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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

MICHAEL CIFALDO,	)	Case No. 2:17-cv-00842-JAD-NJK
	)	
Plaintiff(s),	)	ORDER
vs.	)	
	)	
BNY MELLON INVESTMENT SERVICING	)	
TRUST COMPANY,	)	
	)	
Defendant(s).	)	

Plaintiff Michael Cifaldo, proceeding in this action *pro se*, has requested authority pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915 to proceed *in forma pauperis*, and submitted a complaint on March 21, 2017. Docket Nos. 1, 1-1.

**I. In Forma Pauperis Application**

Plaintiff has submitted the affidavit required by § 1915 showing an inability to prepay fees and costs or give security for them. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s request to proceed *in forma pauperis* will be granted pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a). The Court will now review Plaintiff’s Complaint.

**II. Screening the Complaint**

Upon granting a request to proceed *in forma pauperis*, the Court additionally screens the complaint pursuant to § 1915. Federal courts are given the authority to dismiss a case if the action is legally “frivolous or malicious,” fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). When

1 the Court dismisses a complaint under § 1915, the plaintiff should be given leave to amend the  
2 complaint with directions as to curing its deficiencies, unless it is clear from the face of the  
3 complaint that the deficiencies could not be cured by amendment. *See Cato v. United States*, 70 F.3d  
4 1103, 1106 (9th Cir. 1995).

5 Rule 12(b)(6)<sup>1</sup> of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides for dismissal of a complaint  
6 for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted. Review under Rule 12(b)(6) is  
7 essentially a ruling on a question of law. *See Chappel v. Lab. Corp. of Am.*, 232 F.3d 719, 723 (9th  
8 Cir. 2000). A properly pled complaint must provide a short and plain statement of the claim showing  
9 that the pleader is entitled to relief. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2); *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S.  
10 544, 555 (2007). Although Rule 8 does not require detailed factual allegations, it demands “more  
11 than labels and conclusions” or a “formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action.”  
12 *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citing *Papasan v. Allain*, 478 U.S. 265, 286 (1986)).  
13 The court must accept as true all well-pled factual allegations contained in the complaint, but the  
14 same requirement does not apply to legal conclusions. *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 679. Mere recitals of the  
15 elements of a cause of action, supported only by conclusory allegations, do not suffice. *Id.* at 678.  
16 Additionally, where the claims in the complaint have not crossed the line from conceivable to  
17 plausible, the complaint should be dismissed. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570. Allegations of a *pro se*  
18 complaint are held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers. *Hebbe v.*  
19 *Pliler*, 627 F.3d 338, 342 & n.7 (9th Cir. 2010) (finding that liberal construction of *pro se* pleadings  
20 is required after *Twombly* and *Iqbal*).

21 Plaintiff alleges that, on September 2, 2016, two unauthorized charges totaling \$755.61 were  
22 made to his Fidelity Visa Gold Debit Card while he was asleep. *See, e.g.*, Docket No. 1-1 at 1-2, 16.<sup>2</sup>

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24 <sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise stated, all references to “Rules” denote the Federal Rules of Civil  
25 Procedure.

26 <sup>2</sup> The Court adopts by reference the letters and exhibits that Plaintiff attached to his complaint  
27 and considers them a part of the pleading. *See, e.g., Davis v. Am. Express Prepaid Card Mgmt.*  
*Corp.*, 2016 WL 4494447, at \*4 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 26, 2016) (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 10(c)).

1 Plaintiff further alleges that, on the same day, he notified Defendant of the charges via telephone.  
2 *See id.* at 16. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant “denied [his] claims without explanation on September  
3 7, 2016.” *Id.* at 2. Plaintiff further alleges that, on September 20, 2016, he sent Defendant a letter  
4 requesting all documentation used in its investigation of his claim. *Id.* at 2, 16-17. Plaintiff alleges  
5 that Defendant received the letter on September 23, 2016. *Id.* Plaintiff alleges that, on October 3,  
6 2016, Defendant sent him a letter stating that its denial of his claim was based on verbal information  
7 provided to it by the merchant who charged Plaintiff’s account. *Id.* at 2, 20. Plaintiff further alleges  
8 that, on November 17, 2016, Defendant sent him a second letter, again denying his claims, and  
9 stating that it had subsequently received documentation from the merchant that was consistent with  
10 the verbal information the merchant previously provided it. *Id.* at 3, 24.

11 Plaintiff initiated this action on March 21, 2017. Docket No. 1. Plaintiff alleges violations  
12 of the Electronic Funds Transfer Act (“EFTA”), 15 U.S.C. §§ 1693 *et seq.* Docket No. 1 at 3-5.  
13 Specifically, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §§ 1693d(a), 1693f(a), 1693f(c)-(d),  
14 1693g(a)-(b), and 1693g(e). *Id.*

15 “The EFTA creates a ‘framework [of] rights, liabilities, and responsibilities of participants  
16 in electronic fund transfer systems.’” *Sanford v. MemberWorks, Inc.*, 625 F.3d 550, 560 (9th Cir.  
17 2010) (quoting 15 U.S.C. § 1693(b)). “In a basic sense, the EFTA allows consumers to preauthorize  
18 electronic transfers of funds from accounts they hold at financial institutions.” *Camacho v.*  
19 *JPMorgan Chase Bank*, 2015 WL 5262022, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 9, 2015) (citing 15 U.S.C. §  
20 1693e). “These financial institutions must thereafter provide to consumers documentation  
21 evidencing the transfers on a periodic basis.” *Camacho*, 2015 WL 5262022, at \*2 (citing 15 U.S.C.  
22 § 1693d).

23 “The EFTA contains an error resolution process which obligates consumers to report transfer  
24 errors to financial institutions within 60 days after having been transmitted the written  
25 documentation containing the error.” *Camacho*, 2015 WL 5262022, at \*2 (citing 15 U.S.C. §  
26 1693f(a)). “For the purposes of this provision, an ‘error’ includes either an unauthorized, incorrect  
27

1 or omitted transfer of funds.” *Camacho*, 2015 WL 5262022, at \*2 (citing 15 U.S.C. § 1693f(f)).  
2 “Actions against financial institutions for failure to comply with the EFTA must be brought ‘within  
3 one year from the date of the occurrence of the violation.’” *Camacho*, 2015 WL 5262022, at \*5  
4 (citing 15 U.S.C. § 1693m(g)). With this framework in mind, the Court addresses in turn each of  
5 the statutory provisions under which Plaintiff attempts to state a claim for relief.

6 First, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1693d(a) by failing to provide him  
7 with written documentation pertaining to the transfers as required by 15 U.S.C. § 1693d(a)(1)  
8 through (5). Docket No. 1-1 at 3. 15 U.S.C. § 1693d(a) provides that:

9 For each electronic fund transfer initiated by a consumer from an electronic terminal,  
10 the financial institution holding such consumer’s account shall, directly or indirectly,  
11 at the time the transfer is initiated, make available to the consumer written  
12 documentation of such transfer. The documentation shall clearly set forth to the  
13 extent applicable –

- 12 (1) the amount involved and date the transfer is initiated;
- 13 (2) the type of transfer;
- 14 (3) the identity of the consumer’s account with the financial institution from which  
or to which the funds are transferred;
- 15 (4) the identity of any third party to whom or from whom funds are transferred; and
- 16 (5) the location or identification of the electronic terminal involved.

15 In this instance, it appears that Plaintiff learned of the disputed transactions because his  
16 financial institution provided the written documentation that the statute requires. *See* Docket No.  
17 1-1 at 9 (Fidelity Investments Daily Additions and Subtractions statement showing the two disputed  
18 transactions that occurred on September 2, 2016). In fact, it appears that Plaintiff would not have  
19 known to report the disputed transfers but for information that Defendant provided him. *See, e.g.,*  
20 *id.* at 16 (letter from Plaintiff to Defendant). Therefore, the Court finds that Plaintiff has not stated  
21 a claim upon which relief may be granted under 15 U.S.C. § 1693d(a).

22 Plaintiff next alleges that Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1693f(a) by exceeding the ten  
23 business day time limit to complete its investigation of the disputed transactions. *Id.* at 3. Similarly,  
24 Plaintiff alleges that Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1693f(d) by failing to deliver the results of its  
25 investigation regarding the disputed transactions to him within three business days. *Id.* at 4. 12  
26 C.F.R. § 205.11(c)(1) sets forth the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System’s (“Board  
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1 of Governors”) interpretation of these provisions. *See, e.g., Gale v. Hyde Park Bank*, 2007 WL  
2 2358625, at \*3 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 8, 2007). Courts grant the Board of Governors’ interpretation of its  
3 own regulations great deference. *See, e.g., id.* (citing *Udall v. Tallman*, 380 U.S. 1, 16 (1965)).

4 12 C.F.R. § 205.11(c)(1) provides, in relevant part, that “[a] financial institution shall  
5 investigate” a timely-reported error “and . . . shall determine whether an error occurred within 10  
6 business days of receiving a notice of error.” Additionally, “[t]he institution shall report the results  
7 to the consumer within three business days after completing its investigation.” *Id.* Here, Plaintiff  
8 reported the disputed transactions to Defendant on September 2, 2016, the day they occurred.  
9 Docket No. 1-1 at 2, 16. Plaintiff’s complaint contains an exhibit showing that Defendant  
10 investigated the alleged errors, determined that no errors had occurred, then mailed Plaintiff its  
11 conclusions within five days of his phone call, on September 7, 2016. *Id.* at 11. Therefore, the Court  
12 finds that Plaintiff has not stated a claim upon which relief may be granted as to the EFTA’s ten-day  
13 reporting requirement.

14 Further, even viewing Plaintiff’s conclusory allegation regarding the three-day reporting  
15 requirement in conjunction with the exhibits he attached to his complaint, the Court has insufficient  
16 information to assess that claim. Therefore, the Court finds that Plaintiff fails to satisfy Rule 8’s  
17 requirements and, therefore, that Plaintiff fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted as  
18 to the EFTA’s three-day reporting requirement.

19 Plaintiff next alleges that Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1693f(c) by failing to provide him  
20 with provisional credit while it investigated the disputed transactions. *Id.* at 3-4. 12 C.F.R. §  
21 205.11(c)(2), which interprets this provision, provides in pertinent part:

22 If the financial institution is unable to complete its investigation within 10 business  
23 days, the institution may take up to 45 days from receipt of a notice of error to  
investigate and determine whether an error occurred, provided the institution does the  
following:

24 (i) Provisionally credits the consumer’s account in the amount of the alleged error  
25 (including interest where applicable) within 10 business days of receiving the error  
notice. If the financial institution has a reasonable basis for believing that an  
26 unauthorized electronic fund transfer has occurred and the institution has satisfied the

1 requirements of § 205.6(a),<sup>3</sup> the institution may withhold a maximum of \$50 from  
2 the amount credited. An institution need not provisionally credit the consumer's  
account if:

3 (A) The institution requires but does not receive written confirmation within  
10 business days of an oral notice of error; or

4 (B) The alleged error involves an account that is subject to Regulation T  
(Securities Credit by Brokers and Dealers, 12 CFR part 220);

5 (ii) Informs the consumer, within two business days after the provisional crediting,  
of the amount and date of the provisional crediting and gives the consumer full use  
of the funds during the investigation;

6 (iii) Corrects the error, if any, within one business day after determining that an error  
occurred; and

7 (iv) Reports the results to the consumer within three business days after completing  
its investigation (including, if applicable, notice that a provisional credit has been  
8 made final).

9 Plaintiff, however, fails to satisfy Rule 8's requirements, as he has not pleaded sufficient facts to  
10 support the assertion that Defendant was obligated to provisionally credit his account. Thus,  
11 Plaintiff fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted under 15 U.S.C. § 1693f(c).

12 Plaintiff next alleges that Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1693f(d) by failing to explain to  
13 him its investigation findings. Docket No. 1-1 at 4-5. Viewing this allegation in conjunction with  
14 the exhibits Plaintiff attached to his complaint, the Court finds this claim sufficient for screening  
15 purposes. *Cf. Gale v. Hyde Park Bank*, 384 F.3d 451, 453 (7th Cir. 2004) (overturning a district  
16 court's decision to dismiss a complaint under 12(b)(6) because, *inter alia*, the plaintiff's complaint  
17 could be read to allege under this section that his bank's explanation of the reasons for its conclusion  
18 was insufficient).

19 Plaintiff next alleges that Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1693f(d) by failing to include a  
20 notice of his right to request reproductions of the documentation with the explanation of its findings  
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22 <sup>3</sup> 12 C.F.R. § 205.6(a) provides:

23 A consumer may be held liable, within the limitations described in  
24 paragraph (b) of this section, for an unauthorized electronic fund  
25 transfer involving the consumer's account only if the financial  
26 institution has provided the disclosures required by § 205.7(b)(1), (2),  
27 and (3). If the unauthorized transfer involved an access device, it  
must be an accepted access device and the financial institution must  
have provided a means to identify the consumer to whom it was  
issued.

1 regarding the disputed transactions. Docket No. 1-1 at 4. 15 U.S.C. § 1693f(d) provides, in relevant  
2 part, that “[t]he financial institution shall include notice of the right to request reproductions with  
3 the explanation of its findings.” Having reviewed Plaintiff’s allegation and the correspondence  
4 incorporated into his pleading, the Court finds this claim sufficient for screening purposes. *See*  
5 Docket No. 1-1 at 4, 11, 20, 24.

6 Plaintiff next alleges that Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. § 1693g(a) by imposing a liability  
7 on him greater than \$50 for each of the disputed charges. Docket No. 1-1 at 5. 15 U.S.C. § 1693g(a)  
8 provides that a customer’s liability for an unauthorized electronic fund transfer shall in no event  
9 exceed the lesser of either \$50 or “the amount of money or value of property or services obtained  
10 in such unauthorized electronic fund transfer prior to the time the financial institution is notified of,  
11 or otherwise becomes aware of, circumstances which lead to the reasonable belief that an  
12 unauthorized electronic fund transfer involving the consumer’s account has been or may be  
13 effected.” Plaintiff disputes Defendant’s finding that the transactions at issue were authorized and  
14 provides information to support his contention that they were not. *See, e.g.*, Docket No. 1-1 at 16.  
15 Thus, the Court finds this claim sufficient for screening purposes.

16 Plaintiff next alleges a violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1693g(b). This provision, however, discusses  
17 a financial institution’s burden of proof in court proceedings and, therefore, does not give rise to a  
18 claim for relief under the EFTA. *See* 15 U.S.C. § 1693g(b) (“*In any action* which involves a  
19 consumer’s liability for an unauthorized electronic fund transfer, the *burden of proof* is upon the  
20 financial institution to show that the electronic fund transfer was authorized”) (emphasis supplied).  
21 The Court therefore finds that Plaintiff fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted as to 15  
22 U.S.C. § 1693g(b).

23 Finally, Plaintiff alleges a violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1693g(e), which states that “[e]xcept as  
24 provided in this section, a consumer incurs no liability from an unauthorized electronic fund  
25 transfer.” The Court finds that this allegation is sufficient for screening purposes because Plaintiff  
26 alleges that the disputed transactions were unauthorized and that Defendant held him liable for them.

1 See, e.g., Docket No. 1-1 at 5, 16. See also, e.g., *Becker v. Genesis Fin. Servs.*, 2007 WL 4190473,  
2 at \*12 (E.D. Wash. Nov. 21, 2007) (analyzing a consumer’s argument under this section in the  
3 context of ruling on motions to strike and a motion for summary judgment).

4 The Court finds that some of Plaintiff’s claims are sufficient for screening purposes, as set  
5 out above. The Court will give Plaintiff an opportunity to cure the deficiencies it has identified.

6 **III. Conclusion**

7 Accordingly, **IT IS ORDERED** that:

- 8 1. Plaintiff’s request to proceed *in forma pauperis* is **GRANTED**. Plaintiff shall not  
9 be required to pay the filing fee of four hundred dollars (\$400.00).
- 10 2. Plaintiff is permitted to maintain this action to conclusion without the necessity of  
11 prepayment of any additional fees or costs or the giving of a security therefor. This  
12 Order granting leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* shall not extend to the issuance  
13 and/or service of subpoenas at government expense.
- 14 3. The Clerk of the Court shall file the Complaint.
- 15 4. The deficient counts, as identified above, are **DISMISSED** with leave to amend.  
16 Plaintiff will have until **June 21, 2017**, to file an Amended Complaint, if he believes  
17 he can correct the noted deficiencies. If Plaintiff chooses to amend the complaint,  
18 Plaintiff is informed that the Court cannot refer to a prior pleading (i.e., her original  
19 Complaint) in order to make the Amended Complaint complete. This is because, as  
20 a general rule, an Amended Complaint supersedes the original Complaint. Local  
21 Rule 15-1(a) requires that an Amended Complaint be complete in itself without  
22 reference to any prior pleading. Once a plaintiff files an Amended Complaint, the  
23 original Complaint no longer serves any function in the case. Therefore, in an  
24 Amended Complaint, as in an original Complaint, each claim and the involvement  
25 of each Defendant must be sufficiently alleged.
- 26 5. If Plaintiff does not file an amended complaint curing the stated deficiencies by June  
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1                   12, 2017, this action shall immediately proceed only on the claims the Court has  
2                   deemed sufficient for screening purposes, as outlined above.

3                   IT IS SO ORDERED.

4                   DATED: May 23, 2017.

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6                   \_\_\_\_\_  
7                   NANCY J. KOPPE  
8                   United States Magistrate Judge