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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

LAURA D. SATERBAK,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
vs.  
  
NATIONAL DEFAULT SERVICING  
CORPORATION; SELECT  
PORTFOLIO SERVICING, INC.; and  
DOES I-XXX,  
  
Defendants.

Civil No. 15cv956-WQH-NLS  
ORDER

HAYES, Judge:

The matter before the Court is the Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 8) filed by Defendants Select Portfolio Servicing, Inc. (“SPS”) and National Default Servicing corporation (“NDSC”).

**I. Background**

On April 29, 2015, Plaintiff Laura D. Saterbak commenced this action by filing the Complaint. (ECF No. 1). On June 12, 2015, Defendants SPS and NDSC filed the Motion to Dismiss. (ECF No. 8). On July 6, 2015, Plaintiff filed a response. (ECF No. 10). On July 10, 2015, Defendants filed a reply. (ECF No. 11).

**II. Allegations of the Complaint**

“[4826 Mount Helix Dr., La Mesa, California] was acquired by way of a Grant Deed dated April 30, 2007.” (ECF No. 1 ¶ 8). Plaintiff alleges that the Defendants have sent correspondence to the Plaintiff through the United States Mails claiming that

1 “they or their alleged principal are owed a sum certain, which is not correct, and which  
2 they know or should know is not correct,” and that “they are collecting for an  
3 undisclosed principal.” *Id.* ¶ 10-11. “Plaintiff believes and alleges the amount noted  
4 for collection or the amount stated that is needed to satisfy the foreclosure is incorrect,  
5 and discovery is highly likely to show Defendant’s alleged ‘principal’ has been paid  
6 (in full or in part) due to third party payers, and thus a full explanation or accounting  
7 is requested.” *Id.* ¶ 10. “Further, the Plaintiff herein believes and alleges that the  
8 actions of the Defendants jointly and severally continue to cause her personal economic  
9 harm, in addition to jeopardizing her business relationship with other third parties,  
10 slandering her credit histories with false and misrepresentative information; thus  
11 depriving her of an income or the quiet enjoyment of her property. Said conduct of  
12 Defendants tortuously interferes with her business affairs and relations with third  
13 parties by and through their actions as debt collectors.” *Id.* ¶ 15. “The actions of the  
14 Defendants, jointly and severally, now constitute an imminent threat to the Plaintiff’s  
15 possession of the property which is the subject of this Complaint.” *Id.* ¶ 17.

16 “Defendant NDSC, [] by and through its agent, and or under the direction of  
17 Defendant SPS, sent correspondence and various Notices of Trustee’s Sales to the  
18 Plaintiff, only to later postpone or completely cancel them.” *Id.* ¶ 19. “The Plaintiff  
19 alleges that the directives given in this regard and other similar notices that Defendant  
20 NDSC sent Plaintiff each and every month through April 2015 are identical and  
21 possess inherent issues based on the lack of authority due to defendants: (a) having  
22 done improper accounting relating to the actual sum due and owing; and (b) failure to  
23 establish a full and verifiable chain of custody as to the note or Deed of Trust (“DOT”)  
24 between Plaintiff and the ‘real party in interest.’” *Id.*

25 “Defendants’ (NDSC and SPS) activities are wrongful because it emanates from  
26 a void or voidable DOT ... or note ... because the actual parties to it were defunct, or  
27 not viable, at the time or nothing but shell, pass-through entities....” *Id.* ¶ 21. “It is  
28 impossible for SPS or any other party to appoint a Substitute Trustee, or NDSC to act

1 as such for a number of reasons:

2 There are defects in the chain of title of the entity carrying the financing.  
3 This started because the original lender, American Brokers Conduit  
4 ("ABC"), and its nominee, and agent for foreclosure purposes, Mortgage  
5 Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. (MERS) were defective, not viable  
6 entities, and not registered to do business in California in 2007 when the  
7 Note or DOT was executed.... ABC and MERS at the time in essence  
8 were fictitious entities, representing a real party in interest that did not  
9 manifest itself or properly perfect its interest. Therefore the Deed of Trust  
10 filed on June 1, 2007, as the underlying authority for this foreclosure is a  
11 nullity at the option of Plaintiff, which she elects to void with the  
12 assistance of the court.

13 Even if the above is not voided or set aside, the subsequent attempt to  
14 assign the DOT as set forth in Exhibit 12 is fraught with error and cannot  
15 be deemed a valid transfer. It is believed the Defendants claim their  
16 authority from this improper assignment. This is an invalid and improper  
17 assignment because of the following:

18 The document is dated on December 27, 2011; yet it wasn't  
19 filed for record until December 17, 2012, almost a year  
20 later....

21 American Brokers Conduit was not qualified to do business  
22 in California at that time. Plus, it was never a legitimate  
23 company, and even if it was, it ceased to be such and or  
24 became defunct or bankrupt before December 27, 2011.

25 ...

26 MERS, as nominee ABC claims to have received "good and  
27 valuable consideration from ABC". Both entities have no  
28 right to conduct business in California, so their actions  
thereafter are voidable, at the election of the other party,  
Plaintiff who has so elected.

MERS could NOT have received anything of value because  
of its bankruptcy-remote status and subsidiary status.

The attempt to assign this to the Securitized trust (Structured  
Asset Mortgage Investment II Trust 2007-AR7 Mortgage  
Pass-Through Certificates 2007-AR7), is invalid, so any  
action by the trust or an arm of the trust is invalid.

The cut-off date for this trust is September 1, 2007. The date  
of this assignment is December 27, 2011, recorded  
December 17, 2012; **OVER FOUR YEARS AFTER IT WAS  
EXECUTED AND FIVE YEARS AFTER IT WAS  
RECORDED.**

...

Based upon the Pooling and Servicing Agreement (PSA) at  
pages S-96 through S-98, of the above named trust, the  
manner in which the above assignment purported to convey  
the note and deed into the trust pool was noncompliant in  
multiple aspects and thus, could not have made the trust pool

1 as prescribed.... Thus, the actions of any subsequent  
2 "trustee" on behalf of this trust entity is ultra vires and  
without legal authority.

3 *Id.* ¶ 22.

4 "It is believed the real party in interest has not authorized the commencement of  
5 foreclosure proceedings herein. Further, it is alleged the real party in interest has been  
6 substantially paid or paid in full and the principal trying to collect money from the  
7 Plaintiff is an imposter. Suggesting the contrary by these defendants is proffered as  
8 false and a misrepresentation, emanating from bad records, self-interest, and/or  
deception." *Id.* ¶ 23.

9 "Defendants used a ruse to lure Plaintiff into thinking there was a way to modify  
10 the (alleged) loan which would allow Plaintiff to save her property without filing legal  
11 action. Said ruse occupied a lot of time and money for nothing. It caused plaintiff  
12 emotional stress waiting for naught. Defendants never had any intention of modifying  
13 the alleged loan or an ability to modify and wrongfully and deceitfully gave the  
14 impression otherwise or that this process would help Plaintiff save her property.  
15 Plaintiff wasted time and money trying to comply, and now that her credit is ruined she  
16 is in a precarious position in her ability to conduct her own business, let alone refinance  
17 with another lender, if in fact such was warranted. Defendants' actions have negatively  
18 affected the marketability of the property. Plaintiff seeks damages for the above  
19 including damages for breaches of law and contract according to proof at trial." *Id.* ¶  
20 25.

21 **Basis for Action against Defendant SPS**

22 Plaintiff alleges separate basis for action against Defendant SPS. Plaintiff  
23 alleges that "Defendant SPS sent the Plaintiff a 'Validation of Debt Notice', dated  
24 August 12, 2013, wherein Defendant SPS claims that it is collecting payments for  
25 Wilmington Trust Company, successor Trustee to Citibank, N.A., as Trustee for the  
26 benefit of registered holders of Structured Asset Mortgage Investments II Trust  
27 ("SAMI II Trust 2007-AR7"), Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates Series 2007- AR7."  
28 (ECF No. 1 ¶ 27). "Plaintiff believes and alleges that the SAMI II 2007-AR7 Trust is

1 regulated by a pooling and servicing agreement (“PSA”).... Specifically, there was a  
2 Closing Date stated in this trust’s PSA of September 18, 2007.” *Id.* ¶ 28. “This date  
3 was not met here.” *Id.* “On December 17, 2012 at 8:00 a.m., over five (5) years  
4 AFTER the Closing Date of the Trust, the Plaintiff maintains and alleges that  
5 employees of Nationwide Title Clearing, Inc., a known Florida document  
6 manufacturing plant, under the request of Lender Processing Services, Inc., caused to  
7 be drafted and recorded a “Corporate Assignment of Deed of Trust” on behalf of a  
8 defunct Lender, American Brokers Conduit (“ABC”)...” *Id.* ¶ 29. “ABC, never had  
9 any authority to contract in the State of California so any liaison involving  
10 MERSCORP HOLDINGS, Inc. as the parent corporation of Mortgage Electronic  
11 Registration Systems, Inc. as ABC’s nominee, could not exist and therefore any  
12 purported transfer of this (alleged) loan to Citibank as Trustee for SAMI II 2007-AR7  
13 could not have properly taken place.” *Id.* ¶ 30. Plaintiff further alleges that “this loan  
14 became an asset of American Home Mortgage or one of its affiliated companies above  
15 mentioned. American Home Mortgage and its affiliated companies went bankrupt, and  
16 when it did, any and all arrangements it had with MERS in association with this loan  
17 were rendered void and no longer effective.” *Id.* ¶ 32.

18 Plaintiff’s Complaint alleges twenty-one causes of action: (1) violation of the  
19 Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (“FDCPA”) against Defendant SPS; (2) violation  
20 of the FDCPA against Defendant NDSC; (3) cancellation of instruments against  
21 Defendants NDSC and SPS; (4) fraud and deceit against Defendants NDSC and SPS;  
22 (5) wrongful foreclosure against Defendants NDSC and SPS; (6) declaratory relief  
23 against Defendants NDSC and SPS; (7) interference with contract and prospective  
24 business relations against Defendants NDSC and SPS; (8) recession as voidable  
25 contract against Defendants NDSC and SPS; (9) violation of the Deceptive Trade  
26 Practices Act against Defendant SPS; (10) injunctive relief against Defendants NDSC  
27 and SPS; (11) California Homeowner’s Bill of Rights against Defendants NDSC and  
28 SPS; (12) violation of Regulation X of RESPA and Regulation Z of TILA against

1 Defendant SPS; (13) violation of 12 C.F.R. § 1024.36(d)(2)(B) against Defendant SPS;  
2 (14) violation of 12 C.F.R. § 1024.36(d)(1)(i)-(ii) against Defendant SPS; (15)  
3 violation of 12 C.F.R. § 1026.36(c)(3) against Defendant SPS; (16) violation of 12  
4 C.F.R. § 1026.3 against Defendant SPS; (17) violation of 12 C.F.R. § 1024.35(e)(1)(A)  
5 against Defendant SPS; (18) negligence against Defendants NDSC and SPS; (19)  
6 violation of California Business & Professions Code § 17200 against Defendants  
7 NDSC and SPS; (20) accounting against Defendants NDSC and SPS; (21) violation of  
8 the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (“ECOA”), 11 U.S.C. § 1691(d)(1) against Defendant  
9 SPS.

### 10 **III. Motion to Dismiss**

#### 11 **Legal Standard**

12 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) permits dismissal for “failure to state  
13 a claim upon which relief can be granted.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). Federal Rule of  
14 Civil Procedure 8(a) provides that “[a] pleading that states a claim for relief must  
15 contain ... a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled  
16 to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). “A district court’s dismissal for failure to state a  
17 claim under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) is proper if there is a ‘lack of a  
18 cognizable legal theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable  
19 legal theory.’” *Conservation Force v. Salazar*, 646 F.3d 1240, 1242 (9th Cir. 2011)  
20 (quoting *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990)).

21 “[A] plaintiff’s obligation to provide the ‘grounds’ of his ‘entitle[ment] to relief’  
22 requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements  
23 of a cause of action will not do.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)  
24 (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)). “To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must  
25 contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is  
26 plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Twombly*,  
27 550 U.S. at 570). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual  
28 content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is

1 liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Id.* (citation omitted). “[T]he tenet that a court must  
2 accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal  
3 conclusions. Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by  
4 mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.* (citation omitted). “When there are  
5 well-pleaded factual allegations, a court should assume their veracity and then  
6 determine whether they plausibly give rise to an entitlement to relief.” *Id.* at 679. “In  
7 sum, for a complaint to survive a motion to dismiss, the non-conclusory factual content,  
8 and reasonable inferences from that content, must be plausibly suggestive of a claim  
9 entitling the plaintiff to relief.” *Moss v. U.S. Secret Serv.*, 572 F.3d 962, 969 (9th Cir.  
10 2009) (quotations and citation omitted).

### 11 **Plaintiff’s Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Claims**

12 Plaintiff’s Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth claims appear to be  
13 based on Plaintiff’s allegations that there are defects in the chain of title because: “ABC  
14 and MERS at the time in essence were fictitious entities, representing a real party in  
15 interest that did not manifest itself or properly perfect its interest;” “[t]he attempt to  
16 assign this to the Securitized trust (Structured Asset Mortgage Investment II Trust  
17 2007-AR7 Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates 2007-AR7), is invalid;” and “[b]ased  
18 upon the Pooling and Servicing Agreement ... the manner in which the above  
19 assignment purported to convey the note and deed into the trust pool was noncompliant  
20 ... and thus, could not have made the trust pool as prescribed.... Thus, the actions of  
21 any subsequent “trustee” on behalf of this trust entity is ultra vires and without legal  
22 authority.”

23 Defendants contend that Plaintiff’s claims fail to the extent they stem from her  
24 attack on MERS’ authority to assign the loan. Defendants contend that “it is well  
25 settled that MERS is authorized to act on behalf of the beneficiary for whom it acts as  
26 nominee.” (ECF No. 8 at 8). Defendants contend that Plaintiff lacks standing to  
27 challenge the securitization and fails to allege the requisite prejudice. Defendants  
28 contend that, given this agreement, Plaintiff was not damaged when the loan was

1 assigned. Defendants further contend that Plaintiff cannot allege any harm because her  
2 obligations under the loan remained the same. Defendants further contend that Plaintiff  
3 specifically agreed by signing the Deed of Trust that the “Note or a partial interest in  
4 the Note together with [the] Security Instrument) can be sold one or more times without  
5 prior notice to Borrower...” (ECF No. 8 at 7).

6 **I. Mers’ Authority to Assign the Loan**

7 In *Fontenot v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 198 Cal. App. 4th 256 (2011) the court  
8 explained:

9 MERS is a private corporation that administers a national registry of real  
10 estate debt interest transactions. Members of the MERS System assign  
11 limited interests in the real property to MERS, which is listed as a grantee  
12 in the official records of local governments, but the members retain the  
13 promissory notes and mortgage servicing rights. The notes may thereafter  
14 be transferred among members without requiring recordation in the public  
records. Ordinarily, the owner of a promissory note secured by a deed of  
trust is designated as the beneficiary of the deed of trust. Under the MERS  
System, however, MERS is designated as the beneficiary in deeds of trust,  
acting as ‘nominee’ for the lender and granted the authority to exercise  
legal rights of the lender.

15 *Fontenot*, 198 Cal. App. 4th at 267; *see also Siliga v. Mortgage Elec. Registration Sys.,*  
16 *Inc.*, 219 Cal. App. 4th 75, 83-84 (2013). California courts have held that a trustor who  
17 agreed under the terms of the deed of trust that MERS, as the lender’s nominee, has the  
18 authority to exercise all of the rights and interests of the lender, including the right to  
19 foreclose, is precluded from maintaining a cause of action based on the allegation that  
20 MERS has no authority to exercise those rights. *See Siliga*, 219 Cal. App. 4th at 83-84  
21 (2013) (“The deed of trust itself, attached to the Siligas’ complaint, establishes as a  
22 factual matter that MERS has the authority to exercise all of the rights and interests of  
23 the lender. The authority to exercise all of the rights and interests of the lender  
24 necessarily includes the authority to assign the deed of trust.”) (internal citations  
25 omitted); *Herrera v. Fed. Nat. Mortgage Assn.*, 205 Cal. App. 4th 1495, 1503-04  
26 (2012) (“[I]n the instant case, plaintiffs agreed in the original DOT that MERS held the  
27 right to exercise all interests and rights held by the lender and its successors and  
28 assigns, including the right to assign the DOT and to foreclose on plaintiffs’ property.



1 The DOT states: Borrower [plaintiffs] understands and agrees that MERS holds only  
2 legal title to the interests granted by Borrower in this Security Instrument, but, if  
3 necessary to comply with law or custom, MERS (as nominee for Lender and Lender's  
4 successors and assigns) has the right: to exercise any or all of those interests, including,  
5 but not limited to, the right to foreclose and sell the Property; and to take any action  
6 required of Lender including, but not limited to, releasing and canceling this Security  
7 Instrument.”) (internal quotation omitted).

8 In this case, the Deed of Trust states that the lender is American Brokers Conduit  
9 and “MERS is a separate corporation that is acting solely as nominee for Lender and  
10 Lender’s successors and assigns.” (ECF No. 1-4, Exh. 59: Deed of Trust at 16). The  
11 Deed of Trust further states that

12 Borrower understands and agrees that MERS holds only legal title to the  
13 interests granted by Borrower in this Security Instrument, but, if necessary  
14 to comply with law or custom, MERS (as nominee for Lender and  
15 Lender's successors and assigns) has the right: to exercise any or all of  
those interests, including, but not limited to, the right to foreclose and sell  
the Property; and to take any action required of Lender including, but not  
limited to, releasing and canceling this Security Instrument.

16 *Id.* at 17. The Deed of Trust itself establishes that MERS has the authority to exercise  
17 all of the rights and interests of the lender. *See Siliga*, 219 Cal. App. 4th at 83-84. The  
18 authority to exercise all of the rights and interests of the lender necessarily includes the  
19 authority to assign the deed of trust. *See Herrera*, 205 Cal. App. 4th at 1505; *Siliga*,  
20 219 Cal. App. 4th at 84.

## 21 **II. Standing**

22 “[D]istrict courts have held that borrowers who were not parties to the  
23 assignment of their deed-and whose rights were not affected by it-lacked standing to  
24 challenge the assignment’s validity because they had not alleged a concrete and  
25 particularized injury that is fairly traceable to the challenged assignment.” *Marques*  
26 *v. Fed. Home Loan Mortg. Corp.*, No. 12-cv-1873, 2012 WL 6091412, at \*4 (S.D. Cal.  
27 Dec. 6, 2012) (citations omitted); *see id.* at \*5 (“[T]he validity of the assignment does  
28 not affect whether [the] borrower owes its obligations, but only to whom [the] borrower

1 is obliged.”) (quotation omitted). This Court has held that borrowers who were not  
2 parties to the assignment of their deed—and whose rights were not affected by  
3 it—lacked standing to challenge the assignment’s validity. *See Diunugala v. JP*  
4 *Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.*, No. 12CV2106-WQH KSC, 2015 WL 350559, at \*13 (S.D.  
5 Cal. Jan. 21, 2015). *See also McLaughlin v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, No. 12-1114,  
6 2012 WL 5994924, at \*6 (C.D. Cal. Nov. 30, 2012) (“[t]o the extent [a] Plaintiff bases  
7 her claims on the theory that [Defendant] allegedly failed to comply with the terms of  
8 the [pooling and servicing agreement], the court finds that she lacks standing to do so  
9 because she is neither a party to, nor a third party beneficiary of, that agreement.”  
10 (citing *Sami v. Wells Fargo Bank*, No. 12-108, 2012 WL 967051, at \*5 (N.D. Cal. Mar.  
11 21, 2012))) ; *Jenkins v. JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.*, 216 Cal. App. 4th 497, 514-15  
12 (2013) (“As an unrelated third party to the alleged securitization, and any other  
13 subsequent transfers of the beneficial interest under the promissory note, [Plaintiff]  
14 lacks standing to enforce any agreements, including the investment trust’s pooling and  
15 servicing agreement, relating to such transactions. Furthermore, even if any subsequent  
16 transfers of the promissory note were invalid, [Plaintiff] is not the victim of such  
17 invalid transfers because her obligations under the note remained unchanged.”)  
18 (citations omitted); *cf. Murphy v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 17 Cal. 3d 937, 944 (1976) (“A third  
19 party should not be permitted to enforce covenants made not for his benefit, but rather  
20 for others.... As to any provision made not for his benefit but for the benefit of the  
21 contracting parties or for other third parties, he becomes an intermeddler.”).

22 In this case, Plaintiff was not a party to the assignment of the deed of trust, and  
23 her rights were not affected by it. Plaintiff’s obligations under the Deed of Trust were  
24 only affected by the assignment of the Deed of Trust insofar as they altered the party  
25 to whom the Plaintiff was obliged. Therefore, Plaintiff does not have standing to  
26 challenge the securitization of her loan or any subsequent assignment of the Deed of  
27 Trust.

28

1 **III. The Deed of Trust**

2 Even if Plaintiff had standing to challenge the securitization of her loan, the  
3 securitization theory fails when plaintiffs have signed a Deed of Trust which provides  
4 that the note or a partial interest in the note may be sold. *See Fores v. GMAC*  
5 *Mortgage, LLC*, 2013 WL 2049388, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. May 14, 2013) (“Here, the  
6 securitization theory also fails because plaintiff Irene Flores agreed that her Promissory  
7 Note, and partial interests in the Note, could be sold. Likewise, plaintiff Irene Flores  
8 signed the deed of trust, which provides that “[t]he Note or a partial interest in the Note  
9 (together with this Security Instrument) can be sold one or more times without prior  
10 notice to Borrower.”). In this case, Section 20 of the Deed of Trust signed by Plaintiff  
11 states: “The Note or a partial interest in the Note (together with this Security  
12 Instrument) can be sold one or more times without prior notice to Borrower.” (ECF  
13 No. 1-4, Exh. 59 at 25).

14 Plaintiff’s Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth claim, which appear  
15 to be based on Plaintiff’s allegations that there are defects in the chain of title are  
16 dismissed.

17 **Plaintiff’s First and Second claims for Violation of FDCPA**

18 **A. Defendant NDSC**

19 Defendants contend that Defendant NDSC is not liable pursuant to the FDCPA  
20 because foreclosure sale notices issued in compliance with Civil Code section 2924 do  
21 not implicate the FDCPA. Defendants contend that Defendant NDSC is alleged to  
22 have done “nothing more than send Plaintiff notice of a nonjudicial foreclosure sale.”  
23 (ECf No. 8 at 11). Plaintiff contends that NDSC is a debt collector because it obtained  
24 the debt in default.

25 To be liable for a violation of the FDCPA, the defendant must, as a threshold  
26 requirement, be a “debt collector” within the meaning of the FDCPA. *Heintz v.*  
27 *Jenkins*, 514 U.S. 291, 294 (1995). A debt collector is defined as:

28 any person who uses any instrumentality of interstate commerce or the  
mails in any business the principal purpose of which is the collection of

1 any debts, or who regularly collects or attempts to collect, directly or  
2 indirectly, debts owed or due or asserted to be owed or due another.

3 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6). As the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals noted in *Santoro v. CTC*  
4 *Foreclosure Serv. Corp.*, 12 Fed. Appx. 476 \*11-12 (9th Cir.2001), a foreclosure sale  
5 notice issued in compliance with California Civil Code section 2924 *et seq.* does not  
6 seek to collect a debt. *See also Gonzalez v. CNA Foreclosure Serv., Inc.*, No. 09 CV  
7 2034 MMA MDD, 2011 WL 2580681, at \*3 (S.D. Cal. June 29, 2011) (“[T]he Court  
8 concludes CNA is not a ‘debt collector’ within the meaning of the FDCPA. At no time  
9 did CNA seek to collect money from Plaintiffs. Rather, CNA’s notices informed  
10 Plaintiffs that if they did not take action with respect to the amounts allegedly owed to  
11 the beneficiary, Dakota Loans, Plaintiffs may lose legal rights and the Property may be  
12 subject to foreclosure. . . . [S]uch notices do not fall within the conduct prohibited by  
13 the FDCPA.”).

14 Plaintiff alleges that Defendant NDSC sent correspondence to Plaintiff on  
15 September 15, 2014, October 15, 2014, November 20, 2014, and December 31, 2014.  
16 Plaintiff alleges that each correspondence “threatens to take foreclosure action that the  
17 Plaintiff does not believe the Defendant is entitled to take, in violation of 15 USC  
18 1692e(5) and 15 USC 1692f(6)(A).” *Id.* ¶¶ 83, 89, 95, 101. Plaintiff alleges that each  
19 correspondence “misrepresented the character and status of the debt under 15 USC  
20 1692e(2)(A).” *Id.* ¶¶ 84, 90, 96, 102. Plaintiff alleges that “Defendant NDSC has  
21 repeatedly cancelled and reset the sale date multiple times without specifically advising  
22 who it is collecting a debt for, in violation of 15 USC 1692e(10).” *Id.* ¶ 104. Plaintiff  
23 further alleges that Defendant NDSC sent correspondence to Plaintiff through its agent  
24 Tiffany and Bosco on August 19, 2015, and March 24, 2015. With respect to this  
25 correspondence, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant NDSC “knew or should have known  
26 that they did not have any real authority to demand payment or threaten to take such  
27 action, all while knowingly misrepresenting to the Plaintiff their intentions to take such  
28 actions, knowing such actions were false and misrepresentative, in violation of 15 USC  
1692e(5) and 15 USC 1692f(6)(A).” *Id.* ¶¶ 114, 118.

1 In this case, the correspondence sent by Defendant NDSC on September 15,  
2 2014, October 15, 2014, November 20, 2014, and December 31, 2014, do not seek to  
3 collect money from Plaintiff, but inform Plaintiff that “UNLESS YOU TAKE ACTION  
4 TO PROTECT YOUR PROPERTY, IT MAY BE SOLD AT A PUBLIC SALE  
5 WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.” See ECF No. 1-2, Exhs. 21-24. The Court finds  
6 that the correspondence sent by Defendant NDSC on September 15, 2014, October 15,  
7 2014, November 20, 2014, and December 31, 2014, issued in compliance with  
8 California Civil Code section 2924 *et seq.* were not attempts to collect a debt.  
9 Defendant NDSC is not a “debt collector” pursuant to the FDCPA. Plaintiff’s FDCPA  
10 claim against Defendant NDSC is dismissed.

11 **B. Defendant SPS**

12 Plaintiff alleges that Defendant SPS sent correspondence to Plaintiff on April 12,  
13 2014, July 14, 2014, September 3, 2014, September 13, 2014, October 1, 2014, October  
14 8, 2014, and October 18, 2014. Plaintiff alleges that each correspondence “purports  
15 to misrepresent SPS’s authority.” ECF No. 1 ¶¶ 39, 46, 50, 54, 60, 64, 69, 72. Plaintiff  
16 alleges that each correspondence “threatens ... to take foreclosure action that the  
17 Plaintiff believes and alleges is not within the rights of Defendant SPS to take, in  
18 violation of 15 USC 1692e(5) and 15 USC 1692f(6)(A).” *Id.* ¶¶ 41, 44, 48, 51, 56, 62,  
19 66, 70, 73. Plaintiff further alleges that each correspondence “misrepresented the  
20 character and status of the debt under 15 USC 1692e(2)(A).” *Id.* ¶¶ 42, 45, 49, 52, 57,  
21 63, 67, 71, 74.

22 Defendants contend that Defendant SPS does not qualify as a debt collector for  
23 purposes of the FDCPA because Defendant SPS is a mortgage servicing company.  
24 Plaintiff contends that the correspondence sent by Defendant SPS specifically state that  
25 SPS is a debt collector.

26 Excluded from the definition of “debt collector” is any person collecting or  
27 attempting to collect “a debt which was not in default at the time it was obtained by  
28 such person.” 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6)(F)(iii). Therefore, a mortgage servicing company

1 is excluded from the definition of a debt collector if it acquired the loan before the  
2 borrower was in default. *See Schlegel v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 799 F.Supp.2d 1100,  
3 1103-04 (N.D. Cal. 2011), *rev'd on other grounds*, 720 F.3d 1204 (2013); *Nool v.*  
4 *HomeQ Servicing*, 653 F.Supp.2d 1047, 1053 (E.D. Cal. 2009) (quoting *Perry v.*  
5 *Stewart Title Co.*, 756 F.2d 1197, 1208 (5th Cir. 1985)).

6 Attached to Plaintiff's Complaint is a "Validation of Debt Notice" sent to  
7 Plaintiff by Defendant SPS, dated August 12, 2013. *See* ECF No. 1-2, Exh. 31. The  
8 Notice states that "[w]e recently sent you a letter advising you that the servicing of your  
9 mortgage loan was transferred to Select Portfolio Servicing, Inc. (SPS) effective  
10 08/01/2013." *Id.* Furthermore, Plaintiff asserts that "the last payment made by her on  
11 this alleged debt was October, 2008." (ECF No. 1 at 24). The Court finds that Plaintiff  
12 has alleged sufficient facts to show that Defendant SPS is a "debt collector" under the  
13 FDCPA.

14 However, Plaintiff's FDCPA claim against Defendant SPS fails for other  
15 reasons. Plaintiff alleges that Defendants SPS violated 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e(5) and  
16 1692f(6)(A). 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(5) prohibits debt collectors from threatening "to take  
17 any action that cannot legally be taken or that is not intended to be taken." 15 U.S.C.  
18 § 1692f(6)(A) prohibits debt collectors from "[t]aking or threatening to take any  
19 nonjudicial action to effect dispossession or disablement of property if there is no  
20 present right to possession of the property claimed as collateral through an enforceable  
21 security interest." Plaintiff alleges that Defendant SPS violated 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e(5)  
22 and 1692f(6)(A) because "[t]he correspondence threatens . . . to take foreclosure action  
23 that the Plaintiff believes and alleges is not within the rights of Defendant SPS to take."  
24 (ECF No. 1 ¶¶ 41, 44, 48, 51, 56, 62, 66, 70, 73). Plaintiff's allegations that the actions  
25 were not within Plaintiff's rights are based on Plaintiff's allegations that "it is  
26 impossible for SPS or any other party to appoint a Substitute Trustee, or NDSC to act  
27 as such." (ECF No. 1 ¶ 22). Because the Court has found that Plaintiff lacks standing  
28 to challenge the securitization of her loan or any subsequent assignment of the Deed

1 of Trust, Plaintiff's allegations that Defendant SPS violated 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e(5) and  
2 1692f(6)(A), which are based on the same grounds, must also be dismissed. To the  
3 extent Plaintiff's FDCPA claim against Defendant SPS alleges that Defendant SPS  
4 violated 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e(5) and 1692f(6)(A), Plaintiff's FDCPA claim against  
5 Defendant SPS is dismissed.

6 Plaintiff also alleges that Defendant SPS violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692(2)(A). 15  
7 U.S.C. § 1692e(2)(A) prohibits the false representation of the character, amount, or  
8 legal status of any debt. However, Plaintiff fails to allege facts to show that Defendant  
9 SPS made a false representation of the character, amount, or legal status of any debt.  
10 To the extent Plaintiff's FDCPA claim against Defendant SPS alleges that Defendant  
11 SPS violated 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(2)(A), Plaintiff's FDCPA claim against Defendant SPS  
12 is dismissed.

13 **Plaintiff's Ninth Claim: Violation of Deceptive Trade Practices Act**

14 Defendants contend that Plaintiff does not allege any facts to show that  
15 Defendants are subject to the Utah statute. Defendants further contend that the parties  
16 agreed to be governed by California law pursuant to the Deed of Trust.

17 Plaintiff contends that Utah law applies as to Defendant SPS because Defendant  
18 SPS is headquartered in Utah, its principal place of business and the place of  
19 incorporation. Plaintiff contends that Defendant SPS "is therefore bound to follow the  
20 law wherever regardless if the ultimate act hurt persons and properties elsewhere."  
21 (ECF No. 10 at 23).

22 Plaintiff's ninth claim alleges violation of the deceptive trade practices act  
23 pursuant to a Utah statute § 13-11a-3. Plaintiff alleges that "SPS knew or was reckless  
24 in not knowing it was violating the provisions of [§ 13-11a-3]." (ECF No. 1 ¶ 169).  
25 Plaintiff alleges that:

26 As a result of the above violation, Plaintiff spent time and effort and  
27 expended emotional energy related to attempting to deal with this matter.  
28 She continued to deal with it because SPS masqueraded as the true  
servicer under the authority of the real party in interest when it was not.  
SPS procedures that could have resulted in the loss of Plaintiff's home to  
the wrong party if she did not fight them. She fought back and as a result

1 had to expend money and suffer emotional stress dealing with it. This  
2 also harmed her in her ability to have the quiet enjoyment of her premises  
and not be disturbed.

3 *Id.* ¶ 170.

4 Section sixteen of the Deed of Trust, attached to Plaintiff's Complaint states that  
5 "[t]his Security Instrument shall be governed by federal law and the law of the  
6 jurisdiction in which the Property is located." (ECF No. 1-4, Exh. 59: Deed of Trust  
7 at 24). Plaintiff's Complaint states that the subject property is "situated in La Mesa,  
8 San Diego County, California." (ECF No. 1 ¶ 5). Therefore, pursuant to the Deed of  
9 Trust, the parties agreed that the security instrument is governed by the law of  
10 California. Plaintiff's ninth claim for violation of Deceptive Trade Practices Act, Utah  
11 statute § 13-11a-3 is dismissed.

12 **Plaintiff's Eleventh Claim: Homeowner's Bill of Rights**

13 Plaintiff eleventh claim alleges violation of the Homeowner's Bill of Rights  
14 against "all Defendants." (ECF No. 1 at 50). Defendants contend that Plaintiff fails  
15 to allege any facts to show that Plaintiff previously received a loan modification; that  
16 Plaintiff was previously evaluated for a loan modification; and/or that the application  
17 Plaintiff purportedly submitted in October 2014 contained documentation of a material  
18 change. Defendants contend that it is impossible to determine whether Defendants  
19 owed any duty under § 2923.6 to refrain from recording any foreclosure document  
20 without these facts. Defendant contend that "as best can be ascertained from the  
21 available facts, no Trustee's Deed Upon Sale has been recorded, to date, and Plaintiff's  
22 application for a modification is still pending." (ECF No. 8 at 19). Defendants contend  
23 that absent any facts showing that the alleged violations have not been cured and/or  
24 that the foreclosure sale has taken place, Plaintiff's claim lacks sufficient facts upon  
25 which relief may be granted. Defendants further contend that Plaintiff's claim is not  
26 ripe because a lender/servicer can avoid liability under HBOR altogether by correcting  
27 any would-be violations before the sale takes place. Defendants contend that "because  
28 there has been no sale . . . Plaintiff's HBOR claims [are] not ripe." (ECF No. 8 at 20).



1 Plaintiffs contend that the Complaint alleges that “Defendants’ recorded the  
2 Notice of Sale on March 26, 2015 while Plaintiff’s completed application was pending  
3 in violation of Civ. Code § 2923.6(c).” (ECF No. 10 at 24). Plaintiff’s contend that  
4 the allegation is sufficient to withstand a motion to dismiss.

5 In reply, Defendants contend that California Civil Code § 2924.12(c) of HBOR  
6 specifically absolves servicers and trustees of all liability where they have corrected the  
7 alleged violation before the foreclosure.

8 California Civil Code § 2923.6(c) provides :

9 If a borrower submits a complete application for a first lien loan  
10 modification offered by, or through, the borrower’s mortgage servicer, a  
11 mortgage servicer, mortgagee, trustee, beneficiary, or authorized agent  
12 shall not record a notice of default or notice of sale, or conduct a trustee’s  
13 sale, while the complete first lien loan modification application is  
14 pending. A mortgage servicer, mortgagee, trustee, beneficiary, or  
15 authorized agent shall not record a notice of default or notice of sale or  
16 conduct a trustee’s sale until any of the following occurs:

17 (1) The mortgage servicer makes a written determination that  
18 the borrower is not eligible for a first lien loan modification,  
19 and any appeal period pursuant to subdivision (d) has  
20 expired.

21 (2) The borrower does not accept an offered first lien loan  
22 modification within 14 days of the offer.

23 (3) The borrower accepts a written first lien loan  
24 modification, but defaults on, or otherwise breaches the  
25 borrower’s obligations under, the first lien loan modification.

26 A borrower may seek an injunction to enjoin an improper foreclosure if a  
27 trustee’s deed upon sale has not been recorded, Cal. Civ.Code § 2924.12(a)(1); or, if  
28 a trustee’s deed upon sale has been recorded, the borrower may seek damages for  
violations of the statutory provisions, *id.* § 2924.12(b). However, the statute provides  
a “safe harbor,” precluding liability “for any violation . . . corrected and remedied prior  
to the recordation of a trustee’s deed upon sale.” *Id.* § 2924.12(c).

Plaintiff alleges that she sent an “application package was sent via USPS Priority  
Mail.” (ECF No. 1 ¶ 186). “In a letter dated October 8, 2014, SPS acknowledged  
receipt of Plaintiff’s application and identified additional documentation required to  
complete the application.” *Id.* ¶ 187. Plaintiff alleges that she mailed Defendant SPS

1 the additional documents on November 11, 2014. *Id.* ¶ 189. Plaintiff alleges that “[a]s  
2 of November 12, 2014, SPS was in possession of Plaintiff’s complete application for  
3 a loan modification.” *Id.* ¶ 196. “Defendants recorded the Notice of Sale on March 26,  
4 2015 while Plaintiff’s complete application was pending, in violation of Civil Code §  
5 2923.6(c).” *Id.* ¶ 197. “To date, SPS has not made a written determination of  
6 Plaintiff’s modification application and, instead, Defendants attempt to conduct a  
7 trustee’s sale on May 19, 2015 in further violation of Civil Code § 2923.6(c).” *Id.* ¶  
8 198.

9 In this case, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants recorded the Notice of Sale on  
10 March 26, 2015 while Plaintiff’s complete application was pending. Plaintiff fails to  
11 allege that a trustee’s deed upon sale has been filed or that a foreclosure sale has taken  
12 place. Therefore, Plaintiff has not alleged facts sufficient to show that Defendant SPS  
13 does not fall within the “safe harbor” of California Civil Code § 2924.12(c). *See*  
14 *Gonzales v. Citimortgage, Inc*, No. C-14-4059 EMC, 2015 WL 3505533, at \*2 (N.D.  
15 Cal. June 3, 2015) (Here, it is undisputed that no trustee’s deed upon sale was filed and  
16 that no foreclosure has taken place. Because a foreclosure sale has not taken place, and  
17 thus a trustee deed upon sale has not been recorded, Plaintiff has not stated a claim for  
18 damages.”); *Vasquez v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, No. 13-CV-02902-JST, 2013 WL 6001924,  
19 at \*7 (N.D.Cal. Nov. 12, 2013) (“Plaintiff’s claims . . . for actual damages, attorneys’  
20 fees, and treble damages are unavailable until such time as the deed upon sale has been  
21 recorded.”); *Ellis v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, No. 13-cv-5257, 2013 WL 5935412, at \*4  
22 (C.D.Cal. Oct. 28, 2013) (“There is currently no foreclosure activity against the  
23 property and plaintiff does not allege that a trustee’s sale ever took place. The Court  
24 accordingly concludes that section 2924.12 shields defendants from any liability for  
25 their alleged violations of statutory requirements, and that plaintiff’s claim therefore  
26 fails.”).

27 Furthermore, Plaintiff alleges that the loan modification application was  
28 complete on November 2, 2014, but indicates that Defendant SPS requested additional

1 information after November 2, 2014. Plaintiff fails to plausibly allege that the loan  
2 modification application was complete. Plaintiff's Homeowner's Bill of Rights claim  
3 is dismissed.

#### 4 **Plaintiff's Eighteenth Claim: Negligence**

5 Plaintiff's eighteenth claim alleges negligence against all Defendants.  
6 Defendants contend that there are no facts to suggest that Defendants owed Plaintiff  
7 a duty or that Defendants' role exceeded the scope of a conventional lender.  
8 Defendants contend that, even if the Defendants did owe Plaintiff a duty, there are no  
9 facts to suggest that Defendants breached that duty. Defendants further contend that  
10 Plaintiff cannot show Defendants caused her poor credit rating because Plaintiff admits  
11 that she has not made a payment towards her loan since 2008.

12 Plaintiff contends that servicers owe a duty in certain situations. Plaintiff  
13 contends that the facts relating to causation and damages are factual issues not  
14 appropriate for dismissal at the motion to dismiss stage. Plaintiff further contends that  
15 she has set forth her version of the facts in the eleventh cause of action which are  
16 incorporated by reference.

17 "The elements of a cause of action for negligence are (1) a legal duty to use  
18 reasonable care, (2) breach of that duty, and (3) proximate cause between the breach  
19 and (4) the plaintiff's injury." *Mendoza v. City of Los Angeles*, 66 Cal. App. 4th 1333,  
20 1339 (1998) (citation omitted). "The existence of a legal duty to use reasonable care  
21 in a particular factual situation is a question of law for the court to decide." *Vasquez*  
22 *v. Residential Invs., Inc.*, 118 Cal. App. 4th 269, 278 (2004). "[F]or purposes of a  
23 negligence claim, 'as a general rule, a financial institution owes no duty of care to a  
24 borrower when the institution's involvement in the loan transaction does not exceed  
25 the scope of its conventional role as a mere lender of money.'" *Das v. Bank of Am.,*  
26 *N.A.*, 186 Cal. App. 4th 727, 740 (2010) (quoting *Nymark v. Heart Fed. Sav. & Loan*  
27 *Assn.*, 231 Cal. App. 3d 1089, 1096 (1991)); *see also Wagner v. Benson*, 101 Cal. App.  
28 3d 27, 34-35 (1980). Absent "special circumstances . . . a loan transaction is at arm's

1 length and there is no fiduciary relationship between the borrower and lender.” *Oaks*  
2 *Mgmt. Corp. v. Superior Court*, 145 Cal. App. 4th 453, 466 (2006). Likewise, a loan  
3 servicer generally does not owe a duty to the borrower of the loan it is servicing. *See*  
4 *Castaneda v. Saxon Mortg. Servs.*, 687 F. Supp. 2d 1191, 1198 (E.D. Cal. 2009).  
5 Furthermore, absent special circumstances, there is no duty for a servicer to modify a  
6 loan. *See Bunce v. Ocwen Loan Servicing, LLC*, No. 13-00976, 2013 WL 3773950, at  
7 \*5-\*6 (E.D. Cal. July 17, 2013) (collecting cases); *Gonzalez v. Wells Fargo Bank*, No.  
8 12cv3842, 2012 WL 5350035 \*6 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 29, 2012) (“A loan modification,  
9 which is nothing more than a renegotiation of loan terms, falls well within a[n]  
10 institution’s conventional money-lending role.”) (citations omitted).

11 “However, even when the lender is acting as a conventional lender, the no-duty  
12 rule is only a general rule.” *Alvarez v. BAC Home Loans Servicing, L.P.*, 228 Cal. App.  
13 4th 941, 945 (2014) (internal citations omitted). In California, the test for determining  
14 whether a financial institution owes a duty of care to a borrower-client involves the  
15 balancing of various factors, referred to as the *Biakanja* factors, “among which are (1)  
16 the extent to which the transaction was intended to affect the plaintiff, (2) the  
17 foreseeability of harm to him, (3) the degree of certainty that the plaintiff suffered  
18 injury, (4) the closeness of the connection between the defendant’s conduct and the  
19 injury suffered, (5) the moral blame attached to the defendant’s conduct, and (6) the  
20 policy of preventing future harm.” *Nymark v. Heart Fed. Sav. & Loan Assn.*, 231 Cal.  
21 App. 3d 1089, 1098 (Cal. Ct. App. 1991) (citing *Connor v. Great Western Sav. & Loan*  
22 *Assn.*, (1968) 69 Cal.2d 850, 865 (quoting *Biakanja v. Irving* (1958) 49 Cal.2d 647,  
23 650).

24 Plaintiff alleges:

25 Defendants breached their duty by: (1) failing to acquire authority  
26 from the real party in interest, (2) failing to give Plaintiff credit for  
27 payments, (3) commencing legal action outside the time barred allowed  
28 [sic] by law; (4) failing to review Plaintiff’s application in a timely  
manner; (5) misplacing Plaintiff’s application for loan modification; (6)  
mishandling Plaintiff’s application by relying on incorrect information;  
(7) misrepresenting the status of Plaintiff’s loan modification application;  
and (8) initiating and continuing foreclosure in violation of public policy

1 and the HBOR's restrictions on dual-track foreclosures, (9) not  
2 responding to the letters referenced above and required by law.

3 (ECF No. 1 ¶ 272). "As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' negligence,  
4 Plaintiff has been harmed in that the delayed processing of her application the slander  
5 to her credit that was done, and the inability to settle the case through a court option."  
6 *Id.* ¶ 273. "In addition SPS was negligent to suggest a loan modification as a viable  
7 option to settle, Defendant did not have authority to act for the proper real party in  
8 interest." *Id.* Plaintiff alleges that, as a result, she: "now faces imminent foreclosure  
9 and must pursue court action at great expense to her;" "has suffered the derogatory  
10 ratings by the credit agencies that have made it difficult for her to establish  
11 creditworthiness;" "has been required to retain legal counsel and has paid money to  
12 protect her interest and defending title in the Subject Property that otherwise she would  
13 not have had to expend; and "has been harmed in that she has lost substantial equity in  
14 the Subject Property." *Id.*

15 Plaintiff cites *Jolley v. Chase Home Finanace, LLC*, 213 Cal. App. 4th 872,  
16 (2013) in support of her contention that this case involves a circumstance where  
17 Defendants owe Plaintiff a duty of care. In *Jolley*, the court found triable issues of fact  
18 existed as to the plaintiff's negligence claim. The plaintiff in *Jolley* alleged that:

19 Chase ... acted unreasonably by failing to review Jolley's request for a  
20 loan modification in good faith, having decided in advance it would  
21 extend no further monies in connection with WaMu's loans. Jolley also  
22 complains about specific misstatements, false assurances given by Chase  
23 personnel about the prospects for a loan modification, while different  
24 personnel at Chase-the actual decision makers-were bent on foreclosure.

25 *Jolley*, 213 Cal. App. 4th at 899-900.

26 The court in *Jolley* conducted an analysis of the *Biakanja* factors as noted that  
27 defendants made specific misrepresentations to the plaintiff which affected the  
28 plaintiff's decision making. See *Jolley*, 213 Cal. App. 4th 900 ("North's  
representations were made directly to Jolley, and were certainly likely to, if not  
intended to, affect his decisionmaking."); *id.* ("Given North's encouragement, it was  
also foreseeable that Jolley would sink more of his own money into the project, thereby

1 suffering further injury.”); *id.* (“the upbeat prediction of the availability of a loan  
2 modification and the rollover of the loan into a conventional mortgage was almost  
3 certainly a primary factor in causing this particular injury.”).

4 The court in *Jolley* further stated “[w]e find support for our conclusion in recent  
5 federal district court cases.” *Id.* at 905. The court stated that:

6 *Ansanelli v. JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.* (N.D. Cal. Mar. 28, 2011 No.  
7 C 10-03892) 2011 WL 1134451, p. \*7, 2011 U.S. Dist. Lexis 32350, p.  
8 \*21, is illustrative. There, the court found a duty of care had properly  
9 been pleaded in a negligence action where the bank offered plaintiffs a  
10 trial loan modification plan, then reneged on a promise to modify the loan.  
11 The bank reported the loan as past due despite the fact that plaintiffs had  
12 made proper payments under the trial modification, thereby damaging  
13 their credit rating.

14 Similarly, *Robinson v. Bank of America* (N.D. Cal. May 29, 2012 No.  
15 12-CV-00494-RMW) 2012 WL 1932842, p. \*7, 2012 U.S. Dist. Lexis  
16 74212, p. \*21, decided on a motion to dismiss, held that a bank went  
17 beyond its role as a “silent” lender in its dealings with plaintiff during  
18 loan modification negotiations. There, the bank was “alleged to have  
19 executed and breached the modification agreement, then engaged in a  
20 series of contradictory and somewhat misleading communications with  
21 plaintiff-in person, in writing, and by phone-regarding the status of his  
22 loan. Under such circumstances, it was entirely foreseeable that [the  
23 bank’s] conduct could result in damage to plaintiff’s credit rating or a  
24 decrease in the value of his home.”

25 *Id.* at 906.

26 In this case, the Court finds that Plaintiff’s allegations are not sufficient to show  
27 that Defendants owed a duty of care. The facts alleged do not show that Defendants’  
28 involvement exceeded the scope of their conventional role as a mere lender of money.  
29 *See Gonzalez v. Wells Fargo Bank*, No. 12cv3842, 2012 WL 5350035 \*6 (N.D. Cal.  
30 Oct. 29, 2012) (“A loan modification, which is nothing more than a renegotiation of  
31 loan terms, falls well within a[n] institution’s conventional money-lending role.”)  
32 (citations omitted); *see also Bunce v. Ocwen Loan Servicing, LLC*, No. 13-00976, 2013  
33 WL 3773950, at \*5-\*6 (E.D. Cal. July 17, 2013) (collecting cases). *Jolley* and the  
34 supporting cases are distinguishable from this case. *Jolley*, *Ansanelli*, and *Robinson*  
35 all involve defendants who actively mislead plaintiffs as to the status of their loan  
36 modification application, or the likelihood of receiving a loan modification. In this  
37 case, Plaintiff fails to allege facts to support her conclusory allegations that Defendants

1 misplaced Plaintiff's application for loan modification, mishandled Plaintiff's  
2 application, and misrepresented the status of Plaintiff's loan modification application.  
3 Plaintiff only alleges that "Plaintiff had a complete loan modification application in  
4 process with SPS as of November 12, 2014. However, SPS has kept Plaintiff's  
5 application in perpetual review with an endless cycle of requests for duplicative or  
6 unnecessary information." These allegations fail to support a claim for negligence.

7 **Plaintiff's Twentieth Claim: Accounting**

8 Plaintiff's twentieth claim requests an accounting.

9 Defendants contend that Plaintiffs accounting claim fails because there is no  
10 fiduciary relationship exists between Plaintiff and Defendants. Defendants further  
11 contend that Plaintiff has not alleged facts to show that she is owed any balance.

12 Plaintiff contends that an accounting is appropriate where there is a dispute as  
13 to the amount due. Plaintiff contends that she has no confidence that Defendants are  
14 calculating the alleged account correctly because Defendants "do not come up with the  
15 same amount each time," and "Defendants cannot obtain a consistent amount." (ECF  
16 No. 10 at 29). Plaintiff does not address Defendants' contention that no fiduciary  
17 relationship exists.

18 "A cause of action for an accounting requires a showing that a relationship exists  
19 between the plaintiff and defendant that requires an accounting, and that some balance  
20 is due the plaintiff that can only be ascertained by an accounting." *Tamburri v.*  
21 *Suntrust Mortg., Inc.*, 2011 WL 6294472, at \*17 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 15, 2011) (quoting  
22 *Teselle v. McLoughlin*, 173 Cal. App. 4th 156, 179 (2009)). "[A]bsent special  
23 circumstances . . . a loan transaction is at arm's length and there is no fiduciary  
24 relationship between the borrower and lender." *Oaks Mgmt. Corp. v. Super. Ct.*, 145  
25 Cal. App. 4th 453, 466 (2006). A loan servicer generally does not owe a duty to the  
26 borrower of the loan it is servicing. *See Shepherd v. Am. Home Mortgage Servs., Inc.*,  
27 No. CIV 209-1916 WBS GGH, 2009 WL 4505925, at \*2 (E.D. Cal. Nov. 20, 2009)  
28 ("In fact, loan servicers do not owe a duty to the borrowers of the loans they service.");

1 *Watts v. Decision One Mortg. Co.*, No. 09-43, 2009 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 59694 (S.D. Cal.  
2 July 13, 2009); *Marks v. Ocwen Loan Servicing*, No. 07-2133, 2009 WL 975792, at \*7  
3 (N.D.Cal. Apr.10, 2009) (“[A] loan servicer does not owe a fiduciary duty to a  
4 borrower beyond the duties set forth in the loan contract”).

5 Plaintiff alleges that “Defendants improperly marked-up prices charged by  
6 vendors and then, without disclosing the mark-up, assessed Plaintiff’s account for the  
7 marked-up amounts with the intention of generating a profit on the nonperforming  
8 loan.” *Id.* ¶ 292. Plaintiff alleges that “Defendants fraudulently concealed these  
9 unauthorized fees on borrowers’ alleged accounts, omitting any information about  
10 Defendants’ additional profits, by not identifying them on mortgage statements as  
11 alleged above.” *Id.* ¶ 293.

12 Plaintiff’s First Amended Complaint fails to allege facts demonstrating that  
13 circumstances exist between Plaintiff and Defendants creating a fiduciary relationship.  
14 Plaintiff’s accounting claim is dismissed.

15 **Plaintiff’s Twenty-First Claim: Violation of 11 U.S.C. § 1691(d)(1)**

16 Plaintiff’s twenty-first claim alleges violation of the Equal Credit Opportunity  
17 Act, 11 U.S.C. § 1691(d)(1), against Defendant SPS. Plaintiff alleges that “[i]n  
18 November 2014 Plaintiff submitted a completed loan modification application, thereby  
19 applying for an extension of credit. However, the application remained in Defendants’  
20 underwriting department through at least the time the suit was commenced.” (ECF No.  
21 1 ¶ 296). Plaintiff alleges that “Defendants’ failure to notify Plaintiff of an answer  
22 within thirty days of the receipt of a loan modification application constitutes a  
23 violation of section 1691(d)(1) of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, regardless of  
24 Plaintiff’s default status, which she denies.” *Id.* ¶ 297.

25 Defendants contend that Plaintiff fails to allege facts to show that she was a  
26 member of a protected class. Defendants contend that Plaintiff fails to allege facts to  
27 show that she was qualified for the modification for which she applied. Defendants  
28 contend that Plaintiff fails to allege facts to show that she was wrongfully denied credit



1 despite being qualified. Defendants further contend that Plaintiff fails to allege facts  
2 to show that she suffered any actual damages arising from Defendants' alleged failure  
3 to make a determination on her loan modification application within thirty days.

4 15 U.S.C. § 1691(a) provides:

5 It shall be unlawful for any creditor to discriminate against any applicant,  
6 with respect to any aspect of a credit transaction-(1) on the basis of race,  
7 color, religion, national origin, sex or marital status, or age (provided the  
8 applicant has the capacity to contract); (2) because all or part of the  
applicant's income derives from any public assistance program; or (3)  
because the applicant has in good faith exercised any right under this  
chapter.

9 Plaintiff seeks relief under a provision of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act which  
10 requires creditors to notify applicants of the outcome of their credit applications within  
11 thirty days of the application. *Id.* § 1691(d)(1).

12 The Ninth Circuit has yet to articulate the elements of an Equal Credit  
13 Opportunity Act claim. However, numerous district courts in this circuit have held that  
14 to state a claim under the Equal Credit Opportunity Act a plaintiff must allege that: "(1)  
15 she is a member of a protected class; (2) she applied for credit with defendants; (3) she  
16 qualified for credit; and (4) she was denied credit despite being qualified." *Harvey v.*  
17 *Bank of Am., N.A.*, 906 F. Supp. 2d 982, 990-91 (N.D. Cal. 2012) (citing *Hafiz v.*  
18 *Greenpoint Mortg. Funding, Inc.*, 652 F.Supp.2d 1039, 1045 (N.D. Cal.2009)).  
19 Plaintiff's Complaint fails to allege that she is a member of a protected class, or that she  
20 was denied credit despite being qualified. Plaintiff specifically alleges that her loan  
21 modification application is still pending. *See* ECF No. 1 ¶ 198 ("To date, SPS has not  
22 made a written determination of Plaintiff's modification application..."). The Court  
23 concludes that Plaintiff fails to plausibly allege facts under the Equal Credit  
24 Opportunity Act. Plaintiff's twenty-first claim alleging violation of the Equal Credit  
25 Opportunity Act, 11 U.S.C. § 1691(d)(1) is dismissed.

26 **Plaintiff's Tenth Claim: Injunctive Relief**

27 Plaintiff's tenth claim for injunctive relief is brought against all Defendants.  
28 Plaintiff alleges that "Defendants ... have engaged in a course of conduct that has

1 resulted in repeated violations of the Plaintiff's rights under the Fair Debt Collection  
2 Practices Act, and the numerous other causes of action set forth above, not the least of  
3 which is the improper commencing of foreclosure proceedings beyond what the State  
4 of California allows." (ECF No. 1 ¶ 175). Plaintiff alleges that "[i]t has been since  
5 October 2008 since the last payment was made, and that is four years beyond that  
6 allowed to enforce the underlying debt as provide[d] in violation of CCP 337." Plaintiff  
7 alleges that "[o]nce the underlying debt is unenforceable because of the statute of  
8 limitations, so is the ability to enforce the security which is dependent upon it," and  
9 "[r]egardless, foreclosing on security after five years is not permissible under CCP 320."  
10 *Id.* Plaintiff alleges that "unless Defendants are restrained by this Court, Plaintiff may  
11 lose her home and suffer irreparable harm including losing her home, her good credit,  
12 relations with parties, and her emotional health." *Id.* ¶ 176.

13 Defendants contend that a nonjudicial foreclosure sale does not involve the filing  
14 of an action and therefore CCP 320 and CCP 337 are not applicable. Defendants further  
15 contend that there are no grounds for an injunction. Defendants contend that injunctive  
16 relief is not available to Plaintiff pursuant to the FDCPA and Plaintiff's other claims all  
17 fail for lack of merit. Defendants contend that Plaintiff's injunctive relief claim rises  
18 and falls with Plaintiff's other causes of action.

19 Plaintiff contends that she is seeking injunctive relief pursuant to Federal Rule  
20 of Civil Procedure 65. Plaintiff further contends that California provides for injunctive  
21 relief in homeowner foreclosure actions such as action based on Cal. Civ. Code §  
22 2924.12(a).

23 CCP 320 states provides that "[n]o entry upon real estate is deemed sufficient or  
24 valid as a claim, unless an action be commenced thereupon within one year after making  
25 such entry, and within five years from the time when the right to make it descended or  
26 accrued." Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 320. Cal. Civ. Proc. Code § 337 provides:

27 An action upon any contract, obligation or liability founded upon an  
28 instrument in writing, except as provided in Section 336a of this code;  
provided, that the time within which any action for a money judgment for  
the balance due upon an obligation for the payment of which a deed of

1 trust or mortgage with power of sale upon real property or any interest  
2 therein was given as security, following the exercise of the power of sale  
3 in such deed of trust or mortgage, may be brought shall not extend beyond  
three months after the time of sale under such deed of trust or mortgage.

4 Plaintiff fails to allege facts to show that CCP 320 and CCP 337 are applicable  
5 in this case. Defendants have not brought a claim against Plaintiff, rather Defendants  
6 have engaged in nonjudicial foreclosure.

7 To the extent Plaintiff alleges that she is entitled to injunctive relief due to  
8 Defendants' repeated violations of Plaintiff's right "under the Fair Debt Collection  
9 Practices Act, and the numerous other cause of action set forth above," the Court finds  
10 that Plaintiff is not entitled to injunctive relief. Plaintiff's prayer for relief requests  
11 injunctive relief "pursuant to Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, Cal. Civ. Code § 3396  
12 and CCP § 526, Cal. Civ. Code § 2924.12 and/or pursuant to Fed. Rules of Civ. Proc.  
13 65." (ECF No. 1 at 78). To the extent that Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief "pursuant to  
14 Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200, Cal. Civ. Code § 3396 and CCP § 526, Cal. Civ. Code  
15 § 2924.12," the Court finds that Plaintiff is not entitled to injunctive relief because  
16 Plaintiff's claims have been dismissed.

17 To the extent Plaintiff seeks injunctive relief pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil  
18 Procedure 65, the Court finds that Plaintiff is not entitled to injunctive relief. To obtain  
19 preliminary injunctive relief, a movant must show "that he is likely to succeed on the  
20 merits, that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief,  
21 that the balance of equities tips in his favor, and that an injunction is in the public  
22 interest." *Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008); *see also Alliance*  
23 *for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1135 (9th Cir. 2011) ("[S]erious  
24 questions going to the merits and a balance of hardships that tips sharply towards the  
25 plaintiff can support issuance of a preliminary injunction..."). The function of a  
26 preliminary injunction is to preserve the status quo pending a determination of the  
27 action on the merits. *King v. Saddleback Junior Coll. Dist.*, 425 F.2d 426, 427 (9th Cir.  
28 1970). The Court has dismissed all claims on which Plaintiff relies for injunctive relief

1 based on a failure to state a claim pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6).  
2 For the reasons stated above, the Court finds that Plaintiffs have failed to establish a  
3 likelihood of success on the merits. Plaintiff's request for injunctive relief pursuant to  
4 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65 is denied. *See Global Horizons, Inc. v. U.S. Dep't*  
5 *of Labor*, 510 F.3d 1054, 1058 (9th Cir. 2007) ("Once a court determines a complete  
6 lack of probability of success or serious questions going to the merits, its analysis may  
7 end, and no further findings are necessary."). Plaintiff's injunctive relief claim is  
8 dismissed.

### 9 **RESPA and TILA Claims**

10 Plaintiff's twelfth through seventeenth claim allege violations of RESPA and  
11 TILA against Defendant SPS. Plaintiff alleges that "she is entitled to statutory damages  
12 and actual damages suffered as a result of SPS's willful and intentional failure to  
13 comply with [its statutory obligations and duties under Regulation X of RESPA and  
14 Regulation Z of TILA], including, but not limited to, the time and expense spent  
15 attempting to obtain SPS's compliance, and the emotional and psychological harm  
16 suffered as a result of SPS's persistent noncompliance." (ECF No. 1 ¶ 203). "On or  
17 about October 29, 2015, Plaintiff, by and through her attorney, mailed nine (9) separate  
18 [Requests for Information] ("RFIs") in nine (9) separate letters to SPS. Each RFI letter  
19 related to separate and distinct information rights under Regulations X and Z and in  
20 many instances different responsive time lines applied to each separate RFI letter." *Id.*  
21 ¶ 206.

#### 22 **A. RESPA**

##### 23 **Sufficient Facts to State a RESPA Claim**

24 Section 2605(e) provides that not later than 30 after the receipt from any borrower  
25 of any qualified written request the servicer shall, after conducting an investigation,  
26 provide the borrower with a written explanation or clarification that includes (i)  
27 information requested by the borrower or an explanation of why the information  
28 requested is unavailable or cannot be obtained by the servicer; and (ii) the name and

1 telephone number of an individual employed by, or the office or department of, the  
2 servicer who can provide assistance to the borrower. 12 U.S.C. § 2605(e).

3 Plaintiff alleges that “SPS failed to provide accurate and complete responses to  
4 the RFIs ... within 30 days after receipt.” (ECF No. 1 ¶ 226). Plaintiff alleges that:

5 Defendant provided inaccurate payoff balances, at least four (4) inaccurate  
6 itemized payoff balances, and inaccurate periodic billing statements.  
7 These four separate and each inaccurate itemized payoff  
8 balances/statements were provided by SPS in letters dated November 4,  
9 2014, November 6, 2014, November 18, 2014 and February 3, 2015,  
10 respectively. Plaintiff was only provided with a pay off balance/statement,  
11 albeit incorrect, an itemized pay off balance/statement, and an owner of the  
12 note, albeit incorrect, and was not provided with any of the other  
13 information requested in the RFIs.

14 *Id.* ¶ 245. With respect to Plaintiff’s first, second, third and ninth Requests for  
15 Information, Plaintiff alleges that “SPS has failed to provide responses to Plaintiff’s []  
16 RFIs in violation of 12 C.F.R. § 1024.36(d)(2)(B).” *Id.* ¶ 253. With respect to all nine  
17 of Plaintiff’s RFI letters, Plaintiff alleges that:

18 SPS failed to provide adequate and accurate information to Plaintiff’s  
19 counsel’s office with contact information and a telephone number for  
20 further assistance in writing, and failed to conduct a reasonable search for  
21 such information and provide a written notification, with the basis for  
22 SPS’s determination that the information was not available to it.

23 *Id.* ¶ 256. With respect to all nine of Plaintiff’s Notice of Error letters, Plaintiff alleges  
24 that “SPS concluded ‘some of the documents you requested will not be provided as they  
25 are not specific to the servicing of the mortgage or are proprietary to SPS,’” but  
26 “Plaintiff’s RFIs and subsequent NOE letters related specifically to the servicing of the  
27 mortgage and were not proprietary to SPS because all information was requested, and  
28 is specifically identified in either RESPA or TILA, and must be provided by SPS to  
29 Plaintiff.” *Id.* ¶¶ 266-67. Plaintiff further alleges that “SPS failed to identify which of  
30 these requested documents or information were proprietary to SPS, and failed to identify  
31 which of the requested documents or information did not specifically relate to the  
32 servicing of Plaintiff’s Loan.” *Id.* ¶ 268.

33 The Court finds that Plaintiff has not alleged sufficient facts to show that  
34 Defendant SPS failed to comply with the requirements of RESPA because Plaintiff’s

1 allegations are conclusory. Plaintiff alleges that the information provided by Defendant  
2 SPS is inadequate and incorrect, but Plaintiff fails to provide facts to support the  
3 conclusion that the information was inadequate or incorrect. Plaintiff's twelfth claim  
4 is dismissed to the extent it alleges a RESPA claim. Plaintiff's thirteenth, fourteenth,  
5 and seventeenth actions alleging violations of RESPA are dismissed.

6 **B. TILA**

7 Defendants contend that Regulation Z of TILA does not apply to them because  
8 neither NDSC, nor SPS constitute lenders who offers or extends credit regularly.  
9 Plaintiff does not address this contention.

10 12 C.F.R. § 226.1(c) specifies who is covered by the provision:

11 (c) Coverage.

12 (1) In general, this regulation applies to each individual or business that  
13 offers or extends credit when four conditions are met:

14 (i) The credit is offered or extended to consumers;

15 (ii) The offering or extension of credit is done regularly;

16 (iii) The credit is subject to a finance charge or is payable by a written  
17 agreement in more than four installments; and

(iv) The credit is primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.

18 Plaintiff's Complaint fails to allege facts to show that Defendants regularly offer or  
19 extend credit. Plaintiff fails to allege that Defendants offered or extended Plaintiff  
20 credit in this case. Documents attached to Plaintiff's Complaint show that Defendants  
21 NDSC and SPS are the trustee and loan servicer, respectively. Neither Defendant  
22 NDSC, nor Defendant SPS offered or extended credit to Plaintiff. Because Plaintiff  
23 fails to allege facts to show that Defendants regularly offer or extend credit, Plaintiff  
24 fails to show that 12 C.F.R. § 226 is applicable in this case. Plaintiff's twelfth claim is  
25 dismissed to the extent it alleges a TILA claim. Plaintiff's fifteenth and sixteenth claims  
26 for violation of TILA are dismissed.

27 **UCL § 17200**

28 Plaintiff's nineteenth claim alleges violation of California Business & Professions

1 Code § 17200 against Defendants NDSC and SPS.

2 Defendants contend that Plaintiff's allegations "amount to a laundry list of mere  
3 conclusions of law." (ECF No. 8 at 24). Defendants contend that Plaintiff's  
4 conclusions do not meet the required degree of specificity required to bring a UCL  
5 claim. Defendants further contend that Plaintiff does not allege an injury in fact because  
6 Plaintiff was facing foreclosure before any of the alleged conduct occurred.

7 Plaintiff contends that "[a]ll that is required is an unfair, unlawful, and or  
8 fraudulent business act of practice." (ECF No. 10 at 28). Plaintiff contends that "[t]here  
9 are many of those things here, and they are listed at [paragraph] 279, and declared action  
10 able at [paragraphs] 281 through 284." Plaintiff does not address Defendants'  
11 contention that she fails to allege an injury in fact.

12 The UCL prohibits any "unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice."  
13 Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200. A plaintiff alleging a UCL claim must satisfy UCL  
14 standing requirements. *See Birdsong v. Apple, Inc.*, 590 F.3d 955, 960 n.4 (9th Cir.  
15 2009). Private standing under the UCL is limited to "a person who has suffered injury  
16 in fact and has lost money or property as a result of the unfair competition." Cal. Bus.  
17 & Prof. Code § 17204; *see also Degelmann v. Advanced Med. Optics, Inc.*, 659 F.3d  
18 835, 839 (9th Cir. 2011). "This provision requires [plaintiff] to show that she has lost  
19 money or property sufficient to constitute an injury in fact under Article III of the  
20 Constitution, and also requires a causal connection between defendant's alleged UCL  
21 violation and her injury in fact." *Rubio v. Capital One Bank*, 613 F.3d 1195, 1204-05  
22 (9th Cir. 2010) (quotation omitted). Several courts have found that a plaintiff has not  
23 suffered an injury in fact when the loss suffered is a result of a plaintiff's default on the  
24 loan. *See, e.g., Bernardi v. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.*, No. 11-cv-4212, 2012 WL  
25 2343679, at \*5 (N.D. Cal. June 20, 2012); *Serna v. Bank of Am., N.A.*, No. 11-10598,  
26 2012 WL 2030705, at \*5 (C.D. Cal. June 4, 2012); *DeLeon v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*,  
27 No. 10-cv-1390, 2011 WL 311376, at \*7 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 28, 2011).

28 Plaintiff alleges that "[a]s a direct and proximate result of Defendants' unlawful,

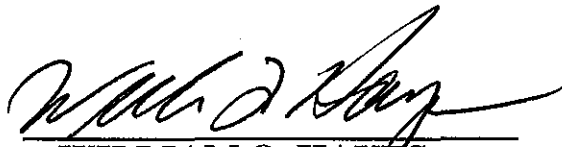
1 unfair and fraudulent conduct alleged herein, Plaintiff is in imminent risk of losing the  
2 Subject Property to the wrong parties.” (ECF No. 1 ¶ 285). Plaintiff alleges that “[t]he  
3 imminent threat and risk of foreclosure constitutes injury-in-fact because it is concrete  
4 and particularized as to the property in question and initiation of foreclosure  
5 proceedings puts Plaintiff’s interest in the Subject Property sufficiently in jeopardy []  
6 constituting an injury under § 17200.” *Id.*

7 However, Plaintiff concedes that she has not made a payment on her loan since  
8 2008. (ECF No. 1 ¶ 33). Therefore, the Complaint fails to adequately allege facts that  
9 support the claim that the imminent risk of foreclosure is a result of the alleged  
10 unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business acts or practices. Plaintiff’s Complaint fails to  
11 adequately allege that Plaintiff has standing to assert a claim pursuant to the UCL. *See,*  
12 *e.g., Bernardi*, 2012 WL 2343679, at \*5. Plaintiff’s nineteenth claim for violation of  
13 California Business and Professions Code § 17200 is dismissed.

14 **IV. Conclusion**

15 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff’s  
16 Complaint is GRANTED in its entirety. Plaintiff’s Complaint is dismissed without  
17 prejudice. Plaintiff may file a motion to file a First Amended Complaint within thirty  
18 (30) days of the date this order is issued, accompanied by the proposed First Amended  
19 Complaint. If Plaintiff does not file a motion to file a First Amended Complaint within  
20 thirty (30) days of the date this order is issued, the Clerk of Court will be ordered to  
21 close the case.

22  
23 DATED: 10/11/15

  
WILLIAM Q. HAYES  
United States District Judge

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