

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

EagleBank v. Yajia Hu Schwartz et al.

Civil Action No. 1:22-cv-01762-SBP · No. 1:22-cv-01762-SBP · Decided November 24, 2025

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the District of Colorado grants EagleBank’s motion under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(2) to voluntarily dismiss without prejudice its remaining Colorado Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act claim. The court concludes that the defendants identify no legal prejudice and directs entry of final judgment on the claims and counterclaims previously adjudicated, awards EagleBank its costs, and permits it to seek attorney’s fees.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	United States District Court for the District of Colorado
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Susan Prose
JURISDICTION	United States District Court for the District of Colorado
DECIDED	November 24, 2025
DOCKET	1:22-cv-01762-SBP
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	EagleBank moved under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(2) to voluntarily dismiss without prejudice its remaining claim under the Colorado Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act. The defendants opposed dismissal and sought, through their response, adjudication under Rule 41(b), sanctions, fees, and expungement.
STANDARD OF REVIEW	A district court's decision under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(2) to permit voluntary dismissal is reviewed for abuse of discretion. In deciding whether dismissal would cause legal prejudice, courts consider the opposing party's effort and expense in preparing for trial, excessive delay or lack of diligence by the movant, the adequacy of the explanation for dismissal, and the present stage of the litigation.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	unpublished district court memorandum opinion and order; persuasive authority only
PARTIES	EagleBank

TOPICS

civil procedure

motions to dismiss

commercial litigation

real estate

remedies

PRACTICE AREAS

civil procedure

commercial litigation

real estate

fraudulent transfers

remedies

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether EagleBank should be permitted under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(2) to voluntarily dismiss its remaining CUFTA claim without prejudice over the defendants' opposition.
2. Whether the defendants established legal prejudice sufficient to deny voluntary dismissal.
3. Whether the defendants were entitled to dismissal with prejudice, attorney's fees, sanctions, or expungement under Rule 41(b) based on EagleBank's prosecution of the CUFTA claim.

HOLDINGS

1. A plaintiff may voluntarily dismiss a claim under Rule 41(a)(2) without prejudice when the opposing party will not suffer legal prejudice, and the court granted EagleBank's motion because the Ohlander factors supported dismissal.
2. The defendants did not demonstrate legal prejudice that would justify denying dismissal of the CUFTA claim without prejudice.
3. The defendants were not entitled to Rule 41(b) dismissal with prejudice, fee-shifting, sanctions, or expungement because Rule 41(b) concerns involuntary dismissals and the record did not show failure to prosecute or failure to comply with the Federal Rules or a court order.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“Absent “legal prejudice” to a defendant, the district court should grant a motion for voluntary dismissal under Rule 41(a)(2).”

“The important aspect” in deciding a motion to dismiss a claim without prejudice under Rule 41(a)(2) “is whether the opposing party will suffer prejudice in light of the valid interests of the parties.”

“The court respectfully concludes that EagleBank’s voluntary dismissal of the CUFTA claim would result in no legal prejudice to the Schwartz Parties that would justify denying the Motion.”

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The action concerned a high-end residential property at 460 El Mirador in Edwards, Colorado. EagleBank alleged that the property was fraudulently transferred for ten dollars after EagleBank obtained a Maryland judgment exceeding \$3.5 million against several defendants, with the intent to place the property beyond EagleBank's reach. The property was later sold at a foreclosure sale, leaving only a potential statutory-damages theory under CUFTA, and no discovery had been conducted on that claim.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

EagleBank filed suit concerning an allegedly fraudulent transfer of residential property and asserted a CUFTA claim. The defendants brought counterclaims, two of which were dismissed with prejudice on judgment on the pleadings, while the remaining declaratory counterclaims were resolved or dismissed as moot after summary judgment recognizing and enforcing a Maryland judgment in Colorado. With only EagleBank's CUFTA claim remaining and no discovery or trial preparation having occurred on that claim, the court granted voluntary dismissal without prejudice and directed entry of final judgment on the claims and counterclaims previously adjudicated.

DISPOSITION

other

CASES CITED

- Tax Lien Law Grp., LLC v. EagleBank, No. 1129, Sept. Term 2020, 2021 WL 3360972, at *1 (Md. Ct. Spec. App. Aug. 3, 2021)
- United States ex rel. Stone v. Rockwell Int'l Corp., 282 F.3d 787, 810 (10th Cir. 2002)
- Ohlander v. Larson, 114 F.3d 1531, 1537 (10th Cir. 1997)
- Front Row Techs., LLC v. NBA Media Ventures, LLC, No. CIV 10-0433 JB/SCY, 2016 WL 5395278, at *5 (D.N.M. Aug. 31, 2016), aff'd sub nom. Front Row Techs. LLC v. MLB Advanced Media, L.P., 697 F. App'x 701 (Fed. Cir. 2017)
- Phillips U.S.A., Inc. v. Allflex U.S.A., Inc., 77 F.3d 354, 358 (10th Cir. 1996)
- Clark v. Tansy, 13 F.3d 1407, 1411 (10th Cir. 1993)
- Mitchell v. Roberts, 43 F.4th 1074, 1083 (10th Cir. 2022)
- Am. Nat'l Bank & Tr. Co. v. Bic Corp., 931 F.2d 1411, 1412 (10th Cir. 1991)
- Tal v. Hogan, 453 F.3d 1244, 1264 n.24 (10th Cir. 2006)
- Stan Lee Media, Inc. v. Walt Disney Co., 774 F.3d 1292, 1298 n.2 (10th Cir. 2014)
- Kansas Penn Gaming, LLC v. Collins, 656 F.3d 1210, 1215 (10th Cir. 2011)
- Kerns v. Kerns, 53 P.3d 1157, 1164 n.6 (Colo. 2002)
- In re Ute Mesa Lot 1, LLC, 736 F.3d 947, 951 (10th Cir. 2013)

OPINION

Eaglebank

PER CURIAM.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

Civil Action No. 1:22-cv-01762-SBP

EAGLEBANK,

Plaintiff/Counterclaim Defendant, v. YAJIA HU SCHWARTZ, individually and as trustee of the Yajia Hu Schwartz Revocable Trust and as co-trustee of the Axis Investment Holdings Trust, and

MARK ALAN SCHWARTZ, individually and as co-trustee of the Axis Investment Holdings Trust, Defendants/Counterclaimants, and
AXIS INVESTMENT HOLDINGS TRUST and
TAX LIEN LAW GROUP, LLC,
Defendants/Counterclaim Plaintiffs.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

Susan Prose, United States Magistrate Judge¹ All claims and counterclaims in this matter have been disposed of save one: Plaintiff and Counterclaim Defendant EagleBank's claim under the Colorado Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act, Colo. Rev. Stat. §§ 38-8-101 et seq., commonly referred to as "CUFTA." EagleBank now seeks to voluntarily dismiss its CUFTA claim pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 1 The matter is before this court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(c) upon the parties' consent to the exercise of jurisdiction of a United States Magistrate Judge (ECF No. 71) and the Order of Reference dated January 10, 2024 (ECF No. 73). 41(a)(2). ECF No. 178 ("Motion"). Although the Schwartz Parties² oppose the Motion, ECF No. 179, they identify no "legal prejudice" attendant on dismissal of the CUFTA claim—the standard by which this court must evaluate a request for voluntary dismissal—and this court discerns no basis to infer that any such prejudice will result from the dismissal of a claim the Schwartz Parties are obliged to defend. Having carefully reviewed the Motion and associated briefing (including a sur-reply the Schwartz Parties did not seek permission to file),³ the entire docket, and the applicable law, the court now respectfully GRANTS EagleBank's Motion and ORDERS that the CUFTA claim be dismissed without prejudice. The court further directs that final judgment be entered in favor of EagleBank on all claims and counterclaims previously adjudicated in this case, consistent with the court's previous orders resolving those matters. See ECF Nos. 109, 172. I. Background The court assumes the reader's familiarity with the underlying facts and the labyrinthine procedural history of this matter. In brief, and as pertinent to the instant Motion, this action arises from a dispute over a high-end residential property located in the Vail Valley at 460 El Mirador in Edwards, Colorado (the "Property"). EagleBank initiated this litigation, seeking to void an allegedly fraudulent ² As a preliminary matter, the court utilizes the term the "Schwartz Parties" here to refer to each and every one of the non-EagleBank parties involved in this litigation at any point in its history: Yajia Hu Schwartz and Mark Alan Schwartz in all the capacities in which they have been sued, whether individually or as trustees/co-trustees of their various associated entities (including the Yajia Hu Schwartz Revocable Trust and the Axis Investment Holdings Trust), along with the Axis Investment Holdings Trust and the Tax Lien Law Group, LLC. ³ ECF No. 181. transfer of the Property under CUFTA. First Amended Complaint, ECF No. 19 ¶¶ 21-26. In response, the Schwartz Parties brought five counterclaims against EagleBank, three of which sought relief in the form of a declaration concerning a judgment by a state court in Maryland that EagleBank had obtained against several of the Schwartz Parties,⁴ along with counterclaims sounding in tortious interference with contract and slander of title. Amended Answer and Counter Claims Against

EagleBank, ECF No. 24 ¶¶ 69-97. On September 25, 2024, the court granted EagleBank’s motion for partial judgment on the pleadings pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(c) and dismissed with prejudice the tortious interference and slander of title counterclaims brought by the Schwartz Parties. ECF No. 109 at 21-22. On September 11, 2025, the court granted summary judgment in favor of EagleBank on the Schwartz Parties’ counterclaim which sought a declaration concerning the Maryland Judgment and found that the Maryland Judgment was entitled to recognition and enforcement in Colorado. ECF No. 172 at 21-22. In light of that determination, the court dismissed the Schwartz Parties’ two other declaratory judgment counterclaims as moot. See *id.* Following these decisions, the Schwartz Parties have no remaining counterclaims. The only claim left to litigate in this matter is the claim that started the case: EagleBank’s CUFTA claim alleging a fraudulent conveyance of the Property—which allegedly occurred after entry of the Maryland Judgment in favor of EagleBank, for “little if any consideration,” and with the 4 That judgment, in the amount of \$3,534,029.08 (plus interest and attorney’s fees), was in favor of EagleBank and against Mark Schwartz, Tax Lien Law Group LLC, and Axis Investment Holdings Trust. See *Tax Lien Law Grp., LLC v. EagleBank*, No. 1129, Sept. Term 2020, 2021 WL 3360972, at *1 (Md. Ct. Spec. App. Aug. 3, 2021). For convenience, the court will refer to the judgment as the “Maryland Judgment.” specific intent to place [the Property] beyond the reach of EagleBank . . . so that EagleBank had no means of collecting upon the” Maryland Judgment. ECF No. 19 ¶¶ 23-25. EagleBank now moves to voluntarily dismiss its CUFTA claim pursuant to Rule 41(a)(2). ECF No. 178. The Schwartz Parties responded to the Motion in a document that improperly included what they dubbed a “Cross-Motion for Adjudication on the Merits Under Rule 41(b)” and “Motion for Sanctions, Fees, and Expungement.” ECF No. 179. This court will not consider motions raised in a response to the original Motion. See D.C.COLO.LCivR 7.1(d) (“A motion shall not be included in a response or reply to the original motion. A motion shall be filed as a separate document.”).⁵ Regardless, the Schwartz Parties’ demand for a substantive adjudication of the CUFTA claim, and their assertion that they have some entitlement to attorney’s fees or other form of sanctions, lack merit for the reasons the court explains in this Order.⁶

II. Analysis A. Legal Standards To begin with the legal principles governing the question of voluntary dismissal, Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(a)(2) directs that, once a defendant has filed an answer, a plaintiff may dismiss a claim only upon order of the court. The Rule also states that dismissal under 5 Consistent with that rule, the docket does not reflect any separate motion under Rule 41(b) or any motion for sanctions, fees, or expungement. 6 After EagleBank filed a reply in support of its Motion (ECF No. 180), the Schwartz Parties submitted a document they designated as a “Reply” to EagleBank’s reply (ECF No. 181)— functionally, an improper sur-response that triggered the filing of a “Notice” from EagleBank (ECF No. 182) attempting to clean up the procedural confusion the Schwartz Parties’ irregular filings had made of the docket. Nevertheless, the court has examined all of these extraneous filings and finds that none contains grounds for altering the court’s conclusion that the instant Motion should be granted and the CUFTA claim

dismissed without prejudice. subparagraph 2 is without prejudice. *Id.* As the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals has instructed, “a plaintiff may voluntarily dismiss his action so long as the defendant is not hurt.” *United States ex rel. Stone v. Rockwell Int’l Corp.*, 282 F.3d 787, 810 (10th Cir. 2002) (cleaned up). Absent “legal prejudice” to a defendant, the district court should grant a motion for voluntary dismissal under Rule 41(a)(2). *Ohlander v. Larson*, 114 F.3d 1531, 1537 (10th Cir. 1997); see also, e.g., *Front Row Techs., LLC v. NBA Media Ventures, LLC*, No. CIV 10-0433 JB/SCY, 2016 WL 5395278, at *5 (D.N.M. Aug. 31, 2016), *aff’d sub nom. Front Row Techs. LLC v. MLB Advanced Media, L.P.*, 697 F. App’x 701 (Fed. Cir. 2017) (recognizing that “Rule 41(a)(2) [for opposed dismissals without prejudice by court order] provides a relatively liberal standard” (quotation omitted)). In *Ohlander*, the Tenth Circuit articulated a non-exclusive, four-factor test for district courts to apply in determining whether to deny a request for voluntary dismissal based on legal prejudice to a defendant: “the opposing party’s effort and expense in preparing for trial; excessive delay and lack of due diligence on the part of the movant; insufficient explanation of the need for a dismissal; and the present stage of the litigation.” See 114 F.3d at 1537 (citing *Phillips U.S.A., Inc. v. Allflex U.S.A., Inc.*, 77 F.3d 354, 358 (10th Cir. 1996)). This court need not resolve all of the *Ohlander* factors in favor of EagleBank before allowing voluntary dismissal, nor must it resolve each factor in favor of the Schwartz Parties to deny a Rule 41(a)(2) request. *Id.* “The important aspect” in deciding a motion to dismiss a claim without prejudice under Rule 41(a)(2) “is whether the opposing party will suffer prejudice in light of the valid interests of the parties.” *Clark v. Tansy*, 13 F.3d 1407, 1411 (10th Cir. 1993) (quotation omitted). And a district court’s decision to dismiss a case under Rule 41(a)(2) is reviewed for abuse of discretion. *Mitchell v. Roberts*, 43 F.4th 1074, 1083 (10th Cir. 2022) (citing *Ohlander*, 114 F.3d at 1537; *Am. Nat’l Bank & Tr. Co. v. Bic Corp.*, 931 F.2d 1411, 1412 (10th Cir. 1991)).

B. Application of the *Ohlander* Factors After careful consideration of the entire record, the court finds that all of the *Ohlander* factors weigh in favor of granting EagleBank’s Motion to dismiss the very last claim remaining in this case. First factor. With regard to the first *Ohlander* factor, the records shows that the Schwartz Parties’ expenditure of “effort and expense” in this litigation to date has not facilitated trial preparation so much as it has served to delay the proceeding and obfuscate the relevant issues. The Schwartz Parties’ actions have obliged this court (and EagleBank) to address a plethora of motions, including multiple motions for reconsideration, none of which were found to have merit. At this juncture, only the CUFTA claim remains to be litigated and tried. No discovery has been conducted on that claim to date—the court vacated the Rule 16(b) scheduling conference pending resolution of the instant Motion—and no date for trial of that last claim has been set. Furthermore, the Schwartz Parties’ efforts in this litigation to date will in no way be negated by allowing EagleBank to dismiss its remaining claim; rather, it will hasten the Schwartz Parties’ ability to appeal the orders issued by this court, which they have long sought to do. See ECF Nos. 113 (October 6, 2024 motion requesting certification of order granting EagleBank’s Motion for Partial Judgment on the Pleadings, ECF No. 109, for interlocutory appeal). The first *Ohlander* factor thus

weighs in favor of dismissal. Second factor. As to the second Ohlander factor, the record reflects no “excessive delay and lack of diligence” in EagleBank’s request to voluntarily dismiss the CUFTA claim. To the contrary, EagleBank demonstrated diligence in filing the Motion on October 28, 2025, a matter of a few weeks after the court issued the September 11, 2025 order granting EagleBank’s motion for summary judgment on the Schwartz Parties’ remaining counterclaims. ECF No. 172. After that order was issued, it was necessary for counsel for EagleBank to discuss the appropriate next steps with its client and to confer with counsel for the Schwartz Parties before filing any motion to dismiss. See ECF No. 178-1 (October 17, 2025 conferral emails between counsel for EagleBank and the Schwartz Parties). This was accomplished before the court conducted a scheduling conference, which had been set for November 4, 2025, see ECF No. 176, or issued a scheduling order. No inference of dilatory behavior by EagleBank can be drawn from this timeline, which reflects the amount of time required to make a reasoned assessment of the litigation situation following the adjudication of the Schwartz Parties’ counterclaims in favor of EagleBank, including an examination of the practical implications of EagleBank’s continuing to pursue the last remaining claim in a lawsuit marked by a tortuous procedural history with opposing parties who may be, for the reasons explained below in connection with the third Ohlander factor, effectively judgment proof. As counsel for EagleBank put it to Mark Schwartz, the attorney for the Schwartz Parties, “EagleBank remains confident of a favorable outcome,” but “the practicalities of continuing a litigation that has been drawn out now for years dictate that this matter should be brought to a close.” See ECF No. 178-1 at 2. To be sure, the overall timeframe of the litigation has been somewhat protracted, but this delay largely stems from the Schwartz Parties’ own extensive filings—including no fewer than twenty-one substantive motions as of the date of filing of the instant Motion—rather than any conduct by EagleBank. See ECF No. 178 at 4 n.3. Because EagleBank did not delay in seeking dismissal of the CUFTA claim pursuant to Rule 41(a)(2), the second Ohlander factor supports dismissal. Third factor. Looking to the third Ohlander factor, whether the moving party has provided a sufficient explanation of the need for dismissal, EagleBank’s justifications for dismissal are compelling. As EagleBank explains, the Property was sold at a foreclosure sale, thus, “eliminat[ing] all requested relief available to EagleBank [on the CUFTA claim] except for statutory damages,” and EagleBank’s assessment of the current circumstances is “that a judgment in its favor on the statutory damages may ultimately be uncollectable against the Schwartz Parties.” ECF No. 178 at 4. The record gives the court no reason to question EagleBank’s assessment that its chances of ultimately collecting any potential judgment against the Schwartz Parties are slim. Indeed, the validity of that prediction is emphasized by the uncertain personal situation of Mark Schwartz, who faces pending criminal charges in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois. See *United States v. Mark Alan Schwartz*, No. 1:22-cr-00635-1 (N.D. Ill.).⁷ The superseding indictment in that matter charges Mr. Schwartz with five counts of wire fraud, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343; one count of aggravated identity theft, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 7 The court takes judicial notice of this

public court record. See, e.g., *Tal v. Hogan*, 453 F.3d 1244, 1264 n.24 (10th Cir. 2006) (holding that a court may take judicial notice of facts that are a matter of public record); *Stan Lee Media, Inc. v. Walt Disney Co.*, 774 F.3d 1292, 1298 n.2 (10th Cir. 2014) (noting that a court may “take judicial notice of documents and docket materials filed in other courts”) (citation omitted). 1028A(a)(1); and one count of perjury, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1623(a). See generally *id.* ECF No. 59 (Superseding Indictment dated October 17, 2024). The publicly-available record in that case indicates that a motion to dismiss the superseding indictment, *id.* ECF No. 76, is pending, but the docket also shows that a jury trial remains on the court’s schedule for January 20, 2026. See *id.* ECF No. 66. Without question, Mr. Schwartz is presumed innocent of these charges, but the very existence of a criminal matter raising multiple felony counts against Mr. Schwartz casts doubt on the ability of any of the Schwartz Parties to satisfy a judgment that might be rendered in favor of EagleBank on the CUFTA claim in the instant matter. In short, EagleBank has sufficiently explained the reasons for its request to dismiss the CUFTA claim, and the third Ohlander factor thus favors dismissal. Fourth factor. Finally, as directed by the fourth Ohlander factor, the court examines the present stage of the litigation. Every aspect of the preceding analysis bears on this evaluation and, for the reasons delineated above, supports EagleBank’s request for dismissal. Critically, too, focused litigation of the CUFTA claim specifically—including “ginning up the costly machinery associated with our civil discovery regime,” see *Kansas Penn Gaming, LLC v. Collins*, 656 F.3d 1210, 1215 (10th Cir. 2011) (quotation omitted)—has not yet commenced. Accordingly, this final factor also supports EagleBank’s request for voluntary dismissal. In sum, having carefully considered the entirety of the record pursuant to the Ohlander factors, the court respectfully concludes that EagleBank’s voluntary dismissal of the CUFTA claim would result in no legal prejudice to the Schwartz Parties that would justify denying the Motion.

B. The Schwartz Parties’ Arguments The Schwartz Parties’ point to no factual support for their contention that they would suffer “overwhelming prejudice” upon the dismissal of the CUFTA claim. See ECF No. 179 at 5. The court identifies three key arguments raised by Schwartz Parties, drawn from a liberal reading of their papers, and explains here why none suffices to alter the court’s conclusion that EagleBank should be allowed to voluntarily dismiss its CUFTA claim without prejudice under Rule 41(a)(2). First, the Schwartz Parties contend that “granting EagleBank a walk-away now would create exactly the prejudice Rule 41(a) forbids” because the Rule prohibits “dismissal over a defendant’s objection when a counterclaim has been pleaded.” ECF No. 178 at 6-7. This argument carries no weight because the court has issued dispositive rulings in favor of EagleBank on all of the Schwartz Parties’ counterclaims. ECF Nos. 109, 172. Stated otherwise, the Schwartz Parties have no viable counterclaims that “remain pending for independent adjudication” at this stage of the case, see Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(a)(2), and the previously-disposed- of counterclaims pose no bar to the voluntary dismissal of EagleBank’s affirmative CUFTA claim. Second, the Schwartz Parties’ averral that EagleBank filed a “spurious” *lis pendens* concerning the Property, see ECF No. 179 at 8—an assertion entirely without support in the record before this court—has no bearing

on the question of whether granting voluntary dismissal of the CUFTA claim would amount to “legal prejudice” to the Schwartz Parties now. The propriety of the *lis pendens* is not at issue in the CUFTA claim, which focuses on the allegedly fraudulent transfer of the Property between certain of the Schwartz Parties on May 21, 2021, for the meager sum of ten dollars and with “with full knowledge of the EagleBank Judgment [of more than three-and-a-half-million dollars] at the time of the Transfer.” See ECF No. 19 ¶¶ 10,

19. Nor is there any pending counterclaim hinging on the contention that the *lis pendens* was “spurious”; indeed, there is no pending counterclaim at all, the Schwartz Parties having lost their bid to preserve any of them. See ECF Nos. 109, 172.8 The court finds no basis to countenance the idea that the Schwartz Parties should be allowed to resurrect some sort of counterclaim (or to raise a new claim) in the context of a response to a motion for voluntary dismissal of a CUFTA claim. Moreover, there is nothing in the record to lend support to the supposition that the *lis pendens* EagleBank filed—the purpose of which is to provide “potential purchasers ‘notice’ of a possible judgment”—was in any way “spurious.” See *In re Ute Mesa Lot 1, LLC*, 736 F.3d 947, 951 (10th Cir. 2013) (citing *Kerns v. Kerns*, 53 P.3d 1157, 1164 n.6 (Colo. 2002)). To the contrary, as this court specifically declared following consideration of a comprehensive summary-judgment record, “the Maryland Judgment is entitled to recognition and enforcement in Colorado[.]” ECF No. 172 at 21. Third, the Schwartz Parties raise yet again their frequently-reiterated claim that EagleBank has sued the wrong parties. ECF No. 178 at 8-9 (asserting that “a trust is not a jural entity; the trustee is the proper party”). The court has explicitly rejected this argument before, concluding that “the Schwartz Parties’ request for dismissal for lack of personal jurisdiction and 8 The Schwartz Parties also have not petitioned this court for an order to show cause declaring the *lis pendens* “spurious.” See Colo. Rev. Stat. § 38-35-204(1) (“Any person whose real or personal property is affected by a recorded or filed lien or document that the person believes is a spurious lien or spurious document may petition the district court in the county or city and county in which the lien or document was recorded or filed or the federal district court in Colorado for an order to show cause why the lien or document should not be declared invalid.”). improper service is wholly frivolous in violation of Rule 11(b)(2).” ECF No. 155 at 3; *id.* at 2 (finding the argument that personal jurisdiction is lacking baseless because “the Schwartz Parties have previously identified Mark and Yajia Schwartz in their individual and representative capacities as defendants in this case” and, further, that the Schwartz Parties’ failure to “assert lack of personal jurisdiction or lack of proper service as affirmative defenses” amounts to a waiver of those defenses. This frivolous argument fares no better in its current guise, framed in the context of a response in opposition to dismiss the only remaining claim against the Schwartz Parties under Rule 41(a)(2). To sum up the “legal prejudice” issue, the Schwartz Parties point to no evidence of prejudice to them that would attend the dismissal of a CUFTA claim on which they face a substantial risk of liability. To be sure, the Schwartz Parties view their odds of prevailing as high. See ECF No. 179 at 2 (referencing the “concededly defective CUFTA complaint”). However, as the history of this litigation

demonstrates, the Schwartz Parties' rhetoric does not necessarily square with the applicable precedent or the operative facts, as its prediction regarding the operation of the Maryland Judgment demonstrates. See ECF No. 24 ¶ 58 (asserting in the Schwartz Parties' answer that "Eagle Bank knows it has no chance of prevailing on these meritless claims as a matter of law, just as it has no chance of enforcing its judgment in Colorado, also as a matter of law"). Finally, the court briefly addresses the Schwartz Parties' bid (improperly embedded in its response to EagleBank's Motion) to obtain a sanction under Rule 41(b) by forcing "dismissal [of the CUFTA claim] with prejudice and full fee-shifting," see ECF No. 179 at 2-3—a stratagem this court respectfully, but emphatically, rejects. Even if the Schwartz Parties had sought this relief in a proper, formal motion, the court would deny it as frivolous. On its face, Rule 41(b) governs involuntary dismissals. And there is not a whit of record support for the Schwartz Parties' contention that EagleBank has somehow "failed to prosecute" its CUFTA claim. See ECF No. 179 passim. Neither nor does the record contain any evidence that EagleBank failed "to comply with [the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure] or a court order," as required to obtain dismissal under Rule 41(b). The same may not be said of the Schwartz Parties, who have repeatedly filed unsupported motions in contravention of explicit directives from this court. In fact, their actions have resulted in an order denying one such motion as frivolous and prompting the court to find that EagleBank was not required to respond to that motion "or any future motion by the Schwartz Parties, unless and until the court orders otherwise." ECF No. 176. If prejudice to any party may be discerned in the record here, it has fallen on EagleBank, the party that has been compelled to incur significant attorney's fees in defending against the Schwartz Parties' myriad motions—none of which this court has found to have merit. It is now apparent that the only way to alleviate this unfair prejudice to EagleBank is to bring an end, once and for all, to this litigation. With this Order granting EagleBank's request to dismiss the sole remaining claim in the case, the court does so. III. Conclusion For the reasons stated in this Memorandum Opinion and Order, it is respectfully ORDERED that:

- (1) EagleBank's Motion to Voluntarily Dismiss its Sole Claim Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(a)(2) (ECF No. 178) is GRANTED and, in accordance with Rule 41(a)(2), the CUFTA claim is dismissed without prejudice;
- (2) The Clerk of Court is DIRECTED to enter final judgment in favor of EagleBank and against the Schwartz Parties in accordance with the court's previous orders on all issues previously adjudicated (ECF Nos. 109 and 172), and to terminate this matter accordingly;
- (3) EagleBank is AWARDED its costs as the prevailing party pursuant to Rule 54(d)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; and
- (4) Within 14 days after the entry of judgment, EagleBank, as the prevailing party, MAY MOVE for an award of its attorney's fees pursuant to Rule 54(d)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. DATED: November 24, 2025 BY THE COURT: fEao SusanProees—sS United States Magistrate Judge 14

