above at the department of the above-entitled Court, Hermenegildo J. Caparas and Juanita R.

Caparas ("Plaintiffs"), will appear pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1048(a) to move the Court for an order Consolidating the case before the Limited court with this case. This motion will be made on the grounds that the Complaint filed by Plaintiff herein, and the defense of Plaintiff in the Unlawful detainer require that both cases be consolidated for trial. This Motion is further made and based on the ground that the facts of the one case and the defenses of the other are similar and dependant on each other including (1) the identity of the issues, procedures and parties before the Court; (2) the convenience of the Court and the parties; (3) judicial economy, and (4) the avoidance of duplicative and possibly inconsistent adjudications. (5) The lack of this courts Jurisdiction to hear and consider Plaintiff's Claim of Fraud in the foreclosure itself, and as a defense to this Unlawful Detainer, and the damages that Defendant is seeking in the Unlimited Superior Court Case, which exceeds the Jurisdictional limit of the Limited Court.

This motion will be based on this Notice of Motion and Motion for consolidation the supporting Statement of Facts and Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the court records in this case, and such other and further evidence that shall be presented at the time of the hearing. NOTICE- IF YOU FAIL TO FILE A WRITTEN RESPONSE OR OPPOSITION TO THIS MOTION WITH THIS COURT BEFORE THE TIME SET FOR THE HEARING, IT IS LIKELY THAT THE COURT WILL GRANT ALL THAT THE DEFENDANT HAS REQUESTED HEREIN.

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Dated September 10, 2009

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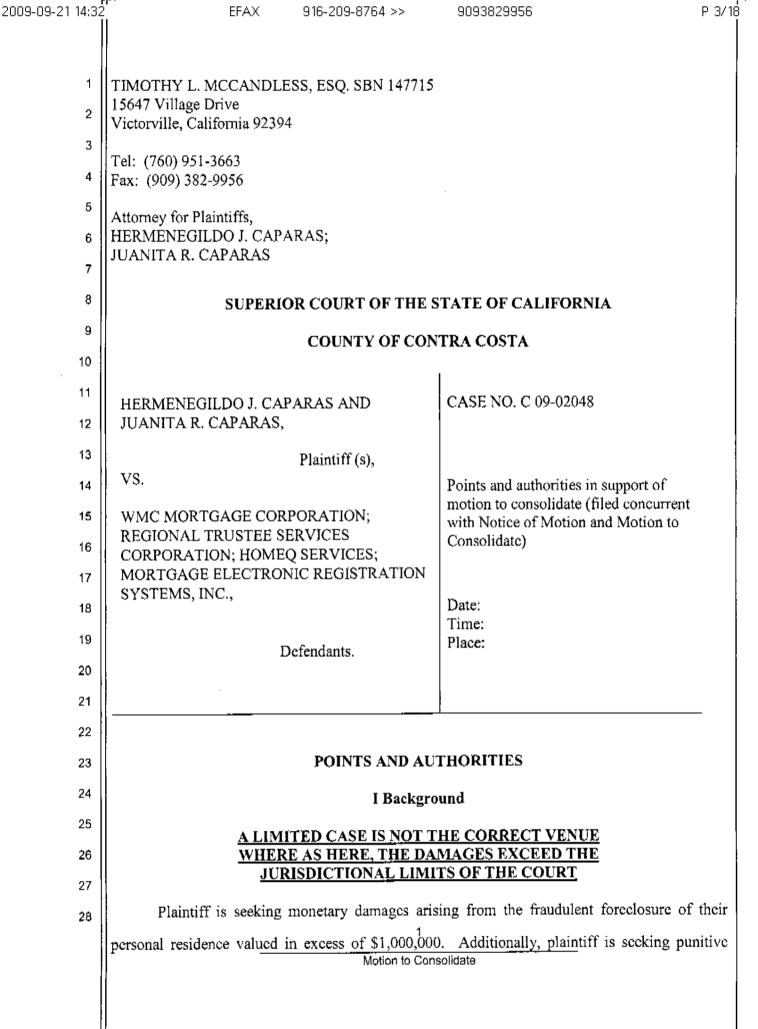
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Timother. McCandless, Esq.,

Attorney for Plaintiffs,

HERMENEGILDO J. CAPARAS and JUANITA R. CAPARAS



damages for <u>fraud</u>, as against all defendants for violation of an agreement to refinance the Subject Property in order to reduce monthly payments, and to forebear and/or delay a foreclosure proceeding. In addition the Defendants after failing to honor their agreement failed to abide by the requirements of Cal. Civ. Code Section 2932.5 which provides in Black Letter law a requirement of an assignce of a Trust Deed and Note, 2932-5 creates a mandatory condition precedent to initiating the foreclosure, an assignee, MUST ACKNOWLEDGE AND RECORD THE ASSIGNMENT PRIOR TO COMMENCING THE PROCEDURE LEADING TO THE FORECLOSURE. Cal. Civ. Code Section 2932.5 states:

2932.5. Where a power to sell real property is given to a mortgagee, or other encumbrancer, in an instrument intended to secure the payment of money, the power is part of the security and vests in any person who by assignment becomes entitled to payment of the money secured by the instrument. The power of sale may be exercised by the assignee if the assignment is duly acknowledged and recorded. (emphasis added)

In the case before the court defendants failed to record their assignment prior to commencing the foreclosure and the sale was taken by Fraud.

The Fourth District Court of Appeal stated in <u>Asuncion v. Superior Court of the City of San Diego</u> (1980) 108 Cal.App.3d 141, 144, 166 Cal.Rptr. 306, 308, in pertinent part: Stated

"It is generally recognized the summary unlawful detainer action is not a suitable vehicle to try complicated ownership issues involving assertions of fraud and deceptive practices such as the Asuncions allege here".

In the Instant matter Plaintiffs entered into a loan agreement with WMC Mortgage Corporation. On or about July 7, 2006. The Adjustable Rate Note was based upon a "LIBOR" six-month adjustable rate.

Plaintiff alleges that Defendants and each of them neither explained the workings of the rate, how it is computed nor its inherent volatility.

Further, on information and belief, Plaintiff alleges that the Defendants charged and

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obtained improper fees for the placement of their loan as "sub-prime" when they qualified for a prime rate mortgage which would have generated less in fees and interest.

Additionally Regional Trustee Services and HomeQ Services foreclosed on Plaintiff's property without a recorded assignment as required by Cal. Civ. Code Section 2932.5, in addition to the fraud actually committed by the Trustee who alleged on the Notice of Default:

> That by reason thereof of the present Beneficiary under such deed of Trust has executed and delivered to said duly appointed Trustee a written Declaration of Default and Demand for Sale and has deposited with said duly appointed Trustee such Deed of Trust and all documents evidencing obligations secured thereby and has declared and does hereby declared all sums secured thereby immediately due and payable and has elected and does hereby elect to cause the trust property to be sold to satisfy the obligations served thereby.

NO documents were provided to the trustee that evidenced the ownership of the Deed of Trust and Note in the Name of Regional Trustee Services and HomeQ Services, in short there was No original Note provided to the Trustee which showed the endorsements on the note to defendants.

> You may have the right to cure the default hereon and reinstate the one obligation secured by such Deed of Trust above described. Section ... permits certain defaults to be cured upon the Payment of the amounts required by that statutory section without requiring payment of that portion of principal and interest which would not be due had no default occurred. Where reinstatement is possible, if the default is not cured within 35 days following the recording and mailing of this Notice to Trustor or Trustor's successor in interest, the right of reinstatement will terminate and the property may thereafter be sold.

NONE of these defendants including Regional Trustee Services and HomcQ Services own these loans and courts all across the Country are beginning to take a second look at "Parties" in Particular with a view to Fraud. Regional Trust Services and HomeQ Services has bluffed their

 way through the foreclosure because under Cal. Civ. Code Sec 2924 the parties foreclosing on a Note and Trust Deed are not required to prove to anyone that they have a right to foreclose. This has allowed a flurry of fraudulent foreclosures to occur. This foreclosure was accomplished by deception, as none of these defendants had the Note including Regional Trustee Services and HomeQ Services, nor did any of them have an endorsement to them for that Note and did not pay any consideration for that note.

"Fraud" and "dishonesty" are closely synonymous, and "fraud" may consist in misrepresentation or concealment of material facts or statement of fact made with the consciouness of its falsity. Fort v. Board of Medical Quality Assurance of State of Cal. (1982) 136 Cal.App.3d 12, 185 Cal.Rptr. 836.

The law is well settled that 'representations made to one person with intention that they will be repeated to another and acted upon by him and which are repeated and acted upon to his injury gives the person so acting the same right to relief as if the representations had been made to him directly. . . No reason appears why this same rule should not be applicable to nondisclosures as well as misrepresentations. Massei v. Lettunich (1967) 56 Cal.Rptr. 232, 235.

A duty of disclosure in a fraud context is one which may exist when one party to a transaction has sole knowledge or access to material facts and knows that such facts are not known to or reasonably discoverable by the other party. Goodman v. Kennedy (1976) 18 Cal.3d 335, 134 Cal.Rptr. 375.

A duty to disclose arises, even in absence of a fiduciary or confidential relationship, if material facts are known only to defendant and defendant knows that plaintiff does not know or cannot reasonably discover undisclosed facts. <u>Karoutas v. HomeFed Bank</u> (1991) 232 Cal.App.3d 767, 283 Cal.Rptr. 809.

In <u>Asuncion</u> supra., the Fourth District Court of Appeal further stated in pertinent part at page 146: As we see it, after the eviction is transferred to the superior court, a number of procedural devices exist to facilitate accommodating the eviction action with the fraud action which the <u>Asuncions</u> separately filed. A possibility, which we understand is frequently utilized in

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other counties, is for the superior court to stay the eviction proceedings until trial of the fraud action, based on the authority of Code of Civil Procedure section 526 which permits a preliminary injunction to preserve the status quo on such grounds as irreparable injury, multiplicity of legal actions, or unconscionable relative hardship. . . We hold only, the Asuncions are entitled to defend this eviction action based on the claims of fraud and related causes which they have asserted, and accordingly the action necessarily exceeds the jurisdiction of the municipal court and cannot be tried there.

In the Asuncion Matter, supra. the Asuncions in 1971 obtained a purchase money mortgage on the property of \$19,800 with monthly payments of \$149. In 1978 they executed a second trust deed on an obligation of \$3,500, with payments of \$64.84, they missed two payments on the second trust deed in June and July 1979. The beneficiary of the second trust deed filed a notice of default to commence foreclosure on July 12. On July 19 representatives of Financial contacted the Asuncions. The Asuncions signed papers on that date which they were told were necessary to prevent foreclosure on their home. The legal effect of those papers was, among other things, to grant title to the property to Financial, subject to a 45-day option to reacquire the property by executing in Financial's favor a \$12,000 promissory note at 18 percent "or more" payable in three years. Financial in return, promised to retire a furniture company debt in the sum of \$1,126.36 and to pay the second trust deed of approximately \$3,500. Financial recorded the grant deed immediately after its execution on July 19. On October 15, 1979, it commenced the unlawful detainer action alleging expiration of the option on September 3, 1979, resulting in ownership of the property in Financial.

The net effect of the parties' dealings is, financial has loaned the Asuncions about \$4,800 for 45 days, in return for real property having an equity in excess of \$20,000. Plaintiff alleged that such a loan may be usurious, as well as fraudulent and in violation of a number of laws, both state and federal.

The amount in controversy exceeds the jurisdictional limits of the Municipal Court, now the limited court, of \$25,000, in that Plaintiff is seeking recovery of damages exceeding \$25,000, and the imposition of punitive damages in a substantially greater amount.

California Code of Civil Procedure section 86 provides in pertinent part as follows:

- (a) The following civil cases and proceedings are limited civil cases:
- (1) Cases at law in which the demand, exclusive of interest, or the value of the property in controversy amounts to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or less.
- (4) Proceedings in forcible entry or forcible or unlawful detainer where the whole amount of damages claimed is twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or less.
- (5) Actions to enforce and foreclose liens on personal property where the amount of the liens is twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or less.

Thus, the Limited Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction, where as here, the amount is controversy exceeds \$25,000, to wit, \$500,000 in quantifiable compensatory damages.

California Code of Civil Procedure 85 provides:

An action or special proceeding shall be treated as a limited civil case if all of the following conditions are satisfied, and, notwithstanding any statute that classifies an action or special proceeding as a limited civil case, an action or special proceeding shall not be treated as a limited civil case unless all of the following conditions are satisfied: (a) The amount in controversy does not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000). As used in this section, "amount in controversy" means the amount of the demand, or the recovery sought, or the value of the property, or the amount of the lien, that is in controversy in the action, exclusive of attorneys' fees, interest, and costs. (b) The relief sought is a type that may be granted in a limited civil case. (c) The relief sought, whether in the complaint, a cross-complaint, or otherwise, is exclusively of a type described in one or more statutes that classify an action or special proceeding as a limited civil case or that provide that an action or special proceeding is within the original jurisdiction of the municipal court. Thus any action which is based on the same facts and issues whether as a Claim or counterclaim would require the Limited Court of to transfer Jurisdiction and for the unlimited court to assume Jurisdiction.

A court has no jurisdiction to hear or determine a case where type of proceeding or amount in controversy is beyond jurisdiction defined for that particular court by statute or

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constitutional provision. Workmen's Compensation Appeals Bd. v. Small Claims Court of Alameda County (1973) 35 Cal.App.3d 643, 111 Cal.Rptr. 6.

Therefore, the Municipal Court is devoid of jurisdiction to continue and the matter must be transferred to the Superior Court.

## PLAINTIFF FILED AN ANSWER TO THE UNLAWFUL DETAINER COMPLAINT CHALLENGING THE SUFFICIENCY OF TITLE

Plaintiff filed an answer in the action, and a complaint in the Superior Court which wholly challenged the lawfulness of Defendant's claim to title in the unlawful detainer complaint and the procedures utilized in the non-judicial foreclosure action.

Given such actions on the part of defendant, movant assumes Defendant has abandoned this issue entirely.

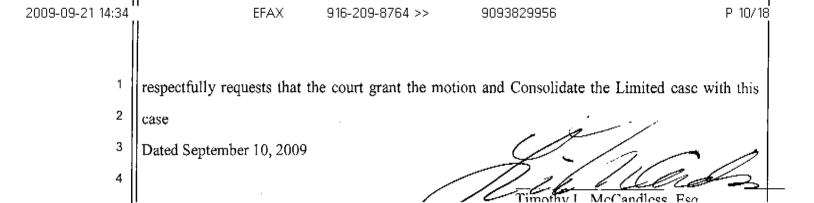
#### THE LIMITED COURT LACKS JURISDICTION TO RENDER A JUDGMENT AS TO THE LAWFULNESS OF CLAIMS TO TITLE BY DEFENDANT

Defendant contends that if the Limited Court lacks jurisdiction given the amount in controversy, that is, the sum over \$25,000 plus punitive damages, then the court lacks jurisdiction over any issues therein.

As set forth in the Asuncion matter, supra, the traditional approach in these cases, is given the allegations of fraud being made by Defendant, to transfer the matter to Superior Court and for the higher court to impose a stay of the unlawful detainer action pending resolution of the fraud issues. Lacking jurisdiction over the present issues by virtue of the amount in controversy, the Limited court must and should order the instant matter to be transferred to Superior Court.

### CONCLUSION

For all pleadings filed in this matter, the memorandum of points and authorities, and other and further oral and documentary evidence to be adduced at the hearing of this matter, Defendant



1	Proof of Service				
2	I, Fransisco Vizcarra, declare:				
3	I am a citizen of the United States and I am employed in the County of San Bernardino,				
State of California; I am over the age of 18 years and not a party to this action; my but					
5	address is 13240 Victorville, California 92392.				
6					
7	On September 14, 2009, I served the foregoing document(s) described:				
8	Notice Of Related Case				
9	Motion to Consolidate				
10	Which were served upon:				
11					
12	Rosenthal, Withem, & Jeff				
13	16027 Ventura Blvd. #201				
14	Encino, CA 91436				
15					
16	Street Services Corporation				
17	616 First Ave. Suite 500				
18	Beaute, Will your				
19					
20	Law Offices of Glen H. Wechester- Lawrence D. Harris				
21 22	1655 North Main Street, Suite 230				
23	Walnut Creek, CA 94596				
24	Agent Sales & Posting				
25	3210 El Camino # 200				
26	Irvine, CA 92602				
27	100 mo, 671 72002				
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	Proof of Service				

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In the following manner of service:

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#### 1 1BY PERSONAL SERVICE.

I personally delivered the documents to the persons at the address(s) listed above. (1) For a party represented by an attorney, delivery was made to the attorney or at the attorney's office by leaving the documents, in an envelope or package clearly labeled to identify the attorney being served, with a receptionist or an individual in charge of the office, between the hours of nine in the morning and five in the evening. (2) For a party, delivery was made to the party or by leaving the documents at the party's residence with some person not younger than 18 years of age between the hours of eight in the morning and six in the evening.

#### [X ] BY UNITED STATES MAIL.

I enclosed the documents in a sealed envelope or package addressed to the person(s) above.

[ ] deposited the scaled envelope with the United States Postal Service, with the postage fully prepaid.

[XXX ] placed the envelope for collection and mailing, following our ordinary business practices. I am readily familiar with this business's practice for collecting and processing correspondence for mailing. On the same day that correspondence is placed for collection and mailing, it is deposited in the ordinary course of business with the United States Postal Service, in a scaled envelope with postage fully prepaid.

## [ ] BY CERTIFIED MAIL, RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED.

I enclosed the documents in a sealed envelope or package addressed to the person(s) above. I deposited these papers with the United States Postal Service, in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepaid. I am a resident of or employed in the county where the notice was mailed. I used certified mail and requested a return receipt.

[ ] BY FAX TRANSMISSION.

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Based on an agreement of the parties to accept service by fax transmission, I faxed the documents to the person(s) at the fax numbers listed above. No error was reported by the fax machine that I used. A copy of the record of the fax transmission, which I printed out, is attached.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

Executed on September 14, 2009, at Victorville, California.

Fransisco Vizcarra

Identify, in chronological order according to date of filing, all cases related to the case referenced above.

1.	a.	Title: Deutsche Bank National Trust Company vs Caparas
	b.	Case number: PS 09-1331
	Ç,	Court: same as above
		other state or federal court (name and address): Superior Court of Contra Costa; Pittsburg Court
	d.	Department;
	e.	Case type: Imited civil unlimited civil probate family law other (specify): Unlawful Deta
	f.	Filing date: July 7, 2009
	g.	Has this case been designated or determined as "complex?" Yes V No
	h.	Relationship of this case to the case referenced above (check all that apply):
		involves the same parties and is based on the same or similar claims.
		arises from the same or substantially identical transactions, incidents, or events requiring the determination of the same or substantially identical questions of law or fact.
		involves claims against, title to, possession of, or damages to the same property.
		is likely for other reasons to require substantial duplication of judicial resources if heard by different judges.
		Additional explanation is attached in attachment 1h
	i.	Status of case:
		<b>✓</b> pending
	1	dismissed with without prejudice
	[	disposed of by judgment
<u>.</u> .	a.	Title: WMC Mortgage Corporation; Regional Trustee vs Caparas
	þ.	Case number: C 09-02048
	Ç,	Court: 🗸 same as above
		other state or federal court (name and address):
	d. I	Department:

Page 1 of 3

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PLAINTIFF/PETITIONER: Hormonegildo J. Caparas and Juanita	CASE NUMBER				
DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT: WMC Mortgage Corporation et. al.	C 09-02048				
2. (continued)					
	illy law Caracifett				
f. Filing date: July 21, 2009	ily law other (specify);				
	71 No				
<ul> <li>g. Has this case been designated or determined as "complex?" Yes []</li> <li>h. Relationship of this case to the case referenced above (check all that apply):</li> </ul>	✓ i No				
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h. Relationship of this case to the case referenced above (check all that apply):					
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involves claims against, title to, possession of, or damages to the same prop	perty.				
is likely for other reasons to require substantial duplication of judicial resource	es if heard by different judges.				
Additional explanation is attached in attachment 3h					
i. Status of case:					
pending					
dismissed with without prejudice					
disposed of by judgment					
4. Additional related cases are described in Attachment 4. Number of pages attache	ed:				
<i></i>					
Date: September 10, 2009					
Timothy L. McCandless, Esq.  (TYPE OR PRINT NAME OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY)  (SIGNATURE)	RE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY)				
(SIGNATOR	RE OF PARTY OR ATTORNEY)				

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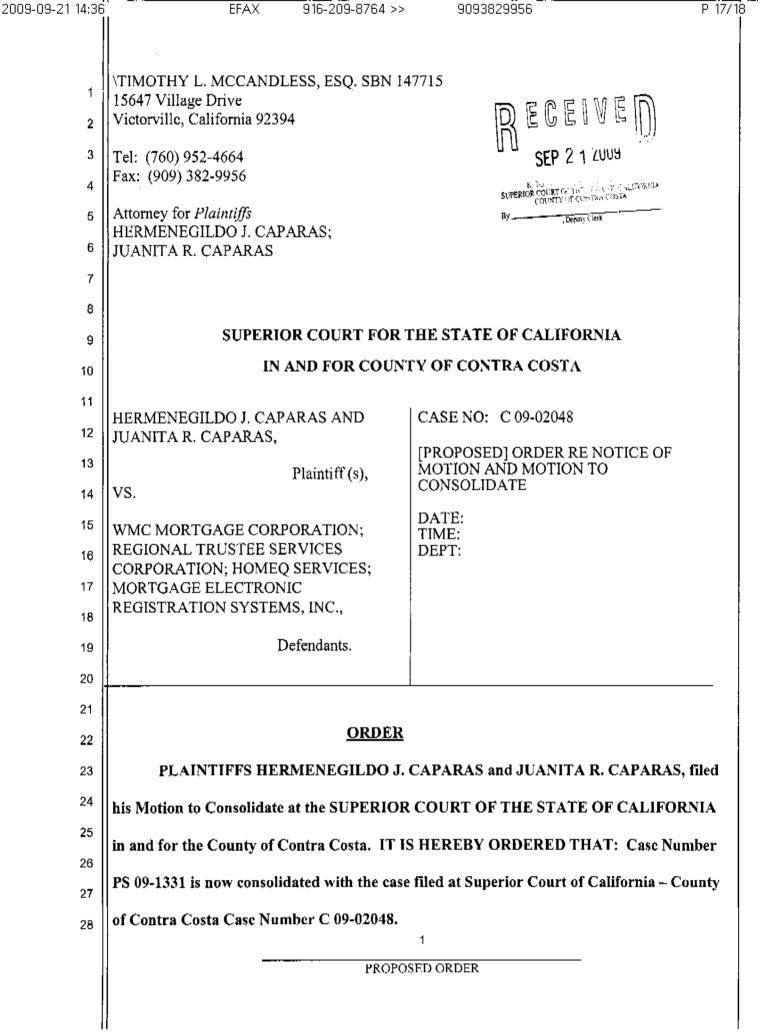
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DEFENDANT/RESPONDENT	: WMC Mortgage Corporation et. al.	C 09-02048	
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# PROOF OF SERVICE BY FIRST-CLASS MAIL

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			ELATED CASE		
(I	NOTE: You cannot serve the Notice of Related Case It omplete this proof of service. The notice must be sel	f you rved	are a party in the action. The person who served the notice mus on all known parties in each related action or proceeding.)		
1.	1. I am at least 18 years old and <b>not a party to this action</b> . I am a resident of or employed in the county where the mailing took place, and my residence or business address is (specify):				
	13240 Amargosa Road, Victorville, CA 92392				
<ol> <li>I served a copy of the Notice of Related Case by enclosing it in a sealed envelope with first-class postage fully prepaid and (check one);</li> </ol>					
	a. deposited the sealed envelope with the United	i Stat	tes Postal Service.		
b. placed the sealed envelope for collection and processing for mailing, following this business's usual practices, with which I am readily familiar. On the same day correspondence is placed for collection and mailing, it is deposited in the ordinary course of business with the United States Postal Service.					
3.	The <i>Notice of Related Case</i> was mailed:  a. on <i>(date)</i> : 09/14/2009				
	b. from (city and state): Victorville, CA				
4.	The envelope was addressed and mailed as follows:				
	<ul> <li>Name of person served:</li> <li>Rosenthal, Withem, &amp; Jeff</li> <li>Street address: 16027 Ventura Blvd, #201</li> </ul>	Ċ.	Name of person served: Street Services Corporation Street address: 616 First Ave. Suite 500		
	City: Encino		City: Seattle		
	State and zip code: CA 91436		State and zip code: WA 98104		
	b. Name of person served: Agent Sales & Posting Street address: 3210 El Camino # 200 City: Irvine	d.	Name of person served: Law Offices of Glen H. Wechester- Lawrence D. Harris Street address: 1655 North Main Street, Suite 230 City: Walnut Creek		
	State and zip code: CA 92602		State and zip code: CA 94596		
	Names and addresses of additional persons served a	re att	ached. (You may use form POS-030(P).)		
l de	eclare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State	e of C	California that the foregoing is true and correct.		
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