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

CHARLOTTE C. WATSON, an individual, and CHARLOTTE C. WATSON, as Trustee of the CHARLOTTE WATSON TRUST dated November 5, 2003,

Plaintiff,

v.

BANK OF AMERICA, N.A., a business entity form unknown; CALIBER HOME LOANS, INC, a business entity form unknown; MTC FINANCIAL, INC. a business entity form unknown; and U.S. BANK TRUST, N.A., AS TRUSTEE FOR LSF9 MASTER PARTICIPATION TRUST, a business entity form unknown; U.S. BANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, AS INDENTURE TRUSTEE OF THE GMACM HOME EQUITY LOAN TRUST 2006-HE4, a business entity form unknown; and DOES 1-100, inclusive,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 16cv513-GPC(MDD)

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT U.S. BANK'S MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS**

[Dkt. No. 38.]

Before the Court is Defendant U.S. Bank National Association, as Indenture Trustee of the GMACM Home Equity Loan Trust 2006-HE4's ("U.S. Bank") motion for judgment on the pleadings. (Dkt. No. 38.) An opposition was filed on January 5, 2017. (Dkt. Nos. 42, 43.) A reply was filed January 13, 2017. (Dkt. No. 44.) Based

1 on the reasoning below, the Court GRANTS Defendant U.S. Bank’s motion for  
2 judgment on the pleadings.

### 3 **Background**

4 On February 29, 2016, the case was removed to this Court from the San Diego  
5 Superior Court. (Dkt. No. 1.) A first amended complaint was filed on March 21, 2016.  
6 (Dkt. No. 8, FAC.) On June 30, 2016, the Court granted in part and denied in part  
7 Defendants’ motions to dismiss. (Dkt. No. 23.) On July 29, 2016, Plaintiffs Charlotte  
8 C. Watson, and Charlotte C. Watson, as Trustee of the Charlotte C. Watson Trust dated  
9 November 5, 2003 (“Plaintiffs”) filed a second amended complaint (“SAC”) against  
10 Bank of America, N.A. (“BANA”), U.S. Bank, Caliber Home Loans, Inc. (“Caliber”),  
11 U.S. Bank Trust, N.A. as Trustee for LSF9 Master Participation Trust (“U.S. Bank  
12 Trust as Trustee of LSF9”) and MTC Financial, Inc.<sup>1</sup> (Dkt. No. 25.) The SAC alleges  
13 the following causes of action:

14 First Cause of Action: violations of Regulation X under Real Estate  
15 Settlement Procedures Act (“RESPA”) and Regulation  
16 Z under the Truth in Lending Act (“TILA”) as to  
17 Defendants BANA and Caliber;

18 Second Cause of Action: negligence as to BANA and Caliber;

19 Third Cause of Action: violations of California Business & Professions  
20 Code section 17200 *et seq.* as to all Defendants;

21 Fourth Cause of Action: quiet title as to U.S. Bank and U.S. Bank Trust as  
22 Trustee of LSF9;

23 Fifth Cause of Action: cancellation of instruments as to all Defendants;

24 Sixth Cause of Action: declaratory relief as to all Defendants; and

25 Seventh Cause of Action: slander of title as to all Defendants.

26 (Id.)

27  
28 <sup>1</sup>Defendants U.S. Bank Trust, N.A. as Trustee for LSF9 Master Participation  
Trust (“U.S. Bank Trust as Trustee of LSF9”) and MTC Financial, Inc. have been  
served, (Dkt. No. 1 at 46), but have not appeared in the case.

1 On November 7, 2016, the Court granted in part and denied in part Defendants  
2 BANA, U.S. Bank and Caliber’s motions to dismiss. (Dkt. No. 34.) In particular, the  
3 Court granted in part and denied in part Defendants’ motions to dismiss the first and  
4 third causes of action. (Id.) On the first cause of action, the Court granted Defendants’  
5 motions to dismiss the allegations under Regulation Z with prejudice, (id. at 9), and  
6 granted in part and denied their motions to dismiss as to Regulation X. (Id. at 8-22.)  
7 On the third cause of action, the Court denied the motions to dismiss the unlawful  
8 prong of the UCL based on the violations of Regulation X and granted the motions to  
9 dismiss the unlawful prong of the UCL based on allegations of Regulation Z and 12  
10 C.F.R. § 1024.41(c). (Id. at 44.) The Court also granted Defendants’ motions to  
11 dismiss the unfair and fraudulent prongs of the UCL with prejudice. (Id. at 45-47.)  
12 Lastly, the Court granted with prejudice Defendants’ motions to dismiss the fourth,  
13 fifth, sixth and seventh cause of action. (Id. at 22-41.) Defendants did not move to  
14 dismiss the second cause of action for negligence. (Id.) Defendant Caliber filed its  
15 answer on November 21, 2016 and Defendants BANA and U.S. Bank filed their answer  
16 on November 28, 2016. (Dkt. Nos. 35, 36.)

17 On December 7, 2016, Defendant U.S. Bank moved for judgment on the  
18 pleadings. (Dkt. No. 38.) An opposition and a reply were filed. (Dkt. Nos. 42, 43, 44.)

## 19 Discussion

### 20 A. Legal Standard on Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(c)

21 U.S. Bank moves for judgment on the pleadings because the Court dismissed all  
22 causes of action alleged against it except for the alleged violations of the “unlawful”  
23 prong of the UCL based on violations of Regulation X which has not been alleged  
24 against it. (Dkt. No. 34.) Plaintiff opposes arguing that the motion should be denied.

25 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure (“Rule”) 12(c) allows parties to move for  
26 judgment on the pleadings after the pleadings have been closed but prior to trial, and  
27 “within such time as not to delay the trial.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(c). The standard for  
28 determining a Rule 12(c) motion for judgment on the pleadings is the same as the

1 standard for a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss. Cafasso, U.S. ex rel. v. Gen. Dynamics  
2 C4 Sys., Inc., 637 F.3d 1047, 1053 & n.4 (9th Cir. 2011) (the same standard of review  
3 applies to motions brought under Rule 12(c) as motions brought under Rule 12(b)(6)).  
4 “Judgment on the pleadings is proper when the moving party clearly establishes on the  
5 face of the pleadings that no material issue of fact remains to be resolved and that it is  
6 entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Hal Roach Studios, Inc. v. Richard Feiner and  
7 Co., Inc., 896 F.2d 1542, 1550 (9th Cir. 1989). A court must not consider matters  
8 beyond the pleadings as such a proceeding must be treated as a motion for summary  
9 judgment. Id.

10 In the Court’s prior order on Defendants’ motions to dismiss, the Court  
11 dismissed all causes of action alleged against U.S. Bank with prejudice with the  
12 exception of an allegation under the “unlawful” prong of the UCL claim for violations  
13 of Regulation X. (Dkt. No. 34 at 44.)

14 The UCL prohibits “any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice.”  
15 Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code § 17200. “Each of these three adjectives captures a separate  
16 and distinct theory of liability.” Rubio v. Capital One Bank, 613 F.3d 1195, 1203 (9th  
17 Cir. 2010) (quotation marks omitted). The unlawful prong of the UCL incorporates  
18 “violations of other laws and treats them as unlawful practices.” Cel-Tech Comms.,  
19 Inc. v. Los Angeles Cellular Tel. Co., 20 Cal. 4th 163, 180 (1999). This prong creates  
20 an “independent action when a business practice violates some other law.” Walker v.  
21 Countrywide Home Loans, Inc., 98 Cal. App. 4th 1158, 1169 (2002). A UCL claim  
22 “stands or falls depending on the fate of antecedent substantive causes of action.”  
23 Krantz v. BT Visual Images, 89 Cal. App. 4th 164, 178 (2001).

24 In the order, the Court concluded that Plaintiffs alleged a claim under the  
25 “unlawful” prong as to Regulation X and denied all Defendants’ motions to dismiss the  
26 unlawful prong of the UCL claim based on these alleged violations. (Dkt. No. 34 at  
27 44.) The Court further concluded that Plaintiff failed to state a claim under the  
28 fraudulent and unfair prong of the UCL, and dismissed those claims with prejudice.

1 (Id. at 44-47.)

2 The crux of the claims against U.S. Bank was based on the alleged fraudulent  
3 recordation of Assignment 3. (Dkt. No. 25, SAC ¶¶ 48, 154.) The Court granted  
4 Defendant U.S. Bank’s motion to dismiss the UCL claim on the fraudulent prong of the  
5 UCL with prejudice concerning the recordation of Assignment 3. (Dkt. No. 34 at 45-  
6 46.)

7 The violation of Regulation X, the first cause of action, is only alleged against  
8 Defendants BANA and Caliber and the only statute that the Court concluded supported  
9 a cause of action under the UCL. Based on the Court’s ruling, no liability would attach  
10 to U.S. Bank as there are no remaining predicate violations of law to support a cause  
11 of action under the unlawful prong of the UCL. Plaintiffs oppose arguing that the UCL  
12 claim against U.S. Bank should not be dismissed because their contention is that U.S.  
13 Bank encumbered the subject property based on fraudulent representations that it is the  
14 current beneficiary of the second deed of trust when it recorded Assignment 3 which  
15 is a violation of California Civil Code section 2924.17(b). (Dkt. No. 42 at 3.)  
16 Plaintiffs also present facts developed since the Court’s order was filed on November  
17 7, 2016, and reiterate arguments that the recordation of Assignment 3 constitutes a  
18 fraudulent business practice under the UCL.

19 First, the SAC does not allege an underlying violation of California Civil Code  
20 section 2724.17(b). The Court noted that Plaintiffs only alleged violations of 12 C.F.R.  
21 § 1024.41(c) and Regulation X under the unlawful prong of the UCL. (Dkt. No. 34 at  
22 44.) Therefore, Plaintiffs’ argument is without merit. Second, in reviewing a motion  
23 for judgment on the pleadings, the Court does not consider facts outside the pleadings  
24 especially facts that arise after the SAC has been filed. Therefore, facts alleged since  
25 the filing of the Court’s prior order cannot be considered. Lastly, the Court dismissed  
26 with prejudice the fraudulent prong of the UCL based on U.S. Bank’s recordation of  
27 Assignment 3 for lack of standing and failing to state a claim. (Id. at 45-46.)  
28 Plaintiff’s attempt to reargue that issue is not proper. Thus, the Court GRANTS

1 Defendant U.S. Bank’s motion for judgment on the pleadings.

2 **B. Request for Judicial Notice**

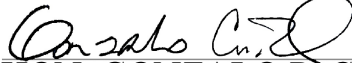
3 Defendant filed a request for judicial notice. (Dkt. No. 38-2.) Plaintiffs filed an  
4 opposition. (Dkt. No. 43.) Because the Court did not consider the documents on ruling  
5 on the motion, the Court DENIES Defendant U.S. Bank’s request for judicial notice.

6 **Conclusion**

7 Based on the above, the Court GRANTS Defendant’s motion for judgment on  
8 the pleadings and DISMISSES the remaining claim against it. The hearing set on  
9 January 27, 2017 shall be vacated.

10 IT IS SO ORDERED.

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12 DATED: January 19, 2017

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14 HON. GONZALO P. CURIEL  
15 United States District Judge  
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