

United States District Court
For the Northern District of California

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

PEDRO D. CEPEDA,
HELGA R. CEPEDA,

Plaintiffs,

v.

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE
ASSOCIATION; GREEN TREE SERVICING,
LLC; BANK OF AMERICA, N.A.;
NORTHWEST TRUSTEE SERVICES, INC.;
and all persons unknown claiming any legal or
equitable right, title, estate, lien or interest in the
real property described in the complaint adverse
to Plaintiff's title, or interest in said property;
and DOES 1-100, inclusive,

Defendants.

) Case No.: 5:13-cv-00388-PSG

)
) **ORDER DENYING DEFENDANTS'**
) **MOTION TO DISMISS**

) **(Re: Docket No. 8)**

Plaintiffs Pedro D. Cepeda and Helga R. Cepeda ("Plaintiffs") allege that the foreclosure on their home was unlawful. They seek to quiet title and to rescind the Trustee's Deed Upon Sale, and to obtain a temporary restraining order ("TRO"). Plaintiffs also seek a preliminary injunction to stop an unlawful detainer action filed in state court together with general damages and attorney's fees and costs.¹ Defendants FNMA and Green Tree Servicing ("Green Tree") move to dismiss

¹ See Docket No. 20 at 5 (Compl.).

1 pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6).² The parties appeared for a hearing on March 12, 2013.
2 Having considered the arguments and evidence presented, the court DENIES Defendants' motion.
3

4 **I. BACKGROUND**

5 Plaintiffs reside at the property commonly known as 487 Albert Way, Marina, CA, which
6 has been their home for many years.³ After struggling with their payments, Plaintiffs sought a loan
7 modification on their mortgage in 2011 through Defendant Green Tree. On July 13, 2012, Green
8 Tree denied the loan modification on the grounds that the Plaintiffs submitted their documentation
9 too late.⁴ Because Plaintiffs were in default, on July 17, 2012, Green Tree held a trustee sale, and
10 on August 3, 2012, it recorded an assignment of the Deed of Trust to Defendant FNMA as
11 Instrument No. 2012045026.⁵

12 On September 5, 2012, FNMA filed an unlawful detainer action in the Monterey County
13 Superior Court. Plaintiffs demurred, and asserted that FNMA was not the beneficiary of record at
14 the time of the sale, and therefore lacked standing to pursue the action. The court set a trial date for
15 November 26, 2012.⁶ While the unlawful detainer action was pending, Plaintiffs filed this suit on
16 November 21, 2012, also in state court, and requested a TRO to prevent the unlawful detainer
17 action from proceeding. The state court granted the TRO on January 2, 2013.⁷ As part of the TRO
18 request, Plaintiffs filed a first amended complaint ("FAC") on January 2, 2013.⁸ Defendants then
19 removed the case to federal court on January 28, 2013.⁹
20

21 ² See Docket No. 8 (Defs.' Mot. To Dismiss Compl.).

22 ³ See Docket No. 20 at 5.

23 ⁴ See *id.* at 7.

24 ⁵ See *id.*

25 ⁶ See *id.* at 2.

26 ⁷ See *id.*

27 ⁸ See *id.* at 1.

28 ⁹ See Docket No. 1.

1 After removal, Defendants filed a motion to dismiss on February 4, 2013, in which they
2 primarily argue that Plaintiffs fail to allege that they provided tender. Defendants deny any
3 wrongdoing during the loan and foreclosure process, and they seek judicial notice of certain
4 documents.¹⁰ The deadline for Plaintiffs to oppose was February 19, 2013 but they filed no
5 opposition by that date. Defendants filed a statement of non-opposition on February 21, 2013.¹¹

6 Plaintiffs finally submitted an opposition to the court on March 8, 2013.¹² That opposition
7 does not address the arguments made in Defendants' motion to dismiss but rather states that the
8 motion should be dismissed because Defendants never responded to Plaintiffs' FAC, which was
9 filed along with the TRO request in the state court. Plaintiffs contend that Defendants' motion is
10 moot because it addresses the original complaint, rather than the FAC, and points to the TRO
11 request and emails between the parties' counsel for support.¹³

12 Plaintiffs are correct that in the event an FAC is filed before removal to federal court, the
13 new complaint, not the original complaint, is the operative pleading that the Defendants must
14 address.¹⁴ After filing their FAC with the TRO request in state court, Plaintiffs served the FAC to
15 Defendants by mail and email on January 16, 2013.¹⁵

16 In their motion to dismiss, Defendants plainly refer to and respond to the original complaint
17 filed on November 21, 2012,¹⁶ even though as noted, when a complaint is properly amended, it
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19
20 ¹⁰ See Docket No. 8.

21 ¹¹ See Docket No. 12.

22 ¹² See Docket No. 20.

23 ¹³ See Docket No. 20 at 2. Although the court need not address the arguments in the opposition
24 because it was not filed in a timely manner, the belated opposition raises an important procedural
25 issue.

26 ¹⁴ “[I]t is well-established that an ‘amended complaint supersedes the original, the latter being
27 treated thereafter as non-existent.’” *Valadez-Lopez v. Chertoff*, 656 F.3d 851, 857 (9th Cir. 2011)
(quoting *Forsyth v. Humana, Inc.*, 114 F.3d 1467, 1474 (9th Cir. 1997)).

28 ¹⁵ See Docket No. 20 at 2.

¹⁶ See Docket No. 8 at 1.

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supersedes the original complaint. Thus, the complaint which Defendants seek to dismiss is not operative. Defendants' motion to dismiss, therefore, is DENIED AS MOOT. Defendants are advised that, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(a)(4), the deadline to respond after a denial of a motion to dismiss is 14 days.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: April 2, 2013



PAUL S. GREWAL
United States Magistrate Judge