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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

TIMOTHY H. MOORE,	)	No. C11-1342RSL
Plaintiff,	)	
v.	)	ORDER STAYING CASE
FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION, <i>et al.</i> ,	)	
Defendants.	)	

On February 9, 2012, the Court granted plaintiff leave to amend his complaint to remedy a deficiency in the allegations supporting his Deed of Trust Act (“DTA”), Consumer Protection Act (“CPA”), declaratory judgment, and Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (“FDCPA”) claims. Plaintiff was instructed “to file an amended complaint that includes, to the extent consistent with his obligations under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11, an allegation that the property at issue was owner-occupied at the time he received the notice of default.” Dkt. # 25 at 11-12. Plaintiff’s Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (“RESPA”) and federal tax law claims survived defendant’s motion to dismiss, but his Civil Rights Act, Fair Credit Reporting Act (“FCRA”), rescission and expungement claims did not. Defendants were ordered to show cause why this matter should not be stayed pending the Washington Supreme Court’s decision regarding Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems’ (“MERS”) ability to serve as the beneficiary under a deed of trust.

ORDER STAYING CASE

1 Plaintiff filed his “First Amended Verified Complaint” on March 2, 2012. Dkt.  
2 # 28.<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff asserts only three causes of action in the amended pleading: an FDCPA claim  
3 against all defendants, a breach of contract claim against MERS, and a DTA claim against all  
4 defendants. Plaintiff has not remedied the deficiency identified by the Court, however: he has  
5 not alleged that the subject property was owner-occupied at the time he received the notice of  
6 default. In the absence of such an allegation, the FDCPA and DTA claims asserted in the First  
7 Amended Verified Complaint fail as a matter of law for the reasons stated in the Court’s  
8 February 9, 2012, Order. Plaintiff’s only other claim – that MERS’ breached the note and/or the  
9 deed of trust – was not asserted in the original complaint. While the Court suspects that this  
10 claim was waived along with the DTA and declaratory judgment claims, the breach of contract  
11 claim was not the subject of defendants’ motion to dismiss and the Court declines to *sua sponte*  
12 determine its validity.

13 Defendants argue that a stay of the above-captioned matter is not appropriate  
14 because plaintiff failed to restrain the trustee’s sale. Dkt. # 27 at 2-3 (citing Townley v. BAC  
15 Home Loans, C10-1720JCC, slip op. at 3 (W.D. Wash. June 29, 2011)). Whether MERS may  
16 act as a beneficiary under the DTA when it does not hold the note secured by the deed of trust  
17 and the legal effect of any *ultra vires* acts goes to the merits of plaintiff’s breach of contract  
18 claim, however. Because the Washington Supreme Court’s resolution of those issues may be  
19 relevant to plaintiff’s one remaining claim, a stay is appropriate.

20  
21 The above-captioned matter is hereby STAYED pending the Washington Supreme  
22 Court’s decision on the questions certified in Selkowitz v. Litton Loan Servicing LP, C10-  
23 5523JCC (W.D. Wash), and Bain v. Metro. Mortg. Group Inc., C09-0149JCC (W.D. Wash.).  
24 The parties shall, within twenty-one days of the Supreme Court’s ruling on the certified  
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26 <sup>1</sup> Although the amended complaint was untimely filed, it has been accepted and is now the  
operative pleading in this matter.

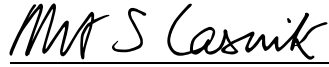
1 questions, file a status report in this case.

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Dated this 19th day of March, 2012.

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Robert S. Lasnik  
United States District Judge

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