



1 action) in February 2006. The note was secured by a deed of trust on his property at 558  
2 Bear Valley Parkway, Escondido, California 92025.

3 Plaintiff speaks Spanish, and does not “speak, read or write English with ease.”  
4 (Compl. ¶ 10.) Yet no one gave him Spanish translations of the transaction documents or  
5 disclosures at the closing of his loan. That is why Plaintiff failed to realize he could not afford  
6 it. It is unclear from the Complaint whether Plaintiff has defaulted and whether foreclosure  
7 proceedings have started.

8 He also sent a qualified written request (“QWR”) to CITI asking for information related  
9 to his loan in January 2010. It is unclear whether CITI responded to the QWR. But in any  
10 case, Plaintiff does not allege a claim for failure to respond to it.

11 Plaintiff’s nine causes of action are as follows: (1) declaratory relief, (2) breach of good  
12 faith and fair dealing, (3) violation of the Truth in Lending Act, (4) violation of the Real Estate  
13 Settlement Procedures Act, (5) fraud, (6) breach of fiduciary duty, (7) violation of California  
14 Civil Code § 1916.7(a)(8), (8) unfair and deceptive business practices, and (9)  
15 unconscionability. CITI moves to dismiss every claim.

## 16 17 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

18 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2), the plaintiff is required only to set forth  
19 a “short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief,” and  
20 “give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.”  
21 *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). When reviewing a motion to  
22 dismiss, the allegations of material fact in plaintiff’s complaint are taken as true and  
23 construed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff. *See Parks Sch. of Bus., Inc. v.*  
24 *Symington*, 51 F.3d 1480, 1484 (9th Cir. 1995). But only factual allegations must be  
25 accepted as true—not legal conclusions. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009).  
26 “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory  
27 statements, do not suffice.” *Id.* Although detailed factual allegations are not required, the  
28 factual allegations “must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level.”  
*Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555. Furthermore, “only a complaint that states a plausible claim for

1 relief survives a motion to dismiss.” *Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. at 1949.

2 In ruling on a motion to dismiss, a court may take judicial notice of matters of public  
3 record that are not subject to reasonable dispute. *Lee v. City of Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668,  
4 689 (9th Cir. 2001).

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### III. DISCUSSION

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All of Plaintiff’s claims relate to things that happened during the origination of his loan.  
8 He alleges Defendant failed to give him Spanish translations of the loan documents, notices  
9 and disclosures. And he alleges that CITI gave him a loan he could not afford. The main  
10 problem with his Complaint is that although he alleges CITI issued the loan, the loan  
11 documents he attached to the Complaint contradict him.

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The loan documents show that Citicorp Trust Bank, fsb (“Citicorp, fsb”), and not CITI,  
13 originated his loan. (Compl. Ex. A.) According to Plaintiff’s own documents, CITI had  
14 nothing to do with the loan origination. See *Walcker v. SN Commercial, LLC*, No. 06cv9,  
15 2006 WL 3192503, at \*8 (E.D. Wash. Nov. 2, 2006) (rejecting plaintiff’s allegations on a  
16 motion to dismiss because they were “contradicted by the loan documents”). Although  
17 Plaintiff claims CITI is the parent company of Citicorp, fsb, and that CITI “was an alter ego  
18 of the loan vehicles sold through Citicorp Trust Bank, FSB,” this claim falls well short of  
19 showing CITI is liable for the alleged violations. For one, the Court is unaware of any legal  
20 authority for alleging a bank is the “alter ego of [] loan vehicles.” But even if the Court  
21 construed this allegation as claiming that Citicorp, fsb is the alter ego of CITI, Plaintiff has  
22 failed to plead the elements of an alter ego claim. *Automotriz Del Golfo De California S. A.*  
23 *De C. V. v. Resnick*, 47 Cal. 2d 792, 796 (1957) (two elements are unity of interest and  
24 inequitable result).

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Moreover, the Plaintiff’s allegation that CITI is the parent company of Citicorp, fsb is  
26 contradicted by judicially noticeable facts. Citicorp, fsb’s true parent company is Citigroup,

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1 Inc.—not Defendant CITI.<sup>3</sup> But even assuming CITI was the parent company of Citicorp, fsb  
2 as Plaintiff alleges, he still has not made any allegations against CITI directly or shown how  
3 CITI was responsible for the violations that allegedly occurred during the closing of his loan.

4 Plaintiff has failed to state a claim against CITI.

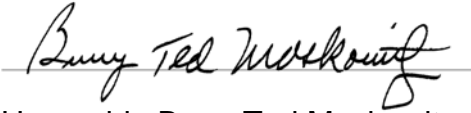
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6 **IV. CONCLUSION**

7 For the foregoing reasons, the Court **GRANTS** the motion to dismiss [Doc. 4] and  
8 **DISMISSES without prejudice** Plaintiff's Complaint for failure to state a claim. The Court  
9 **DENIES as moot** the motion to strike [Doc. 3].

10 Plaintiff may file an amended complaint within fourteen days of the filing of this order.  
11 If Plaintiff fails to do so, the Court will enter a final judgment dismissing this case.

12 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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14 DATED: July 9, 2010

15   
16 Honorable Barry Ted Moskowitz  
17 United States District Judge  
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28 <sup>3</sup> Defendant filed a request for judicial notice and attached a computer printout of a page from the Office of Thrift Supervision's website, which shows Citigroup, Inc. as the holding company. Plaintiff has not objected to Defendant's request for judicial notice.