



1 will assume, for purposes of this motion, that the mortgage document identifies plaintiff as the  
2 borrower and IndyMac as the lender. A separate Deed of Trust was entered on the same date. A  
3 deed of trust is, in essence, a three-party mortgage through which the borrower gives a third  
4 party a lien on the real property to hold in trust as security until the obligation to the lender is  
5 discharged. Wash. House of Rep. Bill Report, 2008 Reg. Sess. S.B. 5378 (March 6, 2008). The  
6 third party is called the trustee and the lender is generally identified as the beneficiary of the  
7 trust. Through this arrangement, title to the real property passes to the borrower, but the lender is  
8 protected under the trust agreement. If the borrower defaults on his loan, the beneficiary need  
9 not file a civil suit to foreclose on the mortgage: pursuant to the Deed of Trust Act (“DTA”), the  
10 trustee may initiate non-judicial foreclosure proceedings. As long as the trustee complies with  
11 the DTA’s requirements, the lender can foreclose on the property inexpensively and efficiently.  
12 If the borrower objects, the burden is on him to seek judicial protection from wrongful  
13 foreclosure.

14 The Deed of Trust at issue in this case identifies four parties: the borrower  
15 (plaintiff), the lender (IndyMac), the trustee (First American Title Insurance Co. of Oregon), and  
16 the lender’s nominee to act as the beneficiary (Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc.  
17 (“MERS”)). On August 22, 2008, defendant Regional Trustee Services Corporation (“RTS”)  
18 sent plaintiff a Notice of Default. The signature block identifies RTS as the “Trustee and/or  
19 Agent of the Beneficiary” ( Dkt. # 40, Ex. 3), but does not identify the beneficiary. The opening  
20 paragraph of the notice states that the deed of trust was originally granted for the benefit of  
21 MERS, but that the “beneficial interest under said Deed of Trust and the obligations secured  
22 thereby are presently held by or will be assigned to IndyMac Federal Bank, FSB.” In her

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24 Rate Note, among other documents. Plaintiff asserts that the underlying promissory note was filed in  
25 support of plaintiff’s motion for a temporary restraining order (Dkt. # 46 at 2): if that is the case, it was  
26 not included in the record on removal to federal court.

1 declaration, Deborah Kaufman, the Vice President of RTS, clarifies that RTS issued the Notice  
2 of Default on behalf of MERS. Dkt. # 40 at ¶ 4.

3 On the same day that the Notice of Default was issued, Bethany Hood signed a  
4 document appointing RTS as the successor trustee under the Deed of Trust. Decl. of Nicolas A.  
5 Daluiso (Dkt. # 40), Ex. 2. Ms. Hood signed the Appointment of Successor Trustee as  
6 “Assistant Secretary” of IndyMac Federal Bank, FSB. Assuming that Ms. Hood’s signature can  
7 bind IndyMac or that she was otherwise authorized to act on its behalf, it is not clear that  
8 IndyMac had the authority to appoint a successor trustee on August 22, 2008. Pursuant to RCW  
9 61.24.010(2), the beneficiary of a Deed of Trust has the power to replace the trustee. The  
10 documents before the Court suggest that MERS was still the beneficiary as of the date Ms.  
11 Hood, purportedly acting on behalf of IndyMac, appointed RTS as successor trustee. The  
12 earliest date on which IndyMac became the designated beneficiary of the trust was August 28,  
13 2008, when Scott Walsh, purporting to act on behalf of MERS, assigned the Deed of Trust to  
14 IndyMac. If Ms. Hood and/or IndyMac had the authority to replace First American Title with  
15 RTS, RTS’ appointment as successor trustee took effect on September 9, 2008, when the  
16 document was filed in King County.

17 On September 23, 2008, RTS, now acting as trustee, issued a Notice of Trustee’s  
18 Sale informing plaintiff that his house would be sold at auction on December 26, 2008. This  
19 action was filed in King County Superior Court on December 23, 2008, and plaintiff obtained an  
20 order restraining defendants from foreclosing on his property. Defendant IndyMac removed the  
21 case to federal court on February 3, 2009.

## 22 DISCUSSION

23 Summary judgment is appropriate when, viewing the facts in the light most  
24 favorable to the nonmoving party, there is no genuine issue of material fact that would preclude  
25 the entry of judgment as a matter of law. Addisu v. Fred Meyer, Inc., 198 F.3d 1130, 1134 (9th

1 Cir. 2000). The party seeking summary dismissal of the case “bears the initial responsibility of  
2 informing the district court of the basis for its motion” (Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317,  
3 323 (1986)) and identifying those portions of “the pleadings, the discovery and disclosure  
4 materials on file, and any affidavits” that show the absence of a genuine issue of material fact  
5 (Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)). Once the moving party has satisfied its burden, it is entitled to summary  
6 judgment if the non-moving party fails to designate “specific facts showing that there is a  
7 genuine issue for trial.” Celotex Corp., 477 U.S. at 324. “The mere existence of a scintilla of  
8 evidence in support of the non-moving party’s position is not sufficient:” the opposing party  
9 must present probative evidence in support of its claim or defense. Arpin v. Santa Clara Valley  
10 Transp. Agency, 261 F.3d 912, 919 (9th Cir. 2001); Intel Corp. v. Hartford Accident & Indem.  
11 Co., 952 F.2d 1551, 1558 (9th Cir. 1991). In other words, “summary judgment should be  
12 granted where the nonmoving party fails to offer evidence from which a reasonable jury could  
13 return a verdict in its favor.” Triton Energy Corp. v. Square D Co., 68 F.3d 1216, 1221 (9th Cir.  
14 1995).

#### 15 **A. INTENTIONAL INFLICTION OF EMOTIONAL DISTRESS CLAIM**

16 In order to state a claim for intentional infliction of emotional distress, plaintiff  
17 must allege (1) that defendant engaged in extreme and outrageous conduct, (2) that it  
18 intentionally or recklessly inflicted emotional distress, and (3) that plaintiff suffered severe  
19 emotional distress as a result of defendant’s conduct. Reid v. Pierce County, 136 Wn.2d 195,  
20 202 (1998). Plaintiff’s claim against RTS fails for the same reason the claim against Twin  
21 Capital Mortgage was defective: defendant’s alleged conduct is not “so outrageous in character,  
22 and so extreme in degree, as to go beyond all possible bounds of decency, and to be regarded as  
23 atrocious, and utterly intolerable in a civilized community.” Birklid v. Boeing Co., 127 Wn.2d  
24 853, 867 (1995) (quoting Grimsby v. Samson, 85 Wn.2d 52, 59 (1975)). The intentional  
25 infliction of emotional distress claim asserted against RTS must, therefore, be dismissed.

1 **B. BREACH OF FIDUCIARY DUTY OR DUTIES UNDER THE DEED OF TRUST ACT**

2 RTS argues that plaintiff’s breach of fiduciary duty claim must fail because RTS,  
3 as trustee, does not owe a fiduciary duty to the borrower. The Court agrees. Pursuant to RCW  
4 61.24.010(3), “[t]he trustee or successor trustee shall have no fiduciary duty or fiduciary  
5 obligation to the grantor or other persons having an interest in the property subject to the deed of  
6 trust.” This subsection became effective on June 12, 2008, and was intended to address  
7 ambiguities regarding the duties of a trustee after the Supreme Court imposed dual (and in many  
8 ways competing) obligations in Cox v. Helenius, 103 Wn.2d 383 (1985). Wash. Senate Bill  
9 Report, 2008 Reg. Sess. S.B. 5378 (February 9, 2008); Wash. House Rep. Bill Report, 2008  
10 Reg. Sess. S.B. 5378 (March 6, 2008). If and when RTS became trustee, it owed no fiduciary  
11 duty to plaintiff.

12 RTS has not, however, shown that it was acting as trustee when it issued the  
13 Notice of Default. In fact, the evidence shows that RTS was acting as the agent of the  
14 beneficiary, MERS, at the time. Nor can the Court conclude, based on the existing record, that  
15 RTS was properly appointed trustee on September 9, 2008. As noted above, IndyMac did not  
16 have the power to appoint a successor trustee on August 22, 2008. Whether the subsequent  
17 Assignment of Deed of Trust corrected that deficiency has not been addressed by the parties.<sup>3</sup> If  
18 RTS was not properly appointed trustee, the fiduciary bar set forth in RCW 61.24.010(3) may  
19 not apply.

20 Even if the Court assumes that RTS’ appointment as successor trustee was  
21 effective, that it issued the Notice of Trustee’s Sale in its role as trustee, and that it owed no  
22 fiduciary duty to plaintiff, RCW 61.24.010(3) does not resolve plaintiff’s Third Cause of Action.

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24 <sup>3</sup> In its motion, RTS simply restates the chronology of events without addressing the legal  
25 ramifications of IndyMac’s apparent lack of authority on August 22, 2008. RTS chose not to file a reply  
26 memorandum.

1 Plaintiff has asserted that RTS “violated its duties under the DTA by failing to conduct its  
2 business as required under the DTA . . . .” Complaint at ¶ 3.9. During the period that is relevant  
3 here, the DTA required successor trustees to “act impartially between the borrower, grantor, and  
4 beneficiary.” RCW 61.24.010(4) (effective June 12, 2008, and amended July 26, 2009).  
5 Plaintiff has alleged and provided some evidence that RTS made no attempt to ensure that it  
6 and/or the entities from which it was taking direction had the legal authority to enforce the  
7 underlying negotiable instrument. Defendant has not addressed these allegations or shown that it  
8 made any effort to ascertain who held the Note or under what authority the default and sale was  
9 to occur. One could reasonably infer, based on the limited evidence before the Court, that RTS  
10 was partial to the entity that was paying for its services..

11 Because the factual record is insufficient to determine whether RTS breached a  
12 duty owed to plaintiff under the DTA, defendant is not entitled to summary judgment on  
13 plaintiff’s Third Cause of Action.

### 14 CONCLUSION

15 For all of the foregoing reasons, defendant Regional Trustee Services’ motion for  
16 summary judgment is GRANTED in part and DENIED in part. Plaintiff’s intentional infliction  
17 of emotional distress claim against RTS is DISMISSED. Plaintiff’s breach of duty claim may  
18 proceed.

19 Dated this 7th day of January, 2010.

20   
21 Robert S. Lasnik  
22 United States District Judge