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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

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Billy Breedlove, *et al.*,

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No. CV-09-8135-PCT-JAT

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Plaintiffs,

)

ORDER

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vs.

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Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., *et al.*,

)

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Defendants.

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Defendants Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. (Doc. 58), Arch McDonald (Doc. 59), and Mark

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Bridgewater (Doc. 60) seek to dismiss Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint (Doc. 56).

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For the following reasons, the Court grants each Motion.

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I. Background

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In December 2005, Plaintiffs Billy and Diana Breedlove purchased real property in

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Taylor, Arizona. They borrowed \$281,250 from the United Federal Bank of Indianapolis to

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finance the property. The loan included a promissory note and a deed of trust, which named

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Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. ("MERS") as the beneficiary. Wells Fargo,

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doing business as America's Servicing Company, became the servicer of Plaintiffs' loan.

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After the Plaintiffs defaulted on the note, the trustee initiated foreclosure. A trustee's sale

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was held on August 27, 2009, and the property at issue was sold.

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1 **II. Analysis**

2 **A. Legal Standard: Rule 12(b)(6)**

3 To survive a 12(b)(6) motion for failure to state a claim, a complaint must meet the
4 requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2). Rule 8(a)(2) requires a “short and
5 plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief,” so that the
6 defendant has “fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” *Bell*
7 *Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007) (quoting *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 47
8 (1957)).

9 Although a complaint attacked for failure to state a claim does not need detailed
10 factual allegations, the pleader’s obligation to provide the grounds for relief requires “more
11 than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action
12 will not do.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555 (internal citations omitted). The factual allegations
13 of the complaint must be sufficient to raise a right to relief above a speculative level. *Id.*
14 Rule 8(a)(2) “requires a ‘showing,’ rather than a blanket assertion, of entitlement to relief.
15 Without some factual allegation in the complaint, it is hard to see how a claimant could
16 satisfy the requirement of providing not only ‘fair notice’ of the nature of the claim, but also
17 ‘grounds’ on which the claim rests.” *Id.* (citing 5 C. WRIGHT & A. MILLER, FEDERAL
18 PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE §1202, pp. 94, 95 (3d ed. 2004)).

19 This pleading standard demands more than “an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-
20 harmed-me accusation.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) (citing *Twombly*,
21 550 U.S. at 555). A complaint that offers nothing more than naked assertions will not
22 suffice. To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter,
23 which, if accepted as true, states a claim to relief that is “plausible on its face.” *Iqbal*, 129
24 S.Ct. at 1949. Facial plausibility exists if the party pleads factual content that allows the
25 court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.
26 *Id.* Plausibility does not equal “probability,” but plausibility requires more than a sheer
27 possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully. *Id.* “Where a complaint pleads facts that
28 are ‘merely consistent’ with a defendant’s liability, it ‘stops short of the line between

1 possibility and plausibility of ‘entitlement to relief.’” *Id.* (citing *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 557).

2 In deciding a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6), the Court must construe the facts
3 alleged in the complaint in the light most favorable to the drafter of the complaint and the
4 Court must accept all well-pleaded factual allegations as true. *See Shwarz v. United States*,
5 234 F.3d 428, 435 (9th Cir. 2000). Nonetheless, the Court does not have to accept as true
6 a legal conclusion couched as a factual allegation. *Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286
7 (1986).

8 **B. Wells Fargo Bank’s Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs’ Second Amended**
9 **Complaint**

10 Plaintiffs assert six claims against Wells Fargo, ranging from fraud to a breach of
11 fiduciary duty. The Court will discuss each cause of action separately.

12 **1. Wells Fargo Bank’s Alleged Breach of Fiduciary Duties (Counts I,**
13 **II, and III)**

14 In Counts I, II, and III, Plaintiffs allege that Wells Fargo breached fiduciary duties
15 owed to them (Doc. 56 at 7-8). Although Plaintiffs have not specifically cited which
16 Defendant breached these duties, the Court will analyze these allegations on their merits.

17 The Court must dismiss Plaintiffs’ cause of action for breach because “the relationship
18 between a bank and an ordinary customer is no more than that of debtor and creditor.”
19 *Bowman v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 2010 WL 1408893, at *3 (D. Ariz. 2010). It is well-
20 settled in Arizona that neither a mortgage lender nor its servicer owes a fiduciary duty to
21 borrowers. *See Valley Natl. Bank of Phoenix v. Elect. Dist. No. 4*, 367 P.2d 655, 662 (Ariz.
22 1961) (“[T]he relationship between a Bank and an ordinary depositor, absent any special
23 agreement, is that of debtor and creditor.”); *McAlister v. Citibank*, 829 P.2d 1253, 1258
24 (Ariz. Ct. App. 1992); *Urias v. PCS Health Sys.*, 118 P.3d 29 (Ariz. Ct. App. 2005) (holding
25 that a debtor/creditor relationship does not create a fiduciary duty).

26 Further, nothing in the record suggests a special relationship existed between the
27 parties. After purchasing a home, Plaintiffs needed a loan to finance their newly acquired
28 property. Wells Fargo became the servicer of Plaintiffs’ loan. Because the parties’
relationship was exclusively limited to this financing, Wells Fargo owed no fiduciary duty

1 to Plaintiffs. As such, the Court will dismiss this cause of action for failure to state a claim
2 upon which relief can be granted.

3 **2. Wells Fargo's Alleged Violation of the Fair Debt Collection**
4 **Practices Act (Count I)**

5 In their second claim for relief, Plaintiffs allege that Wells Fargo violated the Fair
6 Debt Collection Practices Act ("FDCPA") by failing "to provide the name and address of the
7 original creditor" and "obtain and mail verification of the debt to Plaintiffs." (Doc. 56 at 7,
8 ¶ 3). The purpose of the FDCPA is to "eliminate abusive debt collection practices by debt
9 collectors, to insure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection
10 practices are not competitively disadvantaged, and to promote consistent State action to
11 protect consumers against debt collection abuses." 15 U.S.C. § 1692(e). The FDCPA
12 restricts debt collectors from making false or misleading representations or using unfair
13 collection methods. 15 U.S.C. § 1692(e), (f). Debt collectors must also provide certain
14 written information concerning the debt collection. 15 U.S.C. § 1692(g).

15 The Plaintiffs' claim necessarily fails because Wells Fargo is not a debt collector
16 under the FDCPA. The FDCPA defines a debt collector as "any person who uses any
17 instrumentality of interstate commerce or the mails in any business the principal purpose of
18 which is the collection of any debts, or who regularly collects or attempts to collect, directly
19 or indirectly, debts owed or due or asserted to be owed or due another." 15 U.S.C. §
20 1692(a)(6).

21 "The activity of foreclosing on a property pursuant to a deed of trust is not the
22 collection of debt within the meaning of the FDCPA." *Williams v. Countrywide Home*
23 *Loans*, 504 F. Supp. 2d 176, 190 (S.D. Tex. 2007); *see also, Izenberg v. ETS Servs., LLC*,
24 589 F. Supp. 2d 1193, 1199 (C.D. Cal. 2008); *San Diego Home Solutions, Inc. v. Reconstruct*
25 *Co.*, 2008 WL 5209972, at *1 (S.D. Cal. 2008). Applied to the current facts, Wells Fargo
26 is merely the servicer of Plaintiffs' loan. Such a responsibility does not confer liability under
27 the FDCPA. *See Perry v. Stewart Title Co.*, 756 F.2d 1197, 1208 (5th Cir. 1985).
28 Accordingly, dismissal is appropriate because Plaintiffs cannot sustain a claim for relief

1 under the FDCPA.

2 **3. Wells Fargo’s Alleged Violation of the Real Estate Settlement**
3 **Procedures Act (Count II)**

4 In their third claim for relief, Plaintiffs allege section 2605 violations of the Real
5 Estate Settlement Procedures Act (“RESPA”). Specifically, Plaintiffs allege that Defendants
6 “breached their duty to provide a written acknowledgment, make appropriate corrections to
7 Plaintiffs’ account, and [provide] written clarification regarding Plaintiffs’ dispute.” (Doc.
8 56 at 8). The Court finds that Plaintiffs have not stated a claim for relief under Count III.

9 Section 2605 of RESPA requires a loan servicer to provide a written response to a
10 borrower’s qualified written request. 12 U.S.C. § 2605(a)(1). This section of RESPA is
11 intended to provide borrowers with greater access to account information and increased
12 consumer protections. *See* 12 U.S.C. § 2601(a). As a threshold determination, a court must
13 first determine whether a borrower’s inquiry is a qualified written request. 12 U.S.C. §
14 2605(e)(1)(B). The request must be: 1) a written correspondence, other than notice on a
15 payment coupon or other payment medium supplied by the servicer, that 2) includes, or
16 otherwise enables the servicer to identify, the name and account of the borrower; and 3)
17 includes a statement of the reasons for the belief of the borrower, to the extent applicable,
18 that the account is in error or provides sufficient detail to the servicer regarding other
19 information sought by the borrower. *Id.*

20 Furthermore, the qualified written request must be related to the servicing of the loan.
21 *See* 12 U.S.C. § 2605(e)(1)(A). Servicing includes “any scheduled periodic payments from
22 a borrower” or the “making of . . . payments of principal and interest . . .” 12 U.S.C. § 2605
23 (i)(3).

24 Finally, a plaintiff must allege actual damages resulting from a violation of section
25 2605. 12 U.S.C. § 2605(f)(1)(A) (“Whoever fails to comply with any provision of this
26 section shall be liable to the borrower for each such failure in the following amounts: In the
27 case of any action by an individual, an amount equal to the sum of . . . any actual damages
28 to the borrower as a result of the failure.”); *Collier v. Wells Fargo Home Mortg.*, 2006 WL

1 1464170, at *3 (N.D. Tex. 2006); *Hepler v. Washington Mut. Bank, F.A.*, 2009 WL 1045470,
2 at *4-5 (C.D. Cal. 2009).

3 The Second Amended Complaint does not provide Plaintiffs with any basis for relief.
4 Defendants allegedly failed to “provide a written acknowledgment, make appropriate
5 corrections to Plaintiffs’ account, and [provide] written clarification regarding Plaintiffs’
6 dispute” after they submitted a Notice of Dispute. (Doc. 56 at 8). Even construing the facts
7 most favorably to Plaintiffs, they have failed to allege how Wells Fargo’s breach impacted
8 the foreclosure. Specifically, they do not claim that Wells Fargo’s breach affected their
9 decision to pay their outstanding loan payments, created confusion as to the amount they
10 owed, or even whether this alleged breach resulted in identifiable harm. Instead, Plaintiffs
11 rely upon conclusory statements to demonstrate a RESPA violation. Without a sufficient
12 factual basis, Plaintiffs’ claim cannot survive dismissal under the *Twombly* pleading standard.
13 Therefore, dismissal is appropriate because no relief is available under RESPA.

14 **4. Plaintiffs’ Undue Stress and Financial Hardship (Counts III and**
15 **IV)**

16 In Counts III and IV of Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Complaint, they allege
17 Defendants’ misconduct has caused them “undue stress and financial hardship.” (Doc. 56
18 at 8-9). Plaintiffs have allegedly struggled to pay their bills and have suffered severe mental
19 and emotional stress. (Doc. 56 at 9). These statements do not state any basis for relief
20 because they are merely allegations of damages. As such, the Court must dismiss these
21 claims.

22 **5. Wells Fargo’s Alleged Fraud (Count V)**

23 In their fifth claim for relief, Plaintiffs assert that Wells Fargo is liable for fraud. They
24 specifically allege that Sylvia Harding and/or Mark Bridgewater, who represented Wells
25 Fargo, attempted to remove them from their property through “fraudulent inducement.”
26 (Doc. 58 at 9). Wells Fargo, “led [them] to believe that their home . . . was being taken from
27 them.”

28 Plaintiffs’ allegations of fraud are insufficient because they have not properly pled as

1 to the circumstances involving the claim. In order to prevail on a fraud claim under Arizona
2 law, a claimant must show:

- 3 1) a representation; 2) its falsity; 3) its materiality; 4) the speaker's knowledge
4 of the representation's falsity or ignorance of its truth; 5) the speaker's intent
5 that it be acted upon by the recipient in the manner reasonably contemplated;
6) the hearer's ignorance of its falsity; 7) the hearer's reliance on its truth;
8) the right to rely on it; and 9) his consequent and proximate injury.

6 *Echols v. Beauty Built Homes*, 647 P.2d 629, 631 (Ariz. 1982); *see also Haisch v. Allstate*
7 *Ins. Co.*, 5 P.3d 940, 944 (Ariz. Ct. App. 2000) (citing *Echols*). Certain elements of
8 fraud claims carry a higher standard of pleading under the Federal Rules Civil Procedure:
9 "In all averments of fraud or mistake, *the circumstances constituting fraud* or mistake shall
10 be stated with *particularity*. Malice, intent, knowledge, and other *condition of the mind* of
11 a person may be averred *generally*." Fed. R. Civ. P. 9(b) (emphasis added). "While
12 statements of the time, place and nature of the alleged fraudulent activities are sufficient,
13 mere conclusory allegations of fraud are insufficient." *Moore v. Kayport Package Exp., Inc.*,
14 885 F.2d 531, 540 (9th Cir. 1989)

15 "To allege fraud with particularity, a [claimant] . . . must set forth an explanation as
16 to why the statement or omission complained of was false or misleading." *In re GlenFed,*
17 *Inc. Sec. Litig.*, 42 F.3d 1541, 1548 (9th Cir. 1994). Falsity may be established through
18 inconsistent contemporaneous statements or information made by or available to the
19 defendants, but such statements are not required. *Id.* at 1549. Falsity may also be established
20 through allegations of circumstantial evidence. *See Cooper v. Pickett*, 137 F.3d 616, 625 (9th
21 Cir. 1997).

22 Plaintiffs' allegations were not made with particularity; rather, they amount to mere
23 conclusory statements and general averments of fraud. Plaintiffs assert that "[Defendants]
24 attempted to remove [them] from their residence through fraudulent inducement." (Doc. 56
25 at 9). They have failed to include factual allegations describing the circumstances and
26 methods of Defendants' purported fraud. Further, the Complaint fails to specify how any of
27 Defendants' representations constituted fraud. Plaintiffs rely upon the claim that "[they]
28 were led to believe that their home . . . was being taken from them." This assertion cannot

1 be sustained under Rule 9(b). Plaintiffs are simply reciting conclusory language such as
2 “fraudulent inducement” to state a claim for fraud. Moreover, the public record indicates that
3 Plaintiffs’ property was lawfully foreclosed. (Doc. 56, Exh. F and G). For these reasons,
4 dismissal is appropriate because Plaintiffs have failed to plead their claim with any
5 particularity.

6 **6. Wells Fargo’s Alleged Violation of RICO (Count VI)**

7 In Plaintiffs’ sixth claim for relief, they allege Wells Fargo’s violation of the
8 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (“RICO”) Act through mail fraud. The
9 elements of a civil RICO claim are: 1) conduct 2) of an enterprise 3) through a pattern 4) of
10 racketeering activity (known as “predicate acts”) 5) causing injury of the plaintiff’s business
11 or property. *Grimmett v. Brown*, 75 F.3d 506, 510 (9th Cir. 1996) (internal citations
12 omitted). “Illegal activities that constitute predicate acts for federal RICO liability are
13 identified in 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1).” *Lacy v. County of Maricopa*, 2008 WL 312095, at 5 (D.
14 Ariz. 2008). Additionally, a plaintiff must allege at least two of these predicate acts to
15 demonstrate a pattern of racketeering. 18 U.S.C. § 1961(5).

16 The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals requires plaintiffs to plead in accordance with
17 Rule 9(b) when alleging RICO violations. *See Schreiber Dist. Co. v. Serv-Well Furniture*
18 *Co.*, 806 F.2d 1393, 1401 (9th Cir. 1986); *Sun Sav. & Loan Ass'n v. Dierdorff*, 825 F.2d 187,
19 196 (9th Cir. 1987) (fraud pleaded with sufficient particularity when four instances in which
20 the scheme was furthered by use of the mails are specifically alleged). For allegations
21 involving mail fraud, a plaintiff must “specify the time, place, and content of the alleged
22 [misconduct].” *Moore v. Kayport Package Express, Inc.*, 885 F.2d 531, 541 (9th Cir. 1989).

23 First, Plaintiffs’ Complaint fails to meet the threshold requirements for asserting a
24 RICO violation. From the Complaint’s bare assertions, the Court is unable to determine
25 whether Defendants’ alleged mail fraud actually involved two predicate acts. Second, even
26 assuming two distinct predicate acts existed, Plaintiffs’ claim fails to meet Rule 9(b)
27 standards. Similar to Plaintiffs’ previous allegations of fraud, they rely upon conclusory
28 statements as their sole basis for relief. Plaintiffs do not specify when or even how the

1 Defendants committed mail fraud under RICO. Further, the Ninth Circuit has held that “[i]n
2 the context of a fraud suit involving multiple defendants, a plaintiff must, at a minimum,
3 identify the role of each defendant in the alleged fraudulent scheme.” *Swartz v. KPMG LLP*,
4 476 F.3d 756, 765 (9th Cir. 2007). Although this holding did not specifically apply to an
5 alleged RICO violation, such instruction is relevant to the current facts. Plaintiffs provide
6 no basis for determining how Wells Fargo committed mail fraud under RICO. For these
7 reasons, dismissal is appropriate because Plaintiffs have not stated a claim upon which
8 entitles them to relief.

9 **7. Wells Fargo’s alleged violations of 42 U.S.C. §§ 1981, 1983 (Count VI)**

10 In Plaintiffs’ seventh claim for relief, they allege violations of both 42 U.S.C. § 1981
11 and § 1983. First, § 1981 “creates a cause of action only for those discriminated against on
12 account of their race or ethnicity” *Johnson v. Riverside Healthcare Sys., LP*, 534 F.3d
13 1116, 1123 (9th Cir. 2008) (internal citations omitted). Because Plaintiffs’ complaint does
14 not cite any form of racial or ethnic discrimination, § 1981 is inapplicable to the current facts.
15 Second, there are no factual allegations that Wells Fargo, or any of the Defendants, were
16 “acting under color of state law” for purposes of § 1983. *See West v. Atkins*, 487 U.S. 42,
17 48 (1988). Various courts have held that the performance of bank functions do not constitute
18 acts under color of state law within the meaning of § 1983. *See, e.g., Laird v. Tex.*
19 *Commerce Bank-Odessa*, 707 F. Supp. 938, 940 (W.D. Tex. 1988); *Liberty Mtg. Banking*
20 *Ltd. v. Fed. Home Loan Mtg.*, 822 F. Supp. 956, 960 (E.D.N.Y. 1993). Therefore, the Court
21 will dismiss Plaintiffs’ § 1981 and § 1983 claims.
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1 **C. Arch McDonald’s Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs’ Second Amended**
2 **Complaint**

3 Defendant Arch McDonald moves to dismiss Plaintiffs’ Second Amended Complaint
4 for lack of personal jurisdiction and failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted
5 (Doc. 59). For the reasons that follow, the Court grants Defendant McDonald’s Motion to
6 Dismiss.

7 **1. Personal Jurisdiction**

8 Defendant McDonald first argues that Plaintiffs have not met their burden for
9 demonstrating the existence of personal jurisdiction. The plaintiff bears the burden of
10 establishing personal jurisdiction. *See Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co.*, 374 F.3d
11 797, 800 (9th Cir. 2004) (citing *Sher v. Johnson*, 911 F.2d 1357, 1361 (9th Cir. 1990)). A
12 defendant may move prior to trial to dismiss a complaint for lack of personal jurisdiction.
13 *See, e.g., Data Disc, Inc. v. Sys. Tech. Assocs.*, 557 F.2d 1280, 1285 (9th Cir. 1977) (citing
14 Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(2)). When a defendant does so, “the plaintiff is ‘obligated to come
15 forward with facts, by affidavit or otherwise, supporting personal jurisdiction’” over the
16 defendant. *Cummings v. W. Trial Lawyers Assoc.*, 133 F. Supp. 2d 1144, 1151 (D. Ariz.
17 2001) (quoting *Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986)). Conflicts over
18 statements contained in the plaintiff’s and defendant’s affidavits “must be resolved in the
19 plaintiff’s favor.” *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 800 (citing *AT&T v. Compagnie Bruxelles*
20 *Lambert*, 94 F.3d 586, 588 (9th Cir. 1996)). In the absence of an evidentiary hearing, the
21 plaintiff only needs to make “a prima facie showing of jurisdictional facts to withstand the
22 motion to dismiss.” *Brayton Purcell LLP v. Recordon & Recordon*, 575 F.3d 981, 985 (9th
23 Cir. 2009).

24 Because no applicable federal statute governing personal jurisdiction exists,
25 Arizona’s long-arm statute applies to this case. *See Terracom v. Valley Nat’l Bank*, 49 F.3d
26 555, 559 (9th Cir. 1995) (citing *Core-Vent Corp. AB v. Nobel Indus.*, 11 F.3d 1482, 1484 (9th
27 Cir. 1993)). Arizona’s long-arm statute provides for personal jurisdiction to the extent
28 permitted by the Due Process Clause of the United States Constitution. Ariz. R. Civ. P.

1 4.2(a); *see also Doe v. Am. Nat'l Red Cross*, 112 F.3d 1048, 1050 (9th Cir. 1997).¹

2 The application of Arizona's long-arm statute to the current facts present some initial
3 difficulties due to Defendant McDonald's status as an employee at America's Servicing
4 Company (doing business as Wells Fargo). The Court's jurisdiction over Wells Fargo is
5 uncontested. However, personal jurisdiction over corporate employees may not be based on
6 the federal court's jurisdiction over the corporation itself, unless those individuals are
7 engaged in activities that would also subject them to the application of the state's long-arm
8 statute. *See Calder v. Jones*, 465 U.S. 783, 790 (1984) ("Petitioners are correct that their
9 contacts . . . are not to be judged according to their employer's activities there. On the other
10 hand, their status as employees does not somehow insulate them from jurisdiction. Each
11 defendant's contacts with the forum state must be assessed individually."); *Davis v. Metro*
12 *Prods., Inc.*, 885 F.2d 515, 522 (9th Cir. 1989) ("Arizona's long-arm statute may, consistent
13 with constitutional due process, allow assertions of personal jurisdiction over officers of a
14 corporation as long as the court finds those officers to have sufficient minimum contacts with
15 Arizona."). Therefore, the Court must determine if Defendant McDonald possessed
16 sufficient contacts with Arizona for purposes of personal jurisdiction.

17 The Court must first analyze whether it can exercise general jurisdiction over
18 Defendant McDonald. A court may assert general jurisdiction over a nonresident defendant
19 "[i]f the defendant's activities in the state are 'substantial' or 'continuous and systematic,'
20 . . . even if the cause of action is unrelated to those activities." *Doe*, 112 F.3d at 1050-51
21 (quoting *Haisten v. Grass Valley Med. Reimbursement Fund, Ltd.*, 784 F.2d 1392, 1396 (9th
22 Cir. 1986)); *see Ziegler v. Indian River County*, 64 F.3d 470, 473 (9th Cir. 1995). Defendant
23 McDonald is a resident of Maryland and was served by mail in Frederick, Maryland (Doc.
24 59 at 1-2). Plaintiffs make no arguments that can sustain general jurisdiction. Although
25 Defendant McDonald prepared and issued monthly mortgage statements, nothing in the

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27 ¹ Rule 4.2(a) provides, in pertinent part: "A court of this state may exercise personal
28 jurisdiction over parties, whether found within or outside the state, to the maximum extent
permitted by the Constitution of this state and the Constitution of the United States."

1 record suggests that his work was exclusively limited to Arizona residents. The record also
2 does not indicate that he worked in Arizona or possessed any ties to the state beyond his
3 employment. Therefore, the record cannot sustain general jurisdiction over Defendant
4 McDonald.

5 Because Defendant McDonald does not have substantial or continuous and systematic
6 contacts with Arizona, the Court must determine whether he has sufficient contacts such that
7 the exercise of specific jurisdiction would not offend the Due Process Clause. *See Int'l Shoe*
8 *Co. v. Washington*, 326 U.S. 310, 316 (1945); *Core-Vent*, 11 F.3d at 1485. The Ninth Circuit
9 applies a three-prong test to determine whether a defendant's contacts with the forum state
10 are sufficient to subject him to the state's specific jurisdiction. *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d
11 at 802. Under this three-prong test, specific jurisdiction exists only if: 1) the nonresident
12 defendant purposefully directs activities or consummates some transaction with the forum
13 of the plaintiff, or performs some act by which he personally avails himself to the privilege
14 of conducting activities in that forum; 2) the claim arises out of or relates to the defendant's
15 forum-related activities; and 3) the exercise of jurisdiction comports with fair play and
16 substantial justice, i.e., it is reasonable. *Id.*; *see, e.g., Bancroft & Masters, Inc. v. Augusta*
17 *Nat'l Inc.*, 223 F.3d 1082, 1086 (9th Cir. 2000) (citing *Cybersell, Inc. v. Cybersell, Inc.* 130
18 F.3d 414, 416 (9th Cir. 1997)); *Burger King Corp. v. Rudzewicz*, 471 U.S. 462, 472-73
19 (1985).

20 The primary issue before the Court is whether Defendant McDonald purposely availed
21 himself to Arizona through his workplace activities.² The Court must accept disputed
22 allegations in the Complaint when analyzing questions of personal jurisdiction. *See*
23 *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 800. Further, the Supreme Court has instructed the federal
24 courts to liberally construe the inartful pleading of pro se litigants. *Boag v. MacDougall*, 454
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26 ² The Court only needs to analyze the purposeful availment prong because Defendant
27 McDonald's Motion is limited to this specific argument. Defendant McDonald makes no
28 mention of the jurisdiction's reasonableness or whether the claim arises from his forum
activities.

1 U.S. 364, 365 (1982) (per curiam). Despite this framework, Defendant McDonald argues
2 that Plaintiffs have failed to come forward with facts supporting the exercise of personal
3 jurisdiction. The Court disagrees that Plaintiffs have failed to meet their burden for
4 establishing specific jurisdiction.

5 The Supreme Court held that a court may have specific jurisdiction over a defendant
6 where the intended effects of the defendant's non-forum conduct were purposely directed at
7 and caused harm in the forum state. *Calder*, 465 U.S. at 789-90 (adopting "effects test" for
8 libel, invasions of privacy, and intentional infliction of emotional distress claims where the
9 defendant's Florida conduct had "effects" in California, the forum state). Consistent with
10 this precedent, the Ninth Circuit has held that a district court should apply different specific
11 jurisdiction tests to contract and tort cases. *See Roth v. Garcia Marquez*, 942 F.2d 617, 621
12 (9th Cir. 1991) (stating that in determining whether court has specific jurisdiction over the
13 defendant, "[i]t is important to distinguish contract from tort actions"); *Ziegler*, 64 F.3d at
14 473.

15 In cases involving certain types of torts, the Ninth Circuit has held that courts should
16 apply the "effects test" and that "jurisdiction may attach if an out-of-forum defendant merely
17 engages in conduct aimed at, and having an effect in, the situs state." *Ziegler v. Indian River*
18 *Cnty.*, 64 F.3d 470, 473 (9th Cir. 1995); *see also Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 802 ("A
19 purposeful avilment analysis is most often used in suits sounding in contract. A purposeful
20 direction analysis, on the other hand, is most often used in suits sounding in tort."). Under
21 this test, a defendant purposefully directs his or her activity at a forum state where: 1) he or
22 she commits an intentional act; 2) the act is expressly aimed at the forum state; and 3) the act
23 causes harm that the defendant knows is likely to be suffered in the forum state.
24 *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 803 (citing *Calder*, 465 U.S. at 789-90). Several Ninth Circuit
25 courts have used this test to determine jurisdiction over civil RICO claims such as
26 conspiracy. *See, e.g., Francis v. United States*, 2008 WL 4279692, at *11 (N.D. Cal. 2008).

27 The organization and vagueness of Plaintiffs' Complaint makes it difficult to analyze
28 for purposes of personal jurisdiction. Defendant McDonald allegedly prepared and issued

1 monthly mortgage statements on behalf of Wells Fargo (doing business as America's
2 Servicing Company), including Plaintiffs' mortgage loan. (Doc. 56 at 3). Defendant
3 McDonald, along with Wells Fargo, allegedly committed mail fraud by attempting to "extort
4 money" from Plaintiffs through these statements. (Doc. 56 at 3).

5 The Complaint is unclear as to what intentional act Defendant McDonald committed
6 to meet *Calder's* threshold element. The Complaint does not allege that Defendant
7 McDonald prepared the monthly mortgage statements incorrectly.³ However, Plaintiffs were
8 apparently "led to believe payment was going to the servicing agent ([America's Servicing
9 Company]), when in fact . . . , payments were made to the 'Note Holder.'" (Doc. #56 at 3-4).
10 This statement, along with Plaintiffs allegations against Wells Fargo, leads the Court to
11 conclude that their claim fulfills the requirement that Defendant McDonald "intended to
12 perform an actual, physical act in the real world" *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 806.

13 The second *Calder* prong requires the intentional act to be "expressly aimed" at the
14 forum. The Ninth Circuit has held that "something more than foreseeability [is required] in
15 order to justify the assertion of personal jurisdiction," *Schwarzenegger*, 374 F.3d at 805, and
16 that "something more means conduct expressly aimed at the forum." *Brayton Purcell LLP*
17 *v. Recordon & Recordon*, 2010 WL 2135302, at *4 (9th Cir. 2010) (internal citations
18 omitted).

19 In *Brayton, Recordon & Recordon*, a small San Diego-based law firm, unlawfully
20 used copyrighted materials on its website belonging another law firm located in the Northern
21 District of California. *Id.* at *1. The plaintiff, Brayton Purcell, sued in the Northern District,
22 even though Recordon's principal place of business was located in San Diego County and
23 the firm did not actively seek clientele in northern California. *Id.* The Ninth Circuit held,

24
25
26 ³ Plaintiffs' response to Defendant McDonald's Motion to Dismiss (Doc. #61)
27 contains no new arguments in support of jurisdiction. (*See* Doc. #61 at 1 ("The issues raised
28 in these motions have already been raised and responded to by Plaintiffs in prior responses.
Refer back to Dkt. No. 28; Dkt. No. 44; and Dkt. No. 49.")). Therefore, the Court is forced
to determine the validity of jurisdiction from prior filings.

1 that because “Recordon knew of Brayton Purcell’s existence, targeted Brayton Purcell’s
2 business, and entered direct competition with Brayton Purcell,” the firm’s conduct was
3 expressly aimed at the forum. *Id.* at *4.

4 Similar to *Brayton*, Defendant McDonald would have been aware of Plaintiffs’
5 location. The mortgage records clearly indicate Plaintiffs’ property financing in Taylor,
6 Arizona. (*See, e.g.*, Doc. 58, Exh.1 at 1). Although it is unclear who sent the mortgage
7 records (either McDonald or Wells Fargo), this precise manner of shipping will not be
8 determinative under *Calder*. Instead, if the Court assumes Plaintiffs allegations to be correct,
9 the nature of Defendant McDonald’s fraudulent activities would require an express aim. This
10 conduct is not akin to a passive display of information. *See, e.g., Pebble Beach Co. v. Caddy*,
11 453 F.3d 1151, 1158 (9th Cir. 2006) (“[W]e reject . . . any contention that a passive website
12 constitutes express[] aiming.”). Instead, Defendant McDonald would have not only known
13 the mortgage record’s destination, but also directed the record in some capacity to Arizona.
14 For this reason, the current facts support *Calder*’s second prong.

15 Finally, the third *Calder* prong is not in question. This element “requires that
16 [Defendant McDonald’s] conduct caused harm that he knew was likely to be suffered in the
17 forum.” *Brayton*, 2010 WL 2135302, at *6. Foreseeability is a non-issue because the
18 records in question solely involve Plaintiffs’ property in Taylor, Arizona. Any activity by
19 Defendant McDonald would have implicated these mortgage payments. Accordingly, the
20 Court possesses specific jurisdiction over Defendant McDonald.

21 **2. Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim**

22 Defendant McDonald asserts that dismissal is appropriate because Plaintiffs have not
23 stated a claim upon which relief can be granted. (Doc. #59 at 2-3). Similar to Plaintiffs
24 claims against Wells Fargo, mere conclusory allegations of fraud are insufficient. *Moore*,
25 885 F.2d at 540. “To allege fraud with particularity, a [claimant] . . . must set forth an
26 explanation as to why the statement or omission complained . . . was false or misleading.”
27 *In re GlenFed*, 42 F.3d at 1548. Falsity may be established through inconsistent
28 contemporaneous statements or information made by or available to the defendants, but such

1 statements are not required. *Id.* at 1549. Falsity may also be established through allegations
2 of circumstantial evidence. *See Cooper*, 137 F.3d at 625.

3 Here, Plaintiffs have again failed to particularly plead any facts supporting the
4 elements of mail fraud. Plaintiffs' allegations against Defendant McDonald are limited to
5 the following three paragraphs of their Second Amended Complaint:

6
7 3. Wells Fargo, *Arch McDonald*, John Stumpf and/or their
8 representative(s), dba A.S.C., from a location in the vicinity of Fort Mill,
9 South Carolina visited into Fort Mill, SC and / or 1 Home Campus, Des
10 Moines, IA. 50328-0001 via the United States Mail Service, committed mail
11 fraud on or before April 3, 2009, and May 8, 2008, this is a violation of 18
12 U.S.C. § 1341

13
14 4. Wells Fargo, *Arch McDonald*, John Stumpf and/or their
15 representative(s), prepared and issued documents titled "monthly mortgage
16 statement" from ASC, which [P]laintiffs were led to believe payment was
17 going to the servicing agent (ASC), when in fact and discovered later,
18 according to the contract (Original Note), payments were made to the "Note
19 Holder." The [D]efendants acted in total disregard to the truth and material
20 facts with the intention that it be acted upon by Plaintiffs.

21

22
23 6. Wells Fargo, *Arch McDonald*, John Stumpf and/or their
24 representative(s), are in violation of Arizona's doctrine of common law fraud,
25 "Plaintiff is entitled to recovery of "actual damages," which includes
26 consideration paid in the contract and out-of-pocket expenses," as articulated
27 by the Arizona Court of Appeals

28 Doc. 56 at 3-4 (emphasis added). Plaintiffs allege that Defendant McDonald committed
fraud by mailing account statements to Plaintiffs. They do not state what was false about the
statements or even why they were false. Plaintiffs possessed an existing mortgage with
Wells Fargo, and as such, Defendant McDonald had a basis for sending statements involving
their property's financing. Plaintiffs merely rely upon conclusory statements, absent any
factual basis, to support their claim against Defendant McDonald. Plaintiffs' claim is neither
plausible on its face nor rises beyond a speculative level. *See Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. at 1949.
Because Plaintiffs have failed to plead with particularity under Rule 9(b), the Court grants
Defendant McDonald's Motion to Dismiss (Doc. 59) pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6).

**D. Mark Bridgewater's Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Second Amended
Complaint**

Plaintiffs assert a "fraudulent inducement" claim against Defendant Mark

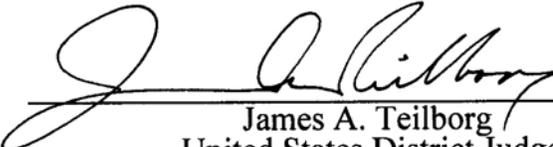
1 Bridgewater. Like Plaintiffs' claims against both Wells Fargo and Defendant McDonald,
2 dismissal is appropriate because their claim does not entitle them to relief. Specifically, they
3 have failed to plead fraud with particularity.⁴

4 Plaintiffs allege that Defendant Bridgewater and other representatives of Wells Fargo
5 "attempted to remove [them] from their residence through fraudulent inducement." (Doc.
6 56 at 8). Their allegations against Defendant Bridgewater are solely limited to this specific
7 count. Similar to Plaintiffs other allegations of fraud, they have failed to particularly plead
8 any facts supporting the elements of fraud. Plaintiffs have not alleged the content or falsity
9 of any statements made to them. They have even failed to plead the methods in which
10 Defendant Bridgewater fraudulently induced them to leave their residence. Specifically,
11 Plaintiffs have not cited any time or place that these fraudulent acts took place. Indeed, the
12 public record indicates that a trustee's sale was held on August 27, 2009, and the property
13 at issue was sold. (Doc. 58, Exh. G at 1-2). Plaintiffs' claim is not plausible and does not
14 rise beyond a speculative level. Accordingly, the Court grants Defendant Bridgewater's
15 Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint (Doc. 60).

16 **III. Conclusion**

17 **IT IS ORDERED** that Wells Fargo Bank's Motion to Dismiss (Doc. 58), Defendant
18 Arch McDonald's Motion to Dismiss (Doc. 59), and Defendant Mark Bridgewater's Motion
19 to Dismiss (Doc. 60) are GRANTED.

20 DATED this 27th day of July, 2010.

21
22
23 
24 James A. Teilborg
United States District Judge

25
26
27 _____
28 ⁴ See pp. 7-8, 16 for the relevant legal standard for fraud and pleading fraud under Rule 9(b).