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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

MARYLINE LINARES, *et al.*,

No. C-14-3435 EMC

Plaintiffs,

v.

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT  
CITIMORTGAGE, INC.’S MOTION TO  
DISMISS AND MOTION TO STRIKE**

CITIMORTGAGE, INC.,

Defendant.

(Docket Nos. 33-34)

In their first amended complaint (“FAC”), Plaintiffs Maryline Linares and Mark Joseph Linares (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) have asserted claims against Defendant CitiMortgage, Inc. (“CMI”) for unfair business practices, *see* Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, and intentional misrepresentation. Currently pending before the Court are two motions filed by CMI: a motion to dismiss and a motion to strike.<sup>1</sup>

Having considered the parties’ briefs and accompanying submissions, as well as the oral argument of counsel, the Court hereby **GRANTS** both motions. Plaintiffs, however, have leave to amend within the parameters discussed below.

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<sup>1</sup> The motion to dismiss was actually brought by both CMI and CitiCorp Mortgage Securities, Inc., Series 2007-A6 PRCC (“CMALT”). CMALT is the current beneficiary under the deed of trust for the real property at issue. *See* FAC ¶ 4. In their opposition, Plaintiffs have disavowed that they are suing anyone but CMI at this time. *See* Opp’n at 2 (stating that “CMALT is a non-party at this time” and that “CMALT is mentioned in the FAC, but not named as a defendant”).

1 **I. FACTUAL & PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

2 Plaintiffs initiated this lawsuit in state court on May 23, 2014. *See* Docket No. 1-1, at 2  
3 (original complaint). At the time, Plaintiffs were proceeding pro se. Subsequently, the case was  
4 removed to federal court and the complaint was challenged by a motion to dismiss and a motion to  
5 strike. *See* Docket Nos. 13-14 (motions). Plaintiffs then found counsel to represent them, and the  
6 parties stipulated to allowing Plaintiffs to file a FAC. *See* Docket No. 29 (stipulation and order).  
7 Plaintiffs did so, and the FAC is now subject to challenge by another motion to dismiss, as well as a  
8 motion to strike.

9 Plaintiffs’ FAC and CMI’s request for judicial notice (“RJN”) reflect as follows.

10 Plaintiffs own certain real property located in San Francisco. *See* FAC ¶ 1. In April 2007,  
11 Plaintiffs obtained a primary and secondary loan on the property from CMI. *See* FAC ¶ 10. Several  
12 years later, in October 2009, Plaintiffs “were experiencing financial and medical hardships,” and  
13 therefore they contacted CMI to see if they could get assistance with respect to the loans. FAC ¶ 13.  
14 Subsequently, CMI acknowledged the request for assistance but also notified Plaintiffs that the  
15 primary loan was in default in the amount of \$8,709.81. *See* FAC ¶ 14.

16 In December 2009, Plaintiffs contacted CMI again and spoke with a representative by the  
17 name of Tina. Tina informed Plaintiffs that they were “approved for a ‘Forbearance Plan’ that  
18 would commence in January 2010.” FAC ¶ 16. Under the Forbearance Plan, Plaintiffs were to  
19 make seven monthly payments of \$500 each from January 15 to July 15, 2010. *See* FAC ¶ 17.  
20 According to the FAC, the only thing that CMI would forbear from doing in return was to foreclose.  
21 *See, e.g.*, FAC ¶ 20 (“As explained to Plaintiff Maryline Linares, the terms of the Forbearance Plan  
22 provided that, so long as PLAINTIFFS complied by making on time monthly payments . . . ,  
23 PLAINTIFFS were protected from any foreclosure proceedings from CITI.”); FAC ¶ 47  
24 (“Defendant CITI intentionally and willfully deceived PLAINTIFFS, making misrepresentations to  
25 PLAINTIFFS that the Forbearance Plan offered would prevent any foreclosure . . . .”).

26 Tina also told Plaintiffs at the time that “there was ‘no reasonable prospect of recouping in  
27 the years ahead’” and “urged PLAINTIFFS to contact [the] Loan Modification Department  
28 regarding a short refinance for both the primary and secondary loans.” FAC ¶ 18 (emphasis

1 omitted). There is no allegation that Tina, or any other CMI representative, ever promised Plaintiffs  
2 that they would get a loan modification.

3 Subsequently, Plaintiffs made the \$500 monthly payments for the months of January,  
4 February, March, April, May, and June 2010. CMI accepted and cashed each of those payments  
5 except the last (June 2010). *See* FAC ¶ 23.

6 During the time that Plaintiffs were making the monthly payments, they received – on three  
7 occasions – letters from CMI notifying them that their primary loan was in default. *See, e.g.*, FAC  
8 ¶¶ 24, 27, 33. On each occasion, a CMI representative confirmed the Forbearance Plan and told  
9 Plaintiffs to disregard the letter. *See* FAC ¶¶ 26, 28, 34. However, in June 2010, Plaintiffs’ June  
10 2010 payment was rejected; on the back of Plaintiffs’ check, the following was printed: “‘LOAN  
11 TOO DELINQUENT . . . – FORECLOSURE LOAN CMI.’” FAC ¶ 35.

12 Subsequently, in July 2010, CMI recorded a Notice of Default and Election to Sell Under  
13 Deed of Trust. *See* FAC ¶ 39; *see also* Defs.’ RJN, Ex. 2 (notice). In the notice, CMI falsely  
14 alleged that Plaintiffs had been contacted to assess their financial situation and explore options to  
15 avoid foreclosure. *See* FAC ¶ 39.

16 On July 23, 2010, a CMI representative told Plaintiffs that there was no Forbearance Plan.  
17 The representative also told Plaintiffs that they had “90 days to come up with a solution in order to  
18 make nine payments of \$2,763.96 each, totaling \$24,875.74 to bring the primary loan current, in  
19 addition to the monthly mortgage payment of \$2,238.58.” FAC ¶ 40.

20 On October 31, 2010, Plaintiffs filed for Chapter 13 bankruptcy. *See* FAC ¶ 41.

21 In August 2012, CMI rescinded the notice of default. *See* Defs.’ RJN, Ex. 3 (notice).

22 In September 2012, Plaintiffs received a letter from CMI, stating that there was a  
23 Forbearance Plan but that it had been cancelled because the first payment was due on January 15,  
24 2010, but was not received until January 23, 2010. *See* FAC ¶ 44.

25 On February 22, 2013, Plaintiffs’ bankruptcy case was dismissed without their obtaining a  
26 discharge. *See* FAC ¶ 45.

27 In May 2014, CMI recorded a loan modification agreement that it entered into with  
28 Plaintiffs. *See* Defs.’ RJN, Ex. 4 (modification agreement).

1 Based on, *inter alia*, the above allegations, Plaintiffs have asserted two claims for relief: (1)  
2 intentional misrepresentation and (2) a violation of California Business & Professions Code §  
3 17200.

4 **II. MOTION TO DISMISS**

5 A. Legal Standard

6 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), a defendant may move to dismiss for failure  
7 to state a claim for relief.

8 “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient  
9 factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is  
10 plausible on its face.’” A claim is facially plausible “when the plaintiff  
11 pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable  
12 inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” The  
13 plausibility standard requires more than the sheer possibility or  
14 conceivability that a defendant has acted unlawfully. “Where a  
15 complaint pleads facts that are merely consistent with a defendant’s  
16 liability, it stops short of the line between possibility and plausibility  
17 of entitlement to relief.” Dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) is proper only  
18 when the complaint either (1) lacks a cognizable legal theory or (2)  
19 fails to allege sufficient facts to support a cognizable legal theory.

20 *Li v. Kerry*, 710 F.3d 995, 999 (9th Cir. 2013) (quoting *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678-79  
21 (2009); *see also Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544 (2007).

22 B. Intentional Misrepresentation

23 As pled in the FAC, Plaintiffs’ misrepresentation claim seems to be predicated on (1) CMI’s  
24 failing to respond to Plaintiffs’ request for a short refinance of both their primary and secondary  
25 loans, *see* FAC ¶¶ 67-71, and (2) CMI’s foreclosing on the property “in defiance of the Forbearance  
26 Plan.” FAC ¶ 72. In the motion to dismiss, CMI argues that the intentional misrepresentation claim  
27 is time barred. It also argues that, even if not time barred, Plaintiffs have failed to plead all of the  
28 essential elements of a claim for intentional misrepresentation. The Court agrees with CMI that the  
misrepresentation claim is time barred and therefore does not address CMI’s other arguments.

As CMI asserts, regardless of which predicate of the misrepresentation claim is at issue, the  
misrepresentation claim accrued at the very least when CMI sent the notice of default to Plaintiffs in  
July 2010. The notice of default made clear that Plaintiffs would not get refinancing and that  
foreclosure would be going forward. Because there is a three-year statute of limitations for fraud

1 claims, *see* Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 338(d), Plaintiffs should have filed suit by July 2013, but  
2 Plaintiffs did not initiate this action (in state court) until May 23, 2014.

3 In their opposition brief, Plaintiffs pointed out that they were in Chapter 13 bankruptcy  
4 proceedings between October 31, 2010, and February 22, 2013. According to Plaintiffs, while they  
5 were in bankruptcy, the running of the limitations period was tolled. In support of this tolling  
6 argument, Plaintiffs cited to three different statutes:

- 7 (1) California Code of Civil Procedure § 356, which provides that, “[w]hen the commencement  
8 of an action is stayed by injunction or statutory prohibition, the time of the continuance of  
9 the injunction or prohibition is not part of the time limited for the commencement of the  
10 action.” Cal. Code Civ. Proc. § 356; *see also Hoover v. Galbraith*, 7 Cal. 3d 519, 526 (1977)  
11 (in discussing § 356, noting that “[t]he limitation period has been tolled during the period in  
12 which a plaintiff is legally prevented from taking action to protect his rights”).
- 13 (2) Title 11 U.S.C. § 362, which provides in relevant part that, a petition in a voluntary  
14 bankruptcy case “operates as a stay, applicable to all entities of . . . the commencement or  
15 continuation . . . of a judicial, administrative, or other action or proceeding against the debtor  
16 that was or could have been commenced before the commencement of the case under this  
17 title, or to recover a claim against the debtor that arose before the commencement of the case  
18 under this title.” 11 U.S.C. § 362(a)(1).
- 19 (3) Title 11 U.S.C. § 108, which provides in relevant part that, “[i]f applicable nonbankruptcy  
20 law . . . fixes a period within which the debtor may commence an action, and such period has  
21 not expired before the date of the filing of the petition, the trustee may commence such  
22 action only before the later of – (1) the end of such period, including any suspension of such  
23 period occurring on or after the commencement of the case; or (2) two years after the order  
24 for relief.” 11 U.S.C. § 108(a).

25 Plaintiffs’ position is problematic. The California statute, § 356, simply indicates that there  
26 will be tolling if there is a statutory prohibition – a prohibition which prevents the plaintiff legally  
27 from taking action to protect his/her rights. Therefore, the question turns on whether the Bankruptcy  
28 Act – either § 362 or § 108 – creates such a statutory prohibition. While courts have held that the

1 Bankruptcy Act can provide a statutory prohibition for purposes of § 356, *see, e.g., Schumacher v.*  
2 *Worcester*, 55 Cal. App. 4th 376, 380 (1997) (stating that “[a] bankruptcy stay has been held to be a  
3 ‘statutory prohibition’ within the meaning of Code of Civil Procedure section 356”; concluding that,  
4 under § 356, “the period of time of the automatic stay [under § 362] should not be counted as part of  
5 limitation time”), Plaintiffs have failed to show that either bankruptcy statute cited above is  
6 applicable here.

7 As indicated above, § 362 of the Bankruptcy Code provides for an automatic stay only with  
8 respect to claims *against* a debtor. *See In re Palmdale Hills Property, LLC*, 654 F.3d 868, 875 (9th  
9 Cir. 2011) (stating that “[t]he stay does not prevent a plaintiff/debtor from continuing to prosecute  
10 its own claims nor does it prevent a defendant from protecting its interests against claims brought by  
11 the debtor” – “even if the defendant’s successful defense will result in the loss of an allegedly  
12 valuable claim asserted by the debtor”); *Van Curen v. Fed. Crop Ins. Corp.*, No. C 13-04601 CRB,  
13 2014 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 55862, at \*17 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 21, 2014) (stating that “[t]he automatic stay  
14 [imposed under § 362] applies to actions against a debtor, but does not prevent a debtor from  
15 offensively asserting a claim”); *In re White*, 186 B.R. 700, 704 (B.A.P. 9th Cir. 1995) (stating that  
16 “[t]he trustee or debtor in possession is not prevented by the automatic stay from prosecuting or  
17 appearing in an action which the debtor has initiated and that is pending at the time of bankruptcy[;]  
18 [e]ven if the debtor requires time to evaluate the litigation in terms of the bankruptcy, the time  
19 limitation on a debtor’s action is not tolled by the filing of a bankruptcy petition.”).<sup>2</sup> Here, Plaintiffs  
20 are the debtors who have a claim to assert; they were not barred by § 362 from taking legal action to  
21 protect their rights.

22 As for § 108(a), courts have held that it is, in essence, a tolling provision. *See, e.g.,*  
23 *Stephenson v. Chase Home Fin. LLC*, No. 10cv2639-L(WMc), 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 54791, at  
24 \*14-15 (S.D. Cal. May 23, 2011) (concluding that plaintiffs’ TILA claim was not time barred

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26 <sup>2</sup> In *White*, the bankruptcy panel explained that “the policy behind § 362 is to protect the  
27 estate from being depleted by creditors’ lawsuits and seizures of property before the trustee has had  
28 a chance to marshal and distribute the assets” and that “[t]he automatic stay is also intended to give  
debtors breathing room by stopping ‘all collection efforts, all harassment, and all foreclosure  
actions’”; “[t]herefore, the primary purpose of § 362 is not applicable to offensive actions by the  
debtor in possession or bankruptcy trustee.” *White*, 186 B.R. at 704.

1 because of § 108(a)). But by its terms the statute will only extend the statute of limitations to “the  
2 later of – (1) the end of [the limitations] period, including any suspension of such period occurring  
3 on or after the commencement of the case; or (2) two years after the order for relief.” 11 U.S.C. §  
4 108(a). In the instant case, the end of the limitations period for the misrepresentation claim was July  
5 2013, and Plaintiffs did not file suit until May 23, 2014.<sup>3</sup> As for the second prong of § 108(a),  
6 “order for relief” means the commencement of a voluntary bankruptcy case. *See* 11 U.S.C. § 301(b)  
7 (providing that “[t]he commencement of a voluntary case under a chapter of this title constitutes an  
8 order for relief under such chapter”); *In re Glenn*, 760 F.2d 1428, 1437 n.6 (6th Cir. 1985) (stating  
9 that, “[i]n a voluntary case, the entry of the order for relief is the filing of the petition commencing  
10 the case”) (citing S. Rep. No. 598, 95th Cong., 1st Sess. 28 (1977)); *see also Roach v. Option One*  
11 *Mortg. Corp.*, 598 F. Supp. 2d 741, 755 (E.D. Va. 2009) (citing § 108(a) for the proposition that,  
12 “where a debtor files a bankruptcy petition before the expiration of a statute of limitations, the  
13 Bankruptcy Code permits the bankruptcy trustee to file the claim on the debtor’s behalf provided the  
14 trustee does so either before the claim’s statutory period expires or before two years has elapsed  
15 from the time the bankruptcy petition was filed”). Here, Plaintiffs claim to have initiated their  
16 bankruptcy proceedings in October 2010. That being the case, Plaintiffs only had until two years  
17 later – October 2012 – to assert their misrepresentation claim, but they did not do so. Not only was  
18 this suit at bar not timely under § 108, but also Plaintiffs have failed to demonstrate § 108 acted as a  
19 prohibition to their taking legal action against CMI.

20 At the hearing, Plaintiffs completely backtracked from the above arguments presented in  
21 their papers and instead voiced for the first time a new theory in support of their case. More  
22 specifically, completely contrary to the position they took in their papers, Plaintiffs argued that §  
23 108(a) is a benefit given to trustees and even, *e.g.*, Chapter 11 debtors, but *not* to Chapter 13 debtors.  
24 According to Plaintiffs, debtors in Chapter 13 are prohibited from filing suit; only the trustee can.  
25 Thus, this constitutes a “prohibition” under § 356 of the California Code of Civil Procedure. This  
26 new argument, however, is no benefit to Plaintiffs either.

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28 <sup>3</sup> Plaintiffs have not argued that the limitations period was suspended for purposes of §  
108(a).

1 As a preliminary matter, the Court acknowledges that there is conflicting case law as to  
2 whether a Chapter 13 debtor can claim the benefit of § 108(a). *Compare, e.g., Barnes v. Bank of*  
3 *N.Y. Trustee EQCC 2001-F1 Trust*, 366 Fed. Appx. 381, 384 (3d Cir. 2010) (declining to endorse  
4 the district court’s conclusion that “§ 108 applies ‘only to trustees or Chapter 11 debtors in  
5 possession’” but not a Chapter 13 debtor; noting that, in a prior case, “we did apply § 108(b) to  
6 extend a statutory grace period in the context of a petition filed by a Chapter 13 debtor”); *In re*  
7 *Carpenter*, No. 11-20896-TPA, 2013 Bankr. LEXIS 1867, at \*44-45 (W.D. Pa. May 7, 2013)  
8 (acknowledging that “Section 108(a) is phrased so as to apply only to actions commenced by the  
9 ‘trustee,’” but concluding that “a Chapter 13 debtor should also get the benefit of the two year  
10 extension as provided in Section 108(a) because the debtor was essentially acting the same was a  
11 Chapter 11 debtor-in-possession . . . by virtue of 11 U.S.C. § 1306(b)”); *with Estate of Miller Carr v.*  
12 *United States*, 482 F. Supp. 2d 842, 850 (W.D. Tex. 2007) (stating that, “in the context of  
13 bankruptcies filed under Chapter 13, the extension offered by section 108(a) is available to Trustees  
14 only, and not to Chapter 13 debtors”); *In re Johnson*, No. 08-40032, 2009 Bankr. LEXIS 2260, at  
15 \*8-9 (S.D. Ill. July 29, 2009) (stating that “[t]his Court cannot assume, based merely on the debtor’s  
16 right to sue, that the Chapter 13 debtor is then also entitled to toll the statute of limitations,  
17 especially in light of the purpose behind § 108,” which “is to allow the trustee additional time ‘to  
18 discover and evaluate potential causes of action after stepping into the shoes of the debtor’[;] [a]  
19 Chapter 13 debtor . . . would not need the additional time to get up to speed on [his] own cause of  
20 action”).

21 But even if Plaintiffs are correct that a Chapter 13 debtor is not entitled to rely on § 108(a),  
22 that still leaves the question here of what prevented Plaintiffs from moving forward with a claim  
23 against CMI? Plaintiffs suggest that § 108(a) prevented them from filing a claim, *see* Pls.’ Supp. Br.  
24 at 4 (asserting that “Sec[.] 108(a) functioned as a statutory prohibition under the application of  
25 California Code of Civ. Proc. Sec. 356”), but nothing about § 108(a) – either explicitly or implicitly  
26 – provides that only a trustee, and not a Chapter 13 debtor, has the capacity to sue while the  
27 bankruptcy is pending. The Court thus reaches the issue for which it specifically asked the parties to  
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1 provide supplemental briefing, that is, whether Chapter 13 stands as a statutory prohibition (for  
2 purposes of § 356) that prevented Plaintiffs from filing suit. Here, the clear answer is no.

3 Title 11 U.S.C. § 1306(b) provides: “Except as provided in a confirmed plan or order  
4 confirming a plan, the debtor shall remain in possession of all property of the estate.” 11 U.S.C. §  
5 1306(b). In *In re DiSalvo*, 219 F.3d 1035 (9th Cir. 2000), the Ninth Circuit affirmed the continuing  
6 role of a debtor in Chapter 13 proceedings:

7 “In [Chapter 7] liquidation proceedings, *only* the trustee has standing  
8 to prosecute or defend a claim belonging to the estate. The same  
9 cannot be said for trustees under the reorganization chapters. In those  
10 regimes, the debtor has express authority to sue and be sued.  
11 Bankruptcy Rule 6009, which applies to Chapters 7, 11, and 13,  
12 directs that “with or without court approval, *the trustee or debtor in*  
13 *possession* may prosecute or may enter an appearance and defend any  
pending action or proceeding by or against the debtor, or commence  
and prosecute any action or proceeding in behalf of the estate before  
any tribunal.” Fed. R. Bankr. P. 6009 (emphasis added). The Chapter  
13 debtor has been considered analogous to Chapter 11, which grants  
the debtor full authority as representative of the estate typical of a  
trustee. *See* 11 U.S.C. § 1107.”

14 *Id.* at 1039 (quoting *Cable v. Ivy Tech St. College*, 200 F.3d 467, 472 (7th Cir. 1999); emphasis in  
15 original); *see also* *Dorado v. Shea Homes Ltd. P’ship*, No. 1:11-cv-01027 OWW SKO, 2011 U.S.  
16 Dist. LEXIS 97672, at \*8-9 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 31, 2011) (noting that “[t]he Code expressly provides  
17 that Chapter 13 debtors retain possession of property in the bankruptcy estate” and further “provides  
18 that a debtor in possession, such as a debtor filing for the protections of Chapter 13, enjoys express  
19 authority to sue or be sued on behalf of the bankruptcy estate”); *Donato v. Metropolitan Life Ins.*  
20 *Co.*, 230 B.R. 418, 425 (N.D. Cal. 1999) (Wilken, J.) (in pre-*DiSalvo* case, taking note that, under  
21 Second Circuit law, “Chapter 13 debtors have standing to pursue claims against others when those  
22 claims belong to the bankruptcy estate because ‘the reality of a filing under Chapter 13 is that the  
23 debtors are the true representatives of the estate and should be given the broad latitude essential to  
24 control the progress of their case’”; also taking note of a Third Circuit decision stating that “a  
25 Chapter 13 debtor could continue to prosecute prepetition claims after filing his bankruptcy petition  
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1 because ‘an essential feature of a Chapter 13 case is that the debtor retains possession of and may  
2 use all the property of his estate, including his prepetition causes of action’).<sup>4</sup>

3 In light of *DiSalvo* and § 1306(b), Plaintiffs’ argument that, as Chapter debtors, they were  
4 prohibited from suing CMI, is without merit. And notably, even one of the main cases cited by  
5 Plaintiffs, *In re Bowker*, 245 B.R. 192 (D.N.J. 2000), is ultimately unfavorable to their position,  
6 concluding that a Chapter 13 debtor alone, and not the trustee, should be responsible for retaining  
7 special counsel in a lawsuit. While the *Bowker* court did take note of some cases holding that “the  
8 chapter 13 trustee has the exclusive standing to sue on behalf of the estate,” *id.* at 194, it criticized  
9 those cases and thus reached a conclusion that was contrary to those cases.

10 In sum, there is no statutory prohibition that extends the limitations period under California  
11 Code of Civil Procedure § 356. Accordingly, the Court dismisses Plaintiffs’ misrepresentation claim  
12 because it is time barred. Because this is a deficiency that is incapable of being cured, the dismissal  
13 of the misrepresentation claim is with prejudice.

14 C. Section 17200

15 In their § 17200 claim, Plaintiffs essentially allege that (1) CMI made a false promise not to  
16 foreclose and that (2) CMI improperly “added principal on top of principal in calculating the  
17 ‘default’ amount PLAINTIFFS owed, making it impossible for PLAINTIFFS to catch up with their  
18 payments, and when PLAINTIFFS finally did get a loan modification with [CMI], all of this  
19 improper principal on top of principal was added onto the back end of the loan.” FAC ¶ 58(d).

20 1. False Promise

21 As to Plaintiffs’ first theory, CMI argues for dismissal because § 17200 provides a remedy  
22 for certain kinds of injuries only, and, here, Plaintiffs have not pled any such injury. CMI’s  
23 argument is persuasive. California Business & Professions Code 17203 provides that a “court may  
24 make such orders . . . as may be necessary to restore to any person in interest any money or property,  
25 real or personal, which may have been acquired by means of such unfair competition.” Cal. Bus. &

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27 <sup>4</sup> Plaintiffs assert that “*Donato* has been heavily criticized, distinguished, and declined to  
28 follow.” Pls.’ Supp. Br. at 6. But tellingly, Plaintiffs cite to no specific authority to support this  
assertion, and the Court’s own research revealed no such problem with *Donato*, particularly on the  
point at issue in this case.

1 Prof. Code § 17203. “[This] restitutionary relief is limited to money or property lost by the plaintiff  
2 and acquired by the defendant.” *Fresno Motors, LLC v. Mercedes Benz USA, LLC*, 771 F.3d 1119,  
3 1135 (9th Cir. 2014) (emphasis added)). Here, Plaintiffs have alleged that they “have suffered  
4 economic damages . . . as they were forced to spend time and money in filing for bankruptcy,  
5 attorney fees, [and] unwarranted late fees and other charges.” FAC ¶ 63. But money that Plaintiffs  
6 spent on the bankruptcy proceeding and on attorney’s fees was not acquired by CMI, and therefore  
7 they cannot form the basis of § 17200 claim. Recovery of these expenses is not restitution. While  
8 “late fees and other charges” did (presumably) go to CMI, the problem for Plaintiffs is that they  
9 have not alleged that CMI promised to waive any such fees pursuant to the Forbearance Plan. As  
10 the FAC stands, all that Plaintiffs have alleged is that CMI promised not to foreclose so long as  
11 Plaintiffs made payments under the Forbearance Plan. Thus, Plaintiffs have failed to allege any  
12 cognizable injury or claim of reasonable misrepresentation for purposes of § 17200.

13 Even if the remedy problem could be overcome, the Court notes that there are other  
14 deficiencies with Plaintiffs’ § 17200 claim as pled. First, to the extent Plaintiffs argue that CMI’s  
15 false promise constituted *deceptive* conduct, Plaintiffs have failed to adequately allege that CMI  
16 knew the promise was false at the time it was made. Plaintiffs have made only a conclusory  
17 allegation of knowledge without any facts to support such.<sup>5</sup> *See Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (stating that  
18 “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements,  
19 do not suffice”). Second, to the extent Plaintiffs assert that CMI’s false promise constituted  
20 *unlawful* conduct, *see* FAC ¶ 55 (referring to a violation of the Rosenthal Fair Debt Collection  
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25 <sup>5</sup> The Court, however, rejects CMI’s contention that the § 17200 deceptive conduct claim is  
26 time barred because the misrepresentation claim is time barred. Section 17200 has a four-year  
27 statute of limitation that applies even if the misrepresentation claim has a shorter limitations statute.  
28 *Cf. Ra Med. Sys. v. PhotoMedex, Inc.*, 373 Fed. Appx. 784, 786 (9th Cir. 2010) (“California’s Unfair  
Competition Law (‘UCL’) four-year statute of limitations ‘applies even if the borrowed statute has a  
shorter limitations statute.’”) (quoting *Blanks v. Seyfarth Shaw LLP*, 171 Cal. App. 4th 336, 364  
(2009)).

1 Practices Act, *see* Cal. Civ. Code § 1788 *et seq.*), they have not alleged any facts to support a  
2 Rosenthal claim.<sup>6</sup>

3 2. Principal Upon Principal

4 In their second § 17200 theory, Plaintiffs maintain that CMI acted improperly because it  
5 “added principal on top of principal in calculating the ‘default’ amount PLAINTIFFS owed, making  
6 it impossible for PLAINTIFFS to catch up with their payments, and when PLAINTIFFS finally did  
7 get a loan modification with [CMI], all of this improper principal on top of principal was added onto  
8 the back end of the loan.” FAC ¶ 58(d). As CMI argues in its papers, even if the Court were to  
9 apply the most generous test for unfairness under § 17200, *see Lozano v. AT&T Wireless Services*,  
10 504 F.3d 718, 735 (9th Cir. 2007) (holding that, at least in a consumer case, a court could evaluate  
11 whether an act was unfair by applying a balancing test – *i.e.*, “the harm to the consumer against the  
12 utility of the defendant’s practice”), there is a fundamental problem with Plaintiffs’ second theory.  
13 Even if CMI agreed, under the Forbearance Plan, to take a reduced payment for several months in  
14 exchange for a promise not to foreclose during that period, that does not mean that CMI thereby  
15 agreed to “forgive” Plaintiffs for the difference that they otherwise would have had to pay. *See*  
16 Reply at 6 (noting lack of allegation that CMI agreed to waive full payments). No promise to reduce  
17 the principal amount of the loan is alleged.

18 **III. MOTION TO STRIKE**

19 A. Legal Standard

20 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(f), a “court may strike from a pleading . . .  
21 any redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous matter.” Although both parties have provided  
22 the Rule 12(f) legal standard for the pending motion, the Court concludes that Rule 12(f) is not the  
23 right lens to evaluate the issues presented in the motion. In *Whittlestone, Inc. v. Handi-Craft Co.*,  
24 618 F.3d 970 (9th Cir. 2010), the Ninth Circuit held that, where a defendant argues that certain

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27 <sup>6</sup> While, for the reasons stated above, there are problems with the deceptive and unlawful §  
28 17200 claims, the Court acknowledges that Plaintiffs have also claimed *unfair* conduct on the part of  
CMI. This claim is potentially viable – *i.e.*, even if CMI’s promise to forbear on foreclosure was not  
false at the time it was made, a reasonable jury could still conclude that it was unfair for CMI to  
breach that promise.

1 damages should be stricken from the complaint because they are precluded as a matter of law, that is  
2 better suited for a Rule 12(b)(6) or Rule 56 motion, and not a Rule 12(f) motion. *See id.* at 974. The  
3 court explained: “Were we to read Rule 12(f) in a manner that allowed litigants to use it as a means  
4 to dismiss some or all of a pleading . . . , we would be creating redundancies within the Federal  
5 Rules of Civil Procedure, because a Rule 12(b)(6) motion (or a motion for summary judgment at a  
6 later stage in the proceedings) already serves such a purpose.” *Id.* The Ninth Circuit also pointed  
7 out that Rule 12(f) motions are reviewed only for an abuse of discretion, while Rule 12(b)(6)  
8 motions are reviewed de novo, and it would make no sense to subject a district court’s action to  
9 different standards of review when the action itself was the same. *See id.* Thus, the Court deems  
10 CMI’s motion to strike as a motion to dismiss.

11 B. Emotional Distress

12 CMI argues first that the reference in the FAC to emotional distress damages should be  
13 stricken from the pleading. In their opposition brief, Plaintiffs clarify that they are not seeking  
14 emotional distress damages based on the alleged misconduct of CMI, and therefore there is no ripe  
15 dispute for the Court to resolve.

16 C. Punitive Damages

17 CMI argues second that the reference in the FAC to punitive damages should also be  
18 stricken. The Court evaluates this argument with respect to each claim raised in the FAC.

19 1. Section 17200 Claim

20 Punitive damages are not available for a violation of § 17200. *See In re Wal-Mart Stores,*  
21 *Inc.*, 505 F. Supp. 2d 609, 620 (N.D. Cal. 2007) (stating that “it is settled law that punitive damages  
22 are not available under section 17200”); *Cel-Tech Comms., Inc. v. Los Angeles Cellular Tel. Co.*, 20  
23 Cal. 4th 163, 179 (1999) (stating that, for a violation of § 17200, “[p]revailing plaintiffs are  
24 generally limited to injunctive relief and restitution”; adding that “[p]laintiffs may not receive  
25 damages, much less *treble* damages, or attorney fees”) (emphasis in original). Therefore, any claim  
26 for punitive damages is hereby dismissed from the FAC.

27 To the extent Plaintiffs argue that, regardless of punitive damages, they are still entitled to  
28 treble damages for a violation of § 17200, they are incorrect. *See id.* As CMI points out, California

1 Business & Professions Code § 17082 does allow for treble damages, but it is part of the Unfair  
2 Practices Act, which is independent of § 17200. *See id.* (stating that “[t]he unfair competition law is  
3 independent of the Unfair Practices Act and other laws”); *see also* Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17082  
4 (providing for treble damages “[i]n any action under this chapter,” which does not include § 17200).  
5 The FAC does not allege violation of the Unfair Practices Act.

6 2. Intentional Misrepresentation

7 Punitive damages, of course, are potentially available for a tort claim. However, as  
8 discussed above, the misrepresentation claim is time barred.


9 **IV. CONCLUSION**

10 For the foregoing reasons, the Court grants both CMI’s motion to dismiss and motion to  
11 strike (which the Court has construed as a motion to dismiss). The misrepresentation claim is  
12 dismissed with prejudice. The § 17200 claim is also dismissed but Plaintiffs have leave to amend  
13 the § 17200 claim, if they can in good faith plead allegations to cure the deficiencies discussed  
14 above. If Plaintiffs amend, they should bear in mind that punitive and/or treble damages are not  
15 available for any § 17200 claim. Plaintiffs have thirty days from the date of this order to amend.

16 This order disposes of Docket Nos. 33 and 34.

17  
18 IT IS SO ORDERED.

19  
20 Dated: May 5, 2015

21   
22 EDWARD M. CHEN  
23 United States District Judge  
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