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**United States District Court
Central District of California**

OMRI MERON,

Plaintiff,

v.

GREEN TREE MORTGAGE CO.;
GREEN TREE SERVICING, LLC; RBS
CITIZENS; and DOES 1-100, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case № 2:15-cv-06075-ODW (MRWx)

**ORDER GRANTING
DEFENDANT’S MOTION TO
DISMISS [10]**

I. INTRODUCTION

Defendant Green Tree Servicing LLC moves to dismiss the Complaint under Rule 12(b)(6). For the reasons discussed below, the Court **GRANTS** Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss.¹ (ECF No. 10.)

II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

The following summarizes the facts that the Court is able to discern from Plaintiff Omri Meron’s oft-incoherent Complaint. Plaintiff is the owner of real property located in Los Angeles, California. (Compl. ¶ 1.) Defendants Green Tree Mortgage Co., Green Tree Servicing LLC, and RBS Citizens are the owners of a

¹ After carefully considering the papers filed in support of and in opposition to the Motion, the Court deems the matter appropriate for decision without oral argument. Fed. R. Civ. P. 78; L.R. 7-15.

1 junior mortgage on Plaintiff’s property. (*Id.* ¶¶ 5, 6.) At some point, Plaintiff began
2 suffering “economic difficulties,” and “reached out” to Defendants to help him “retain
3 the subject home” by modifying the loan. (*Id.* ¶¶ 5, 6, 9.) Defendants rejected
4 Plaintiff’s request. (*Id.* ¶ 12.) Defendants then allegedly made harassing calls to
5 Plaintiff and threatened to foreclose on his home. (*Id.* ¶¶ 12–13.) Defendants also
6 allegedly violated a consent decree entered against them in another action, although it
7 is unclear how that relates to Plaintiff’s claims. (*Id.* ¶¶ 10–11.) Finally, Plaintiff
8 alleges that Defendants engaged in a “shell game,” in which Defendants promised to
9 modify the loan on condition that Plaintiff was not in default on that loan. (*Id.* ¶ 22.)

10 Plaintiff asserts the following causes of action: (1) Declaratory Relief; (2)
11 Unfair Business Practices; (3) Violation of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act; (4)
12 Violation of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act; (5) Negligent Infliction of
13 Emotional Distress; (6) Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress; and (7)
14 Preliminary and Permanent Injunction.

15 On June 30, 2015, Plaintiff filed this action in the Los Angeles Superior Court.
16 (ECF No. 1-1.) On August 11, 2015, Defendant Green Tree Servicing LLC
17 (“Defendant”) removed the action to this Court.² (ECF No. 1.) On August 17, 2015,
18 Defendant moved to dismiss Plaintiff’s Complaint. (ECF No. 10.) Plaintiff filed an
19 untimely Opposition, and Defendants filed a Reply shortly thereafter.³ (ECF Nos. 14,
20 15.) Defendant’s Motion is now before the Court for consideration.

21 III. LEGAL STANDARD

22 A court may dismiss a complaint under Rule 12(b)(6) for lack of a cognizable
23 legal theory or insufficient facts pleaded to support an otherwise cognizable legal
24

25 ² Only Defendant Green Tree Servicing LLC has responded to the Complaint. Defendant RBS
26 Citizens consented to the removal of the case, but does not appear to have been served.
27 Defendant Green Tree Mortgage Co. also has not been served, and in fact appears to be a non-
28 existent entity. (*See* ECF No. 1.)

³ The Court exercises its discretion to consider the untimely Opposition and Reply filed by the parties.

1 theory. *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep't*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990). To
2 survive a dismissal motion, a complaint need only satisfy the minimal notice pleading
3 requirements of Rule 8(a)(2)—a short and plain statement of the claim. *Porter v.*
4 *Jones*, 319 F.3d 483, 494 (9th Cir. 2003). The factual “allegations must be enough to
5 raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550
6 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). That is, the complaint must “contain sufficient factual matter,
7 accepted as true, to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Ashcroft v.*
8 *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009).

9 The determination whether a complaint satisfies the plausibility standard is a
10 “context-specific task that requires the reviewing court to draw on its judicial
11 experience and common sense.” *Id.* at 679. A court is generally limited to the
12 pleadings and must construe all “factual allegations set forth in the complaint . . . as
13 true and . . . in the light most favorable” to the plaintiff. *Lee v. City of L.A.*, 250 F.3d
14 668, 688 (9th Cir. 2001). But a court need not blindly accept conclusory allegations,
15 unwarranted deductions of fact, and unreasonable inferences. *Sprewell v. Golden*
16 *State Warriors*, 266 F.3d 979, 988 (9th Cir. 2001).

17 As a general rule, a court should freely give leave to amend a complaint that has
18 been dismissed. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a). But a court may deny leave to amend when
19 “the court determines that the allegation of other facts consistent with the challenged
20 pleading could not possibly cure the deficiency.” *Schreiber Distrib. Co. v. Serv-Well*
21 *Furniture Co.*, 806 F.2d 1393, 1401 (9th Cir.1986); *see Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d
22 1122, 1127 (9th Cir. 2000).

23 IV. DISCUSSION

24 Plaintiff’s Opposition merely recites the standard of review on a Rule 12(b)(6)
25 motion, and does not substantively respond to any argument that Defendant makes.
26 The failure to substantively oppose a motion to dismiss can be “construed as a waiver
27 or abandonment of those issues warranting dismissal of [those] claims.” *Shorter v.*
28 *L.A. Unified Sch. Dist.*, No. CV 13-3198 ABC AJW, 2013 WL 6331204, at *5 (C.D.

1 Cal. Dec. 4, 2013); *see also, e.g., Walsh v. Nev. Dep't of Human Res.*, 471 F.3d 1033,
2 1037 (9th Cir. 2006) (“Without any ‘overture to the district court to suggest that [the
3 plaintiff] had a continuing interest in pursuing [a claim after the defendant filed a
4 motion to dismiss that claim] the district court had no reason to consider the
5 contention that the claim . . . could not be dismissed.” (citation omitted));
6 *Conservation Force v. Salazar*, 677 F. Supp. 2d 1203, 1211 (N.D. Cal. 2009) (“Where
7 plaintiffs fail to provide a defense for a claim in opposition, the claim is deemed
8 waived.” (citing *Pers. Elec. Transports, Inc. v. Office of U.S. Tr.*, 313 F. App’x 51, 52
9 (9th Cir. 2009))), *aff’d*, 646 F.3d 1240 (9th Cir. 2011); *Hopkins v. Women’s Div., Gen.*
10 *Bd. of Global Ministries*, 238 F. Supp. 2d 174, 178 (D.D.C. 2002) (“[W]hen a plaintiff
11 files an opposition to a motion to dismiss addressing only certain arguments raised by
12 the defendant, a court may treat those arguments that the plaintiff failed to address as
13 conceded.”); *United States v. Ramirez*, 448 F. App’x 727, 729 (9th Cir. 2011) (making
14 conclusory arguments without citation to authority is insufficient to preserve the
15 argument). Moreover, because Plaintiff is represented by counsel in this action, the
16 Court is not obligated to liberally construe the filings submitted on his behalf. Thus,
17 the Court finds that Plaintiff’s failure to provide a defense for any of his claims in
18 opposition to the Motion is in effect a concession that those claims lack merit.

19 Plaintiff’s only substantive argument in opposition is that Defendant’s counsel
20 did not meet and confer prior to filing the Motion. *See* C.D. Cal. L.R. 7-3. This is
21 frivolous. Plaintiff’s counsel concedes that Defendant’s counsel left him a voicemail
22 seven days prior to filing this Motion stating his intent to move to dismiss the action.
23 (Opp’n, Decl. Nehoray ¶ 2; Mot., Decl. Noble ¶¶ 2–4.) Defendant’s counsel sent a
24 follow-up email to Plaintiff’s counsel three days later. (Decl. Noble ¶ 4.) Plaintiff
25 cannot ignore opposing counsel’s meet and confer attempts and then claim that
26 opposing counsel did not comply with Local Rule 7-3.

27 Finally, Plaintiff does not state, and the Court cannot discern, how Plaintiff’s
28 Complaint could be saved by amendment. As a result, dismissal of Plaintiff’s claims

1 against Defendant without leave to amend is appropriate.

2 **V. CONCLUSION**

3 For the reasons discussed above, the Court **GRANTS** Defendant's Motion to
4 Dismiss without leave to amend. (ECF No. 10.) Defendant Green Tree Servicing
5 LLC is hereby dismissed from the action.

6 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

7
8 October 9, 2015

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11 **OTIS D. WRIGHT, II**
12 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE**

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