

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF
INDIANA, HAMMOND DIVISION**

Domnique A. Smith v. First Merchants Bank, et al.

Case No. 2:25-CV-8-GSL-AZ (N.D. Ind. Mar. 25, 2026) · No. 2:25-CV-8-GSL-AZ · Decided March 26, 2026

SUMMARY

The United States District Court for the Northern District of Indiana adopts the magistrate judge's Report and Recommendation and grants all defendants' motions to dismiss. The court dismisses the action with prejudice, concluding that the plaintiff's claims were inadequately pleaded, contradicted by exhibits, or otherwise futile to amend. The order is based on de novo review of the plaintiff's objections and clear-error review of the unobjected portions of the recommendation.

OPINION

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF INDIANA HAMMOND DIVISION DOMNIQUE A. SMITH, Plaintiff, v. Case No. 2:25-CV-8-GSL-AZ FIRST MERCHANTS BANK, et al., Defendants. ORDER This matter is before the Court on Magistrate Judge Abizer Zanzi's Report and Recommendation, entered on March 4, 2026 [DE 43].

For the reasons more fully explained in the Report, Judge Zanzi recommends that the District Court grant all three of Defendants' respective motions to dismiss and, accordingly, dismiss this suit in its entirety with prejudice.

Having reviewed both Judge Zanzi's Report and Recommendation and the related objections, the Court ADOPTS the Report and Recommendation [DE 43] in its entirety, GRANTS each of Defendants' motions to dismiss, and DISMISSES this case. DISCUSSION After referring a dispositive motion to a magistrate judge, a district court has discretion to accept, reject, or modify, in whole or in part, the findings or recommendations of the magistrate judge.

28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1). Consistent with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72(b), the district court must undertake a de novo review "only of those portions of the magistrate judge's disposition to which specific written objection is made." *United States v. Jones*, 22 F.4th 667, 679 (7th Cir. 2022); see *Johnson v. Zema Sys. Corp.*, 170 F.3d 734, 739 (7th Cir. 1999) (citing *Goffman v. Gross*, 59 F.3d 668, 671 (7th Cir.

1995)). A district court judge may fulfill this obligation simply by "inform[ing] [this court] that [she] has conducted a de novo review." *Jones*, 22 F.4th at 679 (citing *Pinkston v. Madry*, 440 F.3d 879, 894 (7th Cir. 2006)). If no objection or only a partial objection is made, the court reviews those unobjected portions for clear error. *Johnson*, 170 F.3d at 739.

Under the clear error standard, a court will only overturn a magistrate judge's ruling if the court is left with "the definite and firm conviction that a mistake has been made." *Weeks v. Samsung Heavy Indus. Co., Ltd.*, 126 F.3d 926, 943 (7th Cir. 1997).

Here, Plaintiff filed a series of objections [DE 44], which the Court recites as follows: (1) the Report improperly collapses multiple statutory claims into a single theory of liability, (2) the Report failed to conduct a statutory element analysis for one of the claims, (3) the Report improperly drew factual inferences from exhibits, (4) the Report mischaracterized tender-related evidence presented in the administrative record, and (5) the Report prematurely recommends dismissal with prejudice without permitting an amendment.

[Id. at 2]. However, upon conducting a de novo review of these arguments, the Court finds that Plaintiff has missed the mark. Judge Zanzi explained it quite precisely in the conclusion of the R&R: Smith has pled herself out of court because either she did not adequately plead the claims she brings, or her exhibits contradict her claims. At their core, her claims rely on the use of the payment coupon, a theory of tendering money so frivolous and lacking in a legal basis that any claim using it could be dismissed summarily.

Despite the charge from other courts to deny such claims on their face, I have analyzed each of Smith's claims and explained why none of them plausibly state a claim upon which relief can be granted or even allege an injury which can be traced to the defendants. [Id. at 18].

Moreover, the Court notes that it is otherwise persuaded by Judge Zanzi's analysis and finds no clear error in any non-objected to portion of the Report. Finally, Plaintiff argues that Judge Zanzi's recommendation to dismiss the case with prejudice without first providing an opportunity to amend, conflicts with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15, which liberally permits amendments "when justice so requires." See Fed.

R. Civ. P. 15(a)(2). That said, "leave to amend is 'inappropriate where there is undue delay, bad faith, dilatory motive on the part of the movant, repeated failure to cure deficiencies by amendments previously allowed, undue prejudice to the opposing party by virtue of allowance of the amendment, or futility of the amendment.'" *Feldman v. Am. Mem'l Life Ins.*

Co., 196 F.3d 783, 793 (7th Cir. 1999) (quoting *Perrian v. O'Grady*, 958 F.2d 192, 194 (7th Cir. 1992)). Here, Plaintiff filed an initial pro se complaint [DE 1] on January 8, 2025, which was denied by this Court for failure to state a claim. [See DE 43 at 2 n.1]. Plaintiff thereafter filed an Amended Complaint [DE 4] on March 4, 2025, and later a Verified Amended Complaint [DE 8] on March 14, 2025.

Each filing came with its own set of defects. It is clear to the Court that dismissal with prejudice is the appropriate course of action here, particularly where permitting an amendment would ultimately be futile. Plaintiff has now attempted to file multiple amended versions of the

Complaint. Each filing missed the mark completely. See *Bank of Am., N.A. v. Knight*, 725 F.3d 815, 819 (7th Cir.

2013). CONCLUSION Having reviewed both Judge Zanzi's Report and Recommendation and the related objections, the Court ADOPTS the Report and Recommendation [DE 43] in its entirety, GRANTS each of Defendants' respective motions to dismiss, and DISMISSES this case with prejudice. SO ORDERED. ENTERED: March 25, 2026 /s/ GRETCHEN S. LUND Judge United States District Court