



As of the date of his death, Leonard Worzella was the only authorized signatory on the Raleigh Offset business bank accounts.

Plaintiff claims that on February 9, 2011, in the aftermath of Worzella's death, Defendant Harold McNamara visited RBC Bank in Raleigh for the purpose of having himself added as a signatory to the Raleigh Offset business bank accounts. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant McNamara falsely represented to bank employees that he became the sole shareholder, officer, and director of Raleigh Offset as a result of Worzella's death. An RBC employee added Defendant McNamara as a signatory to the Raleigh Offset business bank accounts. While in Raleigh, Plaintiff claims that Defendant McNamara converted over \$95,000.00 in Raleigh Offset funds to himself and his company, Recycle Materials Management, for his own personal use and consumption.

On December 20, 2011, Plaintiff Raleigh Offset filed a complaint against Defendants, alleging claims of breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, unfair and deceptive trade practices, unjust enrichment, and punitive damages. Plaintiff also seeks a constructive trust and action for an accounting.

#### DISCUSSION

A motion to dismiss under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) will only succeed if a plaintiff fails to establish a "plausible" claim for relief. *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 556 (2007); *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). In analyzing a motion to dismiss, the complaint is construed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff and its allegations are taken as true. *Republican Party of N.C. v. Martin*, 980 F.2d 943, 952 (4th Cir. 1992).

On April 2, 2012, Defendant McNamara filed a pro se motion to dismiss, arguing that he was, in fact, the only remaining officer of Raleigh Offset after the death of Leonard Worzella. He


also argues that he followed the proper process to have himself added to the checking account. Finally, he asserts that checks to the company Recycle Materials Management were for services rendered during 2010 and that payments made to himself were made to cover expenses.

Defendant McNamara's assertions constitute factual denials of the assertions made by Plaintiff in its complaint. However, "[i]n ruling on a 12(b)(6) motion, a court 'must accept as true all of the factual allegations contained in the complaint' and 'draw all reasonable inferences in favor of the plaintiff.'" *Kensington Volunteer Fire Dep't, Inc. v. Montgomery Cnty, Md.*, — F.3d. —, No. 11-1659, 2012 WL 2402616, at \*3 (4th Cir. Jun. 27, 2012) (citing *E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. v. Kolon Indus., Inc.*, 637 F.3d 435, 440 (4th Cir. 2011)). In other words, although Defendant McNamara's factual denials may become relevant at a later stage of litigation, they are insufficient to challenge the legal sufficiency of Plaintiff's complaint at this stage, and the motion to dismiss must therefore be denied. *See, e.g., Presley v. City of Charlottesville*, 464 F.3d 480, 483 (4th Cir. 2006) ( noting that Rule 12(b)(6) tests the legal sufficiency of a complaint, but does not "resolve contests surrounding the facts, the merits of a claim, or the applicability of defenses").

#### CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Defendant McNamara's Motion to Dismiss [DE 10] is DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

SO ORDERED. This 1 day of July, 2012.

  
TERRENCE W. BOYLE  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE