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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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ERVIN MIDDLETON,

Plaintiff,

v.

PARRISH SNEAD FRANKLIN
SIMPSON, PLC; ENGLAND RUN
COMMUNITY ASSOCIATION, INC.;
JENNIFER LEE PARRISH; CHRISTIAN
B. FRANKLIN; PAUL A. SIMPSON;
GEORGE P. SNEAD; MELINDA J.
LeBEAU and DOES 1-25,

Defendants.

Case No. 2:16-cv-01217-APG-GWF

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS’
MOTIONS TO DISMISS AND
DENYING PLAINTIFF’S MOTION
FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT**

(ECF Nos. 5, 7, 8, 26)

13 The defendant law firm, Parish Snead Franklin Simpson, PLC, was hired by a
14 homeowner’s association in Virginia to collect outstanding fees that plaintiff Ervin Middleton
15 allegedly owed it for his Virginia home. The firm sent emails to Middleton and called him,
16 asking him to pay the debt. Middleton, who now lives in Nevada, brought this case claiming that
17 the firm’s communications violated the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (“FDCPA”), the
18 Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”), and Nevada law requiring debt collection
19 companies to register with the state. He sued the homeowner’s association (The Meadows at
20 England Run), the law firm, and several of the firm’s attorneys.

21 The defendants move to dismiss, arguing that Middleton’s complaint is devoid of any
22 specific facts that might make any of his claims plausible. The homeowner’s association
23 additionally argues that it should be dismissed because this court has no personal jurisdiction over
24 it because it has never had any contact with Nevada.

25 I grant the defendants’ motions to dismiss. The complaint provides no specific allegations
26 to support a claim against the law firm’s attorneys, there are no allegations suggesting that the
27 homeowner’s association had any contact with Nevada that might justify personal jurisdiction
28

1 here, and as to the law firm the complaint fails to allege enough specific facts to make any of
2 Middleton's claims plausible.

3 **I. BACKGROUND**

4 Middleton's complaint includes only a handful of allegations.¹ He received a letter about
5 a debt he owed from a defendant (he does not specify which).² Middleton faxed this single
6 defendant back, asking for verification of the debt.³ This mystery defendant then sent Middleton
7 two additional letters, two emails, and called him four times.⁴

8 Middleton's complaint alleges three claims against all of the defendants: (1) violation of
9 the FDCPA by making false statements, using deception, failing to inform Middleton of his
10 rights, and continuing to contact Middleton after he had disputed the debt; (2) violation of the
11 TCPA by calling him with an "automatic telephone dialing system" despite that his number is on
12 a "Do Not Call" list; and (3) consumer fraud because defendants attempted to collect a debt in
13 Nevada without first registering as a debt collector with the state.⁵ Middleton does not allege that
14 any of the defendants resides in Nevada or have had any contacts with Nevada. He also does not
15 specify which defendants committed the underlying acts for each of this three claims, simply
16 referring to the defendants collectively as "Defendant."⁶

17 **II. ANALYSIS**

18 **A. Legal standard for motions to dismiss.**

19 A properly pleaded complaint must provide "a short and plain statement of the claim
20 showing that the pleader is entitled to relief."⁷ While Rule 8 does not require detailed factual
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22 ¹ The following facts are taken from Middleton's complaint, and I assume they are true
23 for purposes of ruling on the defendants' motions.

24 ² ECF No. 1 at 18.

25 ³ *Id.*

26 ⁴ *Id.* at 18-20.

27 ⁵ *Id.* at 17-21.

28 ⁶ *Id.*

⁷ Fed.R.Civ.P. 8(a)(2); *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007).

1 allegations, it demands “more than labels and conclusions” or a “formulaic recitation of the
2 elements of a cause of action.”⁸ “Factual allegations must be enough to rise above the speculative
3 level.”⁹ Thus, to survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter
4 to “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.”¹⁰ The Ninth Circuit explained these
5 standards in *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202, 1216 (9th Cir. 2011):

6
7 First, to be entitled to the presumption of truth, allegations in a
8 complaint or counterclaim may not simply recite the elements of a
9 cause of action, but must contain sufficient allegations of underlying
10 facts to give fair notice and to enable the opposing party to defend
11 itself effectively. Second, the factual allegations that are taken as
true must plausibly suggest an entitlement to relief, such that it is not
unfair to require the opposing party to be subjected to the expense of
discovery and continued litigation.¹¹

12 Even though a pro se litigant’s complaint is held “to less stringent standards than formal
13 pleadings drafted by lawyers,”¹² it nevertheless must comply with these rules.¹³

14 **B. All of Middleton’s claims fail because he did not give each defendant fair notice
15 of the factual allegations against them and because he otherwise fails to provide
16 sufficient facts to support any of his claims.**

17 A plaintiff cannot simply offer broad allegations against all of the defendants lumped
18 together, but instead must give each defendant fair notice of the factual allegations asserted
19 against them individually.¹⁴ Middleton does not specify which defendant sent him letters or

21 ⁸ *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citing *Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286
22 (1986)).

23 ⁹ *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555.

24 ¹⁰ *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (internal citation omitted).

25 ¹¹ *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202, 1216 (9th Cir. 2011) (emphasis added).

26 ¹² *Hanines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520 (1972).

27 ¹³ *King v. Atiyeh*, 814 F.2d 565, 567 (9th Cir.1986).

28 ¹⁴ *Starr*, 652 F.3d at 1216; *Atuahene v. City of Hartford*, 10 Fed. App’x. 33, 34 (2d Cir.
2001) (noting that a plaintiff cannot satisfy the pleading standard by “lumping all the defendants
together in each claim and providing no factual basis to distinguish their conduct”).

1 called him, and he does not otherwise provide any factual allegations from which the defendants
2 could divine what each of them is alleged to have done to be liable for Middleton’s claims. This
3 is enough reason to dismiss the complaint.

4 But even if it had specified what each defendant did, the complaint does not contain
5 enough allegations to make any of his claims plausible. First, there are no allegations to support
6 Middleton’s FDCPA claims. No specific facts are pleaded to suggest that any of the defendants is
7 a “debt collector” as the FDCPA requires.¹⁵ Nor are there enough allegations establishing that the
8 defendants were attempting to collect on the sort of consumer debt that falls within the FDCPA.¹⁶
9 There are also insufficient supporting facts to make plausible Middleton’s claims that any of the
10 defendants violated the FDCPA by committing fraud, using deception, or failing to disclose
11 information to him.¹⁷

12 Second, as to the TCPA claims, Middleton does not allege any specific facts that allow me
13 to plausibly infer that any of the defendants used an automatic dialer, a required element of a
14 claim under this statute.¹⁸ Middleton also fails to provide any specific facts about what
15 defendants said, or failed to say, in their calls that might violate the TCPA.¹⁹ Middleton’s
16 allegations also appear to fall squarely under the TCPA’s exceptions for calls made between those

18 ¹⁵ **Error! Main Document Only.** To proceed with his claim under the FDCPA, Middleton
19 must adequately allege specific facts to show that each defendant is a “debt collector” under that
20 act. *Schlegel v. Wells Fargo Bank, NA*, 720 F.3d 1204, 1208–09 (9th Cir. 2013); *see also*
21 *Mannello v. Residential Credit Sols., Inc.*, 2016 WL 94236, at *5 (C.D. Cal. Jan. 7, 2016)
22 (“[D]efendant correctly notes that the FAC ‘does not plead one single underlying fact to support a
23 plausible inference that RCS’ principal business purpose is to collect debts.”).

24 ¹⁶ 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(5) defines debt as “any obligation or alleged obligation of a
25 consumer to pay money arising out of a transaction in which the money . . . which [is] the subject
26 of the transaction [is related] primarily [to] personal, family, or household purposes. . . .”

27 ¹⁷ Again, Middleton simply states that the defendants committed fraud or used deception;
28 there are no specific facts supporting these allegations. *See* ECF No. 1 at 18-20.

¹⁸ *Hensarling v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 2016 WL 775950, at *4 (E.D. Cal. Feb. 29,
2016) (“[P]laintiffs’ First Amended Complaint does not allege facts that allow this court to draw
reasonable inference regarding defendant’s use of an ATDS.”). Middleton conclusorily alleged
that the defendants “used an automatic telephone dialing system,” which is not enough. *Id.*

¹⁹ ECF No. 1 at 20-21.

1 who have a business relationship or calls made for a commercial purpose other than unsolicited
2 advertisements.²⁰

3 Finally, Middleton fails to allege any facts to support his Nevada claims. Middleton
4 seems to claim that the defendants committed consumer fraud against him by operating as debt
5 collectors in Nevada without properly registering in this state. To sustain a cause of action for
6 consumer fraud, Middleton must show that “(1) an act of consumer fraud by the defendant (2)
7 caused (3) damage to [him].”²¹ Middleton fails to offer any specific facts plausibly suggesting
8 that defendants are even operating as debt collectors in this state so that they need to register.²²
9 Finally, Middleton has not alleged any specific damages caused by the defendants’ alleged failure
10 to register.²³

11 Because Middleton has failed to allege sufficient facts to support any of his claims, his
12 complaint must be dismissed.

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14 **C. I dismiss the claims against the homeowner’s association with prejudice, but I**
15 **dismiss the claims against the law firm and individual defendants without**
16 **prejudice.**

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²⁰ *Martinez v. Johnson*, 2013 WL 1031363, at *14 (D. Utah Mar. 14, 2013); *Blair v. CBE*
Grp. Inc., 2013 WL 2029155, at *3 (S.D. Cal. May 13, 2013).

22 ²¹ Nev. Rev. Stat. § 41.600(1); *Picus v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, 256 F.R.D. 651, 658 (D.
23 Nev. 2009).

24 ²² At bottom, Middleton is arguing that by sending him a letter from Virginia about the
25 fees he allegedly owes related to his Virginia home, the defendants are effectively operating a
26 debt collection business in Nevada that requires they register here. But there are no allegations
suggesting that any of the defendants are “in the business” of collecting debts for others within
the state of Nevada. *See* Nev. Rev. Stat. 649.075.

27 ²³ *Goldberg v. Cent. Credit Mgmt., Inc.*, 2012 WL 6042194, at *4 (D. Nev. Dec. 3, 2012)
28 (dismissing claim that the defendant had failed to obtain licenses because the plaintiff had not
adequately alleged any specific facts supporting damages).

1 “[L]eave to amend should be granted if it appears at all possible that the plaintiff can
2 correct the defect,” particularly if the plaintiff has not already been given a chance to amend.²⁴
3 That said, “futile amendments should not be permitted.”²⁵

4 The individual defendants do not dispute that they could be liable under the FDCPA and
5 TCPA if they were personally involved in communicating with Middleton (assuming that those
6 communications in fact violated those statutes).²⁶ And the law firm does not dispute that
7 Middleton could allege plausible TCPA and FDCPA claims against it if sufficient facts exist.²⁷ I
8 thus dismiss the FDCPA and TCPA claims against the individual defendants and the law firm
9 without prejudice.

10 As to Middleton’s claim against the defendants for failing to register as a debt collector in
11 Nevada, I dismiss without prejudice. There is no indication that defendants are operating a debt
12 collection business in Nevada that would require them to register here and there is no indication
13 that defendants’ failure to register could have damaged Middleton. However, Middleton could, in
14 theory, allege sufficient facts to support such a claim. Thus, I will give Middleton a final chance
15 to amend his complaint to allege this claim if sufficient facts exist.

16 Finally, I dismiss with prejudice all claims against the homeowner’s association.
17 Middleton had the burden of establishing that this court has personal jurisdiction over the
18 defendants, including the homeowner’s association.²⁸ This required Middleton to allege specific
19 facts about the association’s contacts with Nevada that might justify forcing it to defend a lawsuit
20 here.²⁹

22 ²⁴ *Balisteria v. Pacifica Police Dept.*, 901 F.2d 696, 701 (9th Cir. 1990).

23 ²⁵ *DCD Programs, Ltd. v. Leighton*, 833 F.2d 183, 188 (9th Cir. 1987) (quotations
24 omitted).

25 ²⁶ ECF No. 5 at 5-6.

26 ²⁷ *Id.*

27 ²⁸ I do not address whether I have personal jurisdiction over the other defendants because
28 they have not made that argument.

²⁹ *Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co.*, 374 F.3d 797, 801 (9th Cir. 2004).

1 There are no allegations in the complaint even remotely suggesting that this Virginia
2 association had any contact whatsoever with Nevada. Middleton does not dispute that the
3 association itself never contacted him in Nevada.³⁰ Middleton’s only argument about personal
4 jurisdiction is that the association is “liable for behavior of its agents.”³¹ But whether the
5 association is liable or not does not establish that the association has had enough contacts with
6 Nevada to create personal jurisdiction here.³²

7 I will grant Middleton leave once to file an amended complaint as to those claims I
8 dismiss without prejudice. But he is cautioned that if his complaint does not contain specific facts
9 making each element of his claims plausible, I will dismiss them with prejudice. “[T]hreadbare”
10 factual allegations, or “legal conclusion[s] couched as a factual allegation” will not suffice.³³ The
11 Ninth Circuit has repeatedly explained that it looks only to “specific factual allegations” when
12 evaluating motions to dismiss³⁴ and that “bare assertions” must be supported by specific “facts
13 that would support these conclusory allegations.”³⁵ And these specific facts must also fairly
14 apprise each individual defendant of the specific factual allegations made against them.³⁶

18 ³⁰ ECF No. 13 at 1-6.

19 ³¹ *Id.* at 1.

20 ³² Middleton also refers to the Full Faith and Credit clause of the U.S. Constitution, but he
21 fails to explain how that clause impacts personal jurisdiction (or anything else in this case). *See*
22 ECF No. 13 at 5.

22 ³³ *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 686.

23 ³⁴ *Moss v. U.S. Secret Serv.*, 572 F.3d 962, 970 (9th Cir. 2009).

24 ³⁵ *Williams v. Harrington*, 511 F. App’x 669 (9th Cir. 2013); *see also Blantz v. California*
25 *Dep’t of Corr. & Rehab., Div. of Corr. Health Care Servs.*, 727 F.3d 917, 926–27 (9th Cir. 2013)
(simply alleging “[o]n information and belief” that an act was carried out “at the direction of
26 defendants” was a “[c]onclusory allegation” and thus “insufficient”).

27 ³⁶ Middleton also filed a motion for “declaratory judgment.” ECF No. 26. This motion is
28 defective for many reasons, including that it is not supported by facts, it is based on invalid legal
theories like “notarial protest,” and because it is now moot given that I am dismissing his
complaint. *Id.*

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III. CONCLUSION

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that the defendants’ motions to dismiss (**ECF Nos. 5, 7, 8**) are **GRANTED as more fully explained above**. The claims against England Run Community Association, Inc. are dismissed with prejudice. The claims against the other defendants are dismissed without prejudice. If Middleton wishes to pursue these claims in this case and can cure the defects identified in this order, he may file an amended complaint within 21 days of entry of this order. Otherwise, this case will be closed.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the plaintiff’s motion for declaratory judgment (**ECF No. 26**) is **DENIED**.

DATED this 27th day of February, 2017.



ANDREW P. GORDON
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE