraisal District values the Property at \$355,654.00.

14. Venue is proper in the Southern District of Texas, Corpus Christi Division because this suit concerns title to real property located in Nueces County, Texas. *See* 28 U.S.C. §§ 124(a)(1), 1391(b)(2).

#### IV. SUMMARY OF FACTS

15. The foregoing paragraphs are incorporated by reference for all purposes.

16. On March 9, 2011, Decedents (“Borrowers”) executed a *Texas Home Equity Note (Fixed Rate-First Lien)* (the “Note”) in the principal amount of \$176,250.00 at an interest rate of 5.750% per annum and originally payable to First Choice Bank (“First Choice”) as lender. A true and correct copy of the Note is attached hereto as **Exhibit A**.

17. Concurrently with the execution of the Note, Borrowers executed a *Texas Home Equity Security Instrument (First Lien)* (the “Security Instrument” and together with the Note, “Loan Agreement”), as grantor, granting First Choice, its successors and assigns, a security interest in the Property. The Security Instrument was recorded in the Official Public Records of Nueces County, Texas, on March 14, 2011, as Document No 2011009046. A true and correct copy of the Security Instrument is attached hereto as **Exhibit B**.

18. The Security Instrument names Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. (“MERS”) as the beneficiary for First Choice. Subsequently, MERS, as nominee for First Choice transferred and assigned the Loan to Ocwen Loan Servicing, LLC (“Ocwen”) as evidenced by the *Corporate Assignment of Deed of Trust* (the “Assignment”) which was recorded in the Official Public Records of Nueces County, Texas on February 4, 2019, as Document No. 2019004461. A true and correct copy of the Assignment is attached hereto as **Exhibit C**.

19. Plaintiff is the successor by merger to Ocwen as the result of a corporate merger effective June 1, 2019. A true and correct copy of the *Certificate of Merger* is attached hereto as **Exhibit D**.

20. Plaintiff is the current holder and owner of the Note and beneficiary of the Security Instrument. Plaintiff is also a “mortgagee” of the Loan Agreement, as defined by Texas Property

Code § 51.0001(4).

21. Decedent Homer Leroy Dye passed away on October 4, 2021. Upon information and belief, no probate has been opened for Decedent in the county in which the property is located or in which he died. Therefore, there is no personal representative of Decedent's estate to be made a party to this action. In accordance with Texas Estates Code §§ 101.001(b) and 101.051, Decedent's heirs acquired all of Decedent's interest in the Property immediately upon death, subject to the Loan Agreement debt owed to Plaintiff.

22. Under the terms of the Loan Agreement, Borrowers were required to pay when due the principal and interest on the debt evidenced by the Note, as well as any applicable fees and charges due under the Note.

23. The Loan Agreement further provides that should Borrowers fail to make payments on the Note as they became due and payable or fail to comply with any or all of the covenant and conditions of the Security Instrument, that the lender may enforce the Security Instrument by selling the Property according to law and in accordance with the provisions set out in the Loan Agreement.

24. The Loan Agreement is currently due for the October 1, 2021 payment and all subsequent monthly payments. A *Notice of Default* (the "Notice of Default") was sent to Borrowers in accordance with the Loan Agreement and the Texas Property Code on November 18, 2021. A true and correct copy of the Notice of Default is attached hereto as **Exhibit E**.

25. The default was not cured, and the maturity date was accelerated on July 3, 2023, when a *Notice of Acceleration of Loan Maturity* (the "Notice of Acceleration") was sent in accordance with the Loan Agreement and the Texas Property Code. A true and correct copy of the Notice of Acceleration is attached hereto as **Exhibit F**.

26. In accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 9(c), all conditions precedent have been performed or have occurred for Plaintiff to enforce its security interest against the Property.

27. Plaintiff brings this suit for declaratory judgment and foreclosure so it may enforce its security interest in the Property.

## V. CAUSES OF ACTION

### A. DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

28. The foregoing paragraphs are incorporated by reference for all purposes.

29. Plaintiff requests a declaration from this Court that it is the owner and holder of the Note and beneficiary of the Security Instrument. Plaintiff requests a further declaration from this Court that, as owner and holder of the Note and beneficiary of the Security Instrument, Plaintiff is a mortgagee as that term is defined under Texas Property Code §51.0001(4) and is authorized to enforce the power of sale in the Security Instrument through foreclosure of the Property.

### B. STATUTORY PROBATE LIEN

30. The foregoing paragraphs are incorporated by reference for all purposes.

31. Plaintiff seeks a declaration from this Court that Plaintiff has a statutory probate lien against the Property under the terms of the Loan Agreement and the following statutory authority:

- a. TEX. ESTATES CODE §§ 101.001(b) and 101.051(b)(1), which state in pertinent part:

*“the estate of a person who dies intestate vests immediately in the person's heirs at law, subject to the payment of, and is still liable for: the debts of the decedent, except as exempted by law”*

- b. TEXAS TITLE EXAMINATION STANDARDS § 11.10, which states in pertinent part:

*“A decedent’s Property passes to his or her heirs at law or devisees immediately upon death, subject in each instance, except for exempt Property, to payment of debts, including estate and inheritance taxes;”* and

- c. TEXAS TITLE EXAMINATION STANDARDS § 11.60, which states in pertinent part:

*“A decedent’s Property passes to his or her heirs at law or devisees immediately upon death, subject in each instance, except for exempt Property, to payment of debts, including estate and inheritance taxes . . . Property of a decedent passes subject to unpaid debts and taxes of the estate.”*

32. Through Plaintiff’s statutory probate lien, reserved in Texas Estates Code §§ 101.001 and 101.151, Plaintiff has an enforceable and superior lien against the Heirs’ interest in the Property. Because of a material breach of the Loan Agreement, Plaintiff seeks to enforce its statutory probate lien in the Property through foreclosure.

### **C. NON-JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE**

33. The foregoing paragraphs are incorporated by reference for all purposes.

34. Because of a material breach of the Loan Agreement, Plaintiff seeks an order from this Court to enforce its statutory probate lien through non-judicial foreclosure pursuant to the terms of the Loan Agreement and Texas Property Code § 51.002, with respect to Defendants who acquired the Property subject to the Decedents’ debts.

### **D. PUBLIC AUCTION**

35. The foregoing paragraphs are incorporated by reference for all purposes.

36. Because of the material breach of the Loan Agreement, a public auction of the Property in conjunction with all other regularly scheduled non-judicial foreclosure sales on the first Tuesday of the month would provide the most practical, efficient, and effective means to

enforce Plaintiff's security interest in the Property. Because the rights, responsibilities and duties of Plaintiff and the trustee are well known under Texas Property Code § 51.002 and Texas case law, a public auction conducted in the same manner as a non-judicial foreclosure sale would meet all constitutional standards of due process. Because no personal liability is sought against the Defendants, a public auction of the Property would be the most expedient means to put the Property back into the stream of commerce and the housing stock of the community. Otherwise, the Property will continue to be a wasting asset that is subject to vandalism and deterioration.

#### **E. JUDICIAL FORECLOSURE**

37. The foregoing paragraphs are incorporated by reference for all purposes.

38. In the alternative, for failure to cure the default of the Loan Agreement, Plaintiff seeks to enforce its security interest against the Property in an amount equal to the payoff at the time of judgment.

39. As the current legal owner and holder of the Note and the mortgagee of record who has the right to enforce the Note and Security Instrument, Plaintiff seeks a judgment for judicial foreclosure together with an order of sale issued to the sheriff or constable of Nueces County—the county where the Property is located—directing the sheriff or constable to seize and sell the Property in satisfaction of the Loan Agreement debt.

#### **F. TRESPASS TO TRY TITLE**

40. The foregoing paragraphs are incorporated by reference for all purposes.

41. Concurrent with Plaintiff acquiring all of the Defendants' right, title, and interest in the Property—by enforcement of Plaintiff's statutory probate lien by non-judicial foreclosure under Security Instrument's power-of-sale provision and the Texas Property Code or, alternatively, by judicial foreclosure—Plaintiff seeks a declaration and judgment that all Defendants are divested



of all of their right, title and interest in the Property and that all of Defendants' right, title, and interest in the Property are vested in Plaintiff.

#### **G. WRIT OF POSSESSION**

42. The foregoing paragraphs are incorporated by reference for all purposes.

43. If any person occupies or claims possession of the Property (an "Occupant") after transfer of all right, title, and interest in the Property in favor of Plaintiff, then Plaintiff requests a writ of possession against any Occupants.

#### **H. ATTORNEYS FEES**

44. Because of the material breach of the Loan Agreement, Plaintiff is entitled to recover reasonable and necessary attorneys' fees under the loan documents, and Texas Civil Practice and Remedies Code §§ 37.009 and 38.001. Attorneys' fees are not sought as a personal judgment against the Defendants but only as an additional debt secured by the Security Instrument.

#### **PRAYER**

For these reasons, Plaintiff requests that Defendants be cited to appear and answer and that, upon final hearing, the Court enter judgment granting:

- a. A declaration that Plaintiff is the owner and holder of the Note and beneficiary of the Security Instrument, and that Plaintiff is a mortgagee as that term is defined under Texas Property Code section 51.0001(4), and is authorized to enforce the power of sale in the Security Instrument through foreclosure of the Property;
- b. A declaration that due to a breach of the Loan Agreement, Plaintiff's statutory probate lien against the Property shall be enforced by a non-judicial foreclosure at public auction—or alternatively, a judgment for judicial foreclosure—and that through the foreclosure or auction the Defendants are divested, and the purchaser at foreclosure sale is vested, of all of Decedent's right, title, and interest to the Property;
- c. A writ of possession against any Occupant of the Property if the Occupant fails or refuses to leave the Property after foreclosure or auction;
- d. Attorney fees and costs of suit; *and*

e. All other relief, in law and in equity, to which Plaintiff is entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Mark D. Cronenwett

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