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7 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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11 STEVEN G. DUNMORE,

12 Plaintiff, No. 2:11-cv-2867 MCE AC PS

13 vs.

14 JEREMY A. DUNMORE, *et al.*,

15 Defendants. FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

16 _____ /
17 Pending before the court is plaintiff's August 29, 2012 motion to dismiss and/or
18 strike defendant Sidney B. Dunmore's Answer (in part) and dismiss alleged counterclaim. ECF
19 No. 67. On September 25, 2012, the court vacated the hearing on plaintiff's motion and
20 submitted the matter on the record. ECF No. 76. On review of the motion, the documents filed
21 in support and opposition, and good cause appearing therefor, THE COURT FINDS AS
22 FOLLOWS:

23 RELEVANT FACTUAL AND PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

24 This action, which is premised on federal and state law, was initially filed in the
25 Sacramento County Superior Court and removed to this court on October 28, 2011 pursuant to
26 28 U.S.C. § 1332 and 28 U.S.C. § 1441(b). Plaintiff is Steven G. Dunmore, proceeding as the

1 Assignee of Claims, the Named Beneficiary of the Declaration of the Dunmore Family Trust,
2 and the Attorney-in-Fact for Ruth Dunmore, plaintiff's mother. Plaintiff's April 16, 2012 second
3 amended complaint ("SAC") is the operative pleading. ECF No. 26. The SAC sets forth thirteen
4 claims and names nineteen defendants: Sidney B. Dunmore; Jeremy A. Dunmore; Sidney D.
5 Dunmore; GSJ Company, LLC (dba "Dunmore Communities"); GSJ Company, LP; Kathleen L.
6 Dunmore; Chady Evette Dunmore; Anthony J. Garcia; Claude F. Parcon; Kelly Houghton; Mary
7 R. Neilson; Shelli R. Donald; L. [Lynda] Tremain; Maximillion Capital, LLC; Canyon Falls
8 Group, LLC; Acquisition Venice, LP; Acquisition Phoenix-Miami, LP; Amberwood
9 Investments, LLC; and Acquisition West Hatcher, LP.¹ Stated generally, this action arises from
10 the allegedly fraudulent conduct of the descendants of Ruth Dunmore, as well as other
11 individuals and related entities. Relevant here, plaintiff brings suit against Sidney B. Dunmore
12 (hereafter, "Sidney B."²), plaintiff's brother and Ruth Dunmore's son, for Financial Elder Abuse
13 and Quia Timet.³

14 On August 8, 2012, Sidney B. filed an answer and counterclaim. ECF No. 56. As
15 to 196 of the 208 paragraphs in the SAC, this defendant responded as follows: "Denied based
16 upon lack of personal knowledge, and the fact that the word 'Defendants' is used conjunctively
17 throughout, without specificity as to this answering defendant." Sidney B. also asserted 21
18 affirmative defenses and five "counterclaims," including that plaintiff be deemed a vexatious
19 litigant.

20 On August 29, 2012, plaintiff filed the instant motion, which Sidney B. opposes.
21

22 ¹ Plaintiff also named Financial Title Company, but later dismissed this entity with
23 prejudice. See ECF No. 65.

24 ² Because many of the parties possess the same surname, reference will be made to the
individuals' first name and, when necessary, first name and middle initial.

25 ³ "Quia timet (literal translation, 'because he fears'), is an action for equitable relief
26 against an anticipated injury." Escrow Agents' Fidelity Corp. v. Superior Court, 4 Cal. App. 4th
491, 494 (Cal. Ct. App. 1992).

1 DISCUSSION

2 A. Legal Standards

3 1. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(f)

4 Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(f), a court “may strike from a pleading
5 an insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous matter.” Fed. R.
6 Civ. P. 12(f). “[T]he function of a 12(f) motion to strike is to avoid the expenditure of time and
7 money that must arise from litigating spurious issues by dispensing with those issues prior to
8 trial.” Sidney-Vinstein v. A.H. Robins Co., 697 F.2d 880, 885 (9th Cir. 1983). At the same
9 time, 12(f) motions are “generally regarded with disfavor because of the limited importance of
10 pleading in federal practice, and because they are often used as a delaying tactic.” Neilson v.
11 Union Bank of Cal., N.A., 290 F. Supp. 2d 1101, 1152 (C.D. Cal. 2003). Indeed, a motion to
12 strike “should not be granted unless it is clear that the matter to be stricken could have no
13 possible bearing on the subject matter of the litigation.” Neveau v. City of Fresno, 392 F. Supp.
14 2d 1159, 1170 (E.D. Cal. 2005) (quoting Colaprico v. Sun Microsystems, Inc., 758 F. Supp.
15 1335, 1339 (N.D. Cal. 1991)). Unless it would prejudice the opposing party, courts freely grant
16 leave to amend stricken pleadings. Wyshak v. City Nat'l Bank, 607 F.2d 824, 826 (9th Cir.
17 1979); see also Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2).

18 An affirmative defense may be insufficient as a matter of pleading or as a matter
19 of law. Sec. People, Inc. v. Classic Woodworking, LLC, 2005 WL 645592, at *2 (N.D. Cal.
20 2005). “The key to determining the sufficiency of pleading an affirmative defense is whether it
21 gives the plaintiff fair notice of the defense.” Wyshack, 607 F.2d at 827 (citing Conley v.
22 Gibson, 355 U.S. 41 (1957)) (emphasis added); Simmons v. Navajo, 609 F.3d 1011, 1023 (9th
23 Cir. 2010). Fair notice generally requires that the defendant state the nature and grounds for the
24 affirmative defense. See Conley, 355 U.S. at 47. It does not, however, require a detailed
25 statement of facts. Id. at 47-48. On the other hand, an affirmative defense is legally insufficient
26 only if it clearly lacks merit “under any set of facts the defendant might allege.” McArdle v. AT

1 & T Mobility, LLC, 657 F. Supp. 1140, 1149-50 (N.D. Cal. 2009).

2 A court may also strike responses that are immaterial or impertinent. Fed. R. Civ.
3 P. 12(f). An immaterial response “has no essential or important relationship to the claim for
4 relief of the defense being pleaded.” Wright & Miller, 5C Fed. Prac. & Proc. Civ. § 1382 (3d ed.
5 2012). Impertinent responses do not pertain, and are not necessary, to the issues in question.
6 Fantasy, Inc. v. Fogerty, 984 F.2d 1524, 1527 (9th Cir. 1993) (internal citations omitted), rev’d
7 on other grounds, 510 U.S. 517 (1994).

8 2. Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6)

9 The purpose of a motion to dismiss pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure
10 12(b)(6) is to test the legal sufficiency of the complaint. N. Star Int’l v. Ariz. Corp. Comm’n,
11 720 F.2d 578, 581 (9th Cir. 1983). “Dismissal can be based on the lack of a cognizable legal
12 theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable legal theory.” Balistreri v.
13 Pacifica Police Dep’t, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990). A plaintiff is required to allege
14 “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly,
15 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). Thus, a defendant’s Rule 12(b)(6) motion challenges the court’s
16 ability to grant any relief on the plaintiff’s claims, even if the plaintiff’s allegations are true.

17 In determining whether a complaint states a claim on which relief may be granted,
18 the court accepts as true the allegations in the complaint and construes the allegations in the light
19 most favorable to the plaintiff. Hishon v. King & Spalding, 467 U.S. 69, 73 (1984); Love v.
20 United States, 915 F.2d 1242, 1245 (9th Cir. 1989).

21 B. Analysis

22 Here, plaintiff asks the court to strike certain denials or defenses in Sidney B.’s
23 answer pursuant to res judicata and/or collateral estoppel principles. He also requests the
24 dismissal of Sidney B.’s counterclaims for “abuse of process” and “vexatious litigant,” or
25 otherwise on res judicata and/or collateral estoppel principles.

26 ///

1 1. Motion to Strike

2 Plaintiff accuses Sidney B. of asserting improper denials or insufficient defenses,
3 including certain affirmative defenses, over issues or matters that have been either previously
4 adjudicated by other courts and/or that have previously been determined as “conceded” or
5 “waived” for failure to address the specific factual allegations against him.

6 Specifically, plaintiff moves to strike those responses in Sidney B.’s answer that
7 are based on lack of personal knowledge as to the veracity of allegations concerning the
8 assignment of Ruth Dunmore’s claims and the identities of Sidney B.’s sons, Sidney D. and
9 Jeremy, and Sidney B.’s ex-wife, Kathleen Dunmore. Sidney B.’s answer gives plaintiff fair
10 notice of his positions relating to each averment in the SAC, and that is all that is required at the
11 pleading stage of litigation. Conley v. Gibson, 355 U.S. 41, 47-48 (1957). Whether or not
12 Sidney B. had or should have had knowledge of the allegations in the SAC is a question of fact;
13 factual determinations are not appropriate in a Rule 12(f) motion to strike.

14 Plaintiff also moves to strike Sidney B.’s denial that is based on “the fact that the
15 word ‘Defendants’ is used conjunctively throughout, without specificity as to this answering
16 defendant.” Plaintiff asserts that this denial is disingenuous because he has specified in the SAC
17 those claims against Sidney B., including financial elder abuse. The court agrees. A cursory
18 reading of the SAC reveals that plaintiff does not use the word “Defendants” conjunctively.
19 Quite the opposite, the SAC sets forth specific allegations as to each identified defendant, and it
20 clearly identifies those defendants against whom specific claims are brought.

21 Finally, plaintiff moves to strike the following affirmative defenses in Sidney B.’s
22 answer: (1) failure to state any cause of action, (2) no damages, and (3) illusory contract.
23 “Affirmative defenses plead matters extraneous to the plaintiff’s prima facie case, which deny
24 plaintiff’s right to recover, even if the allegations of the complaint are true.” Fed. Deposit Ins.
25 Corp. v. Main Hurdman, 655 F. Supp. 259, 262 (E.D. Cal. 1987) (citing Gomez v. Toledo, 446
26 U.S. 635, 640-41 (1980). The defendant bears the burden of proof on an affirmative defense.

1 See Kanne v. Conn. Gen. Life Ins. Co., 867 F.2d 489, 492 n.4 (9th Cir. 1988). In contrast, “[a] defense which demonstrates that plaintiff has not met its burden of proof is not an affirmative defense.” Zivkovic v. S. Cal. Edison Co., 302 F.3d 1080, 1088 (9th Cir.2002).

4 None of the three challenged defenses are actually affirmative defenses. As to the
5 first, failure to state a claim is an assertion of a defect in plaintiff’s prima facie case, not an
6 affirmative defense. Joe Hand Promotions, Inc. v. Estrada, 2011 WL 2413257 (E.D. Cal. June 7,
7 2011) (citing Boldstar Tech., LLC v. Home Depot, Inc., 517 F. Supp. 2d 1283, 1291 (S.D. Fla.
8 2007) (“Failure to state a claim is a defect in the plaintiff’s claim; it is not an additional set of
9 facts that bars recovery notwithstanding the plaintiff’s valid prima facie case. Therefore, it is not
10 properly asserted as an affirmative defense.”). Similarly, the defense of “no damages” fails
11 because it is not a true defense, but instead a claim of defect in plaintiff’s prima facie case.
12 Lastly, the defense of “illusory contract” also asserts a defect in plaintiff’s prima facie case.
13 Plaintiff’s motion to strike should be granted as to these mis-designated “affirmative defenses.”

14 2. Motion to Dismiss

15 Plaintiff next seeks dismissal of Sidney B.’s counterclaims for “abuse of process”
16 and “vexatious litigant.” Challenges to the sufficiency of a counterclaim under Rule 12 are
17 subject to the same rules as when they are directed toward an original complaint. Wright, Miller,
18 Kane, & Marcus, 6 Fed. Prac. & Proc. Civ. § 1407 (3d ed. 2012). The allegations in the pleading
19 being attacked are taken as true, and the motion will be denied if there is any plausible theory
20 upon which relief ultimately might be granted. Id.

21 Here, Sidney B.’s “counterclaim” for vexatious litigant fails on its face because a
22 request that plaintiff be deemed a vexatious litigant is not an independent cause of action. As to
23 the counterclaim for abuse of process, the essential elements of an abuse of process claim are: (1)
24 that the defendant used a legal process in a wrongful manner, not proper in the regular conduct
25 of a proceeding, to accomplish a purpose for which it was not designed; (2) that the defendant
26 acted with an ulterior motive; (3) that a willful act or threat was committed by defendant, not

1 authorized by the process and not proper in the regular conduct of the proceedings; and (4) that
2 the defendant's misuse of the legal process was a cause of injury, damage, loss or harm to the
3 plaintiff. Ion Equipment Corp. v. Nelson, 110 Cal. App. 3d 868, 876 (Cal. Ct. App. 1980). The
4 court notes that defendant has failed to set forth any factual allegations as to this claim. Instead,
5 he states only that “[t]his action was brought to harass Defendant, and without cause,” and that
6 “[t]his action constitutes an abuse of process.” Answer at 21. This is insufficient to withstand a
7 motion to dismiss.

8 Accordingly, IT IS HEREBY RECOMMENDED that:

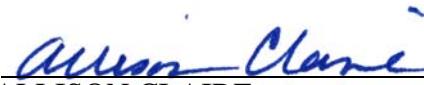
9 1. Plaintiff's August 29, 2012 motion to dismiss and/or strike be granted in part.

10 Plaintiff's motion to strike should be denied as to Sidney B.'s denials for lack of personal
11 knowledge. The motion should be granted in all other respects.

12 2. Defendant be granted leave to amend his counterclaims.

13 These findings and recommendations are submitted to the United States District
14 Judge assigned to the case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Within fourteen
15 days after being served with these findings and recommendations, any party may file written
16 objections with the court and serve a copy on all parties. Such a document should be captioned
17 “Objections to Magistrate Judge's Findings and Recommendations.” Any reply to the objections
18 shall be served and filed within fourteen days after service of the objections. The parties are
19 advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to appeal the
20 District Court's order. Martinez v. Ylst, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

21 DATED: March 7, 2013.

22 
23 ALLISON CLAIRE
24 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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