

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI
EASTERN DIVISION**

BAHRUDIN KULOVIC, et al.,)	
)	
Plaintiffs,)	
)	
vs.)	No. 4:10-CV-2058 CAS
)	
BAC HOME LOANS SERVICING, L.P., et al.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

On September 13, 2010, plaintiffs Bahrudin and Rasema Kulovic filed a petition in the Circuit Court of St. Louis County, Missouri. Plaintiffs allege claims of wrongful foreclosure, quiet title, violation of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (“FDCPA”), 15 U.S.C. § 1692, et seq., negligence, fraud, and willful, wanton, and malicious conduct against defendants BAC Home Loans Servicing, LP (“BAC”), Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation d/b/a Freddie Mac (“Freddie Mac”), Millsap & Singer, P.C. (“Millsap”), and Martin, Leigh, Laws & Fritzlen, P.C. (“Martin”).¹ On October 29, 2010, defendants BAC and Freddie Mac filed a notice of removal, in which they state that the action is removable to this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b) because a federal question (under the FDCPA) is present, and that the Court has supplemental jurisdiction over plaintiffs’ state-law claims of wrongful foreclosure, quiet title, negligence, fraud, and willful, wanton, and malicious conduct.

¹Defendant Freddie Mac states that plaintiffs incorrectly identify Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation as “Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association, Inc.”

Now before the Court are defendants BAC and Freddie Mac's motion to dismiss [Doc #7], defendant Martin's motion to dismiss [Doc. #11], and defendant Millsap's motion to dismiss [Doc. #21]. Plaintiffs oppose defendants BAC and Freddie Mac's motion to dismiss and defendant Millsap's motion to dismiss; plaintiffs have filed no memorandum in opposition to defendant Martin's motion to dismiss. Defendants BAC and Freddie Mac have filed a reply memorandum; defendant Millsap has not filed a reply memorandum. With regard to all three motions, the time in which to file briefs has expired, and therefore all three motions are ready for disposition.

I. Standard of Review

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2), a pleading must contain a "short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." Fed.R.Civ.P. 8(a)(2). The pleading standard Rule 8 announces does not require "detailed factual allegations," Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007), but "it demands more than an unadorned, the-defendant-unlawfully-harmed-me accusation," Ashcroft v. Iqbal, ___ U.S. ___, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009). A pleading that offers labels, conclusions, a formulaic recitation of elements, or naked assertions devoid of factual enhancement does not suffice. Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. at 1949.

Rule 9(b) requires that an allegation of fraud "state with particularity the circumstances constituting fraud or mistake." Fed.R.Civ.P. 9(b). "Under Rule 9(b), a plaintiff must plead 'such matters as the time, place and contents of false representations, as well as the identity of the person making the misrepresentation and what was obtained or given up thereby.'" BJC Health Sys. v. Columbia Cas. Co., 478 F.3d 908, 917 (8th Cir. 2007) (quoting Abels v. Farmers Commodities Corp., 259 F.3d 910, 920 (8th Cir. 2001)). "The level of particularity required depends on, inter alia,

the nature of the case and the relationship between the parties.” Id. (citing Payne v. United States, 247 F.2d 481, 486 (8th Cir. 1957)).

To survive a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6), a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” Iqbal, 129 S. Ct. at 1949. A claim has facial plausibility when the alleged facts allow a court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged. Id. “Where a complaint pleads facts that are merely consistent with a defendant’s liability, it stops short of the line between possibility and plausibility of entitlement to relief.” Id. When a complaint contains well-pleaded factual allegations, a court should assume the well-pleaded facts are true and then determine whether they plausibly entitle the plaintiff to relief. Id. at 1949-50. Only well-pleaded facts are accepted as true, while “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action” and legal conclusions are not. Id. at 1949. “[L]egal conclusions can provide the framework of a complaint, [but] they must be supported by factual allegations.” Id. at 1950. When a complaint contains well-pleaded factual allegations, a court should determine whether they plausibly entitle the plaintiff to relief. Id. If the well-pleaded facts do not plausibly entitle the plaintiff to relief, the claim should be dismissed. Id.

Generally, the Court must ignore materials that are outside of the pleadings; however, the Court may “consider some public records, materials that do not contradict the complaint, or materials that are ‘necessarily embraced by the pleadings.’” Noble Sys. Corp. v. Alorica Cent., LLC, 543 F.3d 978, 982 (8th Cir. 2008) (quoting Porous Media Corp. v. Pall Corp., 186 F.3d 1077, 1079 (8th Cir. 1999)); see also 5B Charles A. Wright & Arthur R. Miller, Federal Practice and Procedure: Civil 3d § 1357, at 376 (2004) (opining that a trial court may consider “matters of public record, orders, items appearing in the record of the case, and exhibits attached to the complaint”).

“The district court may take judicial notice of public records and may thus consider them on a motion to dismiss.” Stahl v. U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, 327 F.3d 697, 700 (8th Cir. 2003) (citing Faibisch v. Univ. of Minn., 304 F.3d 797, 802-03 (8th Cir. 2002)).

II. Plaintiffs’ Petition

In their petition, plaintiffs allege that on May 21, 2007, they entered into a promissory note with Gorman & Gorman Residential Mortgage Services, Inc., which is secured by a deed of trust on property located in St. Louis County, Missouri. Doc. #5, ¶¶ 6-8. Plaintiffs allege that “[u]pon information and belief, no [a]ssignment of [the] [d]eed of [t]rust, or any similar document has been filed with the St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds office purporting to assign any rights, title or interest in the [d]eed of [t]rust to any of the” defendants. Id. ¶ 10. Plaintiffs also allege that, “[u]pon information and belief, no instrument has been recorded in the St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds office appointing any successor trustee, including” defendant Millsap. Id. ¶ 15. Plaintiffs allege that defendant BAC is not the original lender, the holder of the note, a nonholder in possession of the note who has the rights of the holder, or a person in possession of the note “who is entitled to enforce the instrument pursuant to Section 400.3-309 or 400.30418(d), [sic] of the [n]ote.”² Id. ¶ 12. Additionally, plaintiffs allege that defendant Millsap knew, or should have known, that BAC was not the lender or the holder of the note and had no authority to appoint defendant Millsap as successor trustee. Id. ¶ 38. Plaintiffs allege that defendant Millsap is not the trustee of the deed of trust, and had no right or authority, legal or otherwise, to conduct a trustee’s sale of the property. Id. ¶¶ 15-16.

²Plaintiffs appear to reference Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 400.3-309, 400.3-418(d), not a section of the note.

Plaintiffs allege that on May 18, 2010, defendant BAC, through defendant Millsap, contacted plaintiffs by correspondences sent by the United States Postal Service which indicated or implied that: (1) defendant BAC was the holder of the note; (2) nonpayment of the debt would result in a trustee foreclosure sale of plaintiffs' property; (3) defendant Millsap was foreclosing on the note, which would result in the sale of plaintiffs' property; and (4) plaintiffs owed attorney's fees, collection costs, and other charges to defendant Millsap. Id. ¶¶ 34-35. Plaintiffs allege that on or about July 29, 2010, defendant Millsap purported to conduct a trustee's sale of the property, and executed a trustee's deed transferring title of the property to defendant Freddie Mac. Id. ¶ 17.

Plaintiffs allege that defendants "BAC and/or Millsap had no interest in the property, and no standing to foreclose on the [p]roperty, as they were never assigned any interest through a valid [a]ssignment from the original [l]ender under the [d]eed of [t]rust." Id. ¶ 13. Plaintiffs allege that "[t]he foreclosure of the [p]roperty...was and is wrongful and absolutely void, as Millsap had no authority to conduct such sale, or to execute such deed, as they were not properly appointed as successor trustee of the [d]eed of [t]rust, and BAC was not the original lender, nor the holder, in due course or otherwise, of the [n]ote." Id. ¶ 18. Plaintiffs further allege that the sale was not lawful and that the sale and filing of the trustee deed was a nonjudicial action to effect disposition or disablement of the property from plaintiffs when there was no present right to possession of the property. Id. ¶¶ 37, 39.

Plaintiffs allege that based on the trustee's deed and sale, defendant Freddie Mac is claiming an interest in the property, and defendant BAC is or was claiming an interest in the property. Id. ¶¶ 20-21. Plaintiffs allege that, because defendants BAC and Freddie Mac have no right or claim to

the property, plaintiffs' rights and interest in the property supersede that of defendants BAC and Freddie Mac. Id. ¶ 22.

Plaintiffs allege that defendant BAC is a loan "servicer" and has no right or interest in the note, or the proceeds from payment thereof. Id. ¶ 24. Plaintiffs also allege that defendants BAC, Millsap, and Martin are "debt collectors" as that term is defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(6)(F). Id. ¶ 25. Additionally, plaintiffs allege that defendant BAC did not obtain the note prior to the time the debt was in default. Id. ¶ 26. Plaintiffs allege that the representations contained in the May 18, 2010, letters mailed to plaintiffs by defendant Millsap on behalf of defendant BAC were made for the purpose of attempting to collect a debt, misrepresented the character and legal status of the debt, represented or implied that nonpayment would result in the sale of the subject property, threatened to take legal action that could not legally be taken, and threatened to take nonjudicial action to effect disposition of the subject property when there was no present right to possession of the subject property. Id. ¶ 36.

Plaintiffs allege that defendants, acting as plaintiffs' "lender and/or loan servicer, and agents thereof," had a duty to exercise reasonable care and skill to maintain proper and accurate records with regard to plaintiffs' loan, including maintenance, accounting, and servicing of loan records. Id. ¶ 44. Plaintiffs allege that defendants breached their duty in the servicing of plaintiffs' loan by preparing and filing false documents and foreclosing on the subject property without having either the legal authority or the proper documentation to do so, and as a direct and proximate result plaintiffs have suffered severe emotional distress, injury to their character and good will in the community, damage to their credit scores, and a loss of their ability to seek or qualify for credit in the future. Id. ¶¶ 45-46.

Plaintiffs allege that following the trustee's sale of the property, defendants Martin and Freddie Mac sent them a letter stating that: (1) Freddie Mac is now the owner of the property, and (2) plaintiffs either had to vacate the property or enter into an agreement to rent the property, or they would be evicted. Id. ¶¶ 49-51. Plaintiffs allege that these representations, as well as the representations contained in the letters dated May 18, 2010, mailed to them by defendants Millsap on behalf of defendant BAC, were false, defendants had knowledge of these misrepresentations, defendants made these misrepresentations with the intent to induce plaintiffs' reliance, and, in reliance on these misrepresentations, plaintiffs obtained an attorney to stop the foreclosure. Id. ¶¶ 52-53.

Finally, plaintiffs allege that defendants sent to plaintiffs communications that made false representations regarding defendants' legal entitlement to foreclose on and defendants' ownership interest in plaintiffs' property. Id. ¶ 57. Plaintiffs allege that defendants "knew or should have known of their lack of legal standing and/or lack of interest in the property prior to, and following, the date of the [t]rustee's sale." Id. ¶ 59. Plaintiffs allege that such conduct was willful, wanton, and malicious. Id. ¶ 62.

Plaintiffs seek an order setting aside the foreclosure and the sale of the trustee's deed, as well as an order that determines the estate, title, and interest of the parties in the property. Further, plaintiffs seek actual damages, \$1,000.00 for each alleged violation of the FDCPA, attorney's fees, punitive damages in the amount of \$500,000.00, and additional relief as the Court deems proper. Id. ¶¶ 18, 22, 42, 46, 54, 63.

Deed of Trust

Attached to plaintiffs' petition is the deed of trust, which is dated May 21, 2007, names Gorman & Gorman Residential Mortgage Services, Inc. as the lender, and names Mark P. Gorman as trustee. Id. at 16-17. The deed of trust also states that Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. ("MERS") "is the beneficiary under this Security Instrument." According to the deed of trust,

The beneficiary of this Security Instrument is MERS (solely as nominee for Lender and Lender's successors and assigns) and the successors and assigns of MERS.... Borrower understands and agrees that MERS holds only legal title to the interest granted by Borrower in this Security Instrument, but, if necessary to comply with law or custom, MERS (as nominee for Lender and 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.

Id. at 18. Additionally, the deed of trust states that "Lender, at its option, may from time to time remove Trustee and appoint a successor trustee to any Trustee appointed hereunder by an instrument recorded in the county in which this Security Instrument is recorded. Without conveyance of the Property, the successor trustee shall succeed to all the title, power and duties conferred upon Trustee herein and by Applicable Law." Id. at 28.

III. Discussion

As an initial matter, defendants BAC, Freddie Mac, and Millsap state in their respective motions that plaintiffs' allegations that there is no recorded assignment of the subject deed of trust (specifically, to defendant BAC) or recorded appointment of a successor trustee (specifically, defendant Millsap) are inaccurate. Defendants state that on May 16, 2010, MERS executed an

“Assignment of Deed of Trust” and assigned the subject deed of trust to defendant BAC.³ Defendants also state that on May 18, 2010, defendant BAC executed an “Appointment of Successor - Trustee” and appointed defendant Millsap as successor trustee.⁴ Defendants state that both the MERS assignment and the successor trustee appointment were recorded with the St. Louis Recorder of Deeds on June 4, 2010. Defendants submit as evidence copies of the MERS assignment and successor trustee appointment, docs. # 8-1; 8-2, and state that the Court may take judicial notice of these documents as public records because they are on file with the St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds. Defendants argue that this evidence demonstrates that defendants had a right to foreclose on the disputed property, and each of plaintiffs’ claims should be dismissed for failure to state a claim.

Although plaintiffs have been put on notice of defendants’ intent to rely on the recorded MERS assignment and successor trustee appointment, plaintiffs do not respond to defendants’ motions by: (1) disputing the authenticity of the MERS assignment and successor trustee appointment; (2) refuting defendants’ argument that evidence of the MERS assignment or successor trustee appointment is part of the public record and therefore may be considered by the Court when considering the instant motions to dismiss; or (3) providing citation to Missouri law refuting

³The “Assignment of Deed of Trust” states that MERS “does hereby grant, sell, assign, transfer and convey, unto” defendant BAC “all beneficial interest under a certain Deed of Trust” made and executed by plaintiffs to MERS upon the subject property. Doc. #8-1, p. 2. This deed of trust assignment was filed with the St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds on June 4, 2010. Id. at 1.

⁴ The “Appointment of Successor - Trustee” states that “acting under the power conferred upon it by the aforesaid Deed of Trust [defendant BAC], legal holder and owner of the Note secured thereby, does by these presents nominate and appoint [defendant Millsap], the grantee hereunder, as Successor-Trustee in lieu and stead of Mark P. Gorman....” Doc. #8-2, p. 2. This successor trustee appointment was signed by Serena Harman, assistant vice president of defendant BAC, and was filed with the St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds on June 4, 2010. Id. at 1, 3.

defendant's arguments regarding the validity of the MERS assignment, the validity of the successor trustee appointment, or the existence of defendants' authority to foreclose on the subject property. Rather, plaintiffs merely refer the Court back to allegations⁵ contained in their petition (founded on the alleged nonexistence of an assignment of the deed of trust and appointment of a successor trustee) and argue that these allegations must be assumed to be true for purposes of the pending motions to dismiss. Plaintiffs maintain that defendants' arguments are irrelevant and, pursuant to averments contained in the petition, they sufficiently allege that defendant BAC had no right to foreclose on the subject property or to order a trustee's sale pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 443.410.⁶

As noted above, although when considering a motion to dismiss the Court must generally ignore materials that are outside of the pleadings, it may consider materials that are part of the public record or those that are necessarily embraced by the pleadings. The Court finds that records from the St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds are public records and may be considered in deciding the pending motions to dismiss. See Hintz v. JP Morgan Chase Bank, No. 10-119 DWF/AJB, 2010 WL 4220486, at *2 (D. Minn. Oct. 20, 2010) (considering, in deciding a motion to dismiss, "publicly filed documents" maintained by the county registrar "that establish who holds the mortgage and note" despite allegation that "there was an invalid foreclosure because Defendants did not own the note and the mortgage").

⁵That defendant BAC is not the original lender, the holder of the note, a nonholder in possession of the note who has the rights of a holder, or a person in possession of the note who is entitled to enforce it pursuant to Missouri law.

⁶"Deeds of trust in the nature of mortgages of land may...be...foreclosed by trustee's sale at the option of the holder of the debt or obligation thereby secured and the mortgaged property sold by the trustee or his successor in the same manner and in all respects as in case of mortgages with power of sale...."

The deed of trust grants MERS, “nominee” serving as legal title holder to the beneficial interest under the deed of trust, the right to exercise any or all of the lender’s interests. This language contained in the deed of trust is more than sufficient “to create an agency relationship between MERS and the [original lender] and its successors in Missouri.” In re Tucker, 441 B.R. 638, 645 (Bankr. W.D. Mo. 2010). The deed of trust designates MERS as the nominee and authorizes MERS to take any action to enforce the loan, including the right to foreclose and sell the property. See id. (finding, under Missouri law, deed of trust that stated MERS holds legal title in its capacity “as nominee for the Lender and the Lender’s successors and assigns” and granted MERS broad rights “to exercise any or all” of the interests granted by the borrower under the deed of trust, “including but not limited to, the right to foreclose and sell the Property, and to take any action required of Lender” clearly authorized MERS to act on behalf of the lender in serving as the legal title holder to the beneficial interest under the deed of trust and exercising any of the rights granted to the lender thereunder); cf. Mortg. Elec. Registration Sys., Inc. v. Bellistri, No. 4:09-CV-731 CAS, 2010 WL 2720802, at *14 (E.D. Mo. July 1, 2010) (finding, under Missouri law, similar language in a deed of trust gave MERS “a legal right to file suit to foreclose the mortgage” and “the right to enforce the lien on the property via a power of sale in the trustee”). As nominee of the original lender and the original lender’s successors and assigns, “MERS has bare legal title to the note and the deed of trust securing it....” Mortg. Elec. Registration Sys., 2010 WL 2720802, at *15.

Defendants have submitted evidence that shows on May 16, 2010, MERS assigned the deed of trust to defendant BAC, and the assignment was filed with the St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds on June 4, 2010. Doc. #8-1, pp. 1-3. Defendants have also submitted evidence that shows on May 18, 2010, defendant BAC appointed defendant Millsap as trustee, and this trustee

appointment was filed with the St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds on June 4, 2010. Doc. #8-2, pp. 1-3. Accordingly, the Court agrees with defendants BAC, Freddie Mac, and Millsap that plaintiffs' allegations that there exists no recorded assignment of the subject deed of trust to defendant BAC or recorded appointment of defendant Millsap as trustee are simply inaccurate, and such allegations will therefore not be accepted as true for purposes of the instant motions.⁷

As noted above, plaintiffs fail to respond in any meaningful way to defendants' arguments regarding the validity of the MERS assignment. In light of the public record documents provided by defendants and defendants' unchallenged arguments regarding the legal effect of these documents, the Court is persuaded that plaintiffs do not plausibly assert that the MERS assignment was invalid. Accordingly, the Court rejects that assertion.

The Court finds that plaintiffs' allegations regarding defendant BAC's interest in the subject property (that defendant BAC is not the original lender, the holder of the note, a nonholder in possession of the note who has the rights of a holder, or a person in possession of the note who is entitled to enforce it pursuant to Missouri law) are unsupported legal conclusions or naked assertions devoid of factual enhancement not properly accepted as true when considering these motions to dismiss. See In re Box, No. 10-20086, 2010 WL 2228289, at *3 (Bankr. W.D. Mo. June 3, 2010) (finding the converse statement, that a party is the "holder of the Promissory Note and Deed of

⁷In light of the public record evidence presented by defendants regarding the existence of an assignment of the deed of trust to defendant BAC and appointment of defendant Millsap as successor trustee, both such documents having been filed with the St. Louis County Recorder of Deeds, the Court questions the sufficiency of plaintiffs' counsel's factual inquiry before filing this action. Further, plaintiffs' counsel's continued reliance on the demonstrably false allegations contained in the petition regarding the nonexistence of an assignment of the deed of trust and appointment of a successor trustee when faced with evidence of an assignment and a successor trustee appointment, without disputing or even acknowledging such evidence, puts counsel perilously close to being found to have violated the duty to conduct a reasonable inquiry before making factual representations to the Court. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 11.

Trust,” is a legal conclusion, not a fact (citing In re Wilhelm, 407 B.R. 392, 402 (Bankr. D. Idaho 2009) (noting that “holder” is a defined term when dealing with negotiable instruments)). Similarly, the Court finds that plaintiffs do not sufficiently allege that defendant BAC had no authority to appoint a successor trustee or that defendants were not entitled to foreclose on the subject property. Accordingly, the Court will not accept as true these allegations when analyzing defendants’ motion.

A. Fair Debt Collection Practices Act Brought Against Defendants BAC and Millsap

Defendant BAC argues that plaintiffs cannot sustain an action for violations of the FDCPA because, in only referencing correspondence from defendant Millsap, they fail to plead any facts that would demonstrate that defendant BAC took any actions that were false, deceptive, misleading, unfair, or unconscionable. Defendant BAC also argues that plaintiffs fail to state a claim under the FDCPA because each alleged violation of the FDCPA relies on the inaccurate allegation that defendant BAC was not the holder of the subject note and lacked authority to appoint defendant Millsap as trustee. Further, defendant Millsap argues that its actions did not amount to the collection of a debt and, accordingly, the FDCPA does not apply. Plaintiffs oppose defendant BAC’s motion, arguing that they allege that defendant BAC, through defendant Millsap, contacted plaintiffs. Plaintiffs also argue that their allegations must be accepted as true and that those allegations establish that defendant BAC had no interest in the property and no right to foreclose under Missouri law. Further, plaintiffs argue that their petition alleges that defendant Millsap fits the definition of a debt collector and therefore states a cause of action under the FDCPA.

The FDCPA “is designed to protect consumers from abusive debt collection practices and to protect ethical debt collectors from competitive disadvantage.” Quinn v. Ocwen Fed. Bank FSB, 470 F.3d 1240, 1246 (8th Cir. 2006) (citing 15 U.S.C. § 1692(e); Peters v. Gen. Serv. Bureau, Inc.,

277 F.3d 1051, 1054 (8th Cir. 2002)). Under the FDCPA, debt collectors cannot use false, deceptive, misleading, unfair, or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect a debt. Peters, 277 F.3d at 1054 (8th Cir. 2002) (citing 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e, 1692f). The FDCPA prohibits, among other things, the false representation of the character, amount, or legal status of any debt; the representation that nonpayment of any debt will result in the sale of any property unless such action is lawful and the debt collector intends to take such action; the threat to take any action that cannot legally be taken; or taking or threatening to take any nonjudicial action to effect dispossession of property if there is no present right to possession of the property claimed as collateral through an enforceable security interest. 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e, 1692f.

In this case, plaintiffs' FDCPA claim is founded on the allegations that defendant BAC did not have an interest in the subject property or authority to appoint a successor trustee, and therefore defendants were not entitled to foreclose on the subject property. However, the Court above finds that these allegations should not be accepted as true. Therefore, plaintiffs' petition does not allege sufficient factual support that suggests that the information included in the May 18, 2010, communications were false, deceptive, misleading, unfair, or unconscionable. Accordingly, the Court will grant defendants BAC and Millsap's respective motions to dismiss plaintiffs' claim brought pursuant to the FDCPA for failure to state a claim.

B. Supplemental State-Law Claims

The instant action was removed to this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b) because a federal question under the FDCPA is present in the petition. Although the Court finds that this federal claim should be dismissed, "[r]etention of supplemental jurisdiction over a supplemental state claim is appropriate, even after dismissal of the jurisdiction-conferring claim, if it is absolutely

clear how the supplemental claim should be decided.” 16 James Wm. Moore et al., Moore’s Federal Practice ¶ 106.66[3][b] (3d ed. 2010). “If the federal court, in deciding a jurisdiction-conferring claim, decides a factual issue dispositive of a supplemental claim, there is no reason to leave the matter for resolution in the state court. Also, retention of a state-law claim is appropriate if the correct disposition of the claim is so clear as a matter of state law that it can be determined without further trial proceedings and without entanglement with any difficult issues of state law. The same is true if the state-law claims are patently frivolous or plainly lack merit.” *Id.* (citing *Ivy v. Kimbrough*, 115 F.3d 550, 552-53 (8th Cir. 1997) (district court did not err in dismissing pendent claims with prejudice because federal and state claims relied on same core facts)).

Here, the disposition of the state-law claims is absolutely clear. These claims fail for the same reasons plaintiffs’ federal claim fails. Specifically, plaintiffs’ state-law claims rely on the unsupported legal conclusion and assertion that defendant BAC did not have an interest in the subject property or authority to appoint a successor trustee. The Court has already determined that these allegations should not be accepted as true for purposes of ruling on the motions to dismiss. Exercising its discretion, the Court will retain supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims and dismiss these claims as follows. *See id.*; *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3).

(1) Wrongful Foreclosure Brought Against Defendants BAC and Millsap

Defendant BAC argues that plaintiffs cannot sustain a cause of action in tort or in equity based on wrongful foreclosure because defendant BAC had a right to foreclose on the subject property at the time of the foreclosure. Further, defendant BAC argues that plaintiffs cannot maintain a cause of action in tort based on wrongful foreclosure because plaintiffs do not allege that they were not in default. Similarly, defendant Millsap argues that plaintiffs fail to plead that they

were not in default and that plaintiffs' allegation that defendant Millsap was never appointed as trustee is inaccurate. Plaintiffs oppose both defendants BAC and Millsap's motions. Plaintiffs state that under Missouri law only the holder of the debt or obligation may order a trustee to foreclose on a deed of trust. Plaintiffs further state that they allege defendant BAC was not the holder of the note and defendant Millsap was never assigned any interest through a valid assignment. Plaintiffs argue that, because the Court should accept these allegations as true, they sufficiently allege that defendants had no standing to foreclose on the property and, therefore, that the foreclosure was wrongful.

Under Missouri law, the term "wrongful foreclosure" has been used both in suits in equity as a basis for setting aside a foreclosure sale and in suits at law as a basis for recovering tort damages. Fields v. Millsap & Singer, P.C., 295 S.W.3d 567, 571 (Mo. App. 2009). "What constitutes a 'wrongful foreclosure' sufficient to set aside a sale and what constitutes a 'wrongful foreclosure' sufficient to recover damages in tort are not the same." Id. at 571-72 (quotation omitted). Although plaintiffs specifically seek only to set aside the trustee's sale in Count I of their petition, they also include a general prayer for "additional relief as this Court deems just and proper." Doc. #5, ¶ 18. Further, they argue in their brief in opposition to defendants BAC and Freddie Mac's motion to dismiss that they state causes of action for both damages and equitable relief. Doc. #15, p. 3. Accordingly, the Court will examine plaintiffs' wrongful foreclosure claim under both actions available under Missouri law. See Siesta Manor, Inc. v. Cmty. Fed. Sav. & Loan Ass'n, 716 S.W.2d 835, 839 (Mo. App. 1986) ("By including a prayer for general relief in its petition, [the plaintiff] cannot now deny seeking legal relief if that is what the court deemed appropriate.").

(a) *Tort Action for Wrongful Foreclosure*

A tort action for damages for wrongful foreclosure “lies against a mortgagee only when the mortgagee had no right to foreclose at the time foreclosure proceedings were commenced.” Fields, 295 S.W.3d at 571 (quotation omitted). “A plaintiff seeking damages in a wrongful foreclosure action must plead and prove that when the foreclosure proceeding was begun, there was no default on its part that would give rise to a right to foreclose.” Id. (quotation omitted). In this case, plaintiffs do not allege in their petition that their mortgage was not in default when the foreclosure proceeding began.⁸ Accordingly, plaintiffs fail to state a claim for a tort action for damages for wrongful disclosure. See Dobson v. Mortg. Elec. Registration Sys., Inc., 259 S.W.3d 19, 22-23 (Mo. App. 2008) (finding that the plaintiff’s claim to recover damages for wrongful foreclosure failed because the “plaintiff has not shown that it was not in default”).

(b) *Action in Equity for Wrongful Foreclosure*

If a mortgagee had the right to foreclose, but the sale was otherwise void or voidable, then the remedy is a suit in equity to set the sale aside. Nevertheless, “[a] mortgagee’s act of commencing a foreclosure cannot be wrongful when there is a clear right to foreclose.” Peterson v. Kansas City Life Ins. Co., 98 S.W.2d 770, 773 (Mo. 1936) (citation omitted). ““A mortgagor [] can invoke the aid of equity to set aside a foreclosure sale only if fraud, unfair dealing or mistake was involved in the trustee’s sale.”” Ice v. IB Property Holdings, LLC, No. 09-3232-CV-S GAF, 2010 WL 1936175, at *3 (W.D. Mo. May 13, 2010) (quoting Am. First Fed., Inc. v. Battlefield Ctr., L.P., 282 S.W.3d 1, 8-9 (Mo. App. 2009)).

⁸Rather, plaintiffs allege that defendant BAC “did not obtain the [n]ote prior to the time the debt was in default,” which appears to be an admission that the debt was, in fact, in default. Doc. #5, ¶ 26.

As noted above, the Court does not accept as true the allegations that defendant BAC did not have an interest in the subject property, defendant BAC did not have authority to appoint a successor trustee, and defendants were not entitled to foreclose on the subject property. Plaintiffs also fail to allege that they were not in default. Accordingly, the Court finds that plaintiffs do not allege sufficient factual support for the contention that the foreclosure sale was improper, and therefore fail to allege sufficiently fraud, unfair dealing, or mistake was involved in the trustee's sale. Plaintiffs fail to state a claim for an action in equity for wrongful foreclosure. Therefore, the Court will dismiss plaintiffs' wrongful foreclosure claim.

(2) Quiet Title Brought Against Defendants BAC and Freddie Mac

Defendants BAC and Freddie Mac state that a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim is properly granted in a quiet title action if a plaintiff fails to show he has superior title to the property at issue. Defendants BAC and Freddie Mac argue that they have demonstrated that defendant BAC was assigned the deed of trust and appointed defendant Millsap as trustee. Further, defendants BAC and Freddie Mac state that there is no allegation that plaintiffs were not in default, and defendant BAC had authority to foreclose on the subject property. Finally, defendants BAC and Freddie Mac state that defendant Freddie Mac purchased the property at the trustee's sale. Defendants BAC and Freddie Mac argue that plaintiffs cannot show they have title superior to defendant Freddie Mac. Plaintiffs oppose defendants BAC and Freddie Mac's motion to dismiss. Plaintiffs argue that the allegation that defendant BAC had no interest in the property (because defendant BAC was not the original lender or holder of the note) should be assumed true, and therefore defendant BAC could not have transferred title to defendant Freddie Mac. Plaintiffs argue that they therefore sufficiently allege title superior to both defendants BAC and Freddie Mac.

Under Missouri law, any person claiming title, estate, or interest in real property “may institute an action against any person or persons having or claiming to have any title, estate or interest in such property....” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 527.150(1). To state a cause of action to quiet title, a plaintiff must allege: (1) ownership in the described real estate; (2) that the defendant claims some title, estate or interest to or in said premises; and (3) said claim is adverse and prejudicial to plaintiff. Howard v. Radmanesh, 586 S.W.2d 67, 67 (Mo. App. 1979) (citing Randall v. St. Albans Farms, Inc., 345 S.W.2d 220, 221 (Mo. 1961)).

As noted above, the Court does not accept as true the allegations that defendant BAC did not have an interest in the subject property, defendant BAC did not have authority to appoint a successor trustee, and defendants were not entitled to foreclose on the subject property. Plaintiffs also fail to allege that they were not in default. Accordingly, the Court finds that plaintiffs fail to allege sufficiently that they have superior title to the subject property, and therefore fail to state a claim to quiet title. See Dufrenne v. Citimortgage, Inc., No. 4:09-CV-1524 HEA, 2009 WL 5103275, at *3 (E.D. Mo. Dec. 17, 2009) (“Plaintiffs’ claims to quiet title...fail to state a claim for relief as they have failed to plead any facts showing they, in fact, have a superior title to the property at issue.”). Therefore, the Court will dismiss plaintiffs’ quiet title claim.

(3) Negligence Brought Against Defendants BAC and Millsap

With regard to plaintiffs’ negligence cause of action, defendant BAC states that the relationship between a lender and a borrower is one of contractual obligation, not one of duty. Defendant BAC argues that it therefore owed no duty to plaintiffs that would support a negligence action. Further, defendant BAC argues that authority to foreclose on the subject property existed, and therefore no breach of duty occurred. Additionally, defendant Millsap argues that, because

plaintiffs fail to allege a duty it owed or breached, plaintiffs' negligence action against it should be dismissed. Plaintiffs agree that "the relationship between a lender and a borrower in [sic] one of contractual obligation, not one of duty." Doc. #15, p. 7. Nevertheless, plaintiffs oppose defendants BAC and Millsap's motions, arguing that, because the petition clearly alleges that defendant BAC was a loan servicer and not the holder of the note, no lender-borrower relationship between the parties is alleged to exist. Further, plaintiffs argue that they sufficiently allege defendant Millsap acted as an agent of defendant BAC. Plaintiffs argue that the petition satisfies the pleading requirements for a negligence cause of action, and state the motions to dismiss should be denied.

To state a claim for negligence under Missouri law, a plaintiff must plead facts that support each of the following elements: (1) the defendant had a duty to protect the plaintiff from injury; (2) the defendant breached that duty; and (3) the breach was the proximate cause of the plaintiff's injury. Whipple v. Allen, 324 S.W.3d 447, 451 (Mo. App. 2010) (citation omitted). "[A] mere breach of contract does not provide a basis for tort liability...." Bus. Men's Assur. Co. of Am. v. Graham, 891 S.W.2d 438, 453 (Mo. App. 1994) (citing Am. Mortg. Inv. Co. v. Hardin-Stockton, 671 S.W.2d 283, 293 (Mo. App. 1984)). Nevertheless, "the negligent act or omission which breaches the contract may serve as the basis for an action in tort." Id.; see also Preferred Physicians Mut. Mgmt. Group v. Preferred Physicians Mutual Risk Retention, 918 S.W.2d 805, 813 (Mo. App. 1996) ("Missouri law recognizes that a tort may be committed in the nonobservance of contract duties and that a negligent failure to perform a contractual undertaking may result in tort liability.").

If the duty arises solely from the contract, the action is contractual. The action may be in tort, however, if the party sues for breach of a duty recognized by the law as arising from the relationship or status the parties have created by their agreement.

Graham, 891 S.W.2d at 453; see also Preferred Physicians, 918 S.W.2d at 814 (“[A] mere failure to complete the undertaking required by contract would not give rise to a cause of action in tort; the remedy for such failure to act would lie in contract. The courts in Missouri have never recognized a mere breach of contract as providing a basis for tort liability.”). As an example, the court in Graham noted that failure of a real estate broker to perform his contractual and fiduciary duties would support an action either for breach of contract or for negligence. Under Missouri law, the relationship between a lender and a borrower is one of contractual obligation, not one of duty. Wood & Huston Bank v. Malan, 815 S.W.2d 454, 458 (Mo. App. 1991) (noting that “the relationship between a bank and its depositor involves a contractual relationship between a debtor and a creditor”) (citing Matter of Estate of Parker, 536 S.W.2d 25, 29 (Mo. 1976) (en banc)).

As noted above, the Court does not accept as true the allegations that defendant BAC did not have an interest in the subject property, defendant BAC did not have authority to appoint a successor trustee, and defendants were not entitled to foreclose on the subject property. Plaintiffs also fail to allege that they were not in default. Moreover, plaintiffs allege that defendants were “acting as Plaintiff’s [sic] lender and/or loan servicer, and agents thereof....” Doc. #5, ¶ 44 (emphasis added). Accordingly, the Court finds that plaintiffs fail to allege sufficient facts to support the contention that defendant BAC is not a lender. As both parties recognize that the relationship between a lender and a borrower is one of contractual obligation, not one of duty, plaintiffs fail to allege sufficiently the first element of a negligence claim.

Furthermore, even if plaintiffs have sufficiently alleged the existence of a relationship that created a duty owed to them by defendants, the negligence claim fails because plaintiffs do not state sufficient factual support for the allegation that defendant BAC or defendant Millsap prepared false

documents or lacked legal authority to foreclose on the subject property. Therefore, plaintiffs fail to allege the second element of a negligence claim. Plaintiffs' negligence claim will be dismissed for failure to state a claim.

(4) Fraud Brought Against All Defendants

Defendants BAC and Freddie Mac argue that plaintiffs fail to state a claim for fraud against them because plaintiffs cannot show that defendants BAC or Freddie Mac made any false representations. Further, defendant Millsap argues that plaintiffs fail to plead their fraud claim with the particularity required by Rule 9(b). Additionally, defendant Martin argues, because there were no false representations, plaintiffs do not plead any facts which would show the falsity of any representation made by defendant Martin and, because plaintiffs state they hired an attorney to handle the wrongful foreclosure (with no allegation that defendant Martin handled the foreclosure), plaintiffs do not plead any facts which would show reliance upon any alleged false representation made by defendant Martin. Plaintiffs oppose defendant BAC and Freddie Mac's and defendant Millsap's motions to dismiss, arguing that their allegations should be assumed true and that all of the elements of a fraud claim are sufficiently pled in the petition. Plaintiffs fail to respond to defendant Martin's arguments.

Under Missouri law, the elements of a claim of fraud are:

(1) a false, material representation; (2) the speaker's knowledge of the falsity or his ignorance of the truth; (3) the speaker's intent that the hearer act upon the representation in a manner reasonably contemplated; (4) the hearer's ignorance of the representation; (5) the hearer's reliance on the truth of the representation; (6) the hearer's right to rely thereon; and (7) the hearer's consequent and proximately caused injury.

Kempton v. Dugan, 224 S.W.3d 83, 87 (Mo. App. 2007) (citation omitted). A misrepresentation "may be made by conduct calculated to mislead and fraudulently obtain an undue advantage." Reis

v. Peabody Coal Co., 997 S.W.2d 49, 64 (Mo. App. 1999) (citing Haberstick v. Gordon A. Gundaker Real Estate Co., 921 S.W.2d 104, 109 (Mo. App. 1996)). “[O]ne who participates in a fraud is of course guilty of fraud, and one who, with knowledge of the facts, assists another in the perpetration of a fraud is equally guilty.” Id. at 73 (citing Hobbs v. Boatright, 93 S.W. 934, 939-40 (Mo. 1906)).

In this case, it is questionable whether plaintiffs’ allegations regarding the non-existence of an assignment of the deed of trust or appointment of a successor trustee based on “information and belief” satisfy the particularity requirements of Rule 9(b). Dronbnak v. Andersen Corp., 561 F.3d 778, 783 (8th Cir. 2009) (“Allegations pleaded on information and belief usually do not meet Rule 9(b)’s particularity requirement.” (citation omitted)). Further, as noted above, the Court does not accept as true the allegations that defendant BAC did not have an interest in the subject property, defendant BAC did not have authority to appoint a successor trustee, and defendants were not entitled to foreclose on the subject property. Plaintiffs also fail to allege that they were not in default. Plaintiffs allege that defendants falsely represented that defendant BAC was the holder of the note; nonpayment of the debt would result in a trustee foreclosure sale of the subject property; defendant Millsap was foreclosing the note, which would result in the sale of the subject property; plaintiffs owed attorney’s fees, collection costs, and other charges to defendant Millsap; Freddie Mac purchased the property at a foreclosure sale; and plaintiffs either had to vacate the property or enter into an agreement to rent the property, or they would be evicted. However, plaintiffs fail to allege sufficient factual support for the first element of a claim of fraud, that any of these representations were, in fact, false. Therefore, the Court will dismiss plaintiffs’ claim of fraud for failure to state a claim.

(5) Willful, Wanton, and Malicious Conduct Brought Against All Defendants

Defendants argue that plaintiffs improperly assert a claim for willful, wanton, and malicious conduct to obtain punitive damages. Defendants argue that, because punitive damages cannot be the basis for a separate cause of action, plaintiffs fail to state a claim. Further, defendants argue that plaintiffs have not alleged any facts that would entitle them to relief based on willful, wanton, and malicious conduct. Plaintiffs fail to oppose defendants' arguments.

The Court agrees with defendants that, because plaintiffs have not pled any viable causes of action, the claim for punitive damages must also fail. See Mischia v. St. John's Mercy Med. Ctr., 30 S.W.3d 848, 866 (Mo. App. 2000) ("A punitive damage claim is not a separate cause of action, it must be brought in conjunction with a claim for actual damages." (quotation omitted)). Further, for the reasons that Counts I-V fail to state a claim, the Court agrees that plaintiffs have not alleged any facts that would entitle them to relief based on willful, wanton, and malicious conduct. Accordingly, the Court will grant defendants' motions to dismiss plaintiffs' punitive damages claim.

C. Plaintiffs' Request for Leave to Amend

At the end of plaintiffs' memorandum in opposition to defendants BAC and Freddie Mac's motion to dismiss, plaintiffs ask for leave to amend Count VI of their petition "against defendants, for Willful, Wanton and Malicious Conduct, as a matter of course."⁹ Plaintiffs' "motion" is not accompanied by a memorandum in support of the relief requested as required by this district's local rules nor is it accompanied by the proposed amendment. The Court has no information from which

⁹The Court notes that plaintiffs' time for amending their pleading as a matter of course has passed. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(1)(B).

it could find that plaintiffs' proposed amendment to Count VI would save this claim for "Willful, Wanton, and Malicious Conduct."

Although leave to amend is to be freely granted under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a), the Court has discretion whether to grant leave to amend. "[I]n order to preserve the right to amend the complaint, a party must submit the proposed amendment along with its motion." In re 2007 Novastar Fin., Inc., Secs. Litig., 579 F.3d 878, 884 (8th Cir. 2009) (quoting Clayton v. White Hall Sch. Dist., 778 F.2d 457, 460 (8th Cir. 1985)). Plaintiffs have not submitted the proposed amendment or proffered the substance of such an amendment. They merely include a request to amend at the end of their response to defendants' motion to dismiss. For this reason, the Court will deny plaintiffs' request to amend the complaint. Additionally, plaintiffs have not shown, and the Court cannot find, that any amendment to Count VI would remedy any of the aforementioned deficiencies of plaintiffs' complaint. The Court finds that any amendment to Count VI would be futile and plaintiffs' petition should be dismissed.

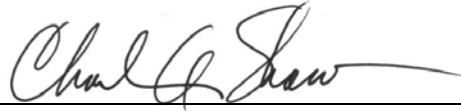
Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that defendants BAC Home Loans Servicing, LP and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association, Inc. d/b/a Freddie Mac's motion to dismiss is **GRANTED**. [Doc. 7]

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendant Martin, Leigh, Laws & Fritzlen, P.C.'s motion to dismiss is **GRANTED**. [Doc. 11]

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendant Millsap & Singer, P.C.'s motion to dismiss is **GRANTED**. [Doc. 21]

An Order of Dismissal will accompany this Memorandum and Order.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Charles A. Shaw", written in black ink.

CHARLES A. SHAW
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Dated this 19th day of April, 2011.