FILED San Diego Superior Court

AUG 29 2012

Clerk of The Superior Court
By N. Damron

## SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

## APPELLATE DIVISION

TDR SERVICING LLC,	Appellate Division No.	: 37-2010-00200020
Plaintiff (s) and Respondent(s),	Trial Court Case No.:  (Central Division, Cou	
v. ROBERT SMITH, et al,	OR1	<u>D E R</u>
Defendant(s) and Appellant(s).	) ) )	Section 1

This is an appeal from a final judgment in an unlawful detainer action of the San Diego County Superior Court, The Honorable Cindy Davis, Commissioner. The judgment of possession is reversed as to Appellant Smith, and remanded for factual determination of Smith's status as bona fide tenant under the federal Protecting Tenants in Foreclosure Act. The judgment is affirmed as to Appellant Crawford.

As to Appellant Smith, the trial court's decision is erroneous as a matter of law. The trial court incorrectly ruled that Appellant Smith, due to his sub-tenant status, was not a "bona fide tenant" pursuant to the federal Protecting Tenants in Foreclosure Act of 2009 ("PTFA"), Pub.L. No. 111–22, § 702, 123 Stat. 1660 (2009). Moreover, the record does not presently contain substantial evidence to affirm on grounds Smith was not a bona fide tenant.

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The fair market value for the entire premises was \$1800, but the trial court specifically stated that \$500 "may be market for a room". [Ad Hoc Reporter's Transcript ("AHRT") 45:19-47:18.] The record does establish Smith had access to one bedroom and specified common areas of a twobedroom residence. There is no evidence concerning whether the shared areas constituted all nonbedroom premises. [Clerk's Transcript, 0002; AHRT 22:10-28; AHRT 25:1-10.] However, the conflicting evidence concerning whether there was a written lease from 2005, or an oral agreement [AHRT 22:6:18, 24:1:12; 25:11-26:6; 31:4-44:3], coupled with evidence that Smith had never been observed on the property by the landscaper who visited the property weekly for fifteen years [AHRT 34: 1-19], called in to question whether Smith was a renter at all.

The trial court shall not be precluded from taking any and all evidence deemed germane to its determination of Smith's bona fide tenant status and as to any defenses. (See, e.g., PTFA definition: "(b) Bona Fide Lease or Tenancy-For purposes of this section, a lease or tenancy shall be considered bona fide only if (1) the mortgagor or the child, spouse, or parent of the mortgagor under the contract is not the tenant; (2) the lease or tenancy was the result of an arm's length transaction; and (3) the lease or tenancy requires the receipt of rent that is not substantially less than fair market rent for the property or the unit's rent is reduced or subsidized due to a Federal, State or local subsidy." (Sec. 702, Effect of Foreclosure on Pre-existing Tenancy).) Nor shall the trial court be precluded from considering the location of the premises in determining the fair market value of the room.

In the event the trial court determines that Smith qualifies as a bona fide tenant, the trial court shall determine the appropriate remedy. (Munoz v. McMillan (4<sup>th</sup> Dist., Div. 3, 2011) 195 Cal.App.4<sup>th</sup> 648, 657.)

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Judge, Appellate Division

APP 08-23-12