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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

* * *

FRANK ARANT,

Plaintiff,

v.

JPMORGAN CHASE BANK, N.A.; CHASE
HOME FINANCE, LLC; EXPRESS
CAPITAL LENDING, INC.; EMC
MORTGAGE LLC; NATIONAL DEFAULT
SERVICING CORPORATION; SELECT
PORTFOLIO SERVICING, INC.; BLACK
AND WHITE CORPORATIONS DOES 1-
10

Defendants.

Case No. 2:14-cv-00386-MMD-VCF

ORDER

(Defendants' Motion to Dismiss - dkt. no. 48;
Plaintiff's Motion for Settlement Conference -
dkt. no. 67)

I. SUMMARY

The Court previously dismissed Plaintiff's Complaint and granted him leave to amend, which he did. Defendants JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A., on its own behalf and as successor by merger with Chase Home Finance LLC, and as transferee of servicing from EMC Mortgage LLC (collectively referred to as "JPMC"), now move to dismiss Plaintiff's Amended Complaint.¹ (Dkt. no. 48.) For the reasons discussed below, the Motion to Dismiss ("Motion") is granted.

¹On February 9, 2015, Defendants Select Portfolio Servicing, Inc. and National Default Servicing Corporation filed a joinder to Motion. (Dkt. no. 51.)

1 **II. BACKGROUND**

2 This case arises from foreclosure proceedings.² To finance the purchase of the
3 property located at 8117 Chiltern Avenue in Las Vegas, Nevada, Plaintiff executed a
4 Deed of Trust (“DOT”) and Note for \$218,400.00 on November 21, 2006. After a series
5 of assignments, the DOT was recorded by JPMC on August 13, 2013. (Dkt. no. 48 at
6 3 n.4). Plaintiff purportedly defaulted, which led to the initiation of non-judicial foreclosure
7 proceedings. In an effort to prevent foreclosure, Plaintiff elected to pursue mediation
8 through the Nevada Foreclosure Mediation Program. (*Id.* at 3.) The parties were unable
9 to agree to a loan modification, despite participating in mediation in February 2012. (*Id.*)
10 On March 14, 2014, Plaintiff filed this action.

11 **III. LEGAL STANDARD**

12 A court may dismiss a plaintiff’s complaint for “failure to state a claim upon which
13 relief can be granted.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). A properly pleaded complaint must
14 provide “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to
15 relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2); *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). The
16 Rule 8 notice pleading standard requires Plaintiff to “give the defendant fair notice of
17 what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555
18 (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). While Rule 8 does not require detailed
19 factual allegations, it demands more than “labels and conclusions” or a “formulaic
20 recitation of the elements of a cause of action.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678
21 (2009) (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555) (internal quotation marks omitted). “Factual
22 allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level.”
23 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555. When determining the sufficiency of a claim, “[w]e accept
24 factual allegations in the complaint as true and construe the pleadings in the light most
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27 ²The Court previously dismissed Plaintiff’s Complaint for failure to satisfy Fed. R.
28 Civ. P. 8’s pleading requirements. (Dkt. no. 46.) However, Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint
is again unclear on much of the relevant facts and thus, the Court has to rely on the
Motion to obtain relevant background facts.

1 favorable to the non-moving party[; however, this tenet does not apply to] . . . legal
2 conclusions . . . cast in the form of factual allegations.” *Fayer v. Vaughn*, 649 F.3d 1061,
3 1064 (9th Cir. 2011) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). Thus, to survive a
4 motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter to “state a claim to
5 relief that is plausible on its face.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at
6 570) (internal quotation marks omitted).

7 In *Iqbal*, the Supreme Court clarified the two-step approach district courts are to
8 apply when considering motions to dismiss. First, a district court must accept as true all
9 well-pleaded factual allegations in the complaint; however, legal conclusions are not
10 entitled to the assumption of truth. *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 679. Mere recitals of the elements
11 of a cause of action, supported only by conclusory statements, do not suffice. *Id.* at 678.
12 Second, a district court must consider whether the factual allegations in the complaint
13 allege a plausible claim for relief. *Id.* at 679. A claim is facially plausible when the
14 plaintiff’s complaint alleges facts that allow a court to draw a reasonable inference that
15 the defendant is liable for the alleged misconduct. *Id.* at 678. Where the complaint does
16 not permit the court to infer more than a mere possibility of misconduct, the complaint
17 has “alleged — but it has not shown — that the pleader is entitled to relief.” *Id.* at 679
18 (alterations and internal quotation marks omitted). When the claims in a complaint have
19 not crossed the line from conceivable to plausible, the complaint must be dismissed.
20 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570. A complaint must contain either direct or inferential
21 allegations concerning “all the material elements necessary to sustain recovery under
22 some viable legal theory.” *Id.* at 562 (quoting *Car Carriers, Inc. v. Ford Motor Co.*, 745
23 F.2d 1101, 1106 (7th Cir. 1984)).

24 **IV. DISCUSSION**

25 The Amended Complaint asserts three causes of action under federal law and a
26 number of state law claims. The Court will address the federal claims first.

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1 **A. Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (“FDCPA”)**

2 Plaintiff alleges that Defendants violated unspecified provisions of the FDCPA.
3 Congress enacted the FDCPA “to eliminate abusive debt collection practices by debt
4 collectors, to insure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt
5 collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged, and to promote consistent
6 State action to protect consumers against debt collection abuses.” 15 U.S.C. § 1692(e).
7 The FDCPA requires and prohibits certain activities by debt collectors that are done “in
8 connection with the collection of any debt.” 15 U.S.C. § 1692c (prohibiting certain
9 communications); *see also* 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692d (prohibiting harassment or abuse),
10 1692e (prohibiting false or misleading representations), 1692f (prohibiting unfair
11 practices), 1692g (requiring validation of debts). The FDCPA subjects a debt collector to
12 civil liability for failure to comply with any of its provisions. *See* 15 U.S.C. 1692k(a).

13 “Although the Ninth Circuit has not addressed whether foreclosure proceedings
14 constitute debt collection within the ambit of the FDCPA, courts in this Circuit have
15 regularly held that [activities connected with] nonjudicial foreclosure [are] not debt
16 collection.” *Rockridge Trust v. Wells Fargo, N.A.*, 985 F. Supp. 2d 1110, 1136 (N.D. Cal.
17 2013); *see, e.g., Allgood v. W. Asset Mgmt., Inc.*, No. 2:12-cv-02094-APG, 2013 WL
18 6234691, at *6 (D. Nev. Dec. 2, 2013) (holding that “an entity is not a ‘debt collector’ if its
19 activities were connected to a nonjudicial foreclosure”); *Gillespie v. Countrywide Bank*
20 *FSB*, No. 3:09-cv-556-JCM, 2011 WL 3652603 at *2 (D. Nev. Aug. 19, 2011) (stating
21 without elaboration that “activities undertaken in connection with a nonjudicial
22 foreclosure do not constitute debt collection under the FDCPA.”); *Hulse v. Ocwen Fed.*
23 *Bank, FSB*, 195 F. Supp. 2d 1188, 1204 (D. Or. 2002) (“Foreclosing on a trust deed is
24 distinct from the collection of the obligation to pay money.”). Plaintiff’s claim arises out of
25 a non-judicial foreclosure and thus falls outside of the scope of the FDCPA. As this
26 defect cannot be cured by amendment, the Court will dismiss this claim with prejudice.

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1 **B. Truth in Lending Act (“TILA”)**

2 Plaintiff’s TILA claim is based on the alleged failure to “disclose the actual annual
3 percentage rate of the cost of the credit or the consequences of accelerated payments
4 as required by TILA.” (Dkt. no. 47 ¶ 42.) Plaintiff seeks monetary damages. (*Id.* ¶ 43.)
5 Any claim for damages arising under the TILA is limited by a one-year statute of
6 limitations. 15 U.S.C. § 1640(e). The statute of limitations period begins upon execution
7 of the contract because plaintiffs possess all information relevant to the discovery of any
8 non-disclosures at the time the loan documents are signed. *King v. California*, 784 F.2d
9 910, 915 (9th Cir. 1986) (explaining that the limitations period runs from the date of the
10 transaction); *Meyer v. Ameriquest Mortg. Co.*, 342 F.3d 899, 902 (9th Cir. 2003).

11 Here, Plaintiff’s loan was originated on December 13, 2006. (Dkt. no. 47 ¶ 16.)
12 The one-year statute of limitations under TILA thus commenced as of that date. *See*
13 *King*, 784 F.2d at 915. Plaintiff filed this lawsuit in March 2014, which is long past the
14 expiration of the one-year statute of limitations. Thus, unless equitable tolling applies,
15 Plaintiff’s claim would be untimely.

16 The Ninth Circuit has held that equitable tolling of claims for damages under TILA
17 may be appropriate “in certain circumstances,” and can operate to “suspend the
18 limitations period until the borrower discovers or had reasonable opportunity to discover
19 the fraud or nondisclosures that form the basis of the TILA action.” *King*, 784 F.2d at
20 914-15. District courts have discretion to evaluate specific claims of fraudulent
21 concealment and equitable tolling and to “adjust the limitations period accordingly.” *Id.* at
22 915. “Because the applicability of the equitable tolling doctrine often depends on matters
23 outside the pleadings, it is not generally amenable to resolution on a Rule 12(b)(6)
24 motion.” *Supermail Cargo, Inc. v. United States*, 68 F.3d 1204, 1206 (9th Cir. 1995)
25 (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). When, however, a plaintiff fails to allege
26 any facts demonstrating that he or she could not have discovered the alleged violations
27 by exercising due diligence, dismissal may be appropriate. *See Meyer*, 342 F.3d at 902-
28 03 (refusing to toll statute of limitations on TILA claim because plaintiff was in full

1 possession of all loan documents and did not allege any concealment of loan documents
2 or other action that would have prevented discovery of the alleged TILA violations).

3 Here, Plaintiff has not alleged any facts to permit the Court to equitably toll the
4 statute of limitations, save for a bare reference to a “13 billion dollar settlement with the
5 Federal Government in November of 2013, which, Plaintiff is informed and believes,
6 includes the Plaintiff’s loan.” (Dkt. no. 47 ¶ 42.) This conclusory and confusing allegation
7 is insufficient to justify tolling Plaintiff’s TILA claim. *See Cervantes v. Countrywide Home*
8 *Loans, Inc.*, 656 F.3d 1034, 1045-46 (9th Cir.2011) (declining to equitably toll statute of
9 limitations where plaintiffs failed to allege “circumstances beyond their control” that
10 prevented them from appreciating any alleged violation). Plaintiff’s TILA claim is
11 therefore time barred and subject to dismissal.

12 **C. Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (“RESPA”)**

13 Plaintiff also alleges a violation of RESPA, 12 U.S.C. § 2601 *et seq.*, related to
14 unspecified “requests for documents.” (Dkt. no. 47 ¶ 45.)

15 Section 2605(e) governs the “[d]uty of [a] loan servicer to respond to borrower
16 inquiries.” 12 U.S.C. § 2605(e). Generally, “[i]f any servicer of a federally related
17 mortgage loan receives a qualified written request . . . for information relating to the
18 servicing of such loan, the servicer shall provide a written response acknowledging
19 receipt of the correspondence within 5 days . . . unless the action requested is taken
20 within such period.” § 2605(e)(1)(A). A “qualified written request” is:

21 a written correspondence . . . that . . . includes, or otherwise enables the
22 servicer to identify, the name and account of the borrower; and . . .
23 includes a statement of the reasons for the belief of the borrower, to the
extent applicable, that the account is in error or provides sufficient detail to
the servicer regarding other information sought by the borrower.

24 § 2605(e)(1)(B), (B)(i)-(ii).

25 Plaintiff offers scant allegations to support his RESPA claim. Plaintiff seems to
26 allege that his “legitimate requests for documents and other information concerning his
27 loan” (dkt. no. 47 ¶ 45) constitute a “qualified written request” under RESPA. *See*
28 § 2605(e)(1)(B). Under similar circumstances, Nevada district courts have dismissed

1 RESPA claims for precisely this factual defect. *See, e.g., Coleman v. Am. Home Mortg.*
2 *Servicing, Inc.*, No. 2:11-cv-178-GMN, 2011 WL 6131309, at *4 (D. Nev. Dec. 8, 2011).
3 Further, Plaintiff does not allege that he suffered pecuniary loss — only unspecified
4 “emotional damages,” (dkt. no. 47 ¶ 47) — arising out of an alleged failure to respond to
5 his letter, as required by RESPA. *See Moon v. Countrywide Home Loans, Inc.*, No. 3:09-
6 cv-00298-ECR, 2010 WL 522753, at *5 (D. Nev. Feb. 9, 2010). Plaintiff thus fails to state
7 a claim under RESPA.

8 **D. STATE LAW CLAIMS**

9 Plaintiff also alleges state law claims for intentional infliction of emotional distress,
10 negligent infliction of emotional distress, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair
11 dealing, invasion of privacy, and quiet title. “[I]n any civil action of which the district
12 courts have original jurisdiction, the district courts shall have supplemental jurisdiction
13 over all other claims that are so related to claims in the action within such original
14 jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the
15 United States Constitution.” 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a). However, a court may decline to
16 exercise supplemental jurisdiction over a plaintiff’s remaining state law claims if it
17 “dismissed all claims over which it has original jurisdiction.” 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3). This
18 decision is “purely discretionary.” *Carlsbad Tech., Inc. v. HIF Bio, Inc.*, 556 U.S. 635, 639
19 (2009).

20 Because the claims over which the Court has original jurisdiction have been
21 dismissed, the Court declines to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over the remaining
22 state law claims.

23 **V. CONCLUSION**

24 It is therefore ordered that Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss (dkt. no. 48) is granted.

25 It is further ordered that Plaintiff’s Motion for Settlement Conference (dkt. no. 67)
26 is denied as moot.


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The Clerk is directed to enter judgment in favor of Defendants and close this case.

DATED THIS 13th day of July 2015.



MIRANDA M. DU
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE