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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

RONALD L. DOOMS, and BRENDA C.  
DOOMS,

Plaintiffs,

v.

CAL-WESTERN RECONVEYANCE  
CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON,  
MORTGAGE ELECTRONIC  
REGISTRATION SYSTEM, INC.,  
AURORA LOAN SERVICES, LLC,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C11-5419RJB

ORDER ON AMENDED VERIFIED  
MOTION FOR TEMPORARY  
RESTRAINING ORDER

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiffs’ Amended Verified Motion for  
Temporary Restraining Order. Dkt. 17. The Court has considered the relevant documents and  
the remainder of the file herein.

**I. FACTS**

Plaintiffs, acting *pro se*, filed this case which involves a note and deed of trust related to  
real property located in Pierce County, Washington, and a trustee’s sale. *Id.* Plaintiffs’ motion

1 for leave to amend their complaint was granted on August 4, 2011. Dkt. 30. Plaintiffs’  
2 Amended Verified Complaint names as defendants Cal-Western Reconveyance Corporation of  
3 Washington (“Cal-Western”), Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. (“MERS”), and  
4 Aurora Loan Services LLC (“Aurora”). Dkt. 32. Plaintiffs’ allege that Defendants violated the  
5 Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (“FDCPA”), 15 U.S.C. § 1692, the Fair Credit Reporting Act  
6 (“FCRA”), 15 U.S.C. § 1681s, the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (“RESPA”), 12 U.S.C.  
7 §§ 2605, and the Washington Deed of Trust Act (“DTA”), RCW 61.24. *Id.* The amended  
8 complaint seeks a declaratory judgment, damages, injunctive relief, costs and attorneys’ fees. *Id.*

9       According to the attachments to the Amended Verified Complaint, on or about July 12,  
10 2006, Plaintiffs, “Borrowers,” executed a Note and a Deed of Trust, (also called “Security  
11 Instrument” in the Deed of Trust) in favor of the “Lender,” BNC Mortgage, Inc., for the purchase  
12 of residential property. Dkt. 32-1, at 7 and 32-2, at 40. The Deed of Trust names MERS as the  
13 “Beneficiary” under the instrument. Dkt. 32-1, at 7. First American Title Insurance Co. was  
14 named as “Trustee.” Dkt. 32-1, at 8. Under the heading “Transfer of Rights in the Property,” the  
15 Deed of Trust provides:

16       The beneficiary of this Security instrument is MERS (solely as nominee for  
17 Lender and Lender's successors and assigns) and the successors and assigns of  
18 MERS. This Security Instrument secures to Lender: (i) the repayment of the  
19 Loan, and all renewals, extensions and modifications of the Note; and (ii) the  
performance of the Borrowers, covenants and agreements under this Security  
Instrument and the Note. For this purpose, Borrower irrevocably grants and  
conveys to Trustee, in trust, with power of sale, the [] property.

20 Dkt. 32-1, at 10. The Deed of Trust further provides that:

21       Borrower understands and agrees that MERS holds only legal title to the interests  
22 granted by the Borrower in this Security Instrument, but, if necessary to comply  
23 with law or custom, MERS (as nominee of lender and Lender’s successors and  
24 assigns) has the right to exercise any or all of those interests, including but not  
limited to, the right to foreclose and sell the property; and to take any action

1 required of the Lender, including, but not limited to, releasing and canceling this  
2 Security Instrument.

3 Dkt. 32-1, at 9. The Deed of Trust also states that the Note can be sold. Dkt. 32-1, at 18. The  
4 Deed of Trust provides that “[a] sale might result in a change in the entity (known as the “Loan  
5 Servicer”) that collects periodic payments due under the Note and this Security Instrument and  
6 performs other servicing loan obligations under the Note, this Security Instrument and applicable  
7 law.” Dkt. 32-1, at 18.

8 The Amended Verified Complaint includes additional attachments, including an  
9 “Appointment of Successor Trustee,” dated June 30, 2010, where MERS appoints Cal-Western  
10 as Trustee under the Deed of Trust (Dkt. 32-1, at 40-41), a “Corporate Assignment of Deed of  
11 Trust,” dated July 16, 2010, where MERS assigns its beneficial interest in the Deed of Trust and  
12 Note to Aurora (Dkt. 32-1, at 35), and a “Corporate Assignment of Deed of Trust,” dated  
13 September 14, 2010 (purported to be “effective date of 7/1/2010”), where MERS grants “the full  
14 benefit of all the powers and of all the covenants and provisions” in the Deed of Trust, together  
15 with its beneficial interest in the Deed of Trust to Aurora (Dkt. 32-1, at 38).

16 A “Notice of Default,” was sent to Plaintiffs from Cal-Western. Dkt. 32-1, at 24. The  
17 Notice of Default is dated January 26, 2011, and indicates that Plaintiffs were over \$30,000  
18 behind in their payments at that time. Dkt. 32-1, at 27. The Notice of Default indicates that  
19 Aurora is the owner of the Note and the loan servicer. Dkt. 32-1, at 25. On March 3, 2011,  
20 Plaintiffs allege that they received a Notice of Trustee’s Sale from Cal-Western, setting the sale  
21 date for June 10, 2011. Dkt. 32-2, at 3.

22 This case was filed June 1, 2011. Dkt 1. On June 3, 2011, Plaintiffs filed a “Verified  
23 Motion for Temporary Restraining [sic] Order (TRO) Emergency/ Ex Parte” (Dkt. 4) and  
24 “Verified Motion for Preliminary Injunction” (Dkt. 5), requesting that the Court prohibit Cal-

1 Western from conducting the trustee sale scheduled for June 10, 2011. Plaintiffs filed a  
2 Certificate of Service stating that Cal-Western had been served with a copy of the complaint, the  
3 motion for a temporary restraining order, and the motion for preliminary injunction. Dkt. 8.  
4 Plaintiffs' motions were denied because Plaintiffs failed to make the required showing for the  
5 relief sought. Dkt. 9.

6 On July 18, 2011, Plaintiffs filed the instant Amended Verified Motion for Temporary  
7 Restraining Order (Dkt. 17), noted for August 5, 2011, and the Amended Verified Motion for  
8 Preliminary Injunction (Dkt. 18), noted for August 12, 2011. These motions are almost identical.  
9 *Id.* In them, Plaintiffs seek to enjoin the trustee's sale. *Id.*

10 Plaintiffs argue that they are likely to succeed on the merits of their claims because  
11 "Defendants allege they are right party to foreclose the security interest in subject property  
12 however the evidence does not support Defendant's claim." Dkts. 17, at 2-3 and 18, at 2-3.  
13 Plaintiffs assert that "Defendants are not named in the Deed of Trust or Note" and have  
14 "produced or display[ed] no valid enforceable perfected security interest in the subject property."  
15 Dkts. 17, at 3 and 18, at 3. Plaintiffs state that "it is self evident that none of the acts of MERS to  
16 appoint Cal-Western as successor trustee was not properly authorized or complies with the  
17 Washington [DTA] due to the invalidity of said appointment." *Id.* Plaintiffs further assert that  
18 "[i]t is self evident that the Defendant MERS acted as an unauthorized agent, arbitrarily and  
19 independent of its principal when it executed the said purported the Two (2) Assignments of  
20 Deed of Trust and Appointment of Successor Trustee." *Id.* Plaintiffs argue that MERS acted  
21 "without authority to appoint Cal-Western." *Id.* Plaintiffs move the Court to "find that  
22 Defendants have failed to materially comply with the DTA upon examination of the  
23 unauthorized signature of Theodore Schultz, Vice President of Aurora on behalf of MERS." *Id.*,  
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1 at 4. Plaintiffs note that to bring an action under the DTA, the DTA requires a bond which is to  
2 be based on “the sums which would be due on the obligation . . .” Dkts. 17, at 5 and 18, at 5.  
3 Plaintiffs argue that they “believe the obligation represented by the Note and Deed of Trust was  
4 never endorsed or transferred to the Defendants.” *Id.*

5 Plaintiffs argue that they would be irreparably harmed if the trustee’s sale is not  
6 restrained. *Id.*, at 4. Plaintiffs further argue that the balance of equities tips in their favor and the  
7 relief requested is in the public interest. *Id.*, at 6.

## 8 **II. DISCUSSION**

9 Plaintiffs request that the Court enjoin Cal-Western from conducting the trustee sale,  
10 which was apparently rescheduled from July 22, 2011, to August 5, 2011. Dkt. 17.

11 The basic function of such injunctive relief is to preserve the *status quo* pending a  
12 determination of the action on the merits. *Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum Com’n v. National*  
13 *Football League*, 634 F.2d 1197, 1200 (9th Cir. 1980). A party “seeking a preliminary injunction  
14 must establish that he is likely to succeed on the merits, that he is likely to suffer irreparable  
15 harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the balance of equities tips in his favor, and that an  
16 injunction is in the public interest.” *Winter v. Natural Resources Defense Council*, 129 S.Ct. 365,  
17 374 (2008). The Ninth Circuit has recently held, that under *Winter*, where there are ““serious  
18 questions going to the merits’ and a balance of hardships that tips sharply towards the plaintiff” a  
19 preliminary injunction can be issued, “so long as the plaintiff also shows that there is a likelihood  
20 of irreparable injury and that the injunction is in the public interest.” *Alliance for the Wild*  
21 *Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1134-1135 (9th Cir. 2011).

22 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65(b)(1)(A) requires that plaintiff “show that immediate  
23 and irreparable injury or damage will result to the movant before the adverse party can be heard  
24

1 in opposition.”

2 Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b)(1) provides as follows:

3 **(b) Temporary Restraining Order. (1) Issuing Without Notice.** The court may issue a  
4 temporary restraining order without written or oral notice to the adverse party or its  
attorney only if:

5 (A) specific facts in an affidavit or a verified complaint clearly show that  
immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant before  
6 the adverse party can be heard in opposition; and

7 (B) the movant's attorney certifies in writing any efforts made to give notice and  
the reasons why it should not be required.

8 Plaintiffs’ motion for a temporary restraining order (Dkt. 17) should be denied. Plaintiffs  
9 have failed to show that all Defendants in this action have received notice of this motion or have  
10 even been served with the Amended Complaint. They have not provided any reason, in writing,  
11 why notice of this motion should not be required. Plaintiffs have not shown that “immediate and  
12 irreparable injury, loss or damage will result” before all the Defendants can be heard in  
13 opposition, particularly where, as here, the date for the trustee’s sale has already lapsed.

14 Further, Plaintiffs have failed to show that there are serious questions going to the merits  
15 of their claims or that the balance of equities tips sharply in their favor. *Alliance for the Wild  
16 Rockies*, at 1134-1135. First, to the extent Plaintiffs argue that MERS acted without “authority  
17 to appoint Cal-Western” as trustee, Plaintiffs have not shown they are likely to succeed on the  
18 merits of their claim. They offer no authority for their contention. Plaintiffs are merely  
19 attempting to state a legal conclusion, without any reasoning to support such a conclusion. This  
20 issue has been repeatedly raised and rejected by several courts in this district. *Rhodes v. HSBC  
21 Bank USA N.A.*, 2011 WL 3159100 (W.D. Wash. 2011); *Daddabbo v. Countrywide Home  
22 Loans, Inc.*, 2010 WL 2102485 (W.D. Wash. 2010); *Vawter v. Quality Loan Service Corp. of  
23 Washington*, 707 F.Supp.2d 1115, 1125-1126 (W.D. Wash. 2010). This Court agrees with the  
24 reasoning set forth in these cases. Further, as pointed out in *Rhodes*, in exchange for the loan on

1 their property, Plaintiffs signed the Note and Deed of Trust which provided underlying security  
2 for the obligation due under the note. Plaintiffs agreed that MERS had the authority to act as a  
3 beneficiary under the Deed of Trust – “such authority was explicitly granted by Plaintiffs upon  
4 execution of the instrument.” *Rhodes*, at 4. In this case, Plaintiffs “specifically agreed to MERS’  
5 role as beneficiary under the Deed of Trust” they signed. *Id.*

6 Secondly, the balance of hardships do not tip sharply towards the Plaintiffs. *Alliance for*  
7 *the Wild Rockies*, at 1134-1135. Plaintiffs do not allege that Defendants erred in calculation of  
8 the payments made on their note, or that they have actually made the payments Defendants  
9 allege are past due pursuant to the note. They have not offered to tender the past due amounts or  
10 post a bond on “the sums that would be due on the obligation” as required under the DTA.  
11 RCW 61.24.130(1) (in order to restrain a trustee’s sale under the DTA, the court shall require  
12 that the “applicant pay to the clerk of the court the sums that would be due on the obligation”).

13 Lastly, Plaintiffs have not shown that issuance of an injunction here is in the public  
14 interest. It is not in the public interest to interfere with ordinary business matters in the absence  
15 of strict and complete showing of the justification for such interference. Accordingly, Plaintiffs’  
16 motion, requesting that the Court issue a temporary restraining order prohibiting the trustee sale  
17 that was scheduled for August 5, 2011, (Dkt. 17) should be denied.

### 18 **III. ORDER**

19 Accordingly, it is hereby **ORDERED** that:

- 20 • Plaintiffs’ Amended Verified Motion for Temporary Restraining Order (Dkt. 17)  
21 is **DENIED**.

22 The Clerk is directed to send uncertified copies of this Order to all counsel of record and  
23 to any party appearing *pro se* at said party’s last known address.  
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1 Dated this 10th day of August, 2011.

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4 ROBERT J. BRYAN  
United States District Judge

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