



1 (2) declaratory relief; and (3) injunctive relief. Doc. #2. Thereafter, Fidelity filed the present motion  
2 to dismiss. Doc. #24.

### 3 **II. Legal Standard**

4 Fidelity seeks dismissal pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) for failure to  
5 state a claim upon which relief can be granted. To survive a motion to dismiss for failure to state a  
6 claim, a complaint must satisfy the Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8(a)(2) notice pleading  
7 standard. *See Mendiondo v. Centinela Hosp. Med. Ctr.*, 521 F.3d 1097, 1103 (9th Cir. 2008). That  
8 is, a complaint must contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is  
9 entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). The Rule 8(a)(2) pleading standard does not require  
10 detailed factual allegations; however, a pleading that offers “‘labels and conclusions’ or ‘a  
11 formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action’” will not suffice. *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.  
12 Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)).

13 Furthermore, Rule 8(a)(2) requires a complaint to “contain sufficient factual matter,  
14 accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Id.* at 1949 (quoting  
15 *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570). A claim has facial plausibility when the pleaded factual content allows  
16 the court to draw the reasonable inference, based on the court’s judicial experience and common  
17 sense, that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged. *See id.* at 1949-50. “The plausibility  
18 standard is not akin to a probability requirement, but it asks for more than a sheer possibility that a  
19 defendant has acted unlawfully. Where a complaint pleads facts that are merely consistent with a  
20 defendant’s liability, it stops short of the line between possibility and plausibility of entitlement to  
21 relief.” *Id.* at 1949 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted).

22 In reviewing a motion to dismiss, the court accepts the facts alleged in the complaint as  
23 true. *Id.* However, “bare assertions . . . amount[ing] to nothing more than a formulaic recitation of  
24 the elements of a . . . claim . . . are not entitled to an assumption of truth.” *Moss v. U.S. Secret*  
25 *Serv.*, 572 F.3d 962, 969 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. at 1951) (brackets in original)

1 (internal quotation marks omitted). The court discounts these allegations because “they do nothing  
2 more than state a legal conclusion—even if that conclusion is cast in the form of a factual  
3 allegation.” *Id.* (citing *Iqbal*, 129 S. Ct. at 1951.) “In sum, for a complaint to survive a motion to  
4 dismiss, the non-conclusory ‘factual content,’ and reasonable inferences from that content, must be  
5 plausibly suggestive of a claim entitling the plaintiff to relief.” *Id.*

6 **III. Discussion**

7 The Caro’s complaint is based on activities stemming from the ongoing non-judicial  
8 foreclosure of their property. *See* Doc. #2. However, defendant Fidelity, the original trustee on the  
9 Deed of Trust, was substituted out as the trustee on September 23, 2009, prior to the initiation of  
10 non-judicial foreclosure proceedings and the recordation of the underlying Notice of Default.  
11 Doc. #24, Exhibit C. Further, the Caro’s complaint fails to allege that Fidelity took any part in the  
12 underlying foreclosure of their property. Therefore, the court finds that the Caros fail to state a  
13 claim against defendant Fidelity upon which relief can be granted.

14 As to the additional defendants’ joinder, the court notes that these defendants were part of  
15 the underlying foreclosure and shall deny their joinder accordingly.

16  
17 IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that defendant’s motion to dismiss (Doc. #24) is  
18 GRANTED. Defendant Fidelity National Title Agency of Nevada, Inc. is DISMISSED as a  
19 defendant in this action.

20 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendants’ joinder (Doc. #27) is DENIED.

21 IT IS SO ORDERED.

22 DATED this 16th day of April, 2012.



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LARRY R. HICKS  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE