

**E-FILED on 09/18/09**

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN JOSE DIVISION

TIFFANY E. LANDAYAN,

No. C-09-00916 RMW

Plaintiff,

**ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANT'S  
MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON THE  
PLEADINGS**

Y.

WASHINGTON MUTUAL BANK; QUALITY  
LOAN SERVICE CORPORATION; and DOES  
1 TO 100, INCLUSIVE.

**[Re Docket No. 14]**

## Defendants.

19 Plaintiff Tiffany E. Landayan ("Landayan"), proceeding *pro se*, brings this action for  
20 violations of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act ("FDCPA"), the Truth In Lending Act ("TILA")  
21 and the California Business and Professions Code in connection with a home equity loan she  
22 received from Washington Mutual Bank. On September 18, 2009, the court heard defendant JP  
23 Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.'s ("JP Morgan") motion for judgment on the pleadings. Plaintiff did not  
24 appear at that hearing. For the reasons set forth below, the court grants defendant's motion.

## I. BACKGROUND

26 On March 27, 2007, Landayan obtained a mortgage loan in the sum of \$692,000 from  
27 Washington Mutual Bank to purchase the property located at 213 Hillyview Drive, Milpitas, CA.

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1 95035. Mot. at 2:6-8, Exhibit 1. In 2008, defendant JP Morgan acquired certain Washington  
2 Mutual Bank assets and liabilities from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation including  
3 Landayan's note and deed of trust. Mot. at 1:2-5, Exhibit 8. According to Landayan's complaint,  
4 Washington Mutual Bank did not provide her with the requisite documentation to which she was  
5 entitled when she entered into the mortgage transaction. Compl. ¶ 16. In May 2008, plaintiff  
6 defaulted on the loan and a Notice of Default and Election to Sell Under the Deed of Trust ("NOD")  
7 for failure to make payments was recorded with Santa Clara County. Mot. Exhibit 4. Plaintiff's  
8 complaint lists twenty-six documents allegedly never provided to her in connection with the loan  
9 encumbering the subject property. Compl. ¶ 22. Landayan filed the instant action asserting the  
10 following four causes of action arising out of the home mortgage transaction she entered into with  
11 Washington Mutual Bank as the lender: (1) two claims arising from violations of the Truth in  
12 Lending Act ("TILA") (15 U.S.C. § 1601); (2) one claim for violations of the Fair Debt Collections  
13 Practices Act ("FDCPA") (15 U.S.C. § 1692); and (3) one claim for violations of California  
14 Business and Professional Code §17200. Compl. ¶ 38-73. In addition to the four stated claims,  
15 plaintiff also alleges she has suffered various physical and emotional injuries as a result of  
16 defendant's alleged actions. Compl. ¶ 37.

17 **II. ANALYSIS**

18 **A. Standard for Judgment on the Pleadings**

19 A motion for judgment on the pleadings under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(c) is a  
20 "means to challenge the sufficiency of the complaint after an answer has been filed." *New.Net, Inc.*  
21 *v. Lavasoft*, 356 F. Supp.2d 1090, 1115 (C.D. Cal. 2004). A motion for judgment on the pleadings is  
22 functionally identical to the standard applied in a motion to dismiss. *Dworkin v. Hustler Magazine, Inc.*, 867 F.2d 1188, 1192 (9th Cir. 1989). "Judgment on the pleadings is proper when the moving  
23 party clearly establishes on the face of the pleadings that no material issue of fact remains to be  
24 resolved and that it is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." *Hal Roach Studios, Inc. v. Richard*  
25 *Feiner and Co., Inc.*, 896 F.2d 1542, 1550 (9th Cir. 1990).

27 **B. TILA**

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1       TILA is designed "to assure a meaningful disclosure of credit terms so that the consumer will  
2 be able to compare more readily the various credit terms available to him and avoid the uninformed  
3 use of credit." 15 U.S.C. § 1601(a). Rather than substantively regulate the terms creditors can offer  
4 or include in their financial products, the act primarily requires disclosure. *See Hauk v. J.P. Morgan*  
5 *Chase Bank USA*, 552 F.3d 1114, 1120 (9th Cir. 2009). Landayan's claim for rescission of the loan  
6 under TILA is premised on defendant's failure "to provide accurate material disclosures correctly."  
7 Compl. ¶ 39. Plaintiff asserts that defendant's enforcement of the allegedly invalid security  
8 instrument was "wrongful, improper, and a serious breach of fiduciary duty." Compl. ¶ 44.  
9 Although plaintiff seeks rescission of the loan, as defendant rightly points out, the right to rescind  
10 under TILA does not apply to "residential mortgage transactions." 15 U.S.C. § 1635(e). TILA  
11 defines "residential mortgage transactions" as those mortgages used to finance the acquisition of a  
12 consumer's dwelling. 15 U.S.C. § 1602(w). Because plaintiff's loan was used to finance the  
13 acquisition of the Milpitas property, Landayan's primary dwelling, plaintiff cannot seek rescission  
14 under TILA.

15       Plaintiff's second claim for civil penalties asserts that defendant violated TILA by failing to  
16 "provide all required disclosures . . . fail[ing] to reflect the legal obligation in effect at the outset of  
17 the transaction . . . [and failing to provide] effectively the required Notice of Right to Cancel."  
18 Compl. ¶ 48. These allegations amount to conclusory statements that TILA was violated. The  
19 complaint does not specify how the defendant's conduct or the loan documents she received  
20 purportedly contravened TILA's requirements. Compl. ¶ 48.

21       Defendant JP Morgan raises a statute of limitations defense to both TILA claims. Mot. at  
22 4:26-28. The statute of limitation for actions brought under TILA is one year from the occurrence of  
23 the violation. 15 U.S.C. § 1640(e). This one-year limitations period commences no later than the  
24 date of actual disclosure of actions constituting the alleged violation. *Katz v. Bank of California*,  
25 640 F.2d 1024, 1025 (9th Cir. 1981). Plaintiff received the loan in March of 2007, when the  
26 violation was apparent, but did not file suit until more than two years later, in March 2009.  
27 Therefore, plaintiff's claims under TILA are time barred. Because of the generally conclusory  
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1 nature of plaintiff's allegations, the lack of a right to rescind under TILA, and the running of the  
2 statute of limitations, plaintiff's TILA claims are dismissed.

3 **D. FDCPA**

4 Congress intended the FDCPA to "eliminate abusive debt collection practices by debt  
5 collectors, to insure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection  
6 practices are not completely disadvantaged, and to promote consistent state action to protect  
7 consumers against debt collection abuses." 15 U.S.C. § 1692. The FDCPA forbids companies from  
8 resorting to "false, deceptive, or misleading representation or means" in connection with the  
9 collection of any debt or to obtain information concerning a consumer. 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(10). A  
10 court must view a debt collector's actions through the eyes of the "least sophisticated debtor" when  
11 determining whether the debt collector's conduct violates the FDCPA. *Swanson v. S. Or. Credit*  
12 *Servs.*, 869 F.2d 1222, 1225 (9th Cir. 1988).

13 Plaintiff contends that defendant violated FDCPA by failing "to provide a validation notice .  
14 . . [using] false or misleading representations or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect a  
15 debt . . [and using] unfair or unconscionable means to collect or attempt to collect" the debt. Compl.  
16 ¶ 51. A claim cannot arise under FDCPA based upon the lender enforcing its security interest under  
17 the subject deed of a trust because foreclosing on a mortgage does not constitute an attempt to  
18 collect a debt for purposes of the FDCPA. *Maguire v. Citicorp. Retail Svcs.*, 147 F.3d 232, 236 (2d  
19 Cir. 1998); *see also Perry v. Stewart Title Co.*, 756 F.2d 1197, 1208 (5th Cir. 1985). Plaintiff's  
20 complaint does not specify what conduct of defendant violated the FDCPA. Moreover, although §  
21 1692 protects consumers in the debt collection process, plaintiff makes no allegation that  
22 Washington Mutual Bank or JP Morgan, the subsequent party in interest, attempted to collect a debt.  
23 Because foreclosing on a deed of trust does not invoke the statutory protections of the FDCPA, this  
24 claim is dismissed with prejudice and without leave to amend.

25 **E. California Business and Professions Code**

26 Plaintiff's fourth and final claim contends that defendant violated California Business and  
27 Professions Code and contends defendant used "unlawful, unfair, or fraudulent business acts or  
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1 practice . . . and acts of unfair competition." Compl. ¶¶ 55 and 58. Plaintiff asserts defendant's  
2 actions are in violation of statutory law in various ways including among others, that they are  
3 contrary to public policy and represent a breach of good faith and fair dealing. Compl. ¶ 62-64.  
4 Whether a business practice constitutes an Unfair Competition Law ("UCL") claim under § 17200  
5 "involves an examination of that practice's impact on its alleged victim, balanced against the  
6 reasons, justifications and motives of the alleged wrongdoer." *Family Home & Fin. Ctr., Inc. v.*  
7 *Fed. Home Loan Mortg. Corp.*, 525 F.3d 822, 826 (9th Cir. 2008). § 17200 defines unfair  
8 competition as any unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice and unfair, deceptive,  
9 untrue or misleading advertising and any act prohibited by the False Advertising Law. Cal. Bus. &  
10 Prof. Code § 17200. The purpose is to protect both consumers and competitors by promoting fair  
11 competition in commercial markets for goods and services. *Barquis v. Merchants Collection Ass'n.*,  
12 7 Cal. 3d 94, 110 (1972).

13 The California Supreme Court in *Cel-Tech Communications, Inc. v. Los Angeles Cellular*  
14 *Telephone Co.*, held that even if conduct was not unlawful, the plaintiff could maintain a UCL cause  
15 of action on the basis that the defendant's conduct was unfair. 20 Cal. 4th 163, 180 (1999).  
16 Nonetheless, when a plaintiff alleges only violations of a statute, the unfair competition claim is  
17 properly considered as one for "unlawful" as opposed to "unfair" or "deceptive" business practices.  
18 *In re Vaccine Cases*, 36 Cal. Rptr. 3d 80, 92-93 (2005). Because Landayan's claim under the UCL  
19 includes no facts beyond those that purportedly violate TILA and FDCPA, those claims stand, and in  
20 this case fall, together.

21 More generally, the complaint as a whole does not allege with specificity the conduct  
22 plaintiff contends is unlawful, unfair or fraudulent. The complaint recites a litany of missing  
23 documents but does not specify the practices defendant engaged in with regard to the mortgage and  
24 transaction that give rise to the UCL claim. Compl. ¶ 22. Consequently, the pleading, as it stands,  
25 does not fairly apprise defendant JP Morgan of the accusations against it arising out of the mortgage  
26 transaction. Importantly, plaintiff has not filed opposition to the instant motion and has thus failed  
27 to show how she could cure the complaint's deficiencies.

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### III. ORDER

For the foregoing reasons, the court grants defendant's motion for judgment on the pleadings. Despite plaintiff's failure to oppose the present motion, she may file an amended complaint within 20 days of the date of this order.

DATED: 09/18/09

Ronald M Whyte  
RONALD M. WHYTE  
United States District Judge

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1 **Notice of this document has been electronically sent to:**

2 **Counsel for Plaintiff(s):**

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8 Each party's counsel is responsible for ensuring that co-counsel receives a copy of this order if co-  
9 counsel has not registered for e-filing pursuant to the court's CM/ECF program.

10

11

12 **Dated:** 09/18/09

JAS  
**Chambers of Judge Whyte**

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