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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT TACOMA

JAMES M. BREWSTER and KAORI T.
BREWSTER,

Plaintiffs,

v.

SEASIDE TRUSTEE of WASHINGTON,
INC., et al.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. C16-5732BHS

ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFFS’
MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON
THE PLEADINGS, PERMANENT
INJUNCTION, AND
PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION,
DISSOLVING TEMPORARY
RESTRAINING ORDER, AND
SETTING FORECLOSURE SALE

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiffs James Brewster and Kaori Brewster’s (“Brewsters”) emergency motion for preliminary injunction or judgment on the pleadings (Dkt. 21). The Court has considered the pleadings filed in support of and in opposition to the motion and the remainder of the file and hereby denies the motion for the reasons stated herein.

I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On July 18, 2016, the Brewsters filed a complaint in Clark County Superior Court for the State of Washington asserting numerous causes of action against numerous defendants. Dkt. 1-1 at 5–95 (“Comp.”).

1 On August 19, 2016, Defendants Bayview Loan Servicing, LLC (“Bayview”),
2 Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems, Inc. (“MERS”), and The Bank of New York
3 Mellon (“BNYM”) removed the matter to this Court. Dkt. 1.

4 On August 26, 2016, Defendants Bayview, MERS, BNYM, and Seaside Trustee
5 of Washington, Inc. (“Defendants”) answered the complaint. Dkt. 9. Relevant to the
6 instant motion, Defendants admitted paragraphs 4.9 and 4.11–4.16 in the Brewsters’
7 complaint. *Id.* at 6.

8 On October 7, 2016, the Brewsters filed the instant motion and, although not
9 entirely clear, appear to be seeking a temporary restraining order, a preliminary
10 injunction, a permanent injunction, and/or judgment on the pleadings. Dkt. 21. On
11 October 11, 2016, Defendants responded and, in a footnote, requested amendment of the
12 answer because the relevant admissions were clerical error. Dkt. 25. On October 13,
13 2016, the Brewsters replied. Dkt. 27.

14 On October 13, 2016, Defendants moved to amend their answer. Dkt. 28. On
15 October 14, 2016, the Brewsters responded. Dkt. 30.

16 On October 17, 2016, the Court granted the Brewsters’ motion as to temporary
17 relief because, based on the operative pleadings, Defendants admitted that the statute of
18 limitations had run. Dkt. 33. The Court renoted the motion on all other issues. *Id.*

19 On November 28, 2016, the Court granted Defendants’ motion to amend their
20 answer and requested whether the parties needed additional briefing on the merits of the
21 Brewsters’ pending motion for preliminary and permanent injunction and for judgment
22

1 on the pleadings. Dkt. 43. On December 5, 2016, the parties submitted a joint status
2 report requesting deadlines for additional briefing. Dkt. 44.

3 On December 13, 2016, the Brewsters filed a supplemental brief. Dkt. 45. On
4 December 23, 2016, Defendants replied. Dkt. 48.

5 **II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

6 In December 2005, the Brewsters obtained a loan from Winstar Mortgage
7 Partners. Comp., ¶ 3.2. They executed a Note secured by a Deed of Trust (“DOT”)
8 naming the original trustee as Fidelity National Title, and naming MERS as the
9 beneficiary and nominee for Winstar Mortgage Partners, Inc. *Id.*, ¶ 3.5.

10 On or about October 20, 2011, MERS recorded an Assignment of Deed of Trust to
11 BNYM, as Trustee for the Certificate-Holders of CWMBS, Inc., Alternative Loan Trust
12 2006-OA1. Dkt. 26, Declaration of Gerardo Trueba (“Trueba Decl.”), ¶ 5. Bayview
13 serviced the loan on behalf of BNYM. *Id.*, ¶ 6. On November 16, 2015, Bayview, as
14 servicer for beneficiary BNYM, appointed Seaside as successor trustee. *Id.*, Exh. C.

15 On December 1, 2007, the Brewsters “made their last payment on the Note.”
16 Comp., ¶ 3.7. Based upon communications to the lender, the Brewsters admitted that
17 they simply have not had sufficient funds to carry the loan since late 2007. Trueba Decl.,
18 Exh. G. By August 2008, the Brewsters’ loan was sufficiently behind to compel their
19 prior trustee to send a Notice of Default. Comp., ¶ 3.11. The Brewsters allege that this
20 Notice of Default “accelerated” the entire amount due to be paid on or before a Trustee
21 Sale set for November 7, 2008. Comp., ¶ 3.24. The Brewsters further allege that based
22 upon their inability to cure the default, the loan was accelerated by the fact that the

1 “entire amount due under the Note and Deed of Trust became due on November 7, 2008
2 extended to November 21, 2008.” Comp., ¶ 4.8.

3 In 2016, the trustee and beneficiary initiated a new non-judicial foreclosure
4 process. Comp., ¶¶ 1.1, 3.7–3.9. Ninety-eight days after posting of the Notice of
5 Default, on April 5, 2016, a Notice of Trustee’s sale was recorded. Trueba Decl., Exh. 5.

6 **III. DISCUSSION**

7 **A. Judgment on the Pleadings**

8 “After the pleadings are closed but within such time as not to delay the trial, any
9 party may move for judgment on the pleadings.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(c). “Judgment on
10 the pleadings is proper when the moving party clearly establishes on the face of the
11 pleadings that no material issue of fact remains to be resolved and that it is entitled to
12 judgment as a matter of law.” *Hal Roach Studios, Inc. v. Richard Feiner & Co., Inc.*, 896
13 F.2d 1542, 1550 (9th Cir. 1989).

14 In this case, the Brewsters fail to show that, based on the face of the operative
15 pleadings, no material questions of fact exist for trial. In fact, the Brewsters’ citations to
16 the pleadings state that material questions of fact have been raised. *See* Dkt. 45 at 30.
17 Therefore, the Court denies the Brewsters’ motion for judgment on the pleadings.

18 **B. Injunction**

19 Although the Brewsters move for both a preliminary and permanent injunction,
20 there is absolutely no authority for the issuance of a permanent injunction at this point of
21 the proceeding. Therefore, the Court denies the Brewsters’ motion for a permanent
22 injunction and will consider the arguments pertaining to the preliminary injunction.

1 A plaintiff seeking preliminary relief must establish that he is likely to succeed on
2 the merits, that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief,
3 that the balance of equities tips in his favor, and that an injunction is in the public
4 interest. *Winter v. Natural Resources Defense Council*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008).

5 In this case, the Brewsters' motion is difficult to follow. Although they briefly
6 mention numerous claims, it appears that the request for an injunction is based on their
7 claims for Defendants' violations of the Washington Consumer Protection Act ("CPA")
8 and Deed of Trust Act ("DTA"). Dkt. 45 at 46 ("Plaintiffs seek a preliminary injunction
9 under RCW 61.24.130 and RCW 19.86.090."). Regarding the CPA claim, the Brewsters
10 rely principally on the Washington Supreme Court decision *Bain v. Metropolitan*
11 *Mortgage Group, Inc.*, 175 Wn.2d 83 (2012), and the argument that MERS was not a
12 lawful beneficiary in Washington. Dkt. 45 at 21–22. The problem with the Brewsters'
13 argument is that MERS's involvement alone does not establish the requisite injury of a
14 CPA claim. Although the Brewsters allege that they "didn't know who the lender was"
15 and they "rescinded the loan," which has led to the instant foreclosure, they have failed to
16 submit any evidence to show that these allegations were as a result of MERS's
17 involvement in the origination. Moreover, the Brewsters have failed to show that, if or
18 when the Court properly identifies what entity is due the almost \$200,000 in unpaid
19 principal and interest, the Brewsters are able and willing to pay that entity. In fact, there
20 is no evidence of competing claims for payments, which would add substance to the
21 Brewsters' claims. Therefore, the Court denies the motion on the basis of the CPA claim
22 because the Brewsters have failed to show a likelihood of success on the merits.

