

HONORABLE RONALD B. LEIGHTON

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT TACOMA

EDGAR L. HANSON,  
Plaintiff,

v.

MORTGAGE ELECTRONIC  
REGISTRATION SYSTEMS, INC., et  
al.,  
Defendants.

CASE NO. C12-5995 RBL  
ORDER DENYING MOTION FOR  
EMERGENCY TRO

[DKT. #12]

THIS MATTER is before the Court on Plaintiff Hanson’s Emergency Motion for Order Restraining Trustees Sale [Dkt. #12]. Hanson seeks to prevent a Trustees sale scheduled for December 14.

This is the second case filed by Mr. Hanson in connection with his default and his lender’s efforts to foreclose on his Clark County home. The prior case, 11-5287RBL, similarly included a series of Emergency TROs [See, for example, Dkt. #s 17 and 27 in the prior case]. Virtually all of Hanson’s claims in the prior case are reasserted in this case, and three of the primary Defendants in this case —US Bank, Northwest Trustee Services and MERS—were the Defendants in the prior case.

1 This Court denied Hanson’s Emergency Motions for a TRO [Dkt. #32] in the first case,  
2 and granted the Defendants’ Motions to Dismiss the case with prejudice [Dkt. #42]. Because  
3 none of Hanson’s filings in the new case even reference the prior case, it is not entirely clear  
4 which (if any) of the various claims outlined in his 55 page Amended Complaint<sup>1</sup> [Dkt. #7] arose  
5 since that dismissal. It is clear, however, that many of the factual bases for the claims outlined  
6 in that document pre-date the Court’s Order of Dismissal, and were included in the prior case.

7 The primary additions to Hanson’s claims appear to relate to allegations of “robo-  
8 signing” and claimed irregularities in the process under which the foreclosure process was  
9 reinstated after the prior dismissal.

10 Hanson now seeks to restrain the impending trustees sale [Dkt. #12]. He claims primarily  
11 that MERS is not fit to be a beneficiary under *Bain v. Metropolitan Mortgage Grp., Inc.*, 175  
12 Wn.2d 83 (2012), and that as a result, the entire foreclosure process is defective. Defendants  
13 oppose the TRO, arguing that Plaintiffs’ claims are barred by *res judicata* and collateral estoppel,  
14 that he cannot meet the requirements for injunctive relief, and that his MERS-is-a-defective-  
15 beneficiary claim is unsupported by the *Bain* decision upon which it relies.

16 The purpose of a TRO is “preserving the status quo and preventing irreparable harm just  
17 so long as is necessary to hold a hearing [on the preliminary injunction application], and no  
18 longer.” *Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Brotherhood of Teamsters & Auto Truck Drivers*, 415  
19 U.S. 423 (1974); *see also Reno Air Racing Ass’n v. McCord*, 452 F.3d 1126, 1130-31 (9th Cir.  
20 2006). To obtain a TRO or a preliminary injunction, the moving party must show: (1) a  
21 likelihood of success on the merits; (2) a likelihood of irreparable harm to the moving party in

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23 <sup>1</sup> In an unusual turn of events, Hanson served but did not file his initial Complaint, which  
24 invoked the jurisdiction of the Clark County Superior Court. Defendants demanded that he file  
it, he did not, and they removed it to this Court, claiming diversity of citizenship jurisdiction.

1 the absence of preliminary relief; (3) that a balance of equities tips in the favor of the moving  
2 party; and (4) that an injunction is in the public interest. *Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council,*  
3 *Inc.*, \_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_, 129 S. Ct. 365, 376 (2008).

4 Traditionally, injunctive relief was also appropriate under an alternative “sliding scale”  
5 test. *The Lands Council v. McNair*, 537 F.3d 981, 987 (9th Cir. 2008). However, the Ninth  
6 Circuit overruled this standard in keeping with the Supreme Court’s decision in *Winter.*  
7 *American Trucking Ass’ns Inc. v. City of Los Angeles*, 559 F.3d 1046, 1052 (9th Cir. 2009)  
8 (holding that “[t]o the extent that our cases have suggested a lesser standard, they are no longer  
9 controlling, or even viable”).

10 Even if the Court assumes, without deciding, that Plaintiff Hansen can establish the  
11 element of irreparable harm if he loses his property to foreclosure, in order to restrain the sale,  
12 Hansen must establish<sup>2</sup> that he is likely to succeed on the merits, that the balance of equities tips  
13 in his favor, and that injunctive relief is in the public interest. This is a burden he cannot meet.

14 Hanson has little chance of success on the merits of this second action, at least as it  
15 relates to enjoining the foreclosure. First, he has already raised most of these claims, and they  
16 have been rejected. Hanson failed to appeal the orders denying his first TRO effort and  
17 dismissing these claims with prejudice. They are facially barred by res judicata.  
18 Res judicata, also known as claim preclusion, bars litigation in a subsequent action of  
19 any claims that were raised or could have been raised in the prior action.” *Owens v. Kaiser*  
20 *Foundation Health Plan, Inc.*, 244 F.3d 708, 713 (9th Cir. 2001) (quoting *Western Radio Servs.*

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22 <sup>2</sup> Defendants also point out that Hanson would have to post a bond in the event of an  
23 injunction. They argue that RCW 61.24.130 requires him to make periodic payments of  
24 principal, interest, and reserves to the clerk of the court—payments that he has apparently failed  
to make since 2009.

1 | *Co. v. Glickman*, 123 F.3d 1189, 1192 (9th Cir.1997)). The doctrine is applicable whenever  
2 | there is “(1) an identity of claims, (2) a final judgment on the merits, and (3) identity or privity  
3 | between parties.” *Id.* All of these elements are present here, and it appears that most of  
4 | Hanson’s claims are subject to dismissal on that basis. Hanson has not demonstrated that any  
5 | new claims support an injunction.

6 |         Second, Hanson is simply wrong about the impact of *Bain* on foreclosure cases involving  
7 | MERS. *Bain* made clear that the mere presence of MERS in a deed of trust transaction does not  
8 | render that transaction (or subsequent foreclosure proceedings) improper *per se*. Instead, the  
9 | loan purchaser must establish its ownership, either by demonstrating that it holds the Note or by  
10 | documenting the chain of transactions. *Bain*, 175 Wn.2d at 111. Defendants correctly assert that  
11 | they have done so here, and US Bank is authorized to foreclose. Hanson has not met his burden  
12 | of demonstrating a likelihood of success on the merits.

13 |         Nor do the balance of equities tip in Hanson’s favor. He has not paid on his note since  
14 | 2009. He raises, for the second time, a series of dubious technical defenses to the foreclosure,  
15 | claiming that although he has not repaid the loan he promised to repay, some unilateral failure on  
16 | the Defendants’ part should discharge him from that obligation. He does not directly address  
17 | this element in his Motion, but appears to contend that what he claims is a 940 day delay in the  
18 | foreclosure proceedings (time when he lived in the home without repaying the loan) is an  
19 | equitable factor in his favor. It is not.

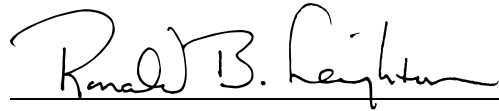
20 |         The final factor is the public interest. While it is true that the public has an interest in  
21 | ensuring that foreclosures are done properly, Hanson has made no showing whatsoever that any  
22 | impropriety occurred in this case. On the other hand, it is abundantly clear that the public has a  
23 | broad interest in resolving the unfortunately vast array of in-default loans adversely affecting  
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1 home values and banks throughout the country. Enjoining facially legitimate foreclosure sales  
2 is not in the public interest; in fact, just the opposite is true.

3 Plaintiff's Emergency Motion for an Order Restraining Trustees Sale [Dkt. #12] is  
4 DENIED.

5 IT IS SO ORDERED.

6 Dated this 13th day of December, 2012.

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9 Ronald B. Leighton  
10 United States District Judge  
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