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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
8 AT SEATTLE

9 ROBERT TAYLOR and CHRISTINE TAYLOR,

CASE NO. C13-395RSM

10  
11 Plaintiffs,

ORDER ON MOTION FOR  
SANCTIONS AND MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT

12 v.

13 MERCHANTS CREDIT CORPORATION, a  
14 Washington State corporation; DAVID and  
15 SOFIA QUIGLEY, husband and wife, and the  
16 marital community composed thereof; SCOTT  
17 WISWALL and JANE DOE WISWALL,  
18 husband and wife, and the marital community  
19 composed thereof; ROBERT FRIEDMAN and  
20 JANE DOE FRIEDMAN, husband and wife, and  
21 the marital community composed thereof; and  
22 DOES 1 - 10, inclusive.

23 Defendants.

24 This matter is before the Court for consideration of a motion for sanctions filed by defendants  
25 pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 11(c), together with a motion for summary judgment. Dkt. ## 20, 23.  
26 Defendants ask for sanctions against plaintiffs' attorney for filing a frivolous lawsuit under the Fair Debt  
27 Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1692 *et. seq.* ("FDCPA"), Washington Consumer Protection Act,  
28 RCW 19.86 ("CPA"), and general negligence. The lawsuit is frivolous, defendants assert, because it  
was filed outside the FDCPA's one-year statute of limitations, and there is no factual basis for the other  
claims. The sanctions requested are defendants' attorneys' fees for defending against a baseless lawsuit.

1 The motion for sanctions was filed on May 16, 2013, and noted for consideration on May 31,  
2 2013, the third Friday after filing. Local Rule LCR 7(d)(3). On May 29, 2013, before the motion was  
3 ready for consideration, defendants filed a motion for summary judgment on all claims. Dkt. # 23.  
4 That motion was noted on the Court's calendar for June 21, 2013, the fourth Friday after filing. Local  
5 Rule LCR 7(d)(3). Taking the motions in the order in which they were filed, the Court addressed the  
6 motion for sanctions first. The motion was denied for defendants' failure to demonstrate, within the  
7 motion itself, compliance with the "safe harbor" provision of Rule 11. Dkt. # 32. The denial was  
8 without prejudice to renewal upon a proper showing of compliance with the safe harbor provision. *Id.*  
9

10 Defendants moved for reconsideration, pointing to the Certificate of Service that was attached to  
11 the motion for sanctions (but not mentioned therein). Dkt. # 33. The Certificate of Service states that  
12 "I hereby certify that on May 16, 2013, I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court  
13 using the CM/ECF System which will send notification of such filing to the following: and I hereby  
14 certify on April 24, 2013 that I mailed by United States Postal Service the document to the following:  
15 James A Sturdevant [plaintiff's counsel]." Dkt. # 20, p. 9. The Court does not routinely read through  
16 each Certificate of Service attached to motions and other filings, unless it is mentioned in the motion or  
17 document. The Court therefore declined to reconsider the prior ruling, but deemed the motion itself as  
18 a renewed motion for sanctions, and noted it on the Court's calendar for consideration on July 12, 2013.  
19 Dkt. # 34. As both the motion for sanctions and the motion for summary judgment are now fully briefed  
20 and ready for consideration, the Court will address them separately.

21 I. Motion for Sanctions

22 The renewed motion for sanctions was noted by the Court for July 12, 2013. Plaintiffs' response  
23 was due July 8, 2013, but no response was timely filed. Instead, plaintiffs filed a one-paragraph late  
24 response on July 12, 2013, stating that they "simply incorporate their prior response (Docket No. 21)."  
25 Plaintiffs' Response, Dkt. # 36. They further stated that the motion for sanctions "should be considered  
26 in conjunction with Plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment (Docket No. 23) and Plaintiffs' response  
27 thereto (Docket Nos. 28, 29)." *Id.* The referenced summary judgment motion is defendants' motion,  
28 not plaintiffs', so it cannot be considered as providing opposition to defendants' motion for sanctions.

1 Nor will the Court consider plaintiffs' opposition to the summary judgment motion as opposition to the  
2 motion for sanctions, as the issues and arguments are different. The Court need not even consider  
3 plaintiffs' opposition to the original motion for sanctions (Docket No. 21), because the "incorporation"  
4 of that opposition was untimely. Nevertheless, the Court will review it.

5 In their original opposition to the motion for sanctions, plaintiffs offered the following argument,  
6 here set forth in its entirety:

7 1. The motion is a dispositive motion. It reminds this attorney of an Abe Lincoln story.  
8 A boy was asked how many legs a dog would have if the dog's tail was a leg. The boy  
9 replied "Five." Lincoln replied that he was incorrect because a dog only has four legs  
10 and calling a "tail" a "leg" does not make it a leg.

11 2. Defendants have filed a dispositive motion under the rubric of "Motion for Sanctions."  
12 It asks this Court to make findings that the Complaint does not state a claim upon which  
13 relief can be granted under Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b)(6) or asks for judgment on the pleadings  
14 under Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(c). It also asks for a summary judgment under Fed.R.Civ.P. 56  
15 without supplying admissible evidence under Fed.R.Civ.P. 56(e). Based upon a finding  
16 of one or all of these three, it then requests that Fed.R.Civ.P. 11 terms be imposed.  
17 Defendants have introduced no admissible evidence in support of the allegations in lines  
18 4 to 26 on page 3 and Line 1 on page four, which are the factual basis of their argument.

19 3. LCR 7(d)(3) requires that a dispositive motion be noted on the fourth Friday after filing.  
20 Defendants' motion violate [sic] the rules because it was only noted for the third Friday after  
21 filing.

22 4. Fed.R.Civ.P. 7(b)(1)(B) requires that the basis for a motion must be stated with  
23 particularity, both as to the facts and the law. Defendants have not introduced any evidence  
24 in support of its motion and only relies on inadmissible hearsay statements. Headnotes six  
25 and seven of *Plant Oil Powered Diesel Fuel Sys. v. Exxon Mobil Corp.*, U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
26 47272 (D.N.M. Mar. 22, 2012) discuss introducing new information and issues in a reply.  
27 Plaintiff objects to any declaration or further factual information that Defendants may seek to  
28 introduce with its reply.

5. Defendants, in essence, argue that claims arising under the Fair Debt Collection Practices  
Act are compulsory counterclaims in a state court action. They are not. *See, Whitaker v.*  
*Ameritech Corp.*, 129 F.3d 952 (7th Cir. 1997), *Peterson v. United Accounts, Inc.*, 638 F.2d  
1134 (8th Cir. 1981).

6. As a result, the motion should be denied. Defendants only should be able to bring a  
Fed.R.Civ.P. 11 motion after they have prevailed on a dispositive motion supported by  
admissible evidence.

Response to Defendants' Motion for Sanctions, Dkt. # 21, pp. 1-3.

This response fails to provide any basis whatsoever for denial of the motion for sanctions. The  
motion asserts that the plaintiffs' counsel should be sanctioned for filing a frivolous lawsuit, because (1)  
he knew, or should have known, that the statute of limitations had expired on plaintiffs' FDCPA claim,

1 (2) he knew, or should have known, that plaintiffs have no actual damages cognizable under the  
2 Washington Consumer Protection Act (CPA), and (3) he knew, or should have known, there was no  
3 factual basis for a negligence claim. Motion for Sanctions, Dkt. # 20, pp 1 - 2. Plaintiffs have failed to  
4 assert any facts or argument in opposition to these assertions, particularly the expiration of the statute of  
5 limitations on the FDCPA claim. The argument which plaintiffs do offer, namely that the motion for  
6 sanctions should have been noted for the fourth Friday after filing rather than the third, was soundly  
7 rejected by the Court in the earlier order on Motion for Sanctions. Dkt. # 32. Further, in arguing that  
8 the motion for sanctions is actually a dispositive motion, plaintiffs have mischaracterized the motion.  
9 Defendants have not asked in this motion for dismissal of plaintiffs' FDCPA and CPA claims, but rather  
10 for monetary sanctions against counsel, in the form of defendants' reasonable attorneys' fees, for filing  
11 frivolous claims. *See*, Proposed Order on Motion for Sanctions, Dkt. # 20-1.

12 Rule 11 provides, in relevant part,

13 ***Nature of a Sanction.*** A sanction imposed under this rule must be limited to what suffices  
14 to deter repetition of the conduct or comparable conduct by others similarly situated. The  
15 sanction may include nonmonetary directives; an order to pay a penalty into court; or, if  
16 imposed on motion and warranted for effective deterrence, an order directing payment to  
17 the movant of part or all of the reasonable attorney's fees and other expenses directly resulting  
18 from the violation.

17 . . . .

18 ***Requirements for an Order.*** An order imposing a sanction must describe the sanctioned  
19 conduct and explain the basis for the sanction.

19 Fed.R.Civ.P. 11(c)(4).

20 As plaintiffs have failed to advance any meaningful or persuasive basis for denial of the motion  
21 for sanctions, it shall be GRANTED. The Court finds that counsel is subject to a sanction for filing a  
22 claim under the FDCPA when the statute of limitations on that claim had expired. The claim is  
23 frivolous. Counsel was properly given an opportunity to withdraw the claim (and avoid sanctions)  
24 under the safe harbor provision of Rule 11, but declined to do so. Such sanction must be limited to an  
25 amount sufficient to deter repetition of the conduct. Therefore the Court shall direct payment by  
26 counsel of part, but not all, of defendants' attorney's fees. The Court finds that a sanction in the amount  
27 of **\$300.00** is sufficient to deter repetition of the conduct. Counsel shall submit this amount to  
28 defendants within two weeks of the date of this Order.

1           II. Motion for Summary Judgment

2           Summary judgment should be rendered “if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as  
3 to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” Fed.R.Civ.P. 56(a).  
4 An issue is “genuine” if “a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party” and a fact is  
5 material if it “might affect the outcome of the suit under the governing law.” *Anderson v. Liberty*  
6 *Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). The evidence is viewed in the light most favorable to the non-  
7 moving party. *Id.* However, “summary judgment should be granted where the nonmoving party fails to  
8 offer evidence from which a reasonable jury could return a verdict in its favor.” *Triton Energy Corp. v.*  
9 *Square D Co.*, 68 F. 3d 1216, 1221 (9th Cir. 1995). It should also be granted where there is a “complete  
10 failure of proof concerning an essential element of the non-moving party’s case.” *Celotex Corp. v.*  
11 *Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). “The mere existence of a scintilla of evidence in support of the non-  
12 moving party’s position is not sufficient” to prevent summary judgment. *Triton Energy Corp.*, 68 F. 3d  
13 at 1221.

14           Plaintiffs filed this action on March 5, 2013, asserting causes of action under the FDCPA and  
15 general negligence. Dkt. # 1. They filed an amended complaint a month later, adding a cause of action  
16 under the Washington CPA, RCW 19.86. Dkt. # 7. The claims arise from the alleged actions of  
17 defendant Merchants Credit Corporation (“MCC”), a collection agency, and its named employees.  
18 Defendant has moved for summary judgment as to all claims.

19           I. FDCPA Claim

20           The FDCPA was enacted to  
21           eliminate abusive debt collection practices by debt collectors, to insure that those debt  
22           collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices are not competitively  
23           disadvantaged, and to promote consistent State action to protect consumers against debt  
24           collection abuses.  
25           15 U.S.C. § 1692(e). Under the FDCPA, a debt collector “may not use any false, deceptive, or  
26           misleading misrepresentation or means in connection of the collection of any debt.” 15 U.S.C. § 1692e.  
27           Certain practices are specifically prohibited. Section 1692e(5) provides that it is unlawful for a debt  
28           collector to “threat[en] to take any action that cannot legally be taken or that is not intended to be  
          taken.” 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(5). Section 1692e(2)(A) provides that it is unlawful for a debt collector to

1 make false representations of “the character, amount or legal status of any debt.” 15 U.S.C. §  
2 1692e(2)(A). Section 1692f provides that “[a] debt collector may not use unfair or unconscionable  
3 means to collect or attempt to collect a debt. 15 U.S.C. § 1692f.

4 The statute provides a right of action in federal court for violations, subject to a one-year statute  
5 of limitations: “[a]n action to enforce any liability created by this subchapter may be brought . . . within  
6 one year from the date on which the violation occurs.” 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(d). When the alleged  
7 violation is the filing of a complaint, the statute begins to run on the day the complaint is filed. *Naas v.*  
8 *Stolman*, 130 F.3d 892, 893 (9th Cir. 1997) (filing date was the debt collector's “last opportunity to  
9 comply with the Act”). *Id.*

10 Plaintiffs’ complaint alleges that they incurred debts to PeaceHealth for medical services, and  
11 that the debts were assigned to defendant MCC for collection. Amended Complaint, Dkt. # 7, ¶¶8 - 12.

12 They assert in general that defendants

13 engaged in unlawful and abusive acts directed towards Plaintiffs, including 1) calling the  
14 plaintiffs even after Mr. Taylor disputed the debt, 2) engaging in false, abusive and misleading  
15 statements; 3) violation of the Washington State Rules of Professional Responsibility by giving  
16 him legal advice; 4) making false statements under oath in court documents; 5) suing Mr. Taylor  
17 for his wife’s separate debt after he had brought the pre-nuptial status of the debt to Defendants’  
attention; 6) garnishing his paycheck to collect his wife’s separate debt; 7) suing his wife  
separately on a debt that was not her separate debt; and 8) discussing Mrs. Taylor’s separate debt  
with Mr. Taylor without her permission.

18 Amended Complaint, Dkt. # 7, ¶ 2. They contend that defendants’ actions caused them emotional  
19 distress and financial hardship. *Id.*, ¶¶ 4 - 5.

20 Defendants have moved for summary judgment on plaintiffs’ FDCPA claims on the basis that  
21 they are barred by the one-year statute of limitations. This action was filed March 5, 2013, so only  
22 alleged violations that occurred within the previous year are actionable. It is undisputed that MCC filed  
23 suit in state court to collect the debts in January 2012, and served plaintiffs with the complaint and  
24 summons on February 2, 2012. Amended Complaint, Dkt. # 7, ¶¶ 15-16. These actions are thus outside  
25 the statute of limitations and cannot provide a basis for an FDCPA claim.

26 Plaintiffs seek to avoid this time bar by asserting that “Mr. Taylor did not learn of the  
27 defendants’ actions until they sent him a copy of the default judgment that was entered on March 17,  
28 2012.” Plaintiffs’ Response to Motion for Summary Judgment, Dkt. # 28, p. 4. They argue for

1 application of a discovery rule articulated by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, asserting that “the  
2 statute of limitation begins when the debtor learns of the violation.” *Id.*, citing *Mangum v. Action*  
3 *Collections Services, Inc.*, 575 F.3d 935, 939-41 (9th Cir.2009). Plaintiffs have misconstrued the reach  
4 of the rule. The court in *Mangum* stated,

5 We have made it clear that, in general, the discovery rule applies to statutes of limitations  
6 in federal litigation, that is, “[f]ederal law determines when the limitations period begins  
7 to run, and the general federal rule is that ‘a limitations period begins to run when the plaintiff  
8 **knows or has reason to know of the injury** which is the basis of the action.’”

9 *Mangum*, 575 F.3d at 940, quoting *Norman-Bloodsaw v. Lawrence Berkeley Lab*, 135 F.3d 1260, 1266  
10 (9th Cir. 1998) (quoting *Trotter v. Int’l Longshoremen’s & Warehousemen’s Union*, 704 F.2d 1141,  
11 1143 (9th Cir. 1983) (emphasis added). Plaintiffs admit they were served with the collection lawsuit on  
12 February 2, 2012, so they knew of the alleged injury at that time. They failed to appear in the state  
13 court action<sup>1</sup> and default was entered by the court. Entry of default was a court action, not an act of  
14 defendants. The service of the lawsuit on February 2, 2012 gave plaintiffs “reason to know” of the  
15 consequences which could follow should they fail to respond to the lawsuit. They may not use their  
16 failure to enter an appearance in court as a lever to trigger a new limitations period.<sup>2</sup>

17 As plaintiffs have failed to point to any facts which would demonstrate that their FDCPA claims  
18 were filed within the one-year statute of limitations, defendants are entitled to summary judgment on  
19 these claims.

## 20 II. Washington CPA Claim

21 The CPA's citizen suit provision states that “[a]ny person who is injured in his or her business or  
22 property” by a violation of the act may bring a civil suit for injunctive relief, damages, attorney fees and  
23 costs, and treble damages. RCW 19.86.090. To prevail in a private CPA claim, the plaintiff must prove  
24 (1) an unfair or deceptive act or practice, (2) occurring in trade or commerce, (3) which affects the  
25 public interest, (4) injury to a person's business or property, and (5) causation. *Hangman Ridge Stables*,

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26 <sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs’ assertion that they “appeared” in the state court action by calling MCC’s counsel on  
27 February 22, 2012, is wrong. Amended Complaint, Dkt. # 7, ¶ 16. No Notice of Appearance was filed  
28 in the court.

<sup>2</sup> Plaintiffs admit that they were advised during the February 22 telephone call of the need to file  
a response in court. Amended Complaint, Dkt. # 7, ¶ 16. They contend that this was legal advice given  
in violation of 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(3). *Id.*

1 *Inc., v. Safeco Title Insurance Co.*, 105 Wash. 2d 778, 784 (1986).

2 Plaintiffs allege in the amended complaint that defendants violated RCW 19.16.250(16), which  
3 actions are by statute “declared to be unfair acts or practices . . . in the conduct of trade or commerce for  
4 the purpose of the application of the Consumer Protection Act found in chapter 19.86.” RCW  
5 19.16.440. RCW 19.16.250(16) prohibits threats “to take any action against the debtor which the  
6 licensee cannot legally take at the time the threat is made.” RCW 19.16.250(16). This section does not  
7 apply to create a cause of action under the CPA for plaintiffs, because MCC was legally entitled to  
8 institute legal proceedings against plaintiffs at the time it did so.

9 Beyond the invocation of RCW 19.16.250(16), plaintiffs have made only vague and conclusory  
10 allegations with respect to their CPA claim, without specific facts to support such claim. Amended  
11 Complaint, Dkt. # 7, ¶ 89. In particular, as defendants argue, they have not alleged any facts with  
12 respect to economic loss. The allegation of injury from the garnishment of Mr. Taylor’s wages fails to  
13 meet the injury prong of the *Hangman Ridge* test because the garnishment was a result of the state court  
14 judgment. It does not constitute actionable damages.

15 A party opposing summary judgment may not rely on conclusory allegations but must point to  
16 specific facts which would create an issue for trial. As plaintiffs have failed to point to any facts which  
17 meet the *Hangman Ridge* test and support a CPA claim, defendants are entitled to summary judgment  
18

### 19 III. Negligence

20 Plaintiffs’ claims of negligence and negligent supervision and training are dependant upon their  
21 FDCPA claim.<sup>3</sup> As their FDCPA claims are barred by the statute of limitations, they may not evade that  
22 bar by re-casting their claim as one for negligence or negligent supervision. They have not alleged any  
23 facts independent of the FDCPA and CPA allegations which would support a claim of negligence.  
24 Indeed, in opposing the summary judgment motion, they simply assert (twice) that “[b]ecause the First  
25 Amended Complaint alleges both monetary and economic damages, it states a claim under the  
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27 <sup>3</sup> Plaintiffs also invoke the Washington Collection Agency Act (“WCAA”) as a basis for their  
28 negligence claim but this Washington statute was not anywhere asserted as a separate cause of action.  
Further, as set forth above, the Court has determined that no violation of RCW 19.16.250(16) occurred.



1 Washington Consumer Protection Act (RCW 19.86, et seq.) and the Washington Collection Agency Act  
2 (RCW 19.16 et seq.) and for negligence.” Response to Motion for Summary Judgment, Dkt. # 28, p. 2  
3 (see also p. 5). Plaintiffs have thus cited the standard for motions to dismiss for failure to state a claim,  
4 rather than the standard for summary judgment.

5 A party resisting summary judgment cannot defeat the motion by resting upon the allegations or  
6 denials of its own pleading. Instead, the “non-moving party must set forth, by affidavit or as otherwise  
7 provided in Rule 56, specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial.’” *Soremekun v. Thrifty*  
8 *Payless, Inc.*, 509 F.3d 978, 984 (9th Cir.2007) (quoting *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242,  
9 250 (1986). In opposing summary judgment on the negligence claims, plaintiffs have simply pointed to  
10 the allegations in their amended complaint. They have therefore failed to present any specific facts  
11 showing there is a genuine issue for trial. Defendants’ motion for summary judgment on the negligence  
12 claims shall accordingly be granted.

#### 13 CONCLUSION

14 (1) Defendants’ motion for sanctions under rule 11 (Dkt. # 20) is GRANTED, and counsel is  
15 hereby sanctioned in the amount of \$300, representing an amount sufficient to deter repetition of the  
16 conduct identified here. Counsel shall submit payment to defendants within two weeks of the date of  
17 this Order.

18 (2) Defendants’ motion for summary judgment (Dkt. # 23) is GRANTED as to all claims. The  
19 complaint and action are DISMISSED. The Clerk shall enter judgment in favor of defendants and shall  
20 close the file.

21 DATED this 30 day of August 2013.

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23 

24 RICARDO S. MARTINEZ  
25 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
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