

FILED  
Clerk  
District Court  
JAN 11 2024

for the Northern Mariana Islands  
By   
(Deputy Clerk)

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS**

U.S.A. FANTER CORP. LTD,

Plaintiff,

v.

IMPERIAL PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL  
(CNMI), LLC,

Defendant.

Civil Action No. 1:20-cv-00005

DECISION AND ORDER DENYING  
IN PART APPLICATION FOR WRIT  
OF EXECUTION AS TO THE CNMI  
JUDGMENT CREDITORS

Before the Court is Plaintiff U.S.A. Fanter Corp., Ltd. (“USA Fanter”) and Judgment Creditors Fujitec Pacific Inc. (“Fujitec”), Hemine Ipwan Islam *dba* IPWAN Security Services (“IPWAN”), GT Building Systems International Ptd., Ltd. (“GT Building”), Artman Corp. (“Artman”), and James Whang *dba* South Pacific Lumber Co.’s (“SPLC”) Application for Writ of Execution pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 69 and 7 CMC §§ 4203-4204, and 4210. (ECF No. 89.) Defendant Imperial Pacific International (CNMI), LLC (“IPI”), did not file an opposition. As detailed herein, the Court DENIES IN PART WITH PREJUDICE the Application for Writ of Execution as to CNMI Judgment Creditors Fujitec, IPWAN, and GT Building.

**I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

The Court directed the Clerk to enter judgment in favor of USA Fanter for a total amount of \$500,000 plus post-judgment interest in its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law (ECF No. 75 at 47). After the Clerk entered Judgment (ECF No. 76), IPI filed its Motion for Relief from Final Judgment (ECF No. 80) and Motion to File a Late Declaration (ECF No. 84). The Court denied both motions. (D&O 1, ECF No. 87.)

1 On December 5, 2023, USA Fanter’s legal counsel filed his Notice of Appearance (ECF  
2 No. 88) on behalf of five judgment creditors, to wit: Fujitec, IPWAN, GT Building, Artman, and  
3 SPLC. Of the five, Fujitec, IPWAN, and GT Building obtained judgments against IPI in the  
4 Northern Mariana Islands Superior Court (“CNMI Judgment Creditors”), while USA Fanter (Case  
5 No. 1:20-cv-00005), Artman (Case No. 1:20-cv-00038), and SPLC (Case No. 1:21-cv-000027)  
6 (“Federal Court Judgment Creditors”) obtained judgments in their respective cases in this Court.  
7 (See Notice Appearance 1-2.)  
8

9 Both the CNMI Judgment and Federal Judgment Creditors seek a Writ of Execution  
10 pursuant to Rule 69 and 7 CMC §§ 4203-4204, and 4210 for IPI’s vehicles, liquor, dragons,  
11 computer hardware, furniture and equipment, and casino-related and security equipment.  
12 (Thompson Decl. 4-6, ECF No. 89-1.) For the following reasons, the Court denies the Application  
13 as to the CNMI Judgment Creditors.  
14

## 15 II. LEGAL STANDARD AND DISCUSSION

16 Pursuant to Rule 69,

17 [a] money judgment is enforced by a writ of execution, unless the court directs  
18 otherwise. The procedure on execution—and in proceedings supplementary to  
19 and in aid of judgment or execution—must accord with the procedure of the  
20 state where the court is located, but a federal statute governs to the extent it  
applies.

21 Fed. R. Civ. P. 69.

22 The Ninth Circuit addressed whether Rule 69 requires a federal court to apply the  
23 procedures of the state in which the court is located for execution of money judgments.  
24 *Labertew v. Langemeier*, 846 F.3d 1028, 1032 (9th Cir. 2017). “When Federal Rule of  
25 Civil Procedure 69 says ‘[a] money judgment,’ does it refer to the judgment of any court?  
26 Any federal district court? Any state court? Or only the particular district court in which  
27 execution is sought? The last is correct.” The Ninth Circuit reasoned that “[t]he necessary  
28

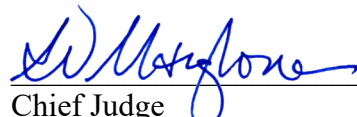
1 predicate for application of Federal Rule 69 is a judgment in the federal district court in  
2 which execution is sought. ‘Rule 69 is not available to enforce state court judgments in  
3 federal court.’” *Id.* at 1033 (citing *Marietti v. Santacana*, 111 F. Supp. 3d 129, 134  
4 (D.P.R. 2015); 12 Charles Alan Wright, Arthur R. Miller, & Richard L. Marcus, *Federal*  
5 *Practice and Procedure* § 3011, at 167-68 & n.7 (2014)).  
6

7 Here, the CNMI Judgment Creditors do not have federal court judgments. Nor do  
8 they seek to register their judgments under an applicable federal statute. Because it is  
9 clear “‘Rule 69 is not available to enforce state court judgments in federal court,’” and  
10 the CNMI Judgment Creditors seek to enforce state court judgments pursuant to Rule 69,  
11 the Court denies the Application for Writ of Execution as to the CNMI Judgment  
12 Creditors. *See Am. Income Life Ins. Co. v. Ailport*, No. 1:18MC48, 2020 WL 4432392,  
13 at \*2 (N.D. W. Va. July 31, 2020) (citations omitted) (held that the federal court could  
14 not enforce a state court judgment pursuant to Rule 69 nor federal statute 28 U.S.C. §  
15 1963 because § 1963 does not authorize registry of state court judgments). Rule 69 is not  
16 a vehicle through which federal courts can enforce state court judgments, which is exactly  
17 what the CNMI Judgment Creditors are attempting to accomplish.  
18

### 19 III. CONCLUSION

20 For the foregoing reasons, the Court denies the Application for Writ of Execution with  
21 prejudice as to the CNMI Judgment Creditors. The Federal Court Judgment Creditors may still  
22 pursue their Application for Writ of Execution.  
23

24 IT IS SO ORDERED this 11<sup>th</sup> day of January 2024.

25  
26   
27 Chief Judge  
28 RAMONA V. MANGLONA