First, Plaintiffs have noticed their ex parte motion for a hearing on the Court's July 9, 2013, 2:00 p.m. calendar. Per Civil Local Rule 7-2, and except for motions made during the course of a trial or hearing, all motions must be noticed for hearing not less than 35 days after service of the motion in the absence of an order granting leave to set a hearing on shortened time. No such order was obtained here.

Second, the Court previously granted motions by the Beneficiary Defendants and QLS to dismiss Plaintiffs' complaint pursuant to FRCP 12(b)(6), on the grounds that all the claims in the complaint were barred by *res judicata*. (Dkt. No. 31.) Plaintiffs previously filed a state-court complaint against all the defendants here based upon the same set of facts and the same basic theories as alleged in this Court. The state court dismissed the complaint with prejudice, and entered a judgment in favor of Defendants on September 7, 2012. (Beneficiary Defendants' Request for Judicial Notice, Exh. N and O [Dkt. No. 15-14, 15-15].) Although Plaintiffs argued in opposition to the motion that they could state claims not barred by *res judicata*, no such claims have yet been stated.

The Court's Order of June 25, 2013, denied the second Motion for a Temporary Restraining Order on the grounds that there was no operative complaint on file. Although Plaintiffs have now filed a motion to amend to add new claims, the fact remains that no leave to amend has yet been granted and thus Plaintiffs have no operative complaint or claims.

Moreover, Plaintiffs have not demonstrated how any set of facts that might entitle them to injunctive relief to stay the foreclosure sale of their property. The Court's prior order made clear that any claims based upon securitization and assignment of the note are barred by the prior judgment and the only claim Plaintiffs could seek to amend to add was a claim for violation of TILA for failure to provide accurate material disclosures. (Dkt. No. 31 at p. 3-4.) Even assuming that Plaintiffs can plead a viable claim for such a TILA violation, the only remedy available at this juncture is one for damages. *See McOmie-Gray v. Bank of Am. Home Loans*, 667 F.3d 1325, 1328 (9th Cir. 2012) (right of rescission under TILA expires three years after date of consummation of transaction, notwithstanding the fact that information or forms required to be disclosed have not been delivered, citing 15 U.S.C. § 1635(f)).

United States District Court Northern District of California