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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

DIMAS ACEVEDO,  
  
Plaintiff,  
  
v.  
  
THE LOAN COMPANY OF SAN  
DIEGO, *et al.*,  
  
Defendants.

Case No. 20-cv-1263-BAS-MSB  
**ORDER DENYING MOTION  
FOR TEMPORARY  
RESTRAINING ORDER**  
**[ECF No. 3]**

On July 7, 2020, Plaintiff Dimas Acevedo filed an Ex Parte Motion for Temporary Restraining Order, requesting the Court enjoin a scheduled foreclosure. (ECF No. 3.) Defendant The Loan Company of San Diego filed an opposition to the Motion (“Opp’n,” ECF No. 9) to which Plaintiff replied (“Reply,” ECF No. 13). The Court held a telephonic oral argument on July 29, 2020. The Court then ordered supplemental briefing on one issue and temporarily postponed the foreclosure until further order. (ECF No. 18.) Both parties filed briefs. For the foregoing reasons, the Court **DENIES** the Motion and lifts the temporary postponement of the foreclosure.

1 **I. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

2 Plaintiff is the owner of two parcels of land located at 1351–1355 Imperial  
 3 Beach Boulevard and 1361–1363 Imperial Beach Boulevard in Imperial Beach,  
 4 California. (“Compl.,” ECF No. 1, at ¶ 1, (hereinafter “parcel 1” and “parcel 2”  
 5 respectively).) Plaintiff states he has lived in one of the units on parcel 2 since April  
 6 2015. (“Acevedo Supp. Decl.,” ECF No. 22, ¶ 5.) In July 2017, Defendant The Loan  
 7 Company of San Diego loaned Plaintiff \$1,200,000 for him to buy both parcels.  
 8 (Compl. ¶ 3.)<sup>1</sup> Both parcels secure the loan. (*Id.* ¶ 10.) Plaintiff alleges the loan  
 9 “was fashioned in such a way that it was secured by both [parcels] in order to  
 10 circumvent the requirements of” federal regulations. (*Id.* ¶ 12.) The loan covers all  
 11 five homes on the properties. (*Id.* ¶ 36.)<sup>2</sup> Defendant Action Foreclosure Services,  
 12 Inc. is the foreclosing trustee (*id.* ¶ 4) and set a foreclosure date for both properties  
 13 for July 31, 2020. (Mot. at 2.) Plaintiff seeks an order:

14 To restrain and enjoin Defendants, its agents, assigns, employees,  
 15 officers, attorneys, and representatives, and those in active concert or  
 16 participation with them, pending trial of this action, from engaging in  
 17 or performing any act to deprive or foreclose on Plaintiff of his  
 18 residence in and possession of the real properties located at 1351-1355  
 19 Imperial Beach Boulevard, Imperial [Beach], California and 1361-1363  
 20 Imperial Beach Boulevard, Imperial Beach, California, including but  
 21 not limited to instituting or maintaining eviction, or eviction  
 22 enforcement proceedings on the property or from otherwise taking any  
 steps whatsoever to deprive Plaintiff of their residence in and  
 possession of the property or to impair or degrade the value of the  
 Property.

23 (*Id.* at 7–8.) Defendant the Loan Company opposes the Motion, and Defendant  
 24 Action Foreclosure Services, Inc. did not file a response. Although all of Plaintiff’s

25 \_\_\_\_\_  
 26 <sup>1</sup> The Complaint specifically states that the loan was “to buy” the parcels, but at oral argument  
 27 Plaintiff’s counsel informed the Court that the loan was actually a refinance. Plaintiff received  
 another loan from another company to buy the properties, but that lender was going to rescind the  
 loan so Plaintiff refinanced six weeks with Defendant six weeks after purchase.

28 <sup>2</sup> Although the Complaint states there are five homes on both properties, at oral argument,  
 Plaintiff’s counsel stated that there are actually seven units on the properties.

1 causes of action are technically made against “all Defendants,” Plaintiff does not  
2 once mention Action Foreclosure Services in the substance of his Complaint and  
3 makes it clear that the claims are centered around The Loan Company’s actions.  
4 Thus, when the Court references “Defendant” throughout this Order, it is referencing  
5 The Loan Company.

## 6 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

7 The standard for a temporary restraining order (“TRO”) and preliminary  
8 injunction are “substantially identical.” *Stuhlberg Int’l Sales Co. v. John D. Brush &*  
9 *Co.*, 240 F.3d 832, 839 n.7 (9th Cir. 2001). “A plaintiff seeking a preliminary  
10 injunction must establish that he is likely to succeed on the merits, that he is likely to  
11 suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the balance of  
12 equities tips in his favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest.” *Am. Trucking*  
13 *Ass’ns Inc. v. City of Los Angeles*, 559 F.3d 1046, 1052 (9th Cir. 2009) (quoting  
14 *Winter v. Nat. Res. Defense Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 21 (2008)). A TRO’s  
15 “underlying purpose [is to] preserv[e] the status quo and prevent[ ] irreparable harm”  
16 until a preliminary injunction can be held. *Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Bhd. Of*  
17 *Teamsters & Auto Truck Drivers*, 415 U.S. 423, 439 (1974).

## 18 **III. ANALYSIS**

### 19 **A. Timing of the Ex Parte Motion**

20 Plaintiff moves ex parte for a TRO, titling his motion an “emergency ex parte  
21 application.” While the Court agrees that Plaintiff seeks an injunction before the  
22 scheduled foreclosure of July 31, 2020, it is less clear why Plaintiff did not request  
23 relief earlier and thus effectively made the situation an emergency.

24 Notices of default were recorded in August 2019 for both parcels. (Exhibits 4  
25 and 5 to Lavinsky Decl., ECF No. 16.) Notices of Trustee’s sale were recorded in  
26 January 2020 for both parcels. (Exhibits 6 and 7 to Lavinsky Decl.) The Trustee’s  
27 sale was scheduled for February 19, 2020. (Lavinsky Decl. ¶ 16.) Plaintiff filed a  
28 bankruptcy petition, to which Defendant objected, and the Bankruptcy Court set a

1 hearing for July 8, 2020. (Exhibit 12 to Coughlin Decl., ECF No. 9-2.) Plaintiff filed  
2 the present lawsuit on July 6, 2020. On July 17, 2020, the Bankruptcy Court  
3 dismissed the bankruptcy case. (Exhibit 11 to Coughlin Decl.)

4 Thus, Plaintiff has been on notice of the foreclosure for almost a year. Despite  
5 notice of the impending foreclosure sale, however, Plaintiff waited to file this suit  
6 challenging the sale until July 6, 2020, filed the TRO motion on July 7, 2020, and  
7 did not file the proof of service of said motion on Defendants until July 15, 2020.

8 A proper ex parte motion must “address . . . why the regular noticed motion  
9 procedures must be bypassed,” i.e., “it must show why the moving party should be  
10 allowed to go to the head of the line in front of all other litigants and receive special  
11 treatment.” *Mission Power Eng’g Co. v. Cont’l Cas. Co.*, 883 F. Supp. 488, 492  
12 (C.D. Cal. 1995). This requires the moving party to “show that the moving party’s  
13 cause will be irreparably prejudiced if the underlying motion is heard according to  
14 regular noticed motion procedures” and “that the moving party is without fault in  
15 creating the crisis that requires ex parte relief, or that the crisis occurred as a result  
16 of excusable neglect.” *Id.*; see also *Hammett v. Sherman*, No. 19-CV-605 JLS (LL),  
17 2019 WL 8013763, at \*1 (S.D. Cal. Sept. 23, 2019). Plaintiff does not explain the  
18 lengthy delay in filing the Motion after he learned of the foreclosure. Plaintiff’s lack  
19 of diligence has forced his “emergency” onto the Court, compelling it to come to a  
20 decision in the few days before the scheduled foreclosure. The Court could deny the  
21 ex parte motion simply because Plaintiff has created the crisis; nevertheless, given  
22 the scheduled foreclosure and the parties’ need for a decision, the Court will evaluate  
23 the present Motion.

24 **B. Likelihood of Success on the Merits**

25 Plaintiff argues he is likely to succeed on the merits of his claim that the loan  
26 violates various federal statutes and other state laws.<sup>3</sup> The parties agree that the loan  
27

28 <sup>3</sup> Plaintiff lists the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (“ECOA”) in his Motion as a statute that Defendants violated. Although Plaintiff lists ECOA as his eighth cause of action in the caption of

1 is secured by all properties on both parcels. (Lavinsky Decl. ¶ 4; Mot at 2.) The  
2 issue is the legality of the way Defendant structured the loan.

3 **1. The Truth in Lending Act (“TILA”) and Regulation Z**

4 Plaintiff claims Defendant “never made any of the TILA-RESPA disclosure  
5 forms [sic] to Plaintiff.” (Compl. ¶ 38.) He states he was never given a loan estimate  
6 or a closing disclosure. (*Id.* ¶¶ 40, 41.)

7 **a. Plaintiff’s Residence**

8 The parties fiercely debate whether Plaintiff lives at one of the properties. In  
9 his Motion, Plaintiff states he has lived on parcel 2 since April 6, 2015, prior to  
10 purchasing it, and he continued to live there after buying it. (Mot. at 3.) Plaintiff  
11 and his attorney submit various documents that list parcel 2 as Plaintiff’s address, for  
12 example: w-2 wage statements from 2016 to 2019 from Plaintiff’s employer (Exhibit  
13 D to Aldana Decl., ECF No. 3-2)<sup>4</sup> and driver’s licenses for Plaintiff and his wife  
14 (Exhibits 1–4, 7 to Acevedo Decl., ECF No. 13-1). In his supplemental briefing,  
15 Plaintiff (for the first time) submitted a declaration under penalty of perjury declaring  
16 that he lives on parcel 2. (Acevedo Supp. Decl. ¶¶ 5, 20.)

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19 his Complaint, he does not provide any information about it in the body of his Complaint (which  
20 changes the eighth cause of action to fraud). The Court cannot evaluate the ECOA claim as it  
21 relates to the present Motion. For a federal court to issue an injunction, there must be a “sufficient  
22 nexus between the claims raised in a motion for injunctive relief and the claims set forth in the  
23 underlying complaint itself. The relationship between the preliminary injunction and the underlying  
24 complaint is sufficiently strong where the preliminary injunction would grant relief of the same  
25 character as that which may be granted finally. Absent that relationship or nexus, the district court  
26 lacks authority to grant the relief requested.” *Pac. Radiation Oncology, LLC v. Queen’s Med. Ctr.*,  
27 810 F.3d 631, 636 (9th Cir. 2015).

28 <sup>4</sup> Counsel does not establish how he has personal knowledge of the truth of the exhibits. The  
statements are likely hearsay; it is logical to assume that the only reason counsel can state that the  
documents are accurate is because Plaintiff told him so. (*See* ECF No. 9-3 (Defendant’s objections  
to the declaration).) However, courts “may give even inadmissible evidence some weight, when  
to do so serves the purpose of preventing irreparable harm before trial.” *Flynt Distrib. Co. v.*  
*Harvey*, 734 F.2d 1389, 1394 (9th Cir. 1984). Accordingly, the Court does not strike the documents  
and will give them some weight if doing so will prevent irreparable harm.

1 In response, Defendant points to the loan documents where Plaintiff listed his  
2 residence as a condo in Chula Vista. (Exhibits 2 and 3 to Lavinsky Decl. (deeds of  
3 trust listing Plaintiff’s address as “[redacted] #13, Chula Vista, CA 91913-2408”).)  
4 Plaintiff’s Chula Vista address is also listed on other loan-related documents. (See  
5 Exhibit 13 and 14 to Lavinsky Decl. (disclosure statement of real estate loan and  
6 borrower contact information sheet).) The disclosure statement also provides that  
7 the loan of \$1,200,000 is to be secured by deeds of trust on property located at 1351–  
8 1355 and 1361–1363 Imperial Beach Boulevard, “which is not expected to be used  
9 as Borrower’s principal residence.” (Exhibit 13 to Lavinsky Decl. at 1.) On that  
10 same document, Plaintiff initialed next to the statement: “I hereby warrant and  
11 represent the property securing the loan is held or will be held for investment  
12 purposes only; and is not now or intended to be my personal dwelling or on  
13 residential real property that includes or is intended to include my personal  
14 dwelling.” (*Id.* at 2.) Plaintiff’s tax returns also list the Chula Vista condo as his  
15 residence. (Exhibit 16 to Lavinsky Decl.) Plaintiff states he rented the Chula Vista  
16 condo so that his children could attend a nearby school. (Acevedo Supp. Decl. ¶ 28.)

17 But the Court need not make a determination as to whether Plaintiff lives at  
18 the property; the below analysis does not require a decision either way.

19 **b. TILA and Regulation Z Analysis**

20 TILA, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1601 *et seq.*, and its implementing regulations, 12 C.F.R.  
21 §§ 226 *et seq.* (“Regulation Z”), require lenders to disclose certain information to  
22 borrowers as part of a loan transaction, including a “separate written itemization of  
23 the amount financed,” the “finance charge,” and the APR. See 12 C.F.R.  
24 §§ 226.18(c)–(d), 226.22. “Congress enacted TILA ‘to assure a meaningful  
25 disclosure of credit terms so that the consumer will be able to compare more readily  
26 the various credit terms available to him and avoid the uninformed use of credit, and  
27 to protect the consumer against inaccurate and unfair credit billing and credit card  
28 practices.’” *Hauk v. JP Morgan Chase Bank USA*, 552 F.3d 1114, 1118 (9th Cir.

1 2009) (quoting 15 U.S.C. § 1601). “To effectuate TILA’s purpose, a court must  
2 construe ‘the Act’s provisions liberally in favor of the consumer’ and require  
3 absolute compliance by creditors.” *Id.* (quoting *In re Ferrell*, 539 F.3d 1186, 1189  
4 (9th Cir. 2008)). If a lender fails to make the required disclosures, a borrower may  
5 (subject to certain statutes of limitations) bring a claim for damages or may “rescind  
6 any credit transaction in which a security interest is created in the obliger’s home.”  
7 *King v. California*, 784 F.2d 910, 913 (9th Cir. 1986) (citing 15 U.S.C. § 1635).

8 TILA’s rescission and damage remedies are available only in “consumer credit  
9 transactions.” 15 U.S.C. § 1635(i)(4); 12 U.S.C. § 2606(a). For a loan to qualify as  
10 a consumer credit transaction under the statute, a borrower must demonstrate that the  
11 loan was extended to (1) a natural person and was obtained (2) “primarily for  
12 personal, family, or household purposes.” 15 U.S.C. § 1602(i). TILA specifically  
13 exempts from its scope extensions of credit for business or commercial purposes. 12  
14 U.S.C. § 2606(a). In determining whether a transaction is primarily for personal or  
15 business purposes, the Court must look to the transaction as a whole. The Ninth  
16 Circuit has identified five factors to consider in determining whether the loan was  
17 for personal or business purposes: (1) the relationship of the borrower’s primary  
18 occupation to the acquisition; (2) the degree to which the borrower will personally  
19 manage the acquisition; (3) the ratio of income from the acquisition to the total  
20 income of the borrower; (4) the size of the transaction; and (5) the borrower’s  
21 statement of purpose for the loan. *Thorns v. Sundance Props.*, 726 F.2d 1417, 1419  
22 (9th Cir. 1984).

23 As to the first factor, Plaintiff listed his occupation as an estimator for Pacific  
24 Pipe. (Exhibit 24 to Coughlin Decl., at 1 (Plaintiff’s balance of schedules,  
25 statements, and/or Chapter 13 plan filed in the bankruptcy court).) Plaintiff provides  
26 the Court with no information about his work. Without further information as to  
27 what an estimator for a pipe company does, the Court cannot determine whether this  
28 occupation is related to the property acquisition. As to the second factor, Defendant



1 points to the leases for the properties and notes that there is no reference to any  
2 property management company in the leases. (Exhibit 22 to Lavinsky Decl.) Thus,  
3 Defendant contends that Plaintiff personally manages the properties. Plaintiff  
4 debates the veracity of Exhibit 22, stating he “did not provide the leases” that  
5 Defendant attached, and they were not “made, written, or signed by Plaintiff.”  
6 (Reply at 3.) Plaintiff does not provide the Court with the “correct” leases, and  
7 Defendant contends the attachment contains the leases that Plaintiff himself gave  
8 Defendant when he applied for the loan. The Court is not at this time evaluating the  
9 legitimacy of the leases; but, Plaintiff does not submit any leases or any evidence  
10 that he does use a property management company or that he does not personally  
11 manage the properties. Therefore, it appears that Plaintiff personally manages the  
12 properties. “The more personal involvement there is, the more likely it is to be  
13 business purpose.” *Thorns*, 726 F.2d at 1419. As to the third factor, Defendant points  
14 to Plaintiff’s bankruptcy filing where he listed his income as \$6,900 per month.  
15 (Exhibit 24 to Coughlin Decl., at 1.) The income from the acquisition is the rent  
16 received on the properties, which Defendant calculates to be \$14,945 per month.  
17 (Opp’n at 12; Lavinsky Decl. ¶ 30.) Defendant bases this calculation on “information  
18 submitted by Plaintiff in connection with his loan request (including the leases).”  
19 (Lavinsky Decl. ¶ 30.) Plaintiff responds that parcel 2 “generates \$4,700” but he and  
20 his wife pay \$2,000 of that and parcel 1 “generates \$5,000.” (Reply at 2.) Plaintiff  
21 provides no evidence or documentation to support this calculation. The higher the  
22 ratio of the income from the property to Plaintiff’s income, the more likely the loan  
23 was made for a business purpose. *Thorns*, 726 F.2d at 1419. By Defendant’s  
24 calculations, the income from the rent is more than two times Plaintiff’s income, and  
25 by Plaintiff’s, the income from the rent is slightly more than Plaintiff’s income. As  
26 to the fourth factor, the size of the loan is \$1,200,000, which is large. “The larger  
27 the transaction, the more likely it is to be business purpose.” *Thorns*, 726 F.2d at  
28 1419. As to the fifth factor, as noted above, Plaintiff repeatedly attested in loan



1 documents that the loan was made for business purposes. (*See* Exhibit 13 to  
2 Lavinsky Decl.) Now he says he lives at parcel 2, but this is contradicted by the  
3 statement of purpose stated in loan documents, which Plaintiff signed and initialed.

4 After weighing these factors, the Court finds that Plaintiff is not likely to  
5 succeed in establishing that the loan was for personal purposes. *See Cox v. LB*  
6 *Lending, LLC*, No. EDCV171580JGBSPX, 2017 WL 6820171, at \*8 (C.D. Cal. Nov.  
7 16, 2017), *aff'd*, 713 F. App'x 623 (9th Cir. 2018) (denying preliminary injunction  
8 on TILA claim after finding the plaintiff “cannot overcome Defendants’  
9 documentary evidence and meet her burden of proof” that the loan falls under TILA).  
10 Plaintiff has submitted little evidence that would show that the loan was made for  
11 personal reasons, and “evidence of the personal nature of [the] loan, if any exists,  
12 should be uniquely available to [Plaintiff], especially at this early stage of litigation.”  
13 *Bergman v. Fid. Nat. Fin., Inc.*, No. 2:12-CV-05994-ODW, 2012 WL 6013040, at  
14 \*5 (C.D. Cal. Dec. 3, 2012).

15 In fact, a weighing of the factors suggests that the loan was for business  
16 purposes whether or not Plaintiff lives at the property—a factor the Court considers  
17 along with the five factors the Ninth Circuit has recognized. There are seven units  
18 on the property and Plaintiff lives in one unit and receives rent from the six other  
19 properties and (according to Defendant) from renting out four garages. (*See*  
20 Lavinsky Decl. ¶ 30.)<sup>5</sup> This shows the loan primarily is secured by property that  
21 Plaintiff rents out and the purpose of the loan was so that he could do so. Indeed, it  
22 is not logical that one would take out a \$1,200,000 loan for two parcels (covering  
23 seven units and multiple garages) solely or primarily for personal purposes. *See*  
24 *Schulken v. Wash. Mut. Bank, Henderson, NV*, No. C 09-02708 JW, 2010 WL  
25 8971766, at \*3 (N.D. Cal. Mar. 3, 2010) (“In evaluating whether a certain loan was  
26 made for commercial purposes, the emphasis should be on the purpose of the  
27

28 <sup>5</sup> At oral argument, Plaintiff’s counsel stated that Plaintiff had once rented out the garages, but he  
no longer does so.

1 transaction and not the categorization of the properties used to secure the loan.”).  
2 Further, commentary on Regulation Z provides that even for owner-occupied rental  
3 property, “[c]redit extended to acquire the rental property is deemed to be for  
4 business purposes if it contains more than 2 housing units.” *Supplement I to Part*  
5 *226, Effective January 1, 2020*, 12 C.F.R. § Pt. 226, Supp. I, Subpt. A. The loan  
6 covers all seven housing units on the parcels, accordingly, the commentary still  
7 deems the loan to be one made for business purposes even if one of the units is owner-  
8 occupied.

9 After considering the evidence in front of the Court at this time, the Court finds  
10 that Plaintiff is not likely to succeed on the merits of his TILA claim.

## 11 **2. The Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act (“RESPA”)**

12 Plaintiff states he was never provided RESPA disclosures. (Compl. ¶¶ 47, 53.)  
13 He states even if the loan “was a high-priced mortgage,” Defendant violated  
14 Regulation X “because Plaintiff was not given the required list of counseling  
15 resource providers, and Plaintiffs [sic] did not take a counselling session.” (*Id.* ¶ 52.)

16 RESPA does not apply to “credit transactions involving extensions of credit  
17 primarily for business, commercial, or agricultural purposes.” 12 U.S.C. § 2606(a)(1).  
18 Regulation X is RESPA’s implementing regulation. 12 C.F.R. §§ 1024 *et seq.* It  
19 similarly exempts business purpose loans from RESPA’s coverage. 12 C.F.R.  
20 § 1024.5(b)(2). For the reasons stated above, Plaintiff is not likely to succeed in  
21 establishing that the loan was for personal purposes, and thus has not met his burden  
22 in showing that RESPA applies.

## 23 **3. The Home Ownership and Equity Protection Act** 24 **(“HOEPA”)**

25 Plaintiff states he was not provided with certain disclosures or information in  
26 violation of HOEPA. (Compl. ¶¶ 67–70.) Following oral argument, the Court  
27 requested the parties provide supplemental briefing on HOEPA.  
28

1 Plaintiff claims he has a “high-cost” mortgage that is covered by HOEPA.  
2 HOEPA “is an amendment of TILA, and therefore is governed by the same remedial  
3 scheme and statutes of limitations as TILA.” *Beriones v. IMH Assets Corp.*, No.  
4 19CV301-CAB-NLS, 2019 WL 1714467, at \*3 (S.D. Cal. Apr. 16, 2019) (citation  
5 omitted). A mortgage is “high-cost” and triggers HOEPA protections if it is a  
6 consumer credit transaction that is secured by the consumer’s principal dwelling and  
7 satisfies one of the following conditions: (1) the mortgage has an annual percentage  
8 rate that exceeds the average prime rate by more than 6.5 points on a first mortgage,  
9 or more than 8.5 points on a subordinate mortgage; (2) the total points and fees  
10 exceed five percent of the transaction for \$20,000 or more or the lesser of eight  
11 percent; or \$1,000 on a transaction less than \$20,000; or (3) the transaction  
12 documents allow for prepayment fees more than three years after the closing, or such  
13 fees amount to more than two percent of the prepaid sum. 15 U.S.C. § 1602(b)(b).  
14 Plaintiff argues Defendant did not provide him with certain HOEPA disclosures and  
15 that Defendant violated section 1639(r), which provides that a creditor may not take  
16 any action “in connection with a high cost mortgage . . . to structure a loan transaction  
17 as an open-end credit plan or another form of loan for the purpose and with the intent  
18 of evading the provisions of this subchapter.” 15 U.S.C. § 1639(r).

19 Defendant points to 15 U.S.C. § 1603, which states, “[t]his subchapter does  
20 not apply to . . . credit transactions involving extensions of credit primarily for  
21 business [or] commercial purposes . . .” 15 U.S.C. § 1603(1). Defendant contends,  
22 “if the transaction is exempt under 15 U.S.C.A. § 1603(1), then a lender is expressly  
23 not subject to any of the requirements or operation of any other provision of  
24 Subchapter 1 [namely section 1602 or 1639(r)].” (ECF No. 20, at 3.) This is because  
25 the subchapter referred to in 1603 covers 15 U.S.C. § 1601 to § 1667f, and therefore  
26 the Court should not look beyond 1603, which provides “this subchapter” shall not  
27 apply to loans primarily for business purposes. Thus, it does not matter whether  
28 Plaintiff lives on one of the parcels, or even if the unit there is his “principal

1 dwelling” under section 1602, because the primary purpose of the loan was business.  
2 (*Id.* at 5.) Plaintiff does not mention section 1603 in his supplemental brief, only  
3 arguing that the parcel does constitute his principal dwelling and he is still within the  
4 statute of limitations to rescind the loan. (ECF No. 23.) The Court agrees with  
5 Defendant, and a reading of section 1603 informs the Court that it need not look any  
6 further into the HOEPA subchapter if the loan is primarily for business purposes, like  
7 the loan here.

8 Further, in analyzing TILA, the Ninth Circuit noted that the rescission and  
9 damage remedies are available only in “consumer credit transactions” which TILA  
10 defines “carefully.” *Gilliam, Tr. of Lou Easter Ross Revocable Tr. v. Levine, Tr. of*  
11 *Joel Sherman Revocable Tr.*, 955 F.3d 1117, 1120 (9th Cir. 2020). Namely, “[f]or a  
12 loan to qualify as a consumer credit transaction under the statute, a borrower must  
13 demonstrate that the loan was extended to (1) a natural person, and was obtained (2)  
14 ‘primarily for personal, family, or household purposes.’ Extensions of credit to  
15 organizations are excluded, as are credit transactions performed for non-consumer  
16 purposes, such as loans for a business purpose, even when that loan is obtained by a  
17 natural person.” *Id.* (citations omitted) (citing 15 U.S.C. § 1602(i) and § 1603). The  
18 definition of “high cost mortgage” under HOEPA is a “consumer credit transaction  
19 that is secured by the consumer’s principal dwelling” if certain conditions are met.  
20 15 U.S.C. § 1602(b)(b)(1)(A). For the Court to even turn to the questions of whether  
21 the loan is secured by Plaintiff’s “primary dwelling” and whether the conditions are  
22 met, the loan must in the first place be a consumer credit transaction. The Court has  
23 found above that the loan was extended primarily for business purposes, accordingly,  
24 it is not a consumer credit transaction.

25 Plaintiff’s next argument is that Defendant improperly structured the loan in a  
26 way to avoid HOEPA, which is not allowed under 15 U.S.C. § 1639(r). But section  
27 1639 also falls within the “subchapter” referred to in 1603 (i.e. “[t]his subchapter  
28 does not apply to . . . credit transactions involving extensions of credit primarily for

1 business [or] commercial purposes”), so, section 1639 does not apply if the loan was  
2 extended primarily for business purposes. And further, section 1639 itself provides:  
3 “A creditor may not take any connection with a high-cost mortgage  
4 . . . to structure a loan transaction as an open-end credit plan or another form of loan  
5 for the purpose and with the intent of evading the provisions of this subchapter.” 15  
6 U.S.C. § 1639(r) (emphasis added). Thus, section 1639 does not apply unless the  
7 loan in question is a “high-cost mortgage” which itself is defined as a “consumer  
8 credit transaction.” The loan here is not a consumer credit transaction because it was  
9 not extended primarily for personal reasons. Section 1639 does not apply.

10 For these reasons, Plaintiff has not met his burden in demonstrating that  
11 HOEPA applies to his loan.

#### 12 4. Negligence

13 Plaintiff’s Complaint broadly alleges Defendants had “a duty to exercise  
14 reasonable care and skill in performing their duties for the benefit of Plaintiff, in  
15 representing Plaintiff in originating” the loan, but Defendants breached this duty and  
16 their fiduciary duty. (Compl. ¶¶ 79, 80.) There is no further information by Plaintiff  
17 as to what action specifically led to a breach of duty, and the Court found above that  
18 Plaintiff is not likely to succeed on his claim regarding violation of the federal  
19 statutes, so this cannot form the basis of the breach. Plaintiff has not established he  
20 is likely to succeed on the merits of his negligence claim.

#### 21 5. Unfair Competition Law

22 California Business and Professions Code § 17200 *et seq.*, also known as the  
23 California Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”), prohibits acts of “unfair competition,”  
24 including any “unlawful, unfair or fraudulent business act or practice.” Specifically,  
25 Plaintiff alleges “Defendants [sic] conduct was unfair in that Defendant violated  
26 Civil Code § 1572 (Fraud).” (Compl. ¶ 101.) Because the Court finds below that  
27 Plaintiff has not adequately alleged fraud, the same result goes for the UCL claim  
28 based on fraud.

1                   **6. Fraud**

2           Plaintiff alleges fraud occurred because Defendant “knew that Plaintiff had  
3 [sic] could not pay the LOAN they were [sic] receiving. Defendant was told by Alan  
4 Paranada that in six months, he would be able to refinance into a conventional loan  
5 with an interest of 4.5%.” (Compl. ¶ 117.) The Court assumes Plaintiff meant to say  
6 that he (not Defendant) “was told by Alan Paranada” about the refinance. However,  
7 the Complaint does not say who Alan Paranada is, nor does it state Parnada’s  
8 connection to either Defendant or his role in the transaction. In his supplemental  
9 declaration, Plaintiff attests that Paranada is a loan officer for Defendant. (Acevedo  
10 Supp. Decl. ¶ 15.)

11           Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 9(b) demands that allegations of fraud “be  
12 ‘specific enough to give defendants notice of the particular misconduct . . . so that  
13 they can defend against the charge and not just deny that they have done anything  
14 wrong.’” *Bly–Magee v. California*, 236 F.3d 1014, 1019 (9th Cir. 2001) (citation  
15 omitted). “Averments of fraud must be accompanied by ‘the who, what, when,  
16 where, and how’ of the misconduct charged. *Vess v. Ciba-Geigy Corp. USA*, 317  
17 F.3d 1097, 1106 (9th Cir. 2003). Without any more detail about Paranada, the  
18 statement he allegedly made, and why it was false, Plaintiff has not met Rule 9(b)  
19 and therefore does not establish that he is likely to succeed on the merits of his claim.

20           “Likelihood of success on the merits ‘is the most important’ *Winter* factor; if  
21 a movant fails to meet this ‘threshold inquiry,’ the court need not consider the other  
22 factors, in the absence of ‘serious questions going to the merits.’” *Disney Enters, Inc.*  
23 *v. VidAngel, Inc.*, 869 F.3d 848, 856 (9th Cir. 2017). Plaintiff has not established  
24 any serious questions on the merits of his claims, so the Court does not consider the  
25 other factors.


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1 **IV. CONCLUSION**

2 Plaintiff has not established he is likely to succeed on the merits of any of his  
3 claims, therefore, he has not established that a temporary restraining order is  
4 warranted. For the foregoing reasons, the Court **DENIES** Plaintiff's Motion. The  
5 Court also **LIFTS** the temporary postponement of the foreclosure it previously  
6 issued. (*See* ECF No. 18.)

7 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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9 **DATED: August 10, 2020**

  
**Hon. Cynthia Bashant**  
**United States District Judge**

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