1	IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRD CIRCUIT			
2	STATE OF HAWAII			
3				
4	JASON HESTER,	)		
5	Plaintiff,			
6	vs.		No. 14-1-0304	
7	LEONARD G. HOROWITZ, SHERRI ) KANE,			
9	Defendants.	•	Hearing Date: November 5, 2020	
10	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS			
11	on the hearing held before the Honorable Wendy DeWeese			
12	at the Circuit Court of the Third Circuit Court, Kona			
13	Division, commencing at 8:32 a.m.			
14	TRANSCRIBED BY: WENDY L. GRAVES, CSR NO. 460			
15	APPEARANCES:			
16	(All parties appearing via Zoom video conference)			
17	For the Plaintiff Stephen D. Whittaker, Esq. Jason Hester 73-1459 Kaloko Drive		loko Drive	
18	Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740			
19	Also Present	Jason Hester Paul J. Sulla, Esq.		
20	For the Defendants	Leonard Ho	nard Horowitz, in pro se	
21	Sherri		Kane, in pro se	
22		Margaret Wille, Esq. Margaret Wille and Associates 65-1316 Lihipali Road Kamuela, Hawaii 96743		
23				
24	Also Present Mitch Fi			
25		·	-	
			1	

## PROCEEDINGS

THE CLERK: Calling Civil Case No. 14-1-304.

Jason Hester versus Leonard J. Horowitz, et al., for one, amended plaintiff's renewed motion for summary judgment post-remand; and, two, motion to intervene as to defendant, HRCP Rule 24.

THE COURT: Okay. Good morning. State your appearance, please. Let's start with Mr. Whittaker.

MR. WHITTAKER: Good morning, your Honor.

Stephen Whittaker appearing on behalf of plaintiff Jason

Hester, who is also on the call, your Honor.

Additionally, your Honor, Mr. Paul Sulla, prior counsel to Mr. Hester, and an affiant who has submitted a number of factual representations to the court is also online in the event that the Court may have questions for him.

THE COURT: Okay. So --

MR. WHITTAKER: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Whittaker.

So for now the Court is going to treat

Mr. Sulla as an observer, as if he was simply sitting in the gallery observing the hearing process.

But if we need him, I'm glad he's here.

Okay. Mr. Horowitz, state your appearance,

25 please.

MR. HOROWITZ: Yes, hi. This is Leonard 1 2 Horowitz. I'm here with Ms. Kane. 3 THE COURT: Ms. Kane, are you here? MS. KANE: Yes, I am here. I am Sherri. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. And Mr. Fine, please state 6 your appearance. 7 MR. FINE: My name, your Honor, is Mitch Fine, 8 and I'm appearing with a motion to intervene. 9 THE COURT: And Ms. Wille? 10 MS. WILLE: Margaret Wille on behalf of Royal 11 Bloodline of David. 12 THE COURT: Okay. So we're here. I am going to 13 take the motion to intervene first that was filed by Mr. Fine. I will -- I have read the motion, the 14 oppositions, the no oppositions, the replies, so nobody 15 16 needs to reiterate or restate anything that they have 17 put in writing. But if there is anything that you wish to add, 18 Mr. Fine, Mr. Whittaker, Ms. Wille, Mr. Horowitz, I will 19 20 allow each one of you no more than five minutes to make 21 additional statements regarding the motion to intervene. 22 So Mr. Fine. 23 Thank you, your Honor. I think my MR. FINE: motion was fairly clear. I think that I just want to 24 25 reemphasize that my motion to intervene is not based on

any claim of access, but in order to protect my economic interest in the property, which is the subject of a motion, the summary judgment motion.

And just the facts, the relevant facts very simply are that a successor interest, Mr. Sulla, basically took the legal description of Remnant A, which is the property I have had the economic interest in, and he basically adhered that or appended that as part 2 of the property, which is designated as 049, which is the major primary property, which is the subject of this motion for summary judgment.

And I just want to make it clear that should the Court grant this motion for summary judgment, it will in effect convey Remnant A to successor in interest,

Mr. Sulla, and it will basically obviate my economic interest.

So I am here to protect that interest, and according to the rules of the court, the motion for intervention should be looked at very, very widely, in the interest of the Court's efficiency and process, and I think that's the main point that I want to make.

And let me just see. I think that's essentially the main points that I want to make, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And so, but Mr. Fine, you are talking about an economic interest that you obtained

after a final judgment was entered back in 2015. You are talking about an interest that you obtained in 2018, correct?

MR. FINE: Well, your Honor, my interest in the property dates back to 2005, when I began my partnership with Dr. Horowitz and the Royal Bloodline of David.

And as I understand it there really hasn't been a final judgment that's been determined in this matter. As I understand it, the Intermediate Court of Appeals remanded it back to your court, because the motion for summary judgment had not been pled according to Kondaur and 667-5.

So Defendant Horowitz has never had an opportunity to be heard in this matter, there has been no discovery in this matter. So there has been no final judgment. And according to the ICA, they specifically said, because Mr. Hester, plaintiff, did not meet his additional burden, they did not need to address Dr. Horowitz' and arguably these other others claims.

So, again, our position is that there has been no final judgment in this matter. And again, the argument that -- yes, so my protectable interest, it was recorded in 2018, but again, it dates back to 2005.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Fine.

25 Mr. Whittaker.

MR. WHITTAKER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. WHITTAKER: First of all, the motion to intervene is filed under the wrong rule, and his representation to the contrary not withstanding, your Honor, he does not have any interest in the subject property, did not have any interest in the subject property, has no access over it, and he cannot by intervention gain something that he didn't have that his purported grantor didn't have.

He claims to have acquired this option in 2018 at a point in time when neither the individual defendants or Royal Bloodline of David had any interest. Royal Bloodline of David having been dissolved in 2016 and having been defaulted herein in 2014.

And, your Honor, in that particular I would urge the Court that Ms. Wille's appearance, her filings, and any argument should be disallowed by the Court. Her client has been in default for years. There was no petition to the Court to set aside that default.

We filed a motion to strike her joinder on September 29th. It wasn't answered. I think that should be granted.

With respect to the motion to intervene, however, your Honor, clearly it was not timely, as your

Honor observed in your questions about the timing of Mr. Fine's acquisition of his interest.

2.2

He tries to backdate that by making reference to work he claims to have done in 2005, your Honor. But if that's so, he certainly was aware of what was going on in that the litigation regarding the initial foreclosure began in 2009.

He has no excuse at all to delay asserting his interest until some years post-judgment and after remand.

In so far as he argues to your Honor, that, oh, gosh, the appeals court opened up everything that has already been decided by the Third Circuit Court, Judge Ibarra, and ruled on, that's just simply nonsense, your Honor.

The record is abundantly clear that this case was removed to the federal court by the defendants.

Over there they managed to accomplish the removal of Mr. Sulla by making a point of his being involved in the nonjudicial foreclosure sale, at which point I became involved.

But the Circuit Court had dismissed all of these claims made by Hester and Kane long before the appeal.

They cannot be resuscitated by this Intermediate Court of Appeals returning it to your Honor's court for the

1 narrow purpose of determining whether or not the 2 standards of Kondaur were met, which standards are 3 apparently clear --THE COURT: Hold on. I will deal with 4 5 the MSJ in a moment. I'm just dealing now with the 6 motion to intervene. 7 MR. WHITTAKER: I'm sorry, your Honor. Ι 8 apologize. 9 The point is that in so far as Mr. Fine argued 10 on his motion to intervene, alleged relevant facts 11 underlining his interest and the interest he seeks to 12 advocate for, that is Horowitz and Kane, he simply has 13 no standing. 14 It's transparent to me what they are trying to 15 They know that they have been foreclosed. That is, 16 Horowitz and Kane, so they find a straw man to come in 17 to your Honor and pretend that somehow he's entitled to 18 intervene in this very old case and assert claims that they have had disallowed on their behalf. 19 20 Your Honor, it's transparent. It's not lawful. 21 It shouldn't be allowed. 22 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Whittaker. Mr. Horowitz or Ms. Kane, one or the other may speak on 23 24 this issue.

MR. HOROWITZ: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

25

It's very clear to me that Mr. Whittaker is simply
throwing a lot of mud, frivolous and capricious
statements upon the Court in hopes that something will
stick to divert the Court's attention to the actual
facts.

2.2

I want to also correct Mr. Whittaker. He just errored in stating that the dissolution of Royal Bloodline was a later date. Actually, it was in 2012, I seem to recall, because of the dissolution required because of the insolvency, because of the continuous litigation requiring attorney, attorney counsel representation, which we could simply no longer afford.

Essentially, the joinder of Mr. Fine, and also by the way he made a mistake and claimed that the claims were made by Hester and Kane. I'm Horowitz. This is Kane. Hester is not at all making claims with Miss Kane. That's wrong.

But the most important fact here is that

Mr. Fine's agreement with me and his participation and
his financing with me, as Mr. Fine has correctly stated,
began in 2005. It didn't begin, and it's not at all an
estranged contract to have verbal contracts, to have
handshakes, whereby Mr. Whittaker seems to say that it
would be prudent for the Court to simply recognize a
grant, a final granting in 2018 of an option to have an

economic interest, which is substantial, because he deserves it, he earned it. He helped with every aspect of developing the property, even from physical labor.

So I think that Mr. Fine's appearance here and request for intervention is totally appropriate, and that I think it's also extremely important, what Mr. Whittaker and Mr. Sulla and apparently Mr. Hester, and it's interesting that Mr. Whittaker refers to Mr. Fine as a, quote, "straw man," end quote, when in fact all of the evidence clearly indicates that Mr. Hester is the straw man.

So we actually have a projection of what we are alleging as the crime of both foreclosure fraud and conveyance.

Now, the conveyance that Mr. Fine is specifically concerned about mostly is Mr. Sulla's effort to take his interest and include it in the 049 property and simply hoodwink the Court here in a quick motion for summary judgment, when that clearly is a material fact in dispute and --

THE COURT: Mr. Fine, please confine your arguments only to the motion to intervene.

MR. HOROWITZ: Yes. So, in essence, Mr. Fine has legitimate, real interests in protecting his interest, and it's not at all adverse to Mr. Hester and

the plaintiff that Mr. Fine would join here or intervene here with good cause to represent his interest, and even continue to support us, as he has done now since 2005.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Horowitz.

MS. WILLE: Your Honor, can I?

THE COURT: Ms. Wille. In response,

Mr. Whittaker, to your comment real briefly, I did grant your motion to strike the pleadings filed on behalf of the entity which was defaulted, which was, Ms. Wille, your client.

So the current procedural status of the case is that your client has been defaulted. There has been no motion to set aside the default. So I know you are appearing here on behalf of RBOD, but really, you know, it's not proper for me to permit any argument on behalf of that entity because it was defaulted. But I will hear from you briefly, if you wish.

MS. WILLE: Yeah. In reviewing, I agree with what you are doing. However, I think that at this point, given the ICA's vacation of the nonjudicial foreclosure and that Royal Blood was the owner at that time, and also in light of Mr. -- of that Remnant A being added to the nonjudicial foreclosure deed, I think that it would be appropriate for RBOD to be able to intervene, given the new current status.

So I would -- I will respectfully agree with the default, but I will assess looking into that intervention.

And I do just want to make a comment on that, whereas I'm bringing up Mr. Fine and his intervention is that it's only within the past year that that interest really, in my mind, became legitimate, because the County of Hawaii challenged Mr. Sulla's inclusion of that parcel in his nonjudicial foreclosure deed. And that parcel was given to RBOD.

So, again, I respect your opinion on that, and I will look into intervention based on the current status of the case now that the nonjudicial foreclosure has been vacated.

THE COURT: Thank you, Miss Wille.

Mr. Fine, this is your motion. I will give you the last word, if you want to speak for a couple minutes.

MR. FINE: Thank you very much, your Honor.

Your Honor, the plaintiff makes a large deal about how my interest was memorialized in 2018. And the reason why my interest was memorialized in 2018 was in direct response to plaintiff's actions.

In approximately 2016, which I did not discover until a year, year and a half later, Mr. Sulla basically

took the title, the legal description of Remnant A, and he included it unlawfully in 049.

And that action of Mr. Sulla was the subject of a grand jury investigation, where they determined there was probable cause that a crime had been committed.

Now, it does not matter what ultimately the grand jury or the prosecutor's office determines based upon being able to prove something beyond a reasonable doubt. But that's not the standard here, your Honor.

So my interest, I determined that to protect my interest, which Dr. Horowitz appropriately said was based on since 2005, I have memorialized it in order to protect it from Mr. Sulla, because I wanted to show that there was actually an interest that was protectable.

But for Mr. Sulla now to come in and argue that somehow I am prejudicing the Court or I am untimely based upon his actions of taking the legal description of Remnant A, which is not the subject of this. It wasn't the subject of a nonjudicial.

THE COURT: Hold on, Mr. Fine. It's not
Mr. Sulla who is arguing this. It's Mr. Whittaker who
is arguing it on behalf of his client. I just want the
record to be clear.

MR. FINE: Well, your Honor, actually in
Mr. Whittaker's motions he said that Mr. Sulla was a

successor in interest. And he is the real party in interest here, and he is the person who basically is engaged in the warfare that we're experiencing here.

So what I'm saying is that it was Mr. Sulla -the plaintiff's actions by taking the interest in
Remnant A, which he has no legal ownership of, he has no
equitable interest in, and the County of Hawaii
basically told him that. And they sent him a written
letter stating he has no interest in Remnant A.

And despite that, your Honor, he basically filed a deed in this motion for summary judgment, which basically describes Remnant A, my property, the property that I --

THE COURT: You are going far afield of your motion to intervene. I just wanted you to comment on the issues pertaining to your motion to intervene at this point.

MR. FINE: Well, your Honor, I was really responding to Mr. Whittaker's objection to my motion by saying that somehow my interest is based on access. My interest in this matter is not based on access, your Honor. It's based on trying to protect the legal deed to a property that Mr. Whittaker's client has no interest in.

Just so I want to be really clear, your Honor.

Mr. -- the plaintiff in this case took the legal description of a property he does not own and attached it to 049, which is the subject matter. It goes to the heart of this motion for summary judgment.

And so if I don't step in now and protect that interest, I'm going to lose that opportunity. I mean, he should really join me. I mean, that was really what my motion was getting to.

But I understand the intervention, that's fine. But again, I just want you to understand where -- and finally, the last point, your Honor, is Mr. Sulla in his declaratory statement said that Remnant A is intertwined with 043 and 049, and that it's subject to adverse possession, because he can't get access to his steam vents unless he basically trusts back on Remnant A.

And I tried to survey the land. I tried to put up no trespassing signs on the land, all of which I paid for, and his agents drove me off the property and I was unable to protect my interest in Remnant A.

And he, your Honor, is having dangerous activities on that property. There is ceremonies being conducted on that property --

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Fine. Thank you. I think I have heard enough on the issue.

MR. FINE: Good.

THE COURT: The Court is ready to rule.

Mr. Fine, you filed your motion under Rule 19 for joinder. I believe that the proper rule would have been Rule 24 for intervention. I'm not going to deny your motion based on a procedural defect or citing to the wrong rule. I recognize you are self represented.

With respect to Rule 24, there are A and B intervention of right and permissive intervention. So under that rule, frankly, based on having reviewed the records and files of the case, as well as the pleadings, files, and the arguments by the parties and counsel, the Court is going to deny the motion to intervene.

The Court cannot find, A, that there was timely application. It is unclear to the Court whether,

Mr. Fine, you intended to base your motion to intervene on a 2005 economic interest or the 2018 recorded interest that deals with -- and your arguments around access.

If you intended to base it on the 2005 alleged economic interest, we're now 15 years later, and the Court cannot find that considering everything that that is a timely application for permission or the right to intervene.

The judgment was entered in December of 2015.

The motion to intervene was filed October 28, 2020, five

years after the judgment, 15 years after you allege that you obtained an economic interest, and two years after the recording of the option interest to which you refer.

As cited by the plaintiff, motions to intervene filed after judgment has been entered are viewed with disfavor, and the moving parity has a heavy burden to show facts or circumstances to justify intervention at that late date. The Court cannot find that, Mr. Fine, that you have met that heavy burden imposed by case law.

In addition, the Court is persuaded by plaintiff's arguments that the option agreement for an economic interest to an abutting land parcel given by the defendants is also a basis for your motion, and that based thereon the motion is also not timely, as it was was acquired after final judgment.

Furthermore, the Court is persuaded by the argument that there was no access when you, Mr. Fine, acquired your economic interest. So your argument claiming a loss or impairment for something that you did not have when you acquired the interest does not rise to the level that this court believes is appropriate to allow intervention in this case.

And so the Court cannot find that there is any additional impediment to that interest. Even if the argument can be made that you are timely asserting that

interest, the Court cannot find any additional
impediment, and so the Court cannot find that you
qualify under Rule 24, intervention of rights, or Rule
4 24B, permissive intervention.

And so based on the arguments set forth in plaintiff's memorandum in opposition to the motion to intervene, the Court is going to deny your motion to intervene, Mr. Fine.

2.2

Mr. Whittaker, you can prepare the order denying the motion to intervene.

So with that, we will move on to the motion for summary judgment.

Mr. Whittaker, this is your motion, so you may go first.

Again, I have read the motions, the oppositions, the replies. I have read the files and the relevant pleadings that were previously filed in this matter.

So, Mr. Whittaker, you may proceed, and five to seven minutes or so if you want to add anything additional to your written pleadings.

MR. WHITTAKER: Your Honor, thank you very much.

First of all, the opposition, while voluminous and certainly in the history of case repetitive, is absolutely inappropriate to the matter before the Court.

The memorandum opinion of the Intermediate Court

of Appeals could not be clearer but that remand was to be had in order to ascertain whether or not plaintiff's foreclosure, nonjudicial foreclosure auction, complied with or comported with the standards established in Kondaur some five years after the nonjudicial foreclosure.

And that is all that is before your Honor is whether or not the plaintiff, Mr. Hester, has shown in undisputed material facts put before your Honor that indeed the four criteria of the Kondaur matter were met, and that is whether or not it was conducted.

That is, the foreclosure sale was conducted in a manner that was fair, reasonably diligent, in good faith, and whether an adequate price was obtained.

Instead of addressing those matters, which were established clearly through the declarations of Mr. Sulla as counsel during the nonjudicial foreclosure, and otherwise, the defendants bring up a lot of peripheral claims that have been adjudicated years ago, your Honor, as discussed in our motion to strike at page 8, we described the history and the dismissal of the defendant's counter-claims, which included all of the stuff that they have tried to put in front of your Honor on this motion for summary judgment years ago.

They appealed that. The Intermediate Court of

Appeals denied their appeal as to that and remanded the matter to your Honor for one purpose and one purpose only, which has been addressed by the motion.

In that particular, your Honor, plaintiff has established, I believe indisputably, that the auction was conducted in a manner that was fair. I don't know if your Honor has had an opportunity to review Exhibit 6 --

THE COURT: I have.

MR. WHITTAKER: -- to the -- you have, your

11 | Honor?

12 THE COURT: Yes.

MR. WHITTAKER: So your Honor is aware then that the defendants were in attendance at the auction. Your Honor can make your own judgment as to whether or not Mr. Sulla conducted that in a manner that was fair, and I believe that he clearly did. Fundamental fairness to the parties before the Court requires notice of proceedings. 30 day notice. They were there.

The next criteria, reasonable diligence, has been established, I believe, without dispute and beyond dispute by the declaration of Mr. Sulla and the multitude of communications with defendants before, after, and indeed for years following the foreclosure, showing his efforts in pursuing the foreclosure in the

first instance on behalf of plaintiff, and ultimately trying to resolve it with defendants.

2.2

The third criteria, good faith, your Honor, I haven't seen anything to suggest there is anything but good faith in the context of this case. The plaintiff Hester has no desire to punish defendants. He merely sought to recover the monies that were owed to his deceased great uncle. In any event, your Honor, the suggestion of bad faith in this context is without support in the record.

In the context of foreclosure context, your Honor, to determine good faith the courts look to the integrity of the actor's conduct during the proceedings. Your Honor, nothing in the conduct of either plaintiff or his then counsel suggests anything but good faith.

And lastly, your Honor, the Kondaur criteria that we must meet before your Honor to show that, in fact, the summary judgment was appropriate and should now be entered anew is the adequacy of the price.

We discuss that in detail in the memorandum and point out that the \$225,000 price that was obtained was more than adequate under the circumstances, Judge. This sale was conducted in 2010. As your Honor is aware, that was during a major recession.

The other impediments to getting a higher price

were the fact that the defendants were holding over in
the property at the time. We had no possession. The
amount of repair required suppressed the price. The
fact that it's in a volcanic zone suppressed the price.

5 You can't get financing and insurance out there.

So, your Honor, it's just there is no evidence to suggest that the price of \$225,000 wasn't fair.

We've shown your Honor the survey of prices for properties in the region for a year before the sale, and this is in the highest two or three sales in the area.

Moreover, even if the price is somehow inadequate, that alone is not enough ground to set aside a fairly conducted, open, transparent auction at a nonjudicial sale, particularly when the defendants were in attendance and had the opportunity to bid more, and chose not to.

Frankly, we would wish, your Honor, that anybody had bid more so that Mr. Hester could have avoided these ten years of horror.

Judge, there is no reason to -- and the defendants, so distracted by trying to resurrect claims that the Circuit Court long ago denied, utterly failed to suggest, your Honor, that plaintiff had failed to established any one of these criteria.

They made some passing reference to, oh, well,

it should have been \$975,000, because at one point in time in a fantasy Mr. Hester listed it at that price, soon found it was ridiculous, dropped it \$200,000, and when possession was actually in his hands listed it for a more realistic price in the 2 to 300,000 range.

Your Honor, I don't think there is any question but that the price was fair, and that the four elements required by Kondaur have been established. They have not been refuted by the defendants. Therefore, the motion should be granted.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Whittaker.

Dr. Horowitz or Ms. Kane.

2.2

MR. HOROWITZ: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

I'd like to address several of the criteria that Mr. Whittaker just stated in this oral testimony that I'm prepared to give here.

First of all, my opening statement here, I want to relay that the key material fact in dispute is that the ICA, the remand tells this court that there are material facts in dispute specifically regarding 667-5 compliance.

Instead of dealing with 667-5 noncompliance, the plaintiff advances a number of capricious arguments and diverts this court again. Example, referring to the video. The video is not related substantive to 667-5.

So let's stay with 667-5. By diverting from 667-5 noncompliance, the Whittaker and Sulla team for Hester moves the court to become an accessory after the fact of wrongful foreclosure, wrongful ejectment and wrongful dispossession.

The ICA vacating the NJF means the plaintiff currently has no valid right to possess our property and should be ordered to leave at once.

The first point, the plaintiff's amount to cure notice in regard to 667-5 noncompliance, this amount to cure notice was grossly defective. The ICA, to reiterate, made clear that Hester has not met his initial burden, that the burden never shifted to us.

In other words, we defendants were erroneously precluded from raising our issues of material fact, erroneously deprived of advancing our counter claims.

Erroneously ejected and dispossessed in only 2016.

This situation, the status quo before the vacated foreclosure, is to be restored. Hester's possession of the subject property must end.

The ICA ruled that we defendants do not have the burden of proving that the nonjudicial foreclosure was unfairly and improperly carried out. It is the plaintiff's burden that 667-5 was meticulously followed, which the plaintiff has not done, and cannot do, because

the payment amount misrepresented repeatedly as \$350,000 was always false.

The plaintiff repeatedly neglects the balloon payment made and diverts from the correspondence between me and Mr. Sulla that any settlement payment was, quote, "conditioned upon the outcome of the appeal," end quote.

The plaintiff argues that he provided an email thread dated January 19th through the 25th, 2010, that he provided as a valid amount to cure the alleged default.

So let us, your Honor, look at this as shown in the defendant's Exhibit D. If you would kindly get out Exhibit D from my filing, that would be appreciated, and we can clarify this violation of 667-5 procedure very quickly.

THE COURT: Go ahead, Mr. Horowitz. Your time is running, so I'm just telling you.

MR. HOROWITZ: If you could access Exhibit D, you could follow along then, your Honor.

THE COURT: I have it, Mr. Horowitz.

MR. HOROWITZ: Yes, it's Exhibit D in the packet that was tabbed Exhibit D, I believe.

THE COURT: Well, I have Exhibit D, so you may proceed.

MR. HOROWITZ: Thank you, your Honor.

On the email Sulla sent on January the 19th, the second paragraph states quite clearly, the cure amount of the alleged default amount was, quote, "conditioned upon the outstanding appeal," end quote.

There was no express, valid accounting done. That last two sentences in paragraph 2, you can read it, it states, "If you agree to proceed with \$220,000 amount outstanding, conditioned upon the outstanding appeal, then we can now respond and begin to negotiate a settlement of the entire balance. Before we counter your prior \$100,000 offer settlement, please indicate if this was a figure we can agree to start with," end quote.

A material fact in dispute, your Honor, is that the claimed amount in the default was both unknown and, quote, "conditioned upon the outcome of the appeal," unquote.

And even if this was not the case, the 667-5 express requirements required an accurate payoff amount, foreclosure fees that were never noticed, as well as attorneys fees and costs for the foreclosure. These three elements that were required were not provided.

Instead, the Court will note what happened next, according to the plaintiff's email string, reprinted as defendant's Exhibit D. You see the email dated January

1 22nd, 2010. Sulla emailed again asking, quote, "Do you 2 have any response to this or should I move to the next 3 step," end quote.

No next step is mentioned. It states, quote, "The note is now a full year overdue. If I don't heard," his error, "if I don't heard anything back from you by Tuesday, January 26, 2010, I will proceed," end quote.

Proceed with what, your Honor? The entire matter was conditioned upon the outstanding appeal.

THE COURT: Mr. Horowitz, I am giving you a two-minute warning on your argument.

MR. HOROWITZ: Yes. Essentially, your Honor, this was not a clear fulfillment of his responsibilities of 667-5, proper notice.

Further, this inadequate notice is false because Mr. Sulla gave this notice not to the defendants. Look at who he sent this notice to. It's corresponding to Mr. Hester, and not on January 26th, which was the deadline date, but in his email on January 25th, 2010.

Here he states in an altered email a forged piece of evidence that does not comport with the format of earlier email correspondence. If you look at those emails carefully. He submitted this in his Exhibit D to the court showing that, quote, "original message

captured on the others and the details provided were not stated."

Sulla states in corresponding only to Hester, not to me, in altered email at 5:23 p.m., quote, "I already sent this out Friday. I will start with a notice to the foreclosure this week. Paul," end quote.

The case law clearly shows that changing or altering or not properly noticing foreclosure or foreclosure dates is grounds for voiding the foreclosure.

But this was also before the January 26 deadline that this email went to Mr. Hester. You can see that it's captioned May's Bank Receipts. It's not captioned any notice of foreclosure, and so subsequently it violates Kondaur.

And regarding the purchase price, if I can use my last few seconds here, Kondaur references Ulrich (ph.), Ulrich, excuse me. And in Ulrich you see it goes into great detail that a property in foreclosure must be advertised expressly, detailing the benefits of the property.

If you look at not only what I shared already as Mr. Sulla's foreclosure notice, but the actual advertisement in a single newspaper that Mr. Sulla presents as having advertised his notice for

foreclosure, you will see that there is no express detailing.

And Exhibit Z, the last exhibit of yours, your Honor, shows that Mr. Sulla listed the property, not Mr. Hester listed the property, Mr. Sulla listed the property with his cohorts within his own business operation, his own real estate firm which Greg Datt (ph.) and Associates, that it was listed for \$975,000, your Honor, by Mr. Sulla, not Mr. Hester.

So essentially the inadequacy of the NJF, lack of following 667-5, improper sales price, and the fact that we haven't even now gotten to the fact of the underlying matter that is not regurgitating, not simply regurgitating what any Court has ruled on.

In fact, at this point we have tacit admission that Mr. Sulla's concerns and conveyance of the mortgage and note to the church revitalized, which was the foreclosing mortgagee in 2010. That that is based on substantial fraudulent filings with the State and the court, as you can also review that person Exhibit S, which goes into great forensic detail showing that ultimately the organization that foreclosed wasn't even formed at the time of the transfer by assignment of mortgage and assignment of note into revitalized church.

Certainly, there is the case law we published

that shows that this untimely transfer voids the transfer. But even if it didn't, look at all of the facts, that there is the false signature, falsified altered date or dates, false certification of the Articles of Incorporation of this entity.

Therefore, Mr. Hester has no standing as a successor in interest to this fake sham church, nor does Mr. Sulla and HHLLC. Subsequently, these are tacitly admitted by evasion of these most important facts, and I think this is most clearly an indication that the Court's grant of this motion would be unconscionable.

The Court should dismiss this motion and then permit the return of our dispossessed property that we certainly deserve, and we no longer deserve to be abused like this, your Honor.

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Horowitz.

Mr. Whittaker, in five minutes or less, please, you may respond.

MR. WHITTAKER: Thank you, your Honor.

Mr. Horowitz tries desperately to divert the Court's attention from the specific ruling of the Intermediate Court of Appeals, which remanded this for compliance with Kondaur, which had four elements.

He wants to direct your Honor's attention to 667-5, which if there was an objection under that

statute should have been made ten years ago. Any sort of objection under that statue has long since been waived or adjudicated adversely to the defendants in the motion to dismiss their counter claims heard at the Circuit Court back in 2014.

The allegations that are made vis-a-vis counsel Sulla are there just, your Honor, again to distract you and to try and besmirch the plaintiff with some alleged misconduct of his counsel, which is irrelevant to this motion, which deals only with the propriety of the conduct of the nonjudicial foreclosure sale, which we have addressed in detail.

The Intermediate Court of Appeals was quite clear, your Honor, at page 14 of its decision that the issue that it identified, and the only issue, was the compliance with Kondaur. And for that reason -- and it specifically confined its decision to vacating the summary judgment.

And it vacated the summary judgment only because the showing at the trial court then in 2010, and after, relative to the nonjudicial foreclosure, didn't show the Kondaur elements.

The Kondaur elements have now been shown, and while Mr. Horowitz argues about the incredible value, he has not put a single shred of paper before your Honor

that shows that any realtor or anyone with any competence about property values in the area of the subject property believes it to be worth anything even near the \$225,000 that was bid by plaintiff at the nonjudicial foreclosure sale.

It strikes me as a little odd that while he was standing there at the foreclosure sale he now wants to tell your Honor that the price was unfair. If it was unfair, he had every opportunity to make bid. He chose not to.

Judge, I just don't think that there is any question but that the narrow matter for remand has been answered in full and in detail by the motion, the declaration, and that there is no competent evidence to the contrary and no disputed question of material fact.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Whittaker.

MR. WHITTAKER: I have nothing further.

THE COURT: So the Court has reviewed the records and files of this matter, as well as specifically your motion, Mr. Whittaker, and Mr. Horowitz and Miss Kane, your opposition, and

Mr. Whittaker your reply.

The Court also went back and reviewed the previous filings, and specifically the opposition to the original motion for summary judgment, the opposition

being filed by Horowitz and Kane on April 6 of 2015.

So, first of all, this Court agrees with the plaintiff's interpretation of the remand. This Court does not read the remand as a setting aside of the nonjudicial foreclosure, as argued by Mr. Horowitz and Miss Kane.

The remand from the ICA says that it appears from the record that our ruling above -- I'm just paraphrasing -- under Kondaur could potentially affect this case. Therefore, although we reject Horowitz' arguments on appeal in CAAP-18-584, we conclude it would be prudent to remand this case to the Circuit Court, the Third Circuit, for further proceedings as the Court deems necessary in light of our rulings in this memorandum opinion.

So the Court does read the remand to focus on whether or not the nonjudicial foreclosure sale was conducted in a manner consistent with the Kondaur case.

Also, the Court will point out that under state versus Oughterson, which is O-U-G-H-T-E-R-S-O-N, 99 Hawaii 244, that case holds and it cites to various other cases, which I will get to in a moment.

That case precedent commands that unless cogent reasons support a second court's action, any modification of a prior ruling of another court of equal

or concurrent jurisdiction will be deemed an abuse of discretion. And that's the Oughterson court citing Grayhound Computer Corporation versus IBM, 559F2d488, which is a Ninth Circuit case from 1977.

Also, the Oughterson case cites Wong versus City and County of Honolulu, 66 Hawaii 389, which held that a judge should be hesitant to modify, vacate or overrule a prior interlocutory order of another judge who sits in the same court.

In reviewing the defendant's opposition to the motion for summary judgment that was filed on April 6 of 2015 and their current opposition to plaintiff's second motion for summary judgment, the Court finds that the arguments raised are virtually if not completely identical to those that were raised back in April of 2015.

The only major differences that this Court could glean from a review of both oppositions was, one, that in the current opposition plaintiffs cite to HRS Section 490:3-203, and in their previous opposition they cite it as UCC Article 3, Section 3-203. And so that argument was raised, previously.

Also, the Court would note that the 667-5 noncompliance arguments were raised and briefed extensively in the April 6, 2015 opposition, as they are

in this case.

The only other change the Court noted between the two oppositions substantively was a cite to HRS Section 651D, as in David, in the current opposition. In the 2015 opposition, the defendant cited extensively to 651C, as in cat.

The Court attempted to look up 651D, AND I don't believe that section applies. I think it may have been a typo, and that the defendants intended to cite to 651C.

Nevertheless, the arguments in both the April 6, 2015 opposition, as well as the opposition filed today are substantively the same.

The Court in its ruling, which was filed on May 27, 2015, had considered the defendant's arguments at that point in time, and had found that there was no genuine issue of material fact and granted plaintiff's motion for summary judgment.

This court is not going to revisit, vacate, modify or amend prior rulings of this very court, it was just a different judge, made back in 2015. So the Court is not going to consider or reconsider any of the arguments previously made by the defendants and that are now being made again by the defendants.

The only issues that this Court believes that

1 are before it are the Kondaur issues, as articulated by 2 the plaintiff. 3 Based thereon, and having reviewed the 4 admissible evidence in the case, the Court will find 5 that plaintiff has established the four elements 6 required by the Kondaur case. 7 The Court will find there is no genuine issue of 8 material fact and that plaintiff is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law. The Court will enter a 10 final judgment pursuant to 54B in favor of the 11 plaintiff. 12 Again, I believe this resolves all matters. 13 Correct, Mr. Whittaker? 14 You are muted. 15 MR. WHITTAKER: Sorry, your Honor. Yes, your 16 Honor, it was sent back down simply for the purpose of 17 Kondaur compliance, which your Honor has found. That's 18 all that remains. 19 Right. So the Court will then grant THE COURT: 20 final judgment pursuant to 54B, finding no just reason 21 for delay. 22 Mr. Whittaker, you may prepare or you will prepare the order granting your motion. 23 24 MR. WHITTAKER: Thank you, your Honor. THE COURT: I think that concludes this matter. 25

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   Thank you all.
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            MR. WHITTAKER: Thank you, your Honor.
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             (Hearing concluded at 9:25 a.m.)
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            I, WENDY L. GRAVES, a certified court reporter
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   in the State of Hawaii, do hereby certify that the
 6
   foregoing pages are a true and correct transcription of
 7
   the proceedings in the above matter.
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   Dated this 4th day of December, 2020.
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          Wendy Graves
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