

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

FRANCINE A. MCGEE,

Plaintiff(s),

v.

CITIMORTGAGE, et al.,

Defendant(s).

2:12-CV-2025 JCM (PAL)

ORDER

Presently before the court is plaintiff Francine A. McGee's motion to remand to state court. (Doc. # 9). Defendant CitiMortgage, Inc. ("CitiMortgage") filed a response in opposition (doc. # 16), and plaintiff filed a reply (doc. #23).

Also before the court is defendant Nationstar Mortgage, LLC's ("Nationstar") motion to dismiss. (Doc. # 11). Plaintiff filed a response in opposition (doc. # 22), and Nationstar filed a reply (doc. # 26).

Also before the court is defendant CitiMortgage's motion to dismiss. (Doc. # 12). Plaintiff filed a response in opposition (doc. # 21), and CitiMortgage filed a reply (doc. # 25).

Nationstar filed a joinder to CitiMortgage's response in opposition of the motion to remand. (Doc. # 20). Defendant Cal-Western Reconveyance Corporation ("Cal-Western") filed a joinder to CitiMortgage's and Nationstar's motion to dismiss. (Docs. ## 31-32). Cal-Western filed a joinder to CitiMortgage's response in opposition to the motion to remand. (Doc. # 33). Finally, Cal-

1 Western filed a joinder to the replies to the motion to dismiss. (Docs. ## 34-35).

2 **I. Background**

3 This a mortgage and foreclosure case. On or about September 5, 2006, plaintiff purchased
4 a home located at 6583 Mermaid Circle, in Las Vegas, for \$432,500. (Doc. # 1, Ex. # 2, compl. at
5 ¶ 9). Plaintiff entered into first and second mortgage loan transactions, each with PHH Mortgage
6 Company. (*Id.* at ¶ 10). The first mortgage loan was a 30-year promissory note in the amount of
7 \$346,000, secured by a deed of trust on the property. (*Id.* at ¶ 11). The second mortgage loan was
8 a 15-year promissory note in the amount of \$43,250, secured by a deed of trust on the property. (*Id.*
9 at ¶ 12).

10 Plaintiff began to default on her loan payment on or around July 1, 2009.¹ On October 13,
11 2009, Mortgage Electronic Registration System (“MERS”), as nominee and beneficiary under the
12 deed of trust, substituted Cal-Western as trustee under the deed of trust. On October 14, 2009,
13 MERS as beneficiary under the terms of the deed of trust, and nominee assigned the beneficial
14 interest in the deed of trust to CitiMortgage. Cal-Western executed and recorded a notice of breach
15 and default and of election to cause sale of real property under the deed of trust on the subject
16 property on or about October 21, 2009.

17 On or about February 10, 2010, a certificate issued under the Nevada Foreclosure Mediation
18 Program for Cal-Western to proceed with the foreclosure process. The certificate stated that “[n]o
19 request for mediation was made or the Grantor has waived mediation.”

20 On April 26, 2010, CitiMortgage assigned the beneficial interest in the deed of trust to
21 Federal National Mortgage Association (“FNMA”). On or about April 28, 2010, Cal-Western
22 conducted a trustee sale. The property reverted back to FNMA, who was the beneficiary under the
23 deed of trust.

24
25 ¹ The court judicially recognizes all of the following documents provided by defendants that were properly
26 recorded in Clark County: the first position deed of trust; assignments of beneficial interest; substitution of trustees;
27 notice of default; certificate from Nevada Foreclosure Mediation Program; trustee’s deed upon sale; and, notice of
28 rescission of trustee’s deed upon sale. *See Intri-Plex Technology, Inc. v. Crest Group, Inc.*, 499 F.3d 1048, 1052 (9th
Cir. 2007) (“A court may take judicial notice of matters of public record without converting a motion to dismiss into a
motion for summary judgment as long as the facts are not subject to reasonable dispute.”).

1 On or about October 11, 2010, Cal-Western cancelled and rescinded the trustee sale due to
2 “inadvertence and mistake.” The rescission purported to reinstate the deed of trust to the same
3 extent and effect as though the trustee’s deed upon sale had never been issued or recorded.

4 Based on the above mentioned facts plaintiff has alleged the following five causes of action:
5 (1) fraud; (2) negligence; (3) unjust enrichment; (4) violations of the federal Fair Debt Collection
6 Practices Act; and, (5) declaratory relief. Plaintiff has alleged these causes of action against all of
7 the following: CitiMortgage; Nationstar; the Corey Geib Team d/b/a Re/Max (“Re/Max”); Cal-
8 Western; and, FNMA. Some of plaintiff’s complaint does not differentiate between the defendants
9 or how any particular defendant committed the causes of actions. The exception is CitiMortgage.
10 The bulk of plaintiff’s complaint focuses on alleged conduct by CitiMortgage that is discussed in
11 more detail infra. The court will address each of the causes of action in turn.

12 **II. Remand**

13 As a preliminary matter, plaintiff has filed a motion to remand. The court must resolve the
14 motion to remand prior to analyzing the merits on the motion to dismiss.

15 *A. Subject Matter Jurisdiction*

16 Any action filed in state court that could have been filed in federal court may be removed by
17 the defendant. 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a). Federal district courts have original jurisdiction over cases and
18 controversies that arise under federal laws pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

19 “Under [] longstanding interpretation of the current statutory scheme, the question whether
20 a claim ‘arises under’ federal law must be determined by reference to the ‘well-pleaded complaint.’”
21 *Merrell Dow Pharmaceuticals Inc. v. Thompson*, 478 U.S. 804, 808 (1986). “The presence or
22 absence of federal-question jurisdiction is governed by the ‘well-pleaded complaint rule,’ which
23 provides that federal question jurisdiction exists only when a federal question is presented on the
24 face of the plaintiff’s properly pleaded complaint.” *ARCO Envtl. Remediation, L.L.C., v. Dep’t of*
25 *Health and Envtl. Quality of Montana*, 213 F.3d 1108, 1113 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting *Caterpillar v.*
26 *Williams*, 482 U.S. 386, 395 (1987)).

27 . . .

1 CitiMortgage’s original petition for removal states that this court has jurisdiction based on
2 federal question jurisdiction. The complaint clearly alleges a federal cause of action. The fourth
3 cause of action alleges violations of the federal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1682.
4 (Compl. at p. 18) (“The conduct set forth herein above amounts to violations of the federal Fair Debt
5 Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1682 (FDCPA) in that Defendants, and each of them harassed,
6 misled and fraudulently induced Plaintiff while attempting to improperly collect debt(s) associated
7 with the Property.” The court finds, based on its own review of the complaint, that it has jurisdiction
8 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

9 *B. Proper Removal Procedure*

10 “All defendants who have been ‘properly ... served in the action’ must join in a petition for
11 removal.” *Destfino v. Reiswig*, 630 F.3d 952, 956 (9th Cir. 2011) (citing *Emrich v. Touche Ross &*
12 *Co.*, 846 F.2d 1190, 1193 n. 1 (9th Cir. 1988)); *see also* 28 U.S.C. § 1446(b)(2)(A). “Where fewer
13 than all defendants have joined in a removal action, the removing party has the burden under section
14 1446(a) to explain affirmatively the absence of any co-defendants in the notice for removal.” *Prize*
15 *Frize, Inc. v. Matrix (U.S.) Inc.*, 167 F.3d 1261, 1266 (9th Cir. 1999). This is known as the “rule of
16 unanimity.” *Proctor v. Vishay Intertechnology Inc.*, 584 F.3d 1208, 1225 (9th Cir. 2009)

17 Plaintiff’s motion for remand does not argue that this court lacks jurisdiction. Rather,
18 plaintiff argues that this case should be remanded because defendants Cal-Western and Re/Max have
19 not consented to removal, and that service on certain defendants substantially complies with Nevada
20 Rule of Civil Procedure 4.² Defendants counter by arguing: (1) that certain defendants were not
21 properly joined so they need not consent to removal; (2) certain defendants are fraudulent
22 defendants; and, (3) certain defendants are nominal parties.

23 In plaintiff’s motion to remand, she admits that Cal-Western had yet to be served. (Doc. #
24 9, (“Moreover, Defendant Cal-Western, an out-of-state Defendant, has yet to be served with a
25 summons and complaint in this matter.”)). The rule of unanimity does not apply to Cal-Western
26

27 ² Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 4 is the operative rule because service was attempted before removal to this
28 court.

1 since at the time of the petition for removal, and even at the time of the motion to remand, it had not
2 been served. *Destfino*, 630 F.3d at 956. A party not served, does not have to be joined. In any
3 event, Cal-Western has since been properly served and timely joined the petition for removal.

4 The court turns its focus to defendant Re/Max. Sufficiency of service is determined
5 according to state law when service allegedly occurs prior to removal. *Lee v. City of Beaumont*, 12
6 F.3d 933, 937 (9th Cir. 1993), *overruled on other grounds by California Dept. of Water Resources*
7 *v. Powerex Corp.*, 533 F.3d 1087 (9th Cir. 2008)). Plaintiff served Re/Max prior to defendant
8 CitiMortgage's removal to this court. Therefore, Nevada Rule 4 is the operative rule. Personal
9 service upon Nevada corporations is governed by NRCP 4(d)(1). NRCP 4(d)(1) states in relevant
10 part that: "if the suit is against an entity or association formed under the laws of this state (Nevada)
11 or registered to do business in this state, [service must be given] to the registered agent thereof or,
12 if the entity or association is a corporation, to any officer thereof."

13 To serve a Nevada corporation, the plaintiff must personally deliver the summons and
14 complaint to the corporation's registered agent or a corporate officer. Re/Max is a Nevada
15 corporation. Plaintiff concedes that she did not strictly comply with NRCP 4(d)(1) because she did
16 not serve a corporate officer or the registered agent. Rather, plaintiff served the receptionist. Nevada
17 state court cases have yet to allow for anything but strict compliance with NRCP 4(d)(1). *See*
18 *Phillips v. Incline Manor Ass'n.*, 91 Nev. 69, 70, 530 P.2d 1207, 1208 (Nev. 1975) (holding that
19 service was defective on a Nevada corporation for "failure to comply with the requirements of NRCP
20 4(d)(1)"). Service was not proper on defendant Re/Max because plaintiff did not strictly comply
21 with NRCP 4(d)(1).

22 Next, defendants argue that Re/Max is a nominal or fraudulent defendant, which may not
23 defeat jurisdiction. However, as explained in section II.A *supra*, this court's jurisdiction is based
24 on federal question jurisdiction. An analysis of whether a defendant is a nominal or sham defendant
25 matters only when federal jurisdiction attaches under diversity jurisdiction. *Strotek Corp. v. Air*
26 *Transport Ass'n of America*, 300 F.3d 1129, 1132 (9th Cir. 2002) ("Nor may the presence of a sham
27 or nominal party defeat removal on diversity grounds."); *Morris v. Princess Cruises, Inc.*, 236 F.3d
28

1 1061, 1067 (9th Cir. 2001) (“Joinder of a non-diverse defendant is deemed fraudulent, and the
2 defendant’s presence in the lawsuit is ignored for purposes of determining diversity, if the plaintiff
3 fails to state a cause of action against a resident defendant, and the failure is obvious according to
4 the settled rules of the state.”). This court has found that it has federal question jurisdiction and need
5 not discuss whether Re/Max is a nominal or fraudulent defendant.

6 **III. Motion to Dismiss**

7 Defendants CitiMortgage and Nationstar have each filed a motion to dismiss. Cal-Western
8 has joined each of the motions to dismiss. Plaintiff responded to the motions to dismiss. However,
9 the bulk of plaintiff’s responses are directed towards and make arguments against CitiMortgage. In
10 fact, the two responses, while not identical, are largely duplicative. It is clear from reading the
11 complaint and responses to the motions to dismiss that plaintiff’s allegations of wrongdoing focus
12 on behavior and actions from CitiMortgage.

13 *A. Legal Standard*

14 A court may dismiss a plaintiff’s complaint for “failure to state a claim upon which relief can
15 be granted.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). A properly pled complaint must provide “[a] short and plain
16 statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2); *Bell*
17 *Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). While Rule 8 does not require detailed factual
18 allegations, it demands “more than labels and conclusions” or a “formulaic recitation of the elements
19 of a cause of action.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) (citation omitted). “Factual
20 allegations must be enough to rise above the speculative level.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555. Thus,
21 to survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter to “state a claim
22 to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. at 1949 (citation omitted).

23 In *Iqbal*, the Supreme Court clarified the two-step approach district courts are to apply when
24 considering motions to dismiss. First, the court must accept as true all well-pled factual allegations
25 in the complaint; however, legal conclusions are not entitled to the assumption of truth. *Id.* at 1950.
26 Mere recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported only by conclusory statements, do not
27 suffice. *Id.* at 1949. Second, the court must consider whether the factual allegations in the complaint
28

1 allege a plausible claim for relief. *Id.* at 1950. A claim is facially plausible when the plaintiff's
2 complaint alleges facts that allows the court to draw a reasonable inference that the defendant is
3 liable for the alleged misconduct. *Id.* at 1949.

4 Where the complaint does not “permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of
5 misconduct, the complaint has alleged, but it has not shown, that the pleader is entitled to relief.”
6 *Id.* (internal quotations and alterations omitted). When the allegations in a complaint have not
7 crossed the line from conceivable to plausible, plaintiff's claim must be dismissed. *Twombly*, 550
8 U.S. at 570.

9 The Ninth Circuit addressed post-*Iqbal* pleading standards in *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202,
10 1216 (9th Cir. 2011). The *Starr* court stated, “First, to be entitled to the presumption of truth,
11 allegations in a complaint or counterclaim may not simply recite the elements of a cause of action,
12 but must contain sufficient allegations of underlying facts to give fair notice and to enable the
13 opposing party to defend itself effectively. Second, the factual allegations that are taken as true must
14 plausibly suggest an entitlement to relief, such that it is not unfair to require the opposing party to
15 be subjected to the expense of discovery and continued litigation.” *Id.*

16 *B. Fraud*

17 To state a claim for fraud under Nevada law, a plaintiff must allege: (1) that defendants made
18 a false representation; (2) with knowledge of its falsity; (3) with intent to induce reliance on the
19 misrepresentation; (4) that plaintiff relied on the misrepresentation; and, (5) that plaintiff suffered
20 damages. *Nau v. Sellman*, 104 Nev. 248, 250-51, 757 P.2d 358, 360 (Nev. 1988). When pleading
21 fraud, plaintiff must state all “the circumstances constituting fraud . . . with particularity.” *Berry v.*
22 *Valence Tech., Inc.*, 175 F.3d 699, 706 (9th Cir. 1999). Allegations of fraud must be accompanied
23 by “the who, what, when, where, and how of the misconduct charged.” *Yess v. Ciba-Geigy Corp.*
24 *USA*, 317 F.3d 1097, 1106 (9th Cir. 2003).

25 *I. Nationstar and Cal-Western*

26 Plaintiff cannot state cause of action for fraud against defendants Nationstar and Cal-
27 Western. Plaintiff's complaint alleges that Nationstar only told her that Nationstar would be willing
28

1 to offer her a deed in lieu of foreclosure, which she does not even allege was false. (*See* compl. ¶¶
2 114-16). The complaint further alleges that Nationstar informed her that the trustee sale was being
3 rescinded, which was true. (*Id.*).

4 Plaintiff does not state a claim for fraud against Nationstar or Cal-Western. Plaintiff's
5 allegations fail as to every single element. In fact, plaintiff alleges that Nationstar told her true
6 statements about the status of her mortgage and home. The fraud cause of action is dismissed against
7 Nationstar and Cal-Western.

8 ii. CitiMortgage

9 Plaintiff has stated a causes of action for fraud against CitiMortgage. The vast majority of
10 her complaint and response to each defendants' motion to dismiss is dedicated to allegations of fraud
11 against CitiMortgage.

12 Plaintiff meets each element for a fraud cause of action as well as specifying the who, what,
13 when, where, and how as required by the heightened pleading standard of Rule 9(b). In summary,
14 plaintiff has alleged that she repeatedly contacted CitiMortgage seeking a loan modification, (*see*
15 compl. at ¶¶ 17-25), and CitiMortgage repeatedly denied the application. (*Id.*). Plaintiff alleges that
16 representatives from CitiMortgage then informed her that she would have to stop making her
17 mortgage payments, go into default under the loan, and then she could enter into loan modification
18 discussions and/or negotiations. (*Id.* at ¶¶ 26-40). Plaintiff then alleges that CitiMortgage
19 representatives informed her that her property was not in foreclosure, that foreclose proceedings had
20 been halted, and that CitiMortgage would participate in good faith in loan modification discussions
21 and/or negotiations. (*Id.* ¶¶ 41-58). Plaintiff has properly stated a claim for fraud against
22 CitiMortgage.³

23 C. Negligence

24 To state a claim for negligence, a plaintiff must allege that: (1) the defendant owed a duty of
25 care to the plaintiff; (2) the defendant breached that duty; (3) the breach was the legal cause of the
26

27 ³ Plaintiff's complaint further mentions specific dates when alleged misrepresentations were made by
28 CitiMortgage representatives in addition to the names of the representatives.

1 plaintiff's injury; and, (4) the plaintiff suffered damages. *Scialabba v. Brandise Const. Co., Inc.*, 112
2 Nev. 965, 968, 921 P.2d 928, 930 (Nev. 1996).

3 I. Nationstar and Cal-Western

4 In order to state a negligence claim against Nationstar and Cal-Western, plaintiff argues that
5 those defendants owed her a fiduciary duty. Federal courts in Nevada interpreting Nevada state law
6 in the mortgage context have held squarely the opposite. *See, e.g., Weinstein v. Mortg. Capital*
7 *Assocs., Inc.*, no. 2:10-cv-01551-PMP-PAL, 2011 WL 90085, at *8 (D. Nev. Jan. 11, 2011) ("The
8 Court will dismiss [the negligence claim] because a loan servicer owes no duties to the borrower
9 beyond those set out in the relevant agreements. Because [defendant] owed no duty, Plaintiff fails
10 to state a negligence claim as a matter of law.").

11 The court finds that Nationstar and Cal-Western owed no duty to plaintiff, other than any
12 duties set forth in the deed of trust. Plaintiff does not allege that either Nationstar or Cal-Western
13 exceeded their conventional roles as servicer of the loan and trustee under the loan, respectively.
14 Rather, plaintiff argues that Nationstar and/or Cal-Western should be held to a higher standard a
15 care, a fiduciary relationship. Plaintiff cites no cases in support of this argument and the court is
16 otherwise unconvinced. The negligence cause of action is dismissed against Nationstar and Cal-
17 Western.

18 ii. CitiMortgage

19 Similarly, "[a] lender generally owes no duty of care to its borrower." *Weingartner v. Chase*
20 *Home Finance, LLC*, 702 F.Supp.2d 1276, 1290 (D. Nev. 2010). Plaintiff argues that CitiMortgage
21 owed her a duty of care because CitiMortgage participated in loan modification discussions and/or
22 negotiations. Plaintiff cites no case law supporting this theory. "The problem with this argument
23 is that a loan modification, which at its core is an attempt by a money lender to salvage a troubled
24 loan, is nothing more than a renegotiation of loan terms." *Armstrong v. Chevy Chase Bank, FSB*,
25 no. 5:11-cv-05664-EJD, 2012 WL 4747165, at *4 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 3, 2012). "For this reason,
26 numerous cases have characterized a loan modification as a traditional money lending activity." *Id.*
27 (internal citations and quotations omitted) (collecting cases). The court finds that CitiMortgage
28

1 owed no duty to plaintiff and plaintiff's negligence cause of action is dismissed against
2 CitiMortgage.

3 *D. Unjust Enrichment*

4 "An action based on a theory of unjust enrichment is not available when there is an express,
5 written contract, because no agreement can be implied when there is an express agreement."
6 *Leasepartners Corp. v. Robert L. Brooks Trust*, 113 Nev. 747, 756, 942 P.2d 182, 187 (Nev. 1997)
7 (per curiam). Thus the doctrine of unjust enrichment "applies to situations where there is no legal
8 contract but where the person sought to be charged is in possession of money or property which in
9 good conscience and justice he should not retain but should deliver to another [or should pay for]."

10 *Id.*

11 Plaintiff admits that she entered into express contracts via the deed of trust and the note. The
12 existence of these instruments bar a claim for unjust enrichment against Nationstar, CitiMortgage,
13 and Cal-Western. *Goodwin v. Exec. Tr. Servs., LLC*, 680 F.Supp.2d 1244, 1255 (D. Nev. 2010)
14 (dismissing a mortgagor's unjust enrichment claims because "[t]hese mortgages are express and
15 written contracts").

16 Additionally, plaintiff argues that the rescission of the trustee's deed upon sale unjustly
17 enriched the defendants. However, unjust enrichment applies when there is no legal contract and
18 one party is in possession of money or property that should be delivered to the other party. The
19 recordation of the trustee's rescission purported to transfer the property to the plaintiff, not to retain
20 the property of the plaintiff against principles of equity. Plaintiff's unjust enrichment claim is
21 dismissed against Nationstar, CitiMortgage, and Cal-Western.

22 *E. Fair Debt Collection Practices Act*

23 "The purpose of the FDCPA includes, among other things, the elimination of 'abusive debt
24 collection practices by debt collectors.'" *Mkhitarian v. U.S. Bancorp*, no. 2:11-cv-1055-JCM-CWH,
25 2012 WL 6204840, at *3 (D. Nev. Dec. 12, 2012) (quoting 15 U.S.C. § 1692(e)). Further, "it is well
26 established that non judicial foreclosures are not an attempt to collect a debt under the Fair Debt
27 Collection Practice Act and similar statutes." *Rinehold v. Indymac Bank, FSB*, no. 3:10-cv-476-

1 LRH-VPC, 2011 WL 13856, at *2 (D. Nev. Jan. 4, 2011).

2 Plaintiff does not allege a specific fact regarding any defendants' breach of the FDCPA. For
3 example, plaintiff states "that Defendants, and each of them harassed, misled and fraudulently
4 induced Plaintiff while attempting to improperly collect debt(s) associated with the Property."
5 (Compl. at ¶ 161).

6 Plaintiff dedicates her arguments that defendants qualify as debt collectors since they were
7 attempting to collect under the loan after plaintiff defaulted. Even if true, there are no specific facts
8 alleging any harassment, intimidation, or abusive tactics. Further, foreclosing to collect on a debt
9 is not a violation of the FDCPA. Plaintiff's cause of action for FDCPA violations are dismissed.

10 *F. Declaratory Relief*

11 NRS 30.040(1) states that "[a]ny person interested under a deed, written contract or other
12 writings constituting a contract, or whose rights, status or other legal relations are affected by a
13 statute, municipal ordinance, contract or franchise, may have determined any question of
14 construction or validity arising under the instrument, statute, ordinance, or contract or franchise and
15 obtain a declaration of rights, status or other legal relations thereunder."

16 Plaintiff seeks declaratory relief to determine her and the defendants rights and duties with
17 respect to the property in light of the rescission of the deed of trust. Since some of the causes of
18 action remain against some defendants, plaintiff is entitled to declaratory relief.

19 **IV. Conclusion**

20 Defendants Nationstar and Cal-Western are dismissed from the action without prejudice.
21 Plaintiff's causes of action against CitiMortgage for negligence, FDCPA violations, and unjust
22 enrichment are dismissed. Plaintiff has properly stated a fraud cause of action against CitiMortgage
23 sufficient to survive this stage of the pleading. FNMA has not filed a motion to dismiss or joined
24 any pending motion to dismiss and remains part of the lawsuit. Plaintiff, at this stage, is entitled to
25 allege a claim for declaratory relief against defendants CitiMortgage and FNMA.

26 . . .

27 . . .

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28

Accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, DECREED that plaintiff's motion to remand (doc. # 9) be, and the same hereby is, DENIED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendant Nationstar's motion to dismiss (doc. # 11) be, and the same hereby, is GRANTED. Nationstar is dismissed from the action without prejudice.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendant Cal-Western's joinder to the motions to dismiss (docs. ## 31-32) be, and the same hereby, are GRANTED. Cal-Western is dismissed from the action without prejudice.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendant CitiMortgage's motion to dismiss (doc. # 12) be, and the same hereby, is GRANTED in part and DENIED in part consistent with the foregoing.

DATED May 31, 2013.


UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE