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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

NANCY BESS, individually, and as  
Personal Representative of the Estate of  
Gary Ray Bess, deceased, and on behalf of  
others similarly situated,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
OCWEN LOAN SERVICING, LLC,  
  
Defendant.

CASE NO. C15-5020 BHS

ORDER GRANTING  
DEFENDANT’S MOTION TO  
DISMISS PLAINTIFF’S FIRST  
AMENDED COMPLAINT AND  
GRANTING PLAINTIFF LEAVE  
TO AMEND

This matter comes before the Court on Defendant Ocwen Loan Servicing, LLC’s (“Ocwen”) motion to dismiss Plaintiff Nancy Bess’s (“Bess”) first amended complaint (Dkt. 29). The Court has considered the pleadings filed in support of and in opposition to the motion and the remainder of the file and hereby grants Ocwen’s motion and grants Bess leave to amend for the reasons stated herein.

**I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

On November 10, 2014, Bess filed a class action complaint against Ocwen in Kitsap County Superior Court. Dkt. 1, Ex. A (“Comp.”). Bess alleged the following claims: (1) common law trespass; (2) statutory trespass; (3) violations of chapter 61.24 RCW, Washington’s Deed of Trust Act (“DTA”); (4) violations of chapter 19.86 RCW,

1 Washington’s Consumer Protection Act (“CPA”); (5) breach of contract; and (6) unjust  
2 enrichment. *Id.* ¶¶ 5.1–11.10. Bess brought her claims as an individual and as the  
3 personal representative for the Estate of Gary Bess (“Estate”). *Id.* ¶ 1.1. On January 12,  
4 2015, Ocwen removed the case to this Court. Dkt. 1.

5 On January 13, 2015, Ocwen moved to dismiss Bess’s claims. Dkt. 6. On March  
6 16, 2015, the Court granted Ocwen’s motion. Dkt. 22. The Court dismissed Bess’s  
7 common law trespass, statutory trespass, DTA, and unjust enrichment claims without  
8 leave to amend. *Id.* at 11. The Court found that these claims could not be cured by any  
9 amendment. *Id.* The Court granted Bess leave to amend her breach of contract and CPA  
10 claims. *Id.* Finally, the Court determined that Bess lacked standing to bring claims as the  
11 personal representative for the Estate. *Id.* at 10.

12 On March 27, 2015, Bess filed her first amended complaint. Dkt. 23 (“FAC”).  
13 Bess alleges the following claims against Ocwen: (1) common law trespass; (2) statutory  
14 trespass; (3) violation of RCW 7.28.230; (4) violation of the DTA; (5) violations of the  
15 CPA; (6) breach of contract; and (7) unjust enrichment. *Id.* ¶¶ 5.1–13.11. Bess brings  
16 her claims as an individual and as the personal representative for the Estate. *Id.* ¶ 1.1.

17 On April 9, 2015, Ocwen moved to dismiss Bess’s amended complaint. Dkt. 24.  
18 On April 27, 2015, Bess responded. Dkt. 28. On May 1, 2015, Ocwen replied. Dkt. 29.

## 19 **II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

20 In July 2000, Gary Bess purchased a single-family residence in Port Orchard,  
21 Washington (“Bess residence”). FAC ¶ 4.1. In 2007, Gary Bess married Nancy Bess.  
22 *Id.* ¶ 4.2. Gary Bess and Nancy Bess resided at the Bess residence. *Id.*

1 In November 2007, Gary Bess obtained a mortgage loan from GMAC Mortgage  
2 LLC. *Id.* ¶ 4.3. The loan was secured by a Deed of Trust on the Bess residence. *Id.*  
3 ¶ 4.4. Although Gary Bess is identified as the sole borrower on the Deed of Trust, both  
4 Gary Bess and Nancy Bess executed the Deed of Trust. Dkt. 7, Declaration of Joanne  
5 Hepburn (“Hepburn Dec.”), Ex. 1 at 2, 15.

6 The Deed of Trust obligates the borrower to “pay when due the principal of, and  
7 interest on, the debt evidenced by the Note and any prepayment charges and late charges  
8 due under the Note.” *Id.* at 5. If the borrower fails to comply with the Deed of Trust’s  
9 provisions, the lender or its successors and assigns may take certain actions to secure the  
10 property. *Id.* at 9. The Deed of Trust provides, in relevant part, as follows:

11 If (a) Borrower fails to perform the covenants and agreements contained in  
12 [the Deed of Trust] . . . then Lender may do and pay for whatever is  
13 reasonable or appropriate to protect Lender’s interest in the Property and  
14 rights under [the Deed of Trust], including protecting and/or assessing the  
15 value of the Property and securing and/or repairing the  
16 Property. . . . Securing the Property includes, but is not limited to, entering  
17 the Property to make repairs, change locks, replace or board up doors and  
18 windows, drain water from pipes, eliminate building or other code  
19 violations or dangerous conditions, and have utilities turned on or off.

16 *Id.*

17 On May 27, 2012, Gary Bess died intestate. FAC ¶ 4.9. Nancy Bess continued to  
18 reside at the Bess residence. *Id.* The loan obligations became delinquent following Gary  
19 Bess’s death. *Id.* ¶ 4.10.

20 The Deed of Trust was ultimately assigned to Ocwen. *Id.* ¶ 4.8. On October 31,  
21 2013, “Ocwen and/or its agents” entered the Bess residence and removed existing locks,  
22

1 installed new locks, placed a lock-box on the residence, and removed personal property.  
2 *Id.* ¶¶ 4.10, 4.14.

3 On March 7, 2014, Ocwen initiated non-judicial foreclosure proceedings on the  
4 Bess residence by sending a Notice of Default to Bess. *Id.* ¶ 4.18. On July 29, 2014, the  
5 non-judicial foreclosure was completed when a Trustee’s Deed was recorded. *Id.* ¶ 4.19.

### 6 **III. DISCUSSION**

#### 7 **A. Motion to Dismiss**

8 Ocwen moves to dismiss Bess’s claims under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure  
9 12(b)(6). Dkt. 24.

##### 10 **1. Rule 12(b)(6)**

11 Motions to dismiss brought under Rule 12(b)(6) may be based on either the lack of  
12 a cognizable legal theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged under such a theory.  
13 *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990). Material  
14 allegations are taken as admitted and the complaint is construed in the plaintiff’s favor.  
15 *Keniston v. Roberts*, 717 F.2d 1295, 1301 (9th Cir. 1983). To survive a motion to  
16 dismiss, the complaint does not require detailed factual allegations but must provide the  
17 grounds for entitlement to relief and not merely a “formulaic recitation” of the elements  
18 of a cause of action. *Twombly*, 127 S. Ct. at 1965. Plaintiffs must allege “enough facts to  
19 state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Id.* at 1974.

20 Generally, the scope of review on a motion to dismiss is limited to the contents of  
21 the complaint. *Lee v. City of Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 688 (9th Cir. 2001). The Court,  
22 however, may consider documents that are not attached to the complaint “if the

1 documents’ authenticity . . . is not contested and the plaintiff’s complaint necessarily  
2 relies on them.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). Bess references the Deed of  
3 Trust numerous times throughout her amended complaint. *See generally* FAC. Because  
4 the Deed of Trust’s authenticity is not disputed and Bess’s amended complaint  
5 necessarily relies on it, the Court will consider the Deed of Trust in connection with this  
6 motion.

## 7 **2. Trespass, DTA, and Unjust Enrichment Claims**

8 Bess repleads her claims for common law trespass, statutory trespass, violations of  
9 the DTA, and unjust enrichment. *Id.* ¶¶ 5.1–6.9, 8.1–8.5, 13.1–13.11. These claims are  
10 virtually identical to the claims the Court dismissed without leave to amend. *Compare id.*  
11 ¶¶ 5.1–6.9, 8.1–8.5, 13.1–13.11, *with* Comp. ¶¶ 5.1–6.9, 7.1–7.4, 11.1–11.10.

12 Bess acknowledges that these claims were dismissed without leave to amend, but  
13 argues that she repled these claims to preserve them on appeal. Dkt. 28 at 1. Bess,  
14 however, does not need to replead dismissed claims to preserve them on appeal. *Lacey v.*  
15 *Maricopa Cnty.*, 693 F.3d 896, 928 (9th Cir. 2012) (en banc) (“For claims dismissed with  
16 prejudice and without leave to amend, [the Ninth Circuit] will not require that they be  
17 repled in a subsequent amended complaint to preserve them for appeal.”). The Court  
18 therefore grants Ocwen’s motion and dismisses these claims with prejudice.

## 19 **3. RCW 7.28.230 Claim**

20 Bess brings a new claim under RCW 7.28.230, alleging that Ocwen’s property  
21 preservation activities resulted in Ocwen’s improper possession of her property. FAC  
22 ¶¶ 7.1–7.7. The addition of this claim violates Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15(a) and

1 the Court’s prior order, which granted Bess leave to amend only her CPA and breach of  
2 contract claims. *See* Dkt. 22 at 11. Dismissal of this claim is therefore appropriate. *See*  
3 *U.S. ex rel. Cafasso v. Gen. Dynamics C4 Sys., Inc.*, 637 F.3d 1047, 1059 (9th Cir. 2011).

4 In any event, Bess fails to state a claim. RCW 7.28.230 governs quiet title actions,  
5 which are “designed to resolve competing claims of ownership . . . [or] the right to  
6 possession of real property.” *Kobza v. Tripp*, 105 Wn. App. 90, 95 (2001). “If the [quiet  
7 title] action is against a purported lender or otherwise involves a deed of trust, a plaintiff  
8 must also allege facts demonstrating they have satisfied their obligations under the deed  
9 of trust.” *Borowski v. BNC Mortg., Inc.*, No. C12-5867, 2013 WL 4522253, at \*4 (W.D.  
10 Wash. Aug. 27, 2013). In this case, Bess has not asserted a quiet title claim against  
11 Ocwen. Moreover, Bess cannot maintain a quiet title action because she admits that the  
12 loan obligations under the Deed of Trust became delinquent after Gary Bess’s death. *See*  
13 FAC ¶ 4.10. The Court therefore grants Ocwen’s motion to dismiss this claim with  
14 prejudice.

#### 15 **4. CPA Claims**

16 Bess asserts three CPA claims: (1) improper entry and property preservation  
17 activities; (2) violation of the DTA; and (3) violation of RCW 7.28.230. *Id.* ¶¶ 9.1–11.8.  
18 To state a claim under the CPA, a plaintiff must allege five elements: (1) an unfair or  
19 deceptive act or practice; (2) in trade or commerce; (3) that affects the public interest; (4)  
20 which causes injury to the plaintiff in her business or property; and (5) the injury is  
21 causally linked to the unfair or deceptive act. *Hangman Ridge Training Stables, Inc. v.*  
22 *Safeco Title Ins. Co.*, 105 Wn.2d 778, 784–85 (1986).

1 In regards to Bess's CPA claim based on Ocwen's entry and property preservation  
2 activities, Bess fails to cure the deficiencies the Court previously identified. *See* Dkt. 22  
3 at 8. Bess must plead specific facts to support each element of her CPA claim. The  
4 Court therefore dismisses this claim.

5 Bess fails to state a CPA claim based on violation of the DTA. Bess's amended  
6 claim is virtually identical to her original claim. *Compare* FAC ¶¶ 10.1–10.7, *with*  
7 *Comp.* ¶¶ 8.1–8.8. The Court previously dismissed this CPA claim because Bess failed  
8 to allege a plausible cause of action under the DTA and thus could not bring a CPA claim  
9 based on a DTA violation. Dkt. 22 at 8. The same result applies here. Accordingly, the  
10 Court dismisses this claim with prejudice.

11 Finally, Bess's CPA claim based on violations of RCW 7.28.230 violates Rule  
12 15(a) and the Court's prior order. This claim is also deficient because Bess fails to state a  
13 claim under RCW 7.28.230 and thus cannot bring a CPA claim on this basis. The Court  
14 dismisses this claim with prejudice.

#### 15 **5. Breach of Contract Claim**

16 Bess alleges that Ocwen breached the Deed of Trust because Ocwen did not act in  
17 good faith, did not act reasonably, and did not comply with Washington state law. FAC  
18 ¶¶ 12.1–12.18. In Washington, a breach of contract is actionable only if (1) the contract  
19 imposes a duty, (2) the duty is breached, and (3) the breach proximately caused damage  
20 to plaintiff. *Nw. Indep. Forest Mfrs. v. Dep't of Labor & Indus.*, 78 Wn. App. 707, 712  
21 (1995).

1 The Court dismissed Bess’s original breach of contract claim because Bess failed  
2 to identify a specific contractual provision that Ocwen breached. Dkt. 22 at 8. Bess’s  
3 amended breach of contract claim suffers from the same deficiency as her original claim.  
4 Bess alleges that Ocwen had an “express duty to act reasonably” under the Deed of Trust.  
5 FAC ¶ 12.3. In response to Ocwen’s motion, Bess points to provisions in the Deed of  
6 Trust that reference reasonableness. Dkt. 28 at 7–8. Bess, however, does not identify  
7 these contractual provisions in her amended complaint. Bess’s failure to do so is fatal to  
8 her breach of contract claim. *See Elliot Bay Seafoods, Inc. v. Port of Seattle*, 124 Wn.  
9 App. 5, 12 (2004). The Court grants Ocwen’s motion to dismiss this claim.

## 10 **6. Standing**

11 In its previous order, the Court determined that Bess failed to show that she has  
12 standing to seek relief on behalf of the Estate. Dkt. 22 at 10. At the time of Ocwen’s  
13 entry and property preservation activities, the Estate did not own the Bess residence.  
14 Gary Bess’s interest in the Bess residence and all liabilities therein vested in Bess,  
15 individually, upon Gary Bess’s death.<sup>1</sup> Because all of the alleged acts in this case  
16 occurred after Gary Bess’s interest in the Bess residence vested in Bess, any harm to the  
17 Bess residence was harm to Bess alone and not to the Estate.

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18  
19 <sup>1</sup> Gary Bess purchased the Bess residence before he married Bess. FAC ¶¶ 4.1–4.2. In  
20 Washington, “[p]roperty acquired before marriage is separate property.” *In re Estate of Borghi*,  
21 141 Wn. App. 294, 298 (2007). Bess has not alleged that the Bess residence was converted into  
22 community property. Because Gary Bess died intestate and Bess has not alleged that he was  
survived by issue, all of Gary Bess’s “net separate estate” went to Bess, individually, as  
surviving spouse. RCW 11.04.015(1)(d). Similarly, Gary Bess’s title in the Bess residence  
vested “immediately in [Bess] . . . subject to his . . . debts . . . and any other charges for which  
such real estate [was] liable under existing laws.” RCW 11.04.250.



1 In her amended complaint, Bess again brings claims as an individual and as the  
2 personal representative of the Estate. FAC ¶ 1.1. Bess, however, does not set forth any  
3 new factual allegations regarding the Estate or her standing to bring claims on behalf of  
4 the Estate. The Court grants Ocwen’s motion on this issue.

5 **B. Leave to Amend**

6 Leave to amend shall be freely given when justice so requires. Fed. R. Civ. P.  
7 15(a). “If the underlying facts or circumstances relied upon by a plaintiff may be a  
8 proper subject of relief, he ought to be afforded an opportunity to test his claim on the  
9 merits.” *Foman v. Davis*, 371 U.S. 178, 182 (1962). On a Rule 12(b)(6) motion, “a  
10 district court should grant leave to amend even if no request to amend the pleading was  
11 made, unless it determines that the pleading could not possibly be cured by the allegation  
12 of other facts.” *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1127 (9th Cir. 2000). The Court’s  
13 “discretion to deny leave to amend is particularly broad where plaintiff has previously  
14 amended the complaint.” *Gen. Dynamics*, 637 F.3d at 1058.

15 Bess requests leave to amend her (1) DTA claim, (2) unjust enrichment claim, (3)  
16 RCW 7.28.230 claim, and (4) CPA claim based on violations of RCW 7.28.230. Dkt. 28  
17 at 6–7, 15. The Court previously dismissed Bess’s DTA and unjust enrichment claims  
18 without leave to amend because those claims cannot be cured by any amendment. Dkt.  
19 22 at 11. Bess offers no new facts or legal authority as to why the Court should  
20 reconsider its dismissal of those claims. *See* Local Rules, W.D. Wash. LCR 7(h). The  
21 Court therefore denies Bess leave to amend her DTA and unjust enrichment claims. In  
22 regards to Bess’s RCW 7.28.230 claim and related CPA claim, Bess’s proposed

1 amendments are futile for the reasons discussed above. The Court denies Bess leave to  
2 amend these claims as well. The Court also denies Bess leave to amend her CPA claim  
3 based on violations of the DTA because that claim cannot be cured by any amendment.

4 It nevertheless appears possible that Bess could cure the defects in her breach of  
5 contract claim and CPA claim based on Ocwen's entry and property preservation  
6 activities. The Court therefore grants Bess leave to amend only these two claims.

7 **IV. ORDER**

8 Therefore, it is hereby **ORDERED** that Ocwen's motion to dismiss (Dkt. 29) is  
9 **GRANTED**. Bess is **GRANTED leave to amend** her complaint as stated herein. Bess  
10 shall file an amended complaint no later than June 12, 2015. Failure to file an amended  
11 complaint will result in dismissal of this action.

12 Dated this 1st day of June, 2015.

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BENJAMIN H. SETTLE  
15 United States District Judge