	Page 2
1	APPEARANCES:
2	
3	ATTORNEYS FOR PLAINTIFF
4	McGLINCHEY & STAFFORD
	101 NE 3rd Avenue, # 1500
5	Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301
	BY: Mark New ESQ.
6	Jennifer Chapkin, ESQ.
7	
8	ATTORNEYS FOR DEFENDANTS
9	ICE LEGAL
	1015 N. State Road 7, Suite C,
10	Royal Palm Beach, Florida 33411
	BY: SCOTT HOLTZ, ESQ.
11	THOMAS PRESTIA, ESQ.
	AMANDA LUNDERGAN, ESQ.
12	
13	
14	ALSO PRESENT:
15	Daniel Wasserstein on behalf of Canyon Lakes Homeowners
16	Association
17	Richard Jarolem, Wilson Elser Moskowitz, Edelman &
18	Dicker
19	Videographer, Michael Hollander, US Legal
20	
21	EXHIBITS
22	
23	(No Exhibits marked during this hearing.)
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THE COURT: Okay. What we're going to do is we're going to call for the clerk to bring up the file. So until the file comes up, I am going to --

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1 go ahead and we'll be in recess until then. If you 2 see the defense, go ahead, then, and tell them to 3 be prepared to come back in as soon as the file gets here. 4 5 MR. PRESTIA: Okay. THE COURT: Okay. Good to see you. 6 7 you. (Short recess taken.) 8 9 THE COURT: So let's go ahead and go on the 10 record. This is the Fifth Third Mortgage company 11 This is Case Number versus 12 2009CA028037XXXX Division 8W. So for the -- I 13 already took the appearance for the plaintiff. For 14 the defense, if you'd announce for the record. 15 MR. HOLTZ: Yes, Your Honor. Good afternoon. 16 Scott Holtz from Ice Legal on behalf of Defendants 17 and 18 THE COURT: Okay. Good to see you. 19 Also, who will be present will be MR. HOLTZ: Amanda Lundergan from Ice Legal on behalf of the 2.0 21 defendants. 22 THE COURT: Where is she now?

May it please the Court, Your Honor. Thomas

MR. PRESTIA: She's just on her way up, Your

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Honor.

MS. LUNDERGAN: Hi, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Tell me who you are.

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do before we get started is let you come up here

and let you look at the file, and I have it marked

Here we go. So what I'm going to ask y'all to

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THE COURT: Are your clients here today?

authenticity of the signatures in the document.

challenge the authenticity of the signatures.

We

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MR. HOLTZ: They are present, Your Honor.

They are present in the area. I don't know if they are in the courthouse.

THE COURT: Are they going to come and testify that that's not their signature?

MR. HOLTZ: If the evidence bears it out. If they cannot -- if the plaintiff cannot establish, but we believe that by raising the issue we have now shifted the burden to plaintiff to establish the authenticity.

THE COURT: That's kind of what I'm asking you right now. So here we are at trial. Today is the day for trial. So what I'm asking you is do you have time -- do you have a witness here today that is going to be putting on evidence, primarily your clients, that they did not sign this note.

MR. HOLTZ: May I have a moment to confer?

THE COURT: Yeah. And I just want you to be aware that if that's going to be your position, that they did not sign the not, then I am going to require that your clients be here. I'm going to swear them under oath and under penalty of perjury. If they swear that they didn't sign the note, and I later find out that they did, it's six months -- actually five months and 29 days in the Palm Beach

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MR. HOLTZ: Understood, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So it's with that understanding, you-all go ahead and decide what you want to do.

(Counsel is conferring.)

THE COURT: So, Mr. Holtz, what is your position?

MR. HOLTZ: Your Honor, our position is that we have to make that determination when we have our --

THE COURT: Mr. Holtz, let me just stop you for a minute. I'm going to take a recess for ten minutes. Where is your client located? Where do your clients live?

MS. LUNDERGAN: Your Honor, I believe their in Palm Beach County.

THE COURT: Okay. Call them on the phone and tell them I want them down here at the courthouse so that they can testify under oath that that's not their signature on the note.

MS. LUNDERGAN: Your Honor --

THE COURT: Stop for a second. Mr. Holtz and I are talking. So what I want you to do is tell them that I want them to come down here, and I'm going to put them on the stand, I'm going to swear

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them under oath under penalty of perjury, and they're going to testify that that's not their signature on the note.

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MR. HOLTZ: I understand, Your Honor. If that is not necessary, if we do not wish to argue that --

THE COURT: Just go call them. See if they want to come down. If they do, if your position at trial today is that note was not signed by them, then your clients need to come into court and testify under oath that that's not their signature. And if I find out later that they had committed perjury, I will give them six months, five months 29 days in Palm Beach County Jail.

MR. HOLTZ: Understood, Your Honor.

Okay. So we will take a break for ten minutes. Make the call and tell me what you find out. We will be in recess.

THE BAILIFF: The court will be in recess.

(Short recess taken.)

MR. WASSERSTEIN: Dan Wasserstein on behalf of the Canyon Lake Home Owners Association.

THE COURT: Okay. Good to see you,
Mr. Wasserstein.

MR. WASSERSTEIN: Thank you, Judge.

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THE COURT: Okay, let's go back on the record.

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Mr. Holtz, what do you want to do?

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MR. HOLTZ: Your Honor, I think there was a misunderstanding about our objection and our position. We are not saying that the signatures on the document are not our clients, and I don't know if our clients would testify to that. Our objection is this: That that very well may be a copy, a color copy of the original note, that because it is filed as an original note, it is purported original and that it may be admissible, but that would be subject to the plaintiffs having proved that it is in fact the authentic original note.

That may appear to be the signatures of our clients, but that may not actually be the original note and a color copy or any other facsimile is not sufficient in evidence for them to proceed in the foreclosure matter. That's one of the objections that we had reserved with respect to the note.

So you're aware, obviously, that as a member of the bar any time you take a position you have a reasonable basis for asserting the position that you take. Do you have a reasonable basis, and if so, please tell me what it is to

believe that the note that is in the file, which is marked as the original, is in fact something other than an original of the note. Can you tell me what your reasonable basis is for that?

MR. HOLTZ: Your Honor, may I allow
Ms. Lundergan to continue this portion of the
argument or the discussion? She has had more
experience with that particular issue.

THE COURT: Well, let me just ask you, I mean, you are the one that started it and y'all are in the Civil Division. Let me just follow up on this, and I don't mean any disrespect. This isn't foreclosure. This is a circuit civil courtroom. This is a trial division. That's all I do here is try cases. And I try cases from anything from \$15,000 to well, well over \$15,000 and I do it at a very, very high level.

So when you are in here, I am going to assume that you all are very skilled at what you do. But the rules of evidence apply and the also the rules of procedure and the rules of decor in the courtroom. So if you start a discussion with the judge, you finish the discussion with the judge. If you want to divide up parts of the case, that's fine. But you are with me, you and I are having

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the discussion, so there's no double-teaming, there's no triple-teaming, there's no bailing out for somebody else to give you help.

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MR. HOLTZ: Understood, your Honor.

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THE COURT: Okay. I am with you. So I just wanted everybody to be aware of how it works. So I just want to know, my question to you is that is there a reasonable basis for you to make the assertion that this is not the original note, and if so, please tell me the evidence that you're going to put on at the time of trial to back that

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11 going to put

up.

that with the court.

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MR. HOLTZ: Your Honor, I believe the reasonable belief or the reasonable basis for our position in reserving that objection is that the complaint in this case was originally plead with a lost note count. Now, subsequent to the filing of that lost note count, the plaintiff was able to

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come up with a purported original note and filed

Your Honor, the very fact that after

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conducting and swearing to in their complaint that they've conducted an exhaustive and diligent search

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of where this note should have been, looking for it

with all due diligence, they were not able to find

it, and then coming up with that original note, we would maintain, casts suspicion on the originality and the authenticity of the note that is now purported to be the original note as filed.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand your position. All right. So what we'll do at this point is that I will reserve on the offering of the note into evidence at this time. And so let's go ahead and go forward. So for the plaintiff I don't think I need to have opening statement. If you would call your first witness, then.

Mr. Holtz?

MR. NEW: Your Honor, we would like to call -THE COURT: Just a minute.

MR. HOLTZ: I'm sorry, Your Honor, we do have some preliminary matters that we would ask the Court to address before we begin the plaintiff's case in chief. First of all, Your Honor, I believe I need to bring to the Court's attention and for the purposes of the record to preserve — the fact that we are here today on — in this case is as a result of the granting of plaintiff's motion for rehearing; however, the granting of that motion was done by Judge Harrison without any hearing, without any notice, or notice to the defendant or giving

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them any opportunity to respond in writing, which the Fourth District Court of Appeals has held one of the two, at least, must be afforded if the Court is considering granting such a motion.

It was not done so. And so as a result we believe we are here today in a severely prejudiced position, and frankly we would ask this Court to reexamine that decision at this time, and to at least allow us to make argument on that motion for rehearing as we have never had opportunity to respond either via oral argument or in writing.

THE COURT: Okay. Response?

MR. NEW: They were permitted to respond, Your Honor. What happened -- and they chose not to.

What happened in this case was we were set before

Judge Harrison on May 16th. Then the Court's

pretrial order required that the parties

immediately disclose the name, the specific name

and address of any witnesses intended to be called.

My firm identified a corporate representative -
the servicer to be the witness and didn't identify

the specific name, and that's on me.

What happened was after that witness list was served, which generally is compliant with, you know, the rules of procedure and trial preparation

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when you've got a corporate entity as a party.

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What happened was after disclosing the witness, the defense Counsel, not Mr. Holtz, but Ms. Lundergan and another colleague contacted my office and asked for the names, the specific name of the witness. So a week before trial we provided

the names, the specific name of the witness who

would be present. David Goldman.

A week later we show up for trial with David Goldman sitting there flown in from Utah -- flown in from Jacksonville, ready to try the case. With the knowledge of the witness the night before the trial, there's a motion in limine filed arguing that, Hold on, we're prejudice here, we didn't have the name of the witness.

At the time that the motion in limine was filed, Your Honor, they had the name of the witness. Had never undertaken any effort whatsoever in the last four years, no effort in the week prior to the trail, no effort in the month or so after the trial was set to take a deposition.

I argued to Judge Harrison that, Your Honor, we disclosed the name. I didn't disclose the specific name. We sent the e-mail in response the same day giving this defense firm the name of the

witness. To the extent there's any prejudice,
let's do the deposition now. Let's go ahead and
continue the trial for a week and we will do the
deposition. Continue the trial a month and we can
accomplish this deposition. I will stay tonight,
I'll stay tomorrow, do it over this weekend,
whenever, to accommodate this claim that there's
prejudice.

Judge Harrison ended up under the basis that there was prejudice on the part of the defendant dismissed the case. I filed a motion for a hearing more specifically laying out the arguments and explaining to Judge Harrison that there is no prejudice here. Here are the facts, here's the discovery they been served. There's no deposition and no prejudice.

Judge Harrison -- after a few weeks or so

Judge Harrison granted that motion, reset the

trial, they vacated the order dismissing the case.

Any time prior to that, these folks could have

served any kind of response or could have requested

a hearing. Nobody did that. Then once the order

was entered vacating the dismissal and resetting

the trial, then there was the complaint of, Well,

we didn't have an opportunity to be heard, but they

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did.

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I think Your Honor is in a difficult position to have to rule on a motion for a hearing, an order granting a motion for a hearing. I think Judge Harrison could do that, but he didn't. He is the person in the best position to look at the issue and a classic example of when you need a rehearing, when the Judge looks at it, and says, Yes, I should not have dismissed the case that day, we had the witness that they were aware of that they never tried to depose before and they couldn't proceed how they wanted to.

THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. Holtz, let me ask you, was there a request for an evidentiary hearing? Was there a need for an evidentiary hearing?

MR. HOLTZ: I think there would have -- Well, Your Honor, the case was dismissed. And I believe there would have -- I mean, there was a need -- there would have been a need for an evidentiary hearing or some type of hearing had the Court -- well, if the Court was inclined to grant it.

THE COURT: Let me just ask you, though, so did you get a copy of the motion to set aside the dismissal for rehearing?

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1	MR. HOLTZ: Yes, we did, Your Honor.
2	THE COURT: What did y'all all do as a result
3	of that?
4	MR. HOLTZ: We anticipated the plaintiffs
5	setting it for trial.
6	THE COURT: I appreciate that. I apologize,
7	let me be more specific. Did you file anything
8	with the Court?
9	MR. HOLTZ: No, we did not, Your Honor.
10	THE COURT: Okay. And then you got the ruling
11	from Judge Harrison?
12	MR. HOLTZ: Yes.
13	THE COURT: When did Judge Harrison ruling
14	come out?
15	MR. HOLTZ: That came out June 20th, I
16	believe.
17	THE COURT: June 20th?
18	MR. HOLTZ: Yes, on the motions for rehearing.
19	THE COURT: Okay. And you got Judge
20	Harrison's ruling.
21	MR. HOLTZ: Yes, and we moved for
22	reconsideration of that.
23	THE COURT: Did he rule on your motion for
24	reconsideration?
25	MR. HOLTZ: We don't have an order yet, Your

1 Honor.

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THE COURT: You don't have an order yet?

MR. HOLTZ: No.

THE COURT: Have y'all received an order on his motion --

MR. NEW: There's no order on that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HOLTZ: Your Honor, I will say this, we tried on numerous times to have our motion for reconsideration of the motion for rehearing set before Judge Harrison, but we were told by his staff that he had taken a lengthy vacation, and so, you know, we filed that motion, about a month ago and have been trying to the calendar it since but were not able to calendar it.

THE COURT: Again, when did you file your motion for reconsideration?

MR. HOLTZ: It was June 17th -- July 17th, excuse me.

THE COURT: July 17th, but the -- maybe I'm having trouble with my dates here. You got his order that set aside the dismissal on the 20th. That's the date of the order, right?

MR. HOLTZ: Yes.

THE COURT: When would you have gotten it?

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1 MR. HOLTZ: About a week later.

THE COURT: So probably about the 27th. So and when did you file your motion for reconsideration?

MR. HOLTZ: The 17th, I believe, of July.

THE COURT: 17th of July. What's the rule say relative to filing a motion for reconsideration?

MR. HOLTZ: I don't believe there is a time period on the motion for the reconsideration. The motion for rehearing does have the ten-day rule. The motion for reconsideration is a separate -- it doesn't travel under the same rule of civil procedure. I believe it's an entirely different motion and so I don't believe it has the same --

THE COURT: What rule did you travel under?

MR. HOLTZ: Well, our motion for reconsideration -- I'm sorry, I had put it in the notes, here we go. Well, the reason -- okay. Our motion for reconsideration was filed not pursuant to this specific rule of civil procedure, but rather it's cited, Fourth DCA case law, which I have copies, courtesy copies for the Court and for the plaintiff, Auburn V. Arozo 922 sd. 1106, which says that if the Court contemplates granting the motion for a new trial, the Court can satisfy due

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process by holding a hearing or giving the opposing party an opportunity to be heard through written responses and also cited to local rule Number Six promulgated by 15th Circuit which says with the exception of motions for a new trial or rehearing pursuant to Rule 1.530, which is their motion for rehearing which is brought under Rule 1.530 or similar procedural rule, no petition for rehearing, motion for reconsideration or like pleading shall be set for oral argument except upon court orders.

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So, specifically, a petition under 1.530 is excluded from the bar on oral argument without leave of court which would indicate that it should be set for an oral argument.

THE COURT: So which rule of civil procedure were you traveling under?

MR. HOLTZ: One moment, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sure. Is it 1.530 or 1.540, which one?

MR. HOLTZ: Your Honor, we were traveling under the Court's inherent authority to always reconsider non-final orders. The motion for rehearing was traveling under 1.530.

THE COURT: Okay, but I am talking about yours. You said after you got the ruling from

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Judge Harrison, that you filed a motion for reconsideration.

MR. HOLTZ: Yes.

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THE COURT: Okay. So you got rules of civil procedure that talk about when you can ask a judge to set aside an order. So I'm just curious which one were you traveling under?

MR. HOLTZ: Again, Your Honor, we were relying on the Court's inherent authority to reconsider any non-final order that the Court enters.

THE COURT: Okay. So your position today is that you still have a pending order or a pending motion that has not been ruled upon requesting reconsideration of the order by Judge Harrison to vacate the default, correct?

MR. HOLTZ: It was an involuntary dismissal.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm sorry, vacate the involuntary dismissal. Okay. Very good.

All right. Anything else on this?

MR. HOLTZ: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I am going to deny your motion. All right. So any other matters we need to address before the plaintiff puts on their case?

MR. HOLTZ: Yes, Your Honor, we have a motion in limine that we filed in this case. I have a

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Mr. Holtz, go ahead with your motion.

MR. HOLTZ: Thank you, Your Honor. I think I need to begin by informing the Court, as Your Honor is new into the case, that essentially the issue in this motion in limine is the second -- it's the second time we've had to argue the same issues, Your Honor. It's the same exact -- it's essentially the same exact issues that lead the case to be voluntarily dismissed at the last trial setting, which is that in this case plaintiff has failed to abide by the trial order and failed to timely disclose its witness.

The trial order cannot be clearer, it says that parties should immediately upon the issuance of the trial order exchange lists with the names and addresses of the witnesses that are potentially going to be called at trial. Again, plaintiff's Counsel failed to do so. They didn't reveal the name of their witness until almost exactly -- until three weeks -- after the trial order was issued. And then, Your Honor, we were only given an opportunity to depose the witness a week before trial.

It completely -- we weren't really given an opportunity. We were given a date. We were given

a time, one time with one opportunity to conduct a telephonic deposition, which in our -- our position is not -- is equivalent to not giving us any opportunity at all. We were not available for that day. We were not given multiple days in which to choose. There was no coordination of any kind.

What we had was one opportunity to take a telephonic deposition immediately by before trial, which essentially affords us no opportunity at all to depose that witness because at that point there's no real benefit to us in terms of being able to produce a useable transcript for impeachment purposes, for gleaning additional information about that witness.

And, Your Honor, the problem is this:

Plaintiff's counsel is going to argue that by

listing a corporate representative, that that is

sufficient, and that if they subsequently provide

us with the name, no matter how close before the

day of trial that is, they have complied with the

rules.

THE COURT: Let me just stop you for a second so I can hear their side of this.

Go ahead. Response?

MR. NEW: Can I use the podium, Judge?

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THE COURT: Sure. Absolutely. Anybody can use the podium.

MR. NEW: Judge, I've practiced civil litigation and commercial litigation for 13, 14 years. I've taken depositions all over the country. I've taken depositions in Russia. I took a deposition in Little Rock yesterday. If you want a deposition, all you need to do is at any point in the litigation, ask for a deposition. If you want the deposition of a person certain, say I want to take the deposition of this guy, get on the plane and go take the deposition. If you want to take a deposition of a corporate representative, you notice it up, granting is required, and get it done.

Case is pending for four years, they never did that. With the prior trial which was set for May 16th, I told you, I put the corporate representative of the servicer, that's sufficient. There's no prejudice there. They knew that the servicer was going bring a witness to testify. It doesn't matter to them who it is. They never wanted to take a deposition before. I was there offering, standing on my head offering the deposition —

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1 THE COURT: Let me ask you this, though. 2 I've got a copy of the trial order and I'm looking 3 at subsection E of the trial order, and it's about half way down it says that the party intending to 4 5 use an exhibit or witness discovered after Counsel's been heard pursuant to paragraph E shall 6 7 immediately -- that's not the part I'm looking for. Let me see if it's in here. 8

So the first part of it says -- hang on a minute. Let me back up. I think I missed the point. I guess it's A, it says -- this is on the trial order: "The parties shall immediately exchange lists of all trial exhibits, names and addresses of all trial witnesses and names and addresses of all experts." So at what point did you comply with the trial order and name -- give the name and the address of the trial witness?

MR. NEW: July 9th, Judge. This was issued June 20, July 9th I provided the name of the witness.

THE COURT: Who did you disclose?

MR. NEW: Ms. Kuerzi, who is sitting here.

THE COURT: Okay. So in your disclosure you named her specifically?

MR. NEW: Named her specifically, provided her

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THE COURT: And when was that?

MR. NEW: July 9th, Your Honor.

THE COURT: July 9th. Okay.

MR. NEW: And I was referencing the corporate representative because that's what I did last time before the May trial. These attorneys objected and Judge Harrison dismissed the case.

THE COURT: Let me stop you. I apologize.

Mr. Holtz, when did you get notice of the name and the address of the witness for today? Would that have been about that date that he just --

MR. HOLTZ: It would have been -- yes, one or two days later.

THE COURT: So what did you do in the way of asking for a deposition after you got the notice of who the witness was going to be?

MR. HOLTZ: We asked for the deposition.

THE COURT: And when was that?

MR. HOLTZ: I believe it was July 31st.

THE COURT: July 31st. So, for what, 20-some day you -- what were you doing?

MR. HOLTZ: Well, Your Honor, we -- first of all, that's not the first time that we had asked for the name of the trial witness and that we

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had --

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THE COURT: But you had it the first part of July.

MR. HOLTZ: We did, Your Honor, but it had been requested back in April.

THE COURT: I appreciate that, but first part of July. So after you got the name of it, of the witness --

We had to conduct -- we had MR. HOLTZ: conducted or had to conduct an investigation of our own records, of, you know, searches to determine whether or not we needed to take the deposition of that witness. And also, Your Honor, we needed to obtain the exhibits from plaintiff of what they were going to use at trial for the purposes of, you know, potentially using it at deposition.

THE COURT: So let me ask you this: Did you not have an opportunity to issue either a notice or a subpoena, because it's a party with a duces tecum to bring with you the things you are going to be testifying from at the time of the trial, and set that person for a deposition?

When was the first time you set them for a deposition?

MR. HOLTZ: Well, Your Honor --

1 MR. NEW: This is extremely --

THE COURT: Stop, Stop. I am going just to tell you all one more time. There is no double teaming, and there's no whispering in the ear.

You're a member of the bar and you will answer the questions if you are going to carry the case. If you're not going to carry the case, you can have a seat, but you can't come up and get help and you can't give help.

MR. HOLTZ: I agree, Your Honor. I understand.

THE COURT: That's not how it works.

MR. HOLTZ: Understood.

THE COURT: All right. Thanks very much. So just y'all be aware of that. That's the second time I've told y'all not to do that. The third time somebody does that I will sanction you.

MR. HOLTZ: Understood.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. HOLTZ: Your Honor, we -- the problem with that is that this is a witness who is in Salt Lake City, Utah. For us to have served a notice of a deposition duces tecum on someone and then have to fly out to Utah only to then have an opportunity to see the exhibits.

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And, Your Honor, these depositions are highly document intensive because it goes to the -- I mean, the gravamen of the case deals with the authenticity of the note, the ability of the mortgage, the ability of this witness to testify to those things, as well as to adequately testify as to the -- to qualify themselves as another qualified witness for the purposes of laying the business records exception.

As such, we need to determine their familiarity during the course of the deposition with the various exhibits that are intended to be used at trial. And so to have to do that on the fly at a deposition in Utah, we believe it is prejudicial and unfair. And so that is why we conducted our discovery in this manner because, again, that's a great expense to our clients.

And so as a result we first want to determine -- we simply wanted the name of the individual so that we could determine if a deposition was necessary. Once we did so, we then attempted to coordinate dates as soon as possible, and we tried to be flexible as possible. But the witness was only -- the witness was apparently on vacation and was only available for one particular

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date at one particular time and only available for a telephonic deposition.

THE COURT: Okay. Were you able to take telephonic deposition?

MR. HOLTZ: No, Your Honor, because our position is that a telephonic deposition would not serve our client's interest in that at that point we can't see -- we can't -- it's very difficult, it's exceedingly difficult to refer to the number of documents, to the specific places in these long listings of payment histories, et cetera, and to do so over the phone.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Anything else on this?

MR. NEW: May I be heard, Your Honor?
THE COURT: Sure.

MR. NEW: My interruption before, I apologize, was directed at the commentary. But, Judge, if you want to take a deposition, there's no hold up here. We had the name on July 9th. They had the trial exhibits from the prior trial date back in May. They had all the trial exhibits. What are the trial exhibits going to be in a foreclosure case? A dozen things, the payment history, the note, the mortgage, all of these things that they have. They

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never bothered to take the deposition.

We've conferred at our insistence on July 25th to try to get some stipulations. They stipulated to the admissibility of the note and mortgage and that did not turn out. Never asked for a deposition. They e-mailed us at the end of the night on July 31st, which is a Wednesday, saying, please let us know when we can sit your witness down for a deposition.

Discovery cut off with the trial order that

Your Honor has was August 5th. So with the trial

cut off meaning that discovery was to be completed

by that date, what they did was they jammed

themselves up on purpose asking to agree to five

days. I -- and then of course --

THE COURT: I need to have you wrap up.

MR. NEW: Okay. We provided -- there's no flexibility. We provided them with an opportunity to take the deposition. The response is not I don't want a telephonic deposition. The response was we're too busy to do it. My last response to them was provide some other alternative reasonable possibility. Nothing.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much. What I'm going to do is I'm going to deny your motion in

limine. Any other matters we need to address,
Mr. Holtz?

MR. HOLTZ: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. What do you got?

MR. HOLTZ: At this time we are filing a formal motion for continuance pursuant to the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure 1.460. It has been verified.

THE COURT: Basis?

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MR. HOLTZ: It's based on due to the untimely disclosure of plaintiff's trial witness, the defendants are seeking a continuance so that the deposition of that trial witness can be taken.

Additionally, plaintiff's case was already once involuntarily dismissed due to late disclosures and noncompliance with the trial order. Plaintiff has been unable or unwilling to produce this witness for deposition, and we will be severely prejudice by not having the deposition available to us for use at todays trial.

THE COURT: Okay. Response?

MR. NEW: Motions to continue are to be heard at the end. Were not to be heard at trial.

Section 4 of the courts order -- section 4 of the court's order setting this trial required that the

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motions to continue to be set at a certain time,
which is 10:30 a.m. on Wednesdays and Thursdays.

And at the end in bold, underlined, "No such
motions will be heard at trial. Noncompliance with
any portion will subject the party to sanctions."

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I just don't get it, Judge. It's the second time I am down here to try this case. I think it should be denied and even sanctions if the Court is inclined.

THE COURT: Okay. Thanks very much. All right. I'm going to deny your request for a continuance. Any other matters we need to address?

MR. HOLTZ: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thanks very much. All right. Plaintiff, call your first witness.

MR. NEW: I'd like to call Linda Kuerzi.

MR. HOLTZ: Your Honor, are we not allowed to make opening statements?

THE COURT: I don't think I need one. Can I file that in the court file?

MR. HOLTZ: Yes.

THE COURT: Your motion.

MR. HOLTZ: Yes. And, Your Honor,

understanding, Your Honor's position, we would like the opportunity to make --

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- A I review and research defaulted accounts, prepthe
  - Q What's your involvement in this case?
  - A I have reviewed and researched this file.
  - Q You were asked to appear here, fly out from Salt Lake to be a witness?
    - A To come in from Jacksonville, yes.
    - Q What did you do prepare for the case today?
  - A I reviewed the note, the mortgage, the pay history, compared it to the original documents that came in and also reviewed the notes on the account.
    - Q Okay. Have you and I spoken?
    - A Yes, we have.

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- O What's the role of SPS on this loan?
- A They are the servicing agent.
  - Q What's the status of the loan?
- 17 A It is in default.
  - MR. PRESTIA: Objection, hearsay, lack of foundation.
    - THE COURT: So, your position is hearsay that a statement -- she's offering a statement made by a third party for the truth of the statement that was made, that's your objection?
    - MR. PRESTIA: Correct.
  - THE COURT: At what point has she said that

1 somebody told her something?

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MR. PRESTIA: She obtained this information from some source. I also said lack of foundation because she failed to identify --

THE COURT: I'm not there yet.

MR. PRESTIA: Sure.

THE COURT: Ma'am, that's the third time. Do not offer -- he's going to make an objection -- if you want to make an objection you may stand up. You will be the one for your side that will make the objection with no help from anyone else --

MS. LUNDERGAN: Can I --

THE COURT: Stop for a second. If he's going to stand up and make the objection, he is going to make it without any help from anyone else. He's not going ask for help, he's not going to be given any help, and that's to be the same for the plaintiff. Whoever is actually going to be trying the case is the one who is going to be speaking, and no one else is going to be speaking with him or providing him with the information unless I tell them to.

MS. LUNDERGAN: Can I clarify, Your Honor?

Are we not allowed --

THE COURT: Can you what?

MS. LUNDERGAN: Can I just clarify something.

I just want to make sure I am clear.

THE COURT: Sure.

MS. LUNDERGAN: We are a trial team. Are we not allowed to confer about anything at all --

THE COURT: You are allowed to confer about anything so long as it's not during my discussion with one of the members of your team; is that clear?

MS. LUNDERGAN: I'm sorry, when I was whispering, Your Honor, I do need to be able to speak to him as well, so I didn't mean to talk to Ms. Prestia while --

THE COURT: Maybe you need to have somebody who is going to be handling the case sit off to the side so the two of you who aren't handling the case can be talking back and forth if that's what y'all want to do. But while I'm having a conversation with a lawyer who is making an objection in the middle of the proceeding, I don't want you talking across me, and I don't want you suggesting answers to my questions to the person who is actually the one conducting the case at that point in time.

Okay?

MS. LUNDERGAN: Are we allowed to write

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anything, Your Honor? We usually keep a running note where we confer with notes back and forth.

Are we allowed to write to each other?

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THE COURT: Ma'am, whoever is in charge of that particular part of the case, in this event it's the one who made the objection, I don't want you writing them notes to say here's what to say or here's a new idea for you. If they're going to stand up and make an objection, then they're going

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MS. LUNDERGAN: I appreciate that.

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12 THE COURT: And that's all. It's not the
13 three of you at one time. I don't mind if y'all

to make an objection.

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discuss things while nothing is going on. But if I

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am asking someone a question and they are the one I

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am asking, I don't want you to give them the

17 18 answer, I want them. If they are going to stand up

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and make the objection, they are going to defend

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it, and I am going to deal with them. I'm not

going to deal with three of you. Okay?

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MS. LUNDERGAN: I appreciate it, Your Honor.

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We're used to working as a team, so I appreciate

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THE COURT: Okay. Thanks a lot.

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So your foundation, what's the basis?

it.

MR. PRESTIA: Objection, hearsay.

THE COURT: Okay. Again, tell me what you
think the hearsay objection is.

MR. PRESTIA: Well, she's getting this date
from some type of document -- facts not in

THE COURT: No, your objection was hearsay, so tell me the basis upon which you think it's hearsay.

MR. PRESTIA: Sure. It's a matter of court statement offered to the truth of the matter asserted, Your Honor. She's a --

THE COURT: At what point did she testify that somebody told her something?

MR. PRESTIA: Well, she's -- she's obtaining this information from some third party source or third party document.

THE COURT: That's your assumption. That's your assumption. Okay. So let me just make it clear. If she testifies that somebody told her something, that's a possibility of a hearsay objection, but if she says that the answer to "Is it in default," and that's her answer, that's not a hearsay objection.

MR. PRESTIA: Well, specifically, Your Honor --

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evidence.

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1		THE COURT: It's overruled. Thank you.
2		Okay. Go ahead.
3	Q	Loan is due for April 2009, correct?
4	А	That is correct.
5	Q	SPS is the current servicer, correct?
6		MR. PRESTIA: Objection, leading.
7		THE COURT: Sustained.
8		Go ahead. Don't lead her. Just ask her a
9	ques	stion. Don't suggest an answer to her.
10	Q	What role in servicing does SPS have on this
11	loan, if	any?
12	А	They service the account for DLJ Mortgage.
13	Q	What payments has SPS received, if any?
14	А	They haven't received any.
15		MR. PRESTIA: Objection, hearsay, lack of
16	four	ndation.
17		THE COURT: Overruled.
18		Go ahead.
19	Q	Have you looked at the note in this case?
20	А	I have.
21	Q	You looked at the mortgage?
22	А	I have.
23	Q	In your employment or your responsibilities,
24	tell me w	hat involvement, if any, you have with using
25	any kind	of computer system?

A We use a mortgage computer system where we can track notes on the account, payments received, advances on the account, and any communication with the customers only.

Q Okay. And then can you give me some explanation of the types of information that you yourself have inputted?

A After a review, if I have been reviewing, say, the escrow account, for example, and I see --

MR. PRESTIA: Object to relevance, Your Honor.
THE COURT: Okay. Overruled.

A -- and I see their -- the escrow amount, I will document it getting it ready for court because we need those figures.

Q Okay. What contact do you have with customers, if any?

A I do have contact with customers sometimes in regards to getting consent judgments, you know, giving them like 120 days to resolve the default.

Q Okay. And then -- and with you inputting notes into the computer system, what ability do you have, if any, to review notes on loans inputted by others?

MR. PRESTIA: Objection, leading.

THE COURT: Okay. Overruled.

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- A I can review all notes that anyone from SPS puts on the account.
  - Q Do you know whether SPS maintains an escrow account on this loan?

MR. PRESTIA: Objection, leading.

THE COURT: Overruled.

A Yes.

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Q Tell me little a bit more about the business of SPS. I know they serviced this loan, but can you otherwise explain the business practice or the -- the business of SPS?

MR. PRESTIA: Objection, vague.

THE COURT: Okay. Overruled.

A We service a variety of different loans. We do not originate loans. We service for different owners.

- Q What servicing, if any, does SPS do of loans that were originated by a prior servicer?
- MR. PRESTIA: Objection, leading.

20 THE COURT: Overruled.

- A We do thousands.
- Q What amount of loans would you say SPS originates, if you could?
- MR. PRESTIA: Objection, leading, relevance, hearsay.

1 defendants?

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THE COURT: You have one for the defendants? Okay.

MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, I object to any notebook being given to the witness. We can -- once a document has been entered into evidence or they anticipate that they are attempting to, I would ask at that point the witness be shown document by document so that we could maintain all objections to any pieces of documents prior to the witness seeing them. Additionally, Your Honor, it looks as if the packet provided to the witness is substantially thicker than the one I was provided, and I would like to take a look at it.

THE COURT: Sure. Take a look at it. Go ahead. You can approach.

MR. NEW: Your Honor, did you want a copy of the notebook?

THE COURT: Sure. Thanks.

MR. NEW: I'll tell you what I've got is the final judgment is included in the witness's notebook, which I got copies for Counsel in the court when I get to that point, and then I've got two documents that have redacted schedules that I've got a redacted version in the notebook for the

Court and for Counsel. I have the complete one in my notebook in the event that the Court wants the unredacted version.

MR. PRESTIA: First -- I thought we would take a brief recess so I can look at this, but as it pertains to the Final Judgment and the witness viewing it, I believe that it is -- first off, that's highly prejudicial. Second off, that document was made by these attorneys in anticipation for litigation. It is not a piece of -- it is not a document that can be offered into evidence, and as such the case law is pretty clear, the witness is not allowed to view any documents that are not going to be entered into evidence. As such, I would strenuously object to a Final Judgment being shown to the witness at this point.

THE COURT: Okay. Overruled.

At this point I want you to take a look at the binder and tell me what things are in it that aren't in yours.

MR. PRESTIA: Yes, Your Honor. I was doing that, but there was argument being made without my presence.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. NEW: Those are my attorney notes --

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Judge, I've got a tab -- if I get there, I will pull the tab off --

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MR. PRESTIA: Absolutely not.

MR. NEW: Let me do this, Judge. I'm not interrupting Counsel, but what I'd like to do is let me take the notebook back and I'll just spoon feed the --

MR. PRESTIA: I need this marked for the record, Your Honor. Specifically, I would like to make a record of this, Your Honor. The tab that — the binder that was handed to the witness, specifically as it pertains to tab Number Eight has attorney notes written on there with the amounts due. For the record it says, "Due - \$13,083.41 underlined, four payments at \$3,152.63 = \$12,610.52, 5% late fees for late payments, 3 = \$472.89, for a total of \$13,038.41," which is purportedly is the amount in the default letter as that is what it is stuck to.

THE COURT: Okay. Thanks.

MR. PRESTIA: So at this point the attorney has been clearly --

THE COURT: Thanks a lot. Okay. Let me see the book.

MR. PRESTIA: May I have this marked for an

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exhibit, please?

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THE COURT: Put it right back in the notebook.

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MR. NEW: It's my notebook, Judge, and I --

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Everybody calm down. Put it back THE COURT: in the notebook. Let me see the book. Thank you very much.

MR. PRESTIA: I didn't get through the whole thing, Your Honor. I just saw that one and I still need to address other issues.

THE COURT: So what else is in here that is not in the one that I have and the one that the defense has? What else is in this particular one?

MR. PRESTIA: I didn't get through whole thing, Your Honor .

THE COURT: Well, that's okay. I'm asking the plaintiff.

MR. NEW: Your Honor, I recall it was the redacted -- I have the redacted version of a schedule within the unredacted version. I did not notice that I have my post-it note that I have never -- I didn't show it to the woman.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. NEW: And I have taken out the exhibit lists and the witness lists, but I can take the thing back and just give it to her one at a time.

1 MR. PRESTIA: Let the record reflect that it 2 was on the witness stand and presented to the 3 witness. 4 MR. NEW: That's not right. 5 THE COURT: No, that's not quite correct. The document wasn't presented to the witness. 6 The book 7 was and it was in the book. MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, may I finish looking 8 9 through it? 10 THE COURT: No, that's the one -- stop 11 everybody. The one that I just handed to the 12 plaintiff is the one that he handed to me. 13 the one that you will give to the witness. That's 14 the one you will use. Now, take a look at that one 15 and compare it to the one that defense has and see 16 if they are the same. 17 MR. NEW: And then that larger notebook, may I 18 take back and then --19 THE COURT: Yes, you can have this one back. MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, I'd like that marked 2.0 21 as an identification for the appellate record as --THE COURT: You have already read it into the 22 record what it was. 23

I would like that to be --

Thank you.

MR. PRESTIA:

THE COURT: Denied.

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1 MR. PRESTIA: Admitted into evidence for the record.

THE COURT: Thank you. You have already read it into record. You made a good record.

MR. PRESTIA: I would like to finish reviewing what was presented to the witness already once in this matter, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Denied, she didn't open it.

MR. PRESTIA: It was open on the stand, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Let me tell you, I'm going to tell you one time. When I --

MR. PRESTIA: I understand. Go ahead.

THE COURT: You make one more body movement at me and some other facial expression that you don't like something I've done in my courtroom, the next thing that will happen in this courtroom will be a direct criminal contempt hearing that I will stop what I am doing, and I will start it. Now, I don't know where you've been before, but we're all going to behave in this room like we're professionals.

You're not going to like some of my rulings.

You're going to like some of them and that's how

it's going to go. But after I rule on something,

the first thing you'll do is you will stop arguing.

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And the second thing you will do is, if you get a
ruling from me you don't like, you will not have
hand gestures and you will not have face gestures
towards me, or I will stop this and what we will
do, I will have a direct criminal contempt hearing.
So tell me you understand.

MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, I apologize. I did

MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, I apologize. I did not mean any disrespect.

THE COURT: And I don't mean any disrespect either.

MR. PRESTIA: I will not make any gestures.

THE COURT: I just want to be sure everybody is going to go by the exact same rules. Okay? So everybody calm down.

MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, I apologize. I was trying --

THE COURT: I appreciate that. So do I. Just don't do it again.

MR. PRESTIA: May I have the opportunity to review the binder?

THE COURT: Take a look at the binder. I will give you a couple of extra minutes to take a look at it.

(Counsel is reviewing the binder.)

Okay. Does it look pretty much the same?

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1 MR. PRESTIA: It looks pretty much the same as 2 the one that I was provided. However, the one that 3 was previously presented to the witness did look substantially different. 4 5 THE COURT: I know. And what we are going to do is, we are going to use the one in your hand and 6 7 give that to the witness. MR. PRESTIA: For the record, I would object 8 to this, as well. 9 10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 MR. NEW: Your Honor, may I approach and look 12 over the witness's shoulder. THE COURT: Yes, you may. Go ahead. 13 14 MR. NEW: I've got marked as Tab One --15 MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, may I position 16 myself to see what they -- what he's going to be 17 pointing at? 18 THE COURT: If you're going to point to 19 various parts of it, I am going to let him stand up there. Go ahead. 2.0 21 MR. NEW: I will come back. 22 I want you to identify the exhibits, 23 Ms. Kuerzi. Tab One, have you seen Tab One, the 24 document behind Tab One?

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I have.

A Yes, there is.

behind Tab Two?

Q What do you recognize that to be?

A It is a Limited Power of Attorney.

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		Page 58
1	Q	Behind Tab Three is there a document?
2	A	It is a copy of the note.
3	Q	Okay. You seen that before?
4	А	Yes, I have.
5	Q	The two Powers of Attorney and the note, are
6	those doo	cuments reviewed prior today?
7	A	They are.
8	Q	What is behind Tab Four?
9	А	That is a copy of the mortgage.
10	Q	Have you seen one that before?
11	А	I have.
12	Q	Is that something you've reviewed prior to
13	today's t	crial?
14	А	Yes.
15	Q	What is the document behind Tab Five?
16	А	It is the Corporate Assignment of Mortgage.
17	Q	Have you seen that before?
18	А	Yes, I have.
19	Q	Tab Six, have you seen document behind Tab Six
20	before?	
21	A	Yes, I have. It's the purchase price and
22	terms let	tter.
23	Q	Between whom?
24	A	Fifth Third Bank and DLJ.
25		MR. PRESTIA: Objection, hearsay, facts not in

		Page 59
1	evide	ence.
2		THE COURT: Okay. Overruled. Go ahead.
3	Q	Tab Seven, what document is behind Tab Seven?
4	A	That is the Hello Letter.
5	Q	What is a Hello not talking about this
6	document,	but what is a Hello Letter?
7	A	It is a letter introducing the borrowers to
8	their ser	vicing company.
9	Q	Who is servicing company?
10	A	Which would be SPS, Select Portfolio.
11	Q	Explain to me the process whereby SPS would
12	send a bo	rrower a Hello Letter?
13	A	Once we have
14		MR. PRESTIA: I object to the foundation and
15	hear	say.
16		THE COURT: Okay. Overruled.
17	A	Once we board loans it's like a welcome letter
18	to advise	the customer who we are, where to send
19	payments,	telephone numbers to call customer service if
20	they have	questions or concerns.
21	0	You mentioned boarding loans. What do you

Q You mentioned boarding loans. What do you mean by boarding loans?

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A Well, because we service loans, we have to board them into our system from other companies.

Q Can you give me little bit more detail?

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A Sure. When we board excuse me, I'm sorry.
When we board accounts into the SPS system, we have to
take and verify, you know, the information that we're
being provided is accurate. You know, it's hard the
paper product versus an electronical product, we make
sure it matches, we add it to our pay system and it
becomes part of our business records.

- Q Okay. Tab Eight, do you see a document behind Tab Eight?
- A Yes. It is a default letter from Fifth Third Bank.
  - O Tab Nine?
  - MR. PRESTIA: I would object -- I'm sorry. I object to facts not in evidence and hearsay.

THE COURT: Overruled.

- Q Tab Nine, do you see a document behind Tab Nine?
- A Yes, this is a pay history from Select Portfolio.
- Q If you look at the last two or -- the last three pages of the document, if you -- this is a composite, so if you exclude those three documents explain to me what pay history it -- what is it that we are looking at?
  - A This is payments received or advances that

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have been done on the account. Any expenses that we've had to pay in advance on the account to service the account.

Q And how does this relate, if anything, to this particular loan?

A We have advanced --

MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, I would object at this point as it's hearsay and facts not in evidence.

THE COURT: Overruled. Go ahead.

A The payment history is showing escrow advances on this account for homeowners insurance and taxes.

MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, I would have to object. She's now testifying from a document that's not in evidence.

THE COURT: Sustained on that basis.

MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, I move to strike her testimony.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, at this point, I am going to -- you can't testify from a document that is not in evidence, so I sustained your objection.

Q My question was directed more at whether this is an SPS payment history.

A Yes, it is.

Q The last three pages -- and this contains

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information created -- what information created by SPS is reflected in this document, if anything?

MR. PRESTIA: Again Your Honor, the same objection. She's going to be testifying to something -- the question calls for the witness to testify to information that is within the document and the document is not yet in evidence.

THE COURT: In this particular instance I am going to overrule the objection because the question has to do with what information from SPS is it that's in that document. You don't have to tell me what it is, just tell me the general nature of what it does.

A It is showing us activity on the customer's account.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

- Q What I am driving at, Ms. Kuerzi, who created this document or what -- what entity created this document?
  - A It was -- it's part of our business records.
- Q What involvement did SPS have, if any, in creating this SPS payment history?
- A It is -- the mortgage -- the SPS system where we can review, we can physically view a computer screen and see this actual on the system.

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MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, I would object as it is now a summary as it pertains to -- and I believe in our motion in limine, it wasn't addressed verbally, however, it was a written motion specifically, Your Honor, as it pertains to Section V, plaintiff must be precluded from presenting any summaries as evidence. Documents that are mere summaries that plaintiff will likely attempt to introduce are loan histories, default logs and payment histories. All of these documents are summaries of more complete and comprehensive documents and computer data, and the plaintiff was required to comply with Florida Statute 90.956, which requires that the plaintiff must make the summary and the original or duplicates of the data from which the summary is compiled available for examination or compliant or both.

As such, Your Honor, we would ask that this particular computer data that she is talking about as she has testified that there are notes, there are -- hold on one second.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PRESTIA: One second, Your Honor.

-- notes, advances. There is all different types of information that are inputted, and now we

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have here three pages selected by the plaintiff for introduction, I assume, into evidence. And Your Honor this is a mere -- it looks like a screen shot of a potential summary of the plaintiff's computer system. So therefore pursuant to 90.956, we would ask this be excluded.

THE COURT: Okay. Response?

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MR. NEW: It's actually not a summary, Judge. If you look at what I'm showing the witness is 15 or 20 pages, it's the entire account history. If you look at it, it's a customer account activity statement that has all of the entries for every month while the loan has been serviced by SPS. It's two years of history. It's not a summary.

THE COURT: Let me take a look at it.

MR. NEW: Sure. A copy?

THE COURT: Yes, I would like to have a copy to look at.

MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, I appreciate opposing Counsel's argument, however, the witness herself testified that it was a summary, so therefore opposing's Counsel's argument is not evidence. What is evidence is what the witness is saying.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, let me get a look at

1 it. Thanks.

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MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor --

MR. NEW: Can I show this to the Judge? I showed it to you. I'm going to show it to the Judge. May I approach, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Sure. Come on.

MR. PRESTIA: After your review, Your Honor, I would like to make an argument.

THE COURT: Okay. Thanks a lot.

MR. NEW: Your Honor, may I conclude my argument or did you need argument?

THE COURT: Yeah, go ahead.

MR. NEW: Judge, what you're looking at is clearly not a summary, it's the entire account history of the -- the account history of this loan. So you got the two year time period or close to two years of time period with all of the individual entries. As Your Honor knows, the summary, what really works with summary is if you got some type of voluminous, thousands of thousands of pages of either computer data or what have you that is distilled down. That's not what you got here.

Now, the last three pages that they focused on are the three pages that I excluded from her -- from the question where I was eliciting testimony.

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 Those are three pages that are not the subject of what I was attempting to elicit testimony from.

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else on this?

MR. PRESTIA: Yes, Your Honor. Pursuant to

90.956, the witness has to either be the one who

made these summaries or be intimately involved with

its creation. The rules specifically states that

it needs to be a qualified witness to testify how

it was made and/or prepared.

Your Honor, specifically as it pertains to these documents, these are, as she stated in her own testimony on the stand under oath, summaries of what she views in the court -- I'm sorry, in the computer system. That encompasses both the first 16 pages that are numbered consecutively, then if Your Honor flips to the fifth -- fifth to last page, Your Honor, if you look at the top right, it says page 34,989, and you go to the next page it is 34,988. And then there is three pages that follow that of it looks like screen shots of some other payment summary that they have somewhere within their computer system.

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So as it pertains to this, Your Honor, we're entitled to view the rest of the 35,000, presuming that this document that they presented to us today,

page 34,989 is the last page of this summary or whatever the documents that they're relying on, we're entitled to not only see these two selected pages but the rest of the 34,900 and some-odd pages. So pursuant to 90.956, Your Honor, we would ask that these be excluded.

THE COURT: Tell me again, what statutory section are you under?

MR. PRESTIA: 90.956. Okay. I have a copy for Your Honor, if you would like.

THE COURT: No, I think I have it right here.

MR. PRESTIA: Okay.

THE COURT: So on summaries?

MR. PRESTIA: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well, what I am going to do is, is that I am going to deny your motion.

I am going to deny it under section of Florida

Statute 90.803(6). This is Professor Earnhardt on evidence: Business record under Section 90.803(6) may take many forms. The record maybe a memorandum, a report or a record of any type which is a regularly kept business record. Section 90.803(6) also provides that data compilation may qualify under any exception. A printout of records ordinarily kept in a computer would qualify under

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this section, Southern Jackson versus State, 877, 72d. 816, Florida Fourth DCA, 2004, as well as U.S. versus Fuji, 301 Federal 3d. 535. So I am denying your motion. Go okay.

Q Ms. Kuerzi, behind Tab Ten, what do you see?

A It is a copy from a printout on our computer system of our paid three screen.

MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, I would make the same objection as it pertains 90.956 as it is a summary. Witness just testified that it was --

THE COURT: Understood. Same objection, same ruling.

- Q Behind the pay three screen is what?
- A I have -- excuse me. A screen called the pay four screen which outlines principal balances, interest, any fees owing on the account.
- Q And what I am interested in having you testify to at this point, Ms. Kuerzi, is tell us what is the pay three screen and what is the pay four screen?

A They kind of give us a breakdown. The pay three screen kind of identifies who the investor is of that particular loan.

- Q Well, what do you mean by "investor"?
- A That would be who actually owns the note at the time.

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1 MR. PRESTIA: I would object to hearsay,
2 improper foundation, and testifying to documents
3 that are not in evidence yet.

THE COURT: Okay. Overruled.

Q To reemphasize, Ms. Kuerzi, I don't need you to talk about what's in the documents, I want you to just tell us what they are. So the pay three screen you advised -- pay four, without telling us anything with regard to this particular loan, what is the document? What kind of information is in there?

A Well, it shows us principal balance. It shows us interest, if it's current, late or how much it is, if they the account is delinquent. It shows the exact amount of late fees that accrued on the account, advances, any inspections. It shows us the total amount due on the account?

MR. PRESTIA: I will renew my same objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Same ruling.

- Q What familiarity do you have, if anything, with using or relying on or utilizing the pay three screen and the pay four screens in your practice?
  - A We utilize it quite frequently.
  - Q How about you individually?
  - A Yes, I do.

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Q The payment history we looked at behind Tab Nine, what familiarity do you have in your job in utilizing a payment history?

A We use it daily. It is probably used a hundred percent to determine the status of all accounts that have.

MR. PRESTIA: Objection, hearsay.

THE COURT: Okay. Overruled. Go ahead.

Q And you individually, you've got experience doing that?

MR. PRESTIA: Objection, leading.

A Yes, I do.

THE COURT: Don't lead her, ask her.

Q Okay. The documents we looked at in this notebook, the pay three screen, the pay four screen, the payment history, what documents -- which of these documents, if any, did you review in anticipation for today?

A I reviewed all of them.

Q If you mentioned DLJ Mortgage -- DLJ Mortgage, what is the relationship, if any, between DLJ Mortgage and SPS?

MR. PRESTIA: Objection, improper foundation. She is not a representative of DLJ, as such, and DLJ is not a party to this action, as such,

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1	would
2	THE COURT: Okay. Overruled. Go ahead, if
3	you know.
4	A I know that DLJ Fifth Third sold this
5	particular account to DLJ.
6	MR. PRESTIA: And I would object to hearsay,
7	best evidence rule, and again improper foundation.
8	THE COURT: Okay. Overruled. Go ahead.
9	Q You had answered, right?
LO	A Yes.
L1	THE COURT: I think the objection was to her
L2	answer.
L3	MR. NEW: Okay.
L4	THE COURT: It was an opinion question, so
L5	Go ahead.
L6	Q The boarding process. You had mentioned the
L7	boarding process. Explain to me in detail what
L8	knowledge, if any, you have of the boarding process?
L9	MR. PRESTIA: Objection, asked and answered.
20	Went through this.
21	THE COURT: Overruled. Go ahead.
22	A I'm not in that department, but I know the
23	general concept of the boarding, you know, what we take,
24	the business records of whoever we're doing the

servicing for, and we board them into our system, we

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verify them, we do audits, our due diligence to ensure that what we're bringing on to our platform is accurate information.

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Q What knowledge do you have, if any, of the used by SPS of records created by a prior servicer?

MR. PRESTIA: I would object, relevance, improper foundation, the is outside this witness' knowledge, she's not part of any other entity.

THE COURT: Okay. Overruled. Go ahead, if you know.

A Well, we rely very heavily on the owners and prior servicers' records to -- for accuracy to make sure that we're boarding and we're -- that these accounts are in the status that they should be based on the records that we are provided and brought in to make them our business records.

Q And you individually explained to me what experience you have, if any, in utilizing or reviewing records created by a prior servicer?

MR. PRESTIA: Objection, relevance and improper foundation.

THE COURT: Okay. Overruled. Go ahead.

A I have to rely on those records. Like in this particular case, I have to go back and review those records. I have to rely on those records. I have to

know where this loan came from, who originated this loan, you know, so I can make sure I am providing accurate information to the Court on a foreclosure.

Q On payment history, what review, if any, would you do of a payment history of a prior servicer?

MR. PRESTIA: I would again object to the relevance and foundation.

THE COURT: Okay. Overruled. Go ahead.

A We would -- we would review it to look for the actual default date, the last date a payment's made.

Q On UPB and the unpaid interest of charges on the loans, what review, if any, would you make of a record of a prior servicer with regard to those amounts?

MR. PRESTIA: Objection, leading.

THE COURT: Okay. Overruled.

MR. PRESTIA: And hearsay. I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Okay.

A We would rely on those records and just confirm that all payments do match interest, the unpaid principal balance, escrow that were paid out and that's what we use, you know, to board into our system.

Q In this case, let me ask you what you did individually to review any of the information of the prior servicer?

A I review --

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1	MR. PRESTIA: Objection, relevance,
2	foundation.
3	THE COURT: Okay. Overruled. Go ahead.
4	A I reviewed the prior servicer's pay histories.
5	Q Okay. How about any correspondence from the
6	prior servicer?
7	A All docs concerning the predecessor are
8	reviewed because, you know, I had to make sure that my
9	information that I was supplying was accurate.
10	Q What independent verification of the default
11	date did you make, if anything.
12	MR. PRESTIA: Objection, leading and hearsay.
13	THE COURT: Overruled.
14	A I made sure it compared, that it showed the
15	right due date which was shown in our system.
16	Q The amount demanded in the due date, what
17	evaluation, if any, did you do of that number?
18	MR. PRESTIA: Same objection.
19	THE COURT: Okay. Same ruling. Go ahead.
20	A The total amount due in the demand letter I
21	had to verify the months that were due and also add in
22	the late fees.
23	Q Okay. But what did you personally do to check
24	those numbers?

I verified it on the prior servicer's pay

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Q What did SPS do, if anything, to incorporate the records of Fifth Third Bank into SPS' records?

MR. PRESTIA: Objection to hearsay and

THE COURT: Okay. Overruled. Go ahead.

- A We do the same thing, it's all due diligence.
- Q So what incorporation did you do -- did SPS do to incorporate the records of this prior servicer in this case into SPS' records?

MR. PRESTIA: Asked and answered, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Overruled. You can answer if you

can.

A We compared the records and we boarded the amounts in escrow, principal balance that was showing on the records of Fifth Third.

- Q Did you look at the default notice in this case?
  - A Yes, I did.

foundation.

- Q Did you -- what investigation did you do to confirm the default date that was communicated in the letter?
  - A I looked at the prior payment history.
- MR. PRESTIA: Hearsay, foundation.
- 25 THE COURT: Overruled. Go ahead.

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1	MR. PRESTIA: Objection, foundation. Now
2	she's foundation and hearsay, Your Honor.
3	THE COURT: Okay. Overruled.
4	Q Payment history. You talked about your review
5	or analysis of the payment history. Do you personally
6	input any entries on that payment history?
7	A Not on this particular account, no.
8	Q What knowledge do you have, if any, of any of
9	the individuals or departments that have any involvement
10	in creating entries for the payment history?
11	MR. PRESTIA: Objection, relevance,
12	foundation.
13	THE COURT: Overruled.
14	A Our escrow department when they advanced for
15	hazard insurance and for taxes, they had to advance that
16	were due.
17	Q And then but my question is a little bit
18	more general. Without regard to this particular loan,
19	what knowledge do you have of the escrow department that
20	SPS has in general. Do you know if they have one or
21	where the people sit?
22	MR. PRESTIA: Objection, relevance, foundation
23	and hearsay.
24	THE COURT: Okay. Overruled. Go ahead.

In general, I know we have an escrow

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- department which has several other departments for taxes and insurance, but that's about -- you know, I don't know one individual per se in that department.
  - Q What personal role did you have, if any, in advancing any escrows on this loan?
    - A I did not have any.
      - MR. PRESTIA: Objection, hearsay.
      - THE COURT: Okay. Overruled.
  - Q The payment history, escrow is just one component. The cashiering department, does SPS have a cashiering department?
  - MR. PRESTIA: Objection, leading.
- THE COURT: Okay. Sustained. Go ahead and ask her another way. Don't suggest the answer to her.
  - Q What kind of cashiering department does SPS have, if any?
- 18 MR. PRESTIA: Same objection, Your Honor,
  19 leading.
  - THE COURT: When he says "if any," it doesn't suggest whether they even have one.
  - A We have a cashiering department that takes in payments from our customers.
- Q What knowledge, if any, do you have of that group?

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- A Just a general knowledge.
- Q Do you personally create any of the entires on that payment history?
  - A No, I do not.

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- 5 Q How is the payment history maintained, if at 6 all?
  - A It is maintained by our cashiering department.
  - Q Can you tell me whether its the normal course of business of SPS to maintain and store the payment history?
    - MR. PRESTIA: Objection, leading.
- 12 THE COURT: Okay. Overruled.
  - A Yes, it is.
- Q Can you tell me whether the people who input
  the entries on the payment history have any personal
  knowledge?
  - MR. PRESTIA: Objection, hearsay, improper foundation, leading, relevance.
  - THE COURT: Okay. Just help me a little bit.

    Tell me what you think the basis of the statement is that is hearsay?
  - MR. PRESTIA: This knowledge is coming from some source that he -- the question posed was what do these individuals in this department or how do they input that information. She testified that

she's not a person that is in charge of that department or any part nor has any involvement with that department at all. So any knowledge or information that she's obtaining or attempting to bring to this court would be obtained through either verbal communication or some type of policy, whether it be written or computerized, that we have not been provided with. So, therefore, it would be hearsay.

THE COURT: Okay. Overruled. Go ahead.

- A I am sorry can --
- Q The question was whether the people who input entries on the payment history have any personal knowledge of the events being entered?
  - MR. PRESTIA: That's an improper question, outside her personal knowledge.

THE COURT: If you know. Go ahead.

- A Yes, they would have to know.
- Q Can you tell me when in proximity, when as far as a period of time, when in proximity are entries for the payment history created --

MR. PRESTIA: Objection.

- Q -- with relation to the date of the time or even reflected on the payment history.
  - MR. PRESTIA: Objection, hearsay, relevance,

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and outside the scope of this witness' knowledge.

THE COURT: Okay. Overruled. Go ahead, you

can answer.

A Payments are automatically added onto the

accounts whether they are manually inputted or

electronically inputted.

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Q Let's go back to the payment history. The last three pages that I have carved out from my earlier questions, let's look at those three pages. What relationship, if any, do these last three pages of Exhibit 9 have to the boarding process you describe?

MR. PRESTIA: I would object as he's attempting to elicit evidence that from a document that has not been entered into evidence. Hearsay, foundation.

THE COURT: I'm going to overrule, but you can't read from the document or tell me the content of the document, so go ahead.

A This is what was provided to SPS as the prior pay history.

Q What was done with that information once SPS received it?

A We verified it with their paper records and we loaded these amounts into our system.

Q Have you ever worked at Fifth Third Bank

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Page 83 before? 1 2 Α I have not. 3 Are you suggesting you have -- well, what 0 personal knowledge do you have, if any, of the practices 4 of the Fifth Third Bank? 5 6 Α I don't have any. 7 MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, I would now renew my objection to the last three pages. Specifically as 8 9 she testified that these are -- these were provided 10 to their company, SPS, by a prior company, Fifth Third Mortgage. She just testified that she has no 11 12 knowledge as to the basis of any policies or 13 procedures that go on at Fifth Third Bank, 14 therefore, it's classic hearsay. 15 THE COURT: Okay. I'm going to overrule your 16 objection. Go ahead. 17 You had answered? 0 18 Α Yes. 19 THE COURT: Yes. 2.0 Had you endorsed the note? 0 21 Α No, I did not. 22 Did you watch the person who endorsed the Q 2.3 note? 24 No, I didn't. Α 25 Q Are you in court suggesting that you have

	Page 84
1	personal knowledge of that endorsement?
2	A Yes.
3	Q That you have personal knowledge?
4	A No.
5	MR. PRESTIA: Objection, asked and answered.
6	A I'm sorry.
7	THE COURT: Overruled. Go ahead.
8	MR. PRESTIA: Just for my own clarification,
9	can I have the court reporter read back what the
LO	answer was.
L1	(The last question and answer was read back by the
L2	reporter.)
L3	THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.
L <b>4</b>	Q Can you explain your answers?
L5	A I'm sorry, and I may have gotten confused. I
L6	did not personally see the endorsement.
L7	Q What knowledge, if any, do you have of the
L8	purchase by DLJ of this underlying note?
L9	MR. PRESTIA: Objection, asked and answered
20	and outside the scope of her knowledge, hearsay and
21	foundation.
22	THE COURT: Okay. Overruled. Go ahead.
23	A It is a based on the purchase agreement.
24	Q How about what impact, if any, does the
25	assignment that we looked at have on your understanding

of the purchase by DLJ of the underlying note from Fifth Third Bank?

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MR. PRESTIA: Objection, hearsay, foundation. Your Honor, I would also like to address the fact that we were never provided any purchase agreement that this witness just testified to. As such, we believe that it was a discovery violation, as we've requested any and all documentation to show the transferable ownership of this note and mortgage. There is clearly more evidence out there that we were not. —

THE COURT: Thank you very much. So at this point, you are not asking her, are you, about the document itself?

MR. NEW: No, I'm just asking her --

THE COURT: Did it change any? Do me a favor, read his question to me, please.

(The last question was read back by the reporter.)

THE COURT: Okay. The question is what impact does it have on your understanding. So I've got your objection. Overruled. Go ahead.

What impact, if any?

A That Fifth Third sold to DLJ and SPS Services.

MR. PRESTIA: And I would object to hearsay

now and best evidence rule. Your Honor, there's apparently this purchase agreement out there that this witness is testifying about and we have never seen it before.

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THE COURT: Okay. Overruled. Go ahead.

Q I'd like to, before I move my exhibits in and clarify, we had a stipulation that the note mortgage and assignment were admissible, is that no longer --

MR. PRESTIA: There was no stipulation ever entered that the note assignment and mortgage were admitted into evidence, Your Honor. I believe there was some type of e-mail that said that we are going to -- between Mr. Holtz and Mr. New or another counsel reflecting that in theory they could be admissible if the proper foundation was laid, if the authenticity was proven up --

THE COURT: There's not a written stipulation of --

MR. PRESTIA: Absolutely not.

MR. NEW: Your Honor?

THE COURT: You have one?

MR. NEW: I do. It's the e-mail confirming

the document. There is no objection from --

THE COURT: Let me take a look.

MR. NEW: Sure. (Handing document.)

1 MR. PRESTIA: May we have a brief two-minute 2 recess? 3 THE COURT: Sure. No problem. Let's take a break. You can step down during the course 4 5 of the recess. Don't talk to anybody about your testimony. Okay. Very good. We will be in recess for 6 7 about three minutes. Okay. Thanks a lot. (Short recess taken.) 8 9 MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, we would like make 10 one motion. Ms. Lundergan -- with the Court's 11 permission we would like Ms. Lundergan to make one 12 motion. 13 THE COURT: Go ahead. 14 MS. LUNDERGAN: Sure, Your Honor. For the 15 record, I asked opposing counsel if they wanted to 16 see the motion. I had to hand write it, so I don't 17 have two copies; they didn't want to see it. THE COURT: Is this your motion for refusal? 18 19 May I have it, please? 2.0 MS. LUNDERGAN: And a motion for continuance, 21 Your Honor, to allow us to have videotaped 22 testimony given your threats of criminal contempt. 2.3 THE COURT: Thank you very much. I will be 24 back. All rise. 25 THE BAILIFF: All rise. The Court will be in

1 recess.

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(Short recess taken.)

THE COURT: Okay. I've heard your -considered your motion. I've entered the order on
the motion.

MS. LUNDERGAN: Thank you, your Honor. I just want to make --

THE COURT: And on the motion on the continuance, I have denied the motion on the continuance.

MS. LUNDERGAN: Thank you, Your Honor. I just want to get one more appearance for the record. We have brought into the court Mr. Rick Jarolem from Wilson Elser as our Counsel for any contempt issues.

THE COURT: Okay. Very good. Welcome. Have a seat.

MR. JAROLEM: Thank you.

MR. NEW: May it please the Court?

THE COURT: Yes. Go ahead.

MR. NEW: Your Honor, I had sought to introduce before we left off three exhibits that I had understood were sent into a stipulation. There was argument -- I provided the court the e-mail which will confirm the stipulation. I'd like to

pick up there with moving in those three particular exhibits.

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THE COURT: Well, let me just tell you that I took a look. What you gave to me is the e-mail of Friday July 26th, and in the body of it it says that after you -- let me read the whole thing. On the paragraph three, the second -- third sentence: "As to the plaintiff's exhibits, we agree that the original note already filed with the court, a certified copy of the mortgage already filed with court, and a certified copy of the assignment of mortgage in our possession are admissible.

Although, I understand you intend to raise an argument as to some of these documents."

So in your -- it doesn't seem to me that you got a stipulation. You acknowledge that they are going to raise some argument relative to the documents. Okay. So I don't find that you have a stipulation relative to the admissibility of these documents. Okay?

MR. NEW: Understood.

THE COURT: Okay. Thanks a lot. Okay. So go ahead.

MR. NEW: Your Honor, I'd like move into evidence as Plaintiff's Exhibit 1 the original note

in the court file.

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THE COURT: I think you got to get the -- the Limited Power of Attorney is Number 1.

MR. NEW: It is. Okay. Is the note 3 on your list?

THE COURT: The note is 3 on my list.

MR. NEW: I'd like to move the note in, and what I'd like to do, if Your Honor agrees, I think you do with what you're saying, move them in in the number identified in the note.

THE COURT: Yes. As we proceed on, and I hate to interrupt you, but let me just agree on this. See if everybody is going agree on this: There continues to be this issue relative to hearsay, and so I am looking at Statute 90.803 Hearsay

Exceptions, availability of clarity immaterial. It says the provision is of Section 90.802, the contrary, notwithstanding, the following are not inadmissible evidence even though the declarant is available as a witness. Subsection(6), records of a regularly conducted business activity, (a) a memorandum, report, record, or data compilation, in any form, of acts, events, conditions, opinion, or diagnosis, made at or near the time by, or from knowledge transmitted to a person with knowledge,

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if kept in the course of a regularly conducted business activity, and if it was the regular practice of that business activity to make such memorandum, report, record, or data compilation, all as shown by the testimony of the records custodian or other qualified witness, or as shown by a certification or declaration that complies with paragraphs (c) and s. 90.902(11), unless the sources of information or other circumstances show lack of trustworthiness.

The term "business" as used in this paragraph includes a business, institution, association, profession, occupation, and calling of every kind, whether or not conducted for profit.

So let me ask the plaintiff, is that the section under which you are traveling relative to the section of hearsay.

MR. NEW: As to the business record, yes.

THE COURT: So to the defense, is that the business record exception?

MR. PRESTIA: As you've read it 803(6), Yes, Your Honor, that is what's in the Florida Rules of Evidence. However, at this point, plaintiff has failed to meet all of the requirements pursuant to that rule, and I would actually like to make this

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argument outside the presence of the witness, if possible.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, at this point I'm not quite there yet. What I'm going to say to you is to the extent you want to offer records that are under the business record exception, I'm going to require that as to every record that you wish to offer, that you take it individually and either make a showing under the records exception or don't make a records exception. So go ahead.

MR. NEW: If I may begin with the note.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. NEW: And the note --

THE COURT: Exhibit Number 3 --

MR. NEW: The note itself authenticating it would not come in in the business record exception.

MR. PRESTIA: And I would disagree.

MR. NEW: The business record exception, Your Honor, I would suggest applies clearly to the documents, other than the note, other than the mortgage, clearly the pay three/pay four screens, payment history, Hello Letter, that's the exception under which I am traveling. The note itself authenticating, we would like to the move the note into evidence as Plaintiff's Exhibit 3.

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1	THE COURT: Okay.
2	MR. PRESTIA: Can I make an
3	THE COURT: Interjection? Go ahead.
4	MR. PRESTIA: Yes, sir. I would object under
5	Florida Rule of Evidence 90.902, which provides as
6	follows: "Extrinsic evidence of authenticity as a
7	condition precedent to admissibility is not
8	required"
9	THE COURT: Excuse me, just a minute. Excuse
10	me. What are you doing?
11	MS. LUNDERGAN: Charging my phone, Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Okay. Please unplug your phone
13	and turn it off.
14	MS. LUNDERGAN: Sorry, Your Honor, I am trying
15	to call the court reporter to
16	THE COURT: You can go downstairs and use the
17	phone or step out of the courtroom. I don't allow
18	the use of electronic devices in the courtroom.
19	MS. LUNDERGAN: I'll take them outside.
20	THE COURT: Okay. Thanks. Go ahead.
21	MR. PRESTIA: Yes, sir. Pursuant to
22	90.902(8), commericial papers and signatures
23	thereon and documents relating to them, to the
24	extent provided in the UCC. So it's admissible if

it is -- I'm sorry. If it's provided by the UCC.

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Now, if you turn to the UCC, the only section of the UCC that speaks of this is Article 3, which is entitled Proof of Signatures and Status as Holder in Due Course, which is Florida Statute 673.3081(1), and that rule states as follows: "In an action with respect to an instrument, the authenticity of an authority to make each signature on the instrument is admitted unless specifically denied in the pleadings." And the rule goes on.

Your Honor, we've made -- our affirmative defenses clearly state that we are objecting to the authenticity of those signatures, and as such, this rule applies and it is not self-authenticating as the burden now is on the plaintiff to prove that those signatures are purported to be authenticated.

THE COURT: Okay. So based on final offer of Number 3 and over the objection, I am going to admit the note.

MR. PRESTIA: Okay. Let me just -- sure.

Your Honor, I was just speaking as it pertains to that specific one. Let me, just for the record, state the rest of my basis for the objection as it pertains to the note.

We've already addressed hearsay. I would also be relying on lack of personal knowledge, again,

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authenticity of the document, and personal knowledge as to the signatures as it relates to the document and any potential endorsements, which may or may not be on this document.

THE COURT: Okay. So over objection, Exhibit 3 into evidence. Okay. Go ahead.

(Exhibit Number 3 received into evidence.)

MR. NEW: I'd like to move into evidence as Exhibit 4, the certified copy of the mortgage that is in the court file.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. PRESTIA: I would object, Your Honor, as it's hearsay, authenticity, no personal knowledge, and it is actually irrelevant since the mortgagor in this case is -- the mortgagor in this case is Fifth Third. However, the witness already testified that the current owner and holder of the note and mortgage is DLJ. So they are not a party to this, and the proper owner and holder should be the one that is here today before Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Exhibit Number 4, the mortgage is in evidence over objection. Okay.

(Exhibit Number 4 received into evidence.)

MR. NEW: As Exhibit 7, Plaintiff's Exhibit 7, Your Honor, the recorded assignment of the

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1	mortgage.
2	THE COURT: I have number 7 as the Hello
3	Letter. The assignment of mortgage I have as
4	Number 5. Are my numbers incorrect?
5	MR. NEW: My numbers are incorrect, Your
6	Honor. Number 5 is the assignment of mortgage.
7	THE COURT: Okay.
8	MR. PRESTIA: Same objections, Your Honor,
9	hearsay, authenticity, personal knowledge,
10	relevance.
11	THE COURT: Overruled. Into evidence over
12	objection.
13	(Exhibit Number 5 received into evidence.)
14	MR. NEW: Your Honor, I'd like to move into
15	evidence as Plaintiff's Exhibit 7 the Hello Letter.
16	THE COURT: Okay.
17	MR. PRESTIA: I would object as there has not
18	been a proper foundation laid under the business
19	records exception, and furthermore, this is
20	purported to be a document of a non-party to the
21	action.
22	THE COURT: All right. I am going to admit
23	number 7 over objection. Okay. Go ahead.
24	(Exhibit Number 7 received into evidence.)

MR. NEW: Plaintiff's Exhibit 8, Your Honor,

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1 the -- I'm sorry.

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THE COURT: Default is what I have --

MR. NEW: As Exhibit 9, Your Honor, the payment history.

THE COURT: Exhibit Number 9?

MR. NEW: Yes, that is a composite exhibit, so I'd like to introduce it -- the court would consider it one, all pages that were created by SPS were up until page -- up until the third page, third from last of the exhibit, that's the SPS portion which is what the witness testified to. I'd move that portion into evidence.

THE COURT: But the last three pages are going to be removed from the exhibit?

MR. NEW: Correct.

MR. PRESTIA: I would object, that's then hearsay, personal knowledge, as it pertains to this party plaintiff, relevance, authenticity, and the actual best evidence rules and I'm renewing my 90.956 that it's a summary pursuant to the Florida statutes.

THE COURT: I am going to overrule your objection, so I am going to allow it into evidence over the objection. Okay? Anything else you want to offer?

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(Exhibit Number 9 received into evidence.) 1 2 MR. NEW: As Plaintiff's Exhibit 10, Your 3 Honor, the pay three screen and pay four screens as a composite exhibit. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. Objection? MR. PRESTIA: Objection to hearsay, relevance, 6 7 authenticity. Your Honor, there has been no foundation laid as it pertains to --8 9 THE COURT: Okay. Just tell me the basis. 10 MR. PRESTIA: Sure. I already stated my basis. 11 12 THE COURT: Okay. So over objection. 13 going to admit Exhibit 10. Okay. Anything else? (Exhibit Number 10 received into evidence.) 14 15 MR. NEW: Your Honor, the Powers of Attorney 16 beginning with Plaintiff's 1, Power of Attorney 17 from DLJ Mortgage to SPS. 18 THE COURT: Okay. Objection? 19 MR. PRESTIA: Hearsay, personal knowledge, authenticity, relevance, best evidence rule. Your 2.0 21 Honor, the -- this is not -- she's never testified 22 this is a document that they even keep in the 2.3 normal course of business activity, it was created

Anything else?

by another company.

THE COURT: Okay.

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1	MR. PRESTIA: I have stated my grounds, Your
2	Honor, if you'd like me to present argument, I
3	would be happy to.
4	THE COURT: Not necessarily, just your grounds
5	are sufficient. So in evidence over objection,
6	Number 1. Anything else?
7	(Exhibit Number 1 received into evidence.)
8	MR. NEW: Plaintiff's Exhibit 2, Your Honor,
9	Power of Attorney from Fifth Third Mortgages to DLJ
10	Mortgage.
11	MR. PRESTIA: Object to improper foundation,
12	hearsay, authenticity, best evidence rule, personal
13	knowledge, and that the specific hearsay exception
14	has not been met.
15	THE COURT: Okay. Number 2 is in evidence
16	over objection. Anything else.
17	(Exhibit Number 2 received into evidence.)
18	MR. NEW: Your Honor, the purchase agreement,
19	which is what I have as Exhibit 6.
20	THE COURT: Okay. Objection?
21	MR. PRESTIA: Yes, Your Honor, I would object
22	as the same grounds of for the record, I will
23	state them.
24	THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PRESTIA: Hearsay, lack of personal

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knowledge, authenticity, relevance and best evidence rule. And then specifically I would renew my objection that this was never provided to us in the course of discovery, despite having multiple requests for request for production as it pertains to ownership, as well as just trial exhibits in and of themselves. So, your Honor, I have never even seen this prior to today, and, it's prejudicial to the defense.

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THE COURT: Okay. Number 6 in evidence over objection.

(Exhibit Number 6 received into evidence.)

MR. NEW: And then, Your Honor, the Exhibit 8, breach letter.

THE COURT: Okay. Objection?

MR. PRESTIA: Object to hearsay, lack of foundation, personal knowledge, authenticity, relevance, this was made allegedly by a company doesn't even have a witness here to testify, so it would be impossible for them to satisfy any type of exception for it.

THE COURT: Okay. So over objection it is going to be in evidence. Anything else?

(Exhibit Number 8 received into evidence.)

MR. NEW: Your Honor, I have no further

1 exhibits and no other inquiry of the witness. 2 THE COURT: Okay. Cross examination. 3 MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor --THE COURT: Let's do this, okay, we are going 4 5 to do this: We are going to take about a ten-minute break and then we will reconvene. 6 7 that point we will do cross examination. ahead and make whatever calls you need to make and 8 9 we are going to continue on until we resolve and 10 until we get to the end of the case. So folks make 11 whatever plans you need to make. 12 Step down during the recess. Do not talk to 13 anybody about your testimony. Okay? 14 MR. PRESTIA: Can I just bring one thing to 15 the Court's attention, Your Honor? 16 THE COURT: Sure. 17 MR. PRESTIA: In addition to this witness, 18 there's two additional potential witnesses that the 19 defense may call. I just want to make sure that the Court is aware of that. 2.0 21 THE COURT: Sure. That's fine. Thanks. Thanks very much. 22 2.3 Y'all go ahead and take a break. 24 (Short recess taken.) THE COURT: Okay. Cross examination. 25

1 MR. PRESTIA: Before we get started I would 2 ask for a couple of minutes so that --

THE COURT: No, sir. You're request for a delay to set up a video, he can set up if he wishes, but we are going to go forward with. Go ahead. Cross examination.

MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, one other further issue. This case was scheduled for a half day. It was scheduled for 1:00, it is not almost 5:00. I have another trial in the morning, and we also have another trial in the morning at 9:00 a.m. Your Honor, I would ask that before we start with the cross examination we either declare a mistrial or continue the matter so that then we can adequately prepare for trial tomorrow, as well. Additionally, so that we can conduct this full trial at the next future setting.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Denied. Go ahead. Cross examination. Go ahead.

MR. PRESTIA: May I have permission to move the podium?

THE COURT: Yes, absolutely. Go ahead.

MR. PRESTIA: May I have the pieces of the documents that were entered into evidence?

THE COURT: Okay. Are they up there? They

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1 should be up there, 1 through 10. You can 2 approach. 3 MR. PRESTIA: May I approach the clerk? THE COURT: Yeah, go ahead. 4 5 Mr. New, which is the document that needs the three pages taken off of it? 6 7 MR. NEW: It is the payment history. THE COURT: Okay. So that's Number 10 -- I'm 8 9 sorry, that's Number 9. So if you will take the 10 last three pages off of it. 11 MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, where are the ones 12 that are premarked and that were admitted? These 13 aren't premarked by any means. 14 MR. NEW: I got the premarked. 15 THE COURT: Okay. Great. You can take them 16 out of the binder if you want to. But as to that 17 one that was admitted without the last three pages, 18 Number 9, yes, take the last three pages off of it. 19 MR. NEW: Counselor, I've got the notebook if 2.0 you want to look at it and removed the three pages 21 and they are premarked. 22 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead and give it to him 2.3 so that he has it. 24 MR. NEW: Okay.

MS. LUNDERGAN: Does the court reporter have

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1 Defendant's Counselor's stickers or Defendant's stickers. 3 THE COURT REPORTER: Yes. 4 MS. LUNDERGAN: May I have some, please? 5 THE COURT REPORTER: Sure. 6 MR. NEW: And there should be an expert 7 notebook floating around that I used that had premarked --8 9 MR. PRESTIA: Where is the notebook that had 10 the additional Post-it notes in there? 11 MR. NEW: Those were my attorney notes. He's 12 asking -- your question was, the notebook that had 13 my attorney note, that's not the trial notebook. THE COURT: He wants to see the notebook that 14 15 had the note in it. 16 MR. PRESTIA: That was presented to the 17 witness. MR. NEW: The note. Oh --18 19 MR. PRESTIA: Yes. 2.0 MR. NEW: It wasn't presented to the witness. 21 The witness didn't open the book. 2.2 (Handing document.) 2.3 We need to mark this into evidence. 24 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: The time is 5:01 p.m. we are now on video record. 25

MR. PRESTIA: May I approach, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes. Uh-huh.

Thanks. Go ahead. You may inquire.

MR. PRESTIA: Thank you.

## CROSS EXAMINATION

## BY MR. PRESTIA:

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Q So that I don't have -- I don't want to say your name wrong. Can you just pronounce it for me?

A It's Kuerzi.

O Kuerzi.

A Yes.

Q Ms. Kuerzi, it's a pleasure to meet you. My name is Tom Prestia. I represent the defendants in this case. I just have a couple of -- I have a good amount of questions for you as it pertains to the documents that you discussed with plaintiff's counsel. Before we get going with that, you would agree with me that you have a financial stake in the outcome of this case?

- A I'm not sure I understand what you mean.
- Q Well, you're an employee of SPS, right?
- A Yes.
- Q And you're paid to be here, correct?
- A It is my job to testify in trials, yes.
- Q And as part of your job you're paid, correct?
- A Yes.

- files and come in and testify in cases such as this, correct?
  - A Yes.

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- Q Okay. And you've worked there how long?
- 5 A Seventeen years.
  - Q Now, you're not an employee of the plaintiff in this case, are you?
    - A No.
      - Q Who is the plaintiff in this case?
- 10 A Fifth -- Fifth Third Bank.
  - Q And you at no point were ever employed by Fifth Third Bank, correct?
  - A Right.
  - Q And you were never employed by DLG -- let me -- I apologize, strike that.
    - You were never employed by DLJ Mortgage Capital Incorporated, correct?
    - A Correct.
    - Q So you would agree with me then -- well, let me kind of back up. I apologize. Since you are in the business of testifying in these types of cases, you would agree with me that your employer, if your employer found out that you were a poor witness, you would no longer be doing what you're doing, correct?
      - MR. NEW: Objection, speculation.

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1 THE COURT: Okay. Overruled.

A I have not found that to be the case. I don't know that personally.

Q All right. So if it's your testimony that you don't do a full and thorough and good job testifying in these cases, that you would still retain your job at SPS, correct?

A I would assume that would be up to my superiors.

Q Well, in general practicality, you would agree with me that if someone isn't doing a good job at their -- for their employer, they would not be there, correct?

A I can't say yes or no to that. I would not know.

Q Well, just -- I mean, on a common sensible basis, you would agree that if an employee is not doing their job thoroughly and accurately and to the standards of their employer, they would not be an employee of that company for very long, correct?

A Well, it depends if they want to give them additional training and coaching.

Q Well, let's talk about that now that you've mentioned that. You're actually given formal training and coaching to testify, right?

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- 1 A It's -- sometimes, yes.
  - Q No, in -- at your employment within the last 17 years, you're actually coached and trained on how to testify in court just like this; isn't that true?
  - A I have had training, but I'm not trained on a daily basis.
    - Q So the answer to my question then is yes?
    - A I have had training.
  - Q As it pertains to courtroom testimony, correct?
- 11 A Yes.

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- 12 Q Okay. And that training involves mock trials,
  13 correct?
- 14 A No.
- Q No? The training involves -- what does the training involve?
  - A It's just a one-on-one session.
- 18 O With who?
- 19 A With whoever the company sees -- it could be 20 one of the corporate attorneys.
  - Q Okay. So you actually receive training from a attorney in preparation for you going to cases and testifying; is that what your testimony is?
    - A They have been known to do that, yes.
      - Q And who was the person that trained you in

1 regards to this case?

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- 2 A I -- I did not have any training regarding this case.
  - Q Okay. When was your training?
  - A I had some training regarding court in general about a year ago.
    - Q So about a year ago you met with an attorney who trained you as it pertains to court procedures and testifying, correct?
      - A I cannot say that he was an attorney, no.
    - Q Well, I thought you just told me that you had met with a attorney and he was the person that gave you training?
      - A We do in general at times.
- Q Okay. And you particularly, you said you got one-on-one training, right?
  - A Yes.
  - Q And you advised that the individual that trained you was an attorney, did you not?
    - A No, I did not say that.
- Q Okay. Well, who was the person that trained you then?
  - A It was someone that the company had hired.
- Q Who was that person?
  - A I do not recollect his name.

Correct? It's a yes or no, ma'am.

Okay. Overruled.

THE COURT:

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- A I would say so long as I give the correct answer and it's the truth, that would be yes.
  - Q Okay. So then the answer to my question is yes?
- 5 A (No response).
- 6 O Correct?
- 7 A Yes.

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- Q Okay. You've testified in hundreds of cases, correct?
- 10 A I would say yes.
- 11 Q Approximate -- approximately how many?
- 12 A That's kind of hard to say. I --
- 13 | O Over 500?
- A No, I would not say that. I'd say maybe between 100 and 300.
  - Q Between 100 and 300. So 100 -- between 100 and 300 times you've come into court and testified before in the -- in this same fashion, before attorneys and judges and court reporters and things of that nature, correct?
  - A Yes.
- Q Okay. So in essence you're a professional witness, right?
- 24 A No.
- 25 | Q You wouldn't agree with that assessment?

		Page 113
1	A	No, I wouldn't.
2	Q	And why not?
3	A	Because I actually work on accounts. I review
4	accounts.	I you know, I don't do this
5	professio	nally, no.
6	Q	Well, this is your profession, right?
7	A	No, I I do testify in cases, yes.
8	Q	But approximately 100 to 300, right?
9	A	Yes.
LO	Q	Okay. Let's go ahead and start with what
L1	did I do	with that? Here we go.
L2		Now, you mentioned before that Fifth Third
L3	Bank is t	he plaintiff in this case, right?
L <b>4</b>	A	Yes.
L5	Q	DLG is not DLJ Mortgage Company is not a
L6	party to	this action, to your knowledge?
L7	A	They are they are the owner.
L8	Q	So DLJ is the owner of what?
L9	A	The note.
20	Q	Okay. And who is the holder of the note?
21	A	That would be DLJ.
22	Q	What is a holder of a note, what does that
23	mean?	
24	A	They actually own the note.
25	Q	Okay. But you said that they were the owner

- and then you said that they were the holder. Can you clarify what the difference is between those two?
  - A Well, they actually own it and hold it, and it's -- the physical note is kept in a secure location, you know, even though they own it, and it was only brought out when it's needed.
    - Q Okay. Where is that secure location?
    - A I do not know.
  - Q Okay. So you don't maintain where the -- the note is kept, correct?
    - A I personally do not, no.
    - Q SPS doesn't maintain where it's kept, correct?
  - A Yes, I'm sure we do.
- 14 Q Okay. And what is that knowledge based upon?
  - A By keeping it in a secure location you mean?
  - Q Yeah. How do you know that SPS maintains the location of the note?
    - A Because it's part of the business records.
    - Q No, that's my question. My question is what basis do you have to come here and testify under oath that SPS maintains this note?
      - A Normal business practices.
- Q You don't know -- you have never seen where this location is, correct?
  - A No, I haven't.

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Q You don't even know where this location is, correct?

A Correct.

Q So you have no personal knowledge as to where or how this note is maintained, correct?

A I know it's kept in a file in a secure location.

MR. NEW: Relevance with regard to -objection, relevance with regard to the note, which
is in the court file, which has been in the court
file since 2009. So to the extent the question
relates to how the note was maintained by SPS if it
was prior to 2009, that there might be some
relevance there, but he's been asking questions
about how -- how was the note was maintained any
time after the note was filed with the court, I
think it's misleading. So I'd say --

THE COURT: Well, the note itself has been in the court file since January 5, 2010.

MR. NEW: That's correct.

THE COURT: So it's not 2009. So, all right. Overruled, but go ahead, but I don't think there's any question that it's been in the court file since then.

MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, that wasn't the

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1 basis of my question whatsoever.

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THE COURT: Go ahead.

- Q So you would agree with me that prior to -- hold on, let me back up real quick. The note that's in the court file, have you ever seen that?
  - A I have seen a copy of it, yes.
- Q You haven't seen the actual one that's in the court file, correct?
  - A No, I haven't.
- Q You have not looked at the signatures that are on that actual note, correct?
  - A The copy of them, yes.
- Q No, I'm not talking about the copy. The actual note that was in the court file, you have never seen that before, right?
  - A No, I have not.
- Q And you have never seen any potential endorsements, if they do exist, on that note, correct?
  - A Correct.
- Q And you have never -- and you had said on direct examination that you, in fact, do not have any personal knowledge as to when, if at any point, an endorsement was placed on the original note, correct?
- A Right.
  - Q Now, let's get back to how the note was

maintained prior to admitting it into or admitting what is purported to be the original note into the court file. And I'm only talking about prior to that date.

Like you said, you were never an employee of Fifth Third Mortgage Company, correct?

A Correct.

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Q And you were never an employee of DLG -- DLJ Mortgage Company, correct?

MR. NEW: This is cumulative, Judge.

MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, if you give me a little latitude --

THE COURT: Go ahead. I said go ahead.

MR. PRESTIA: Thank you.

Q As a -- so since you have never been an employee of Fifth Third Mortgage company or DLJ Mortgage Capital Incorporated, prior to the alleged note appearing in the court file, you have no personal knowledge as to where the -- the -- where this note was located, right?

A Correct.

Q And you have no knowledge as to how it was maintained prior to allegedly being introduced into the court file, correct?

A Yes.

Q And you have no knowledge as to when, if at

Page 118

any point, the defendants in this case allegedly executed this note, correct?

- A Because I reviewed the note, it is dated as of the date it was executed.
- Q Okay, well you just told me you've never seen the note before, right?
  - A The original, no.

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- Q Okay. So my question is: As it pertains to the original, you have no personal knowledge, as to when, if at any point, the defendants actually executed this note, right?
- A Based on the documents I have in our records the copy of the note --
- Q Let me make myself a little bit clearer. I'm not talking about any copies or anything else that was provided. I'm talking about the original note in this case. So let me bring you back to my question again: You have no idea as to when, if at any point, the defendants actually executed this note; isn't that correct?
- A The copy of the original note that I have seen --
- Q I'm sorry. Did you say you have seen the copy -- the original note?
  - A No, the -- the copy of the original --

- 1
- 0 Sure. Go ahead.
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- -- was what I seen was dated the date of

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- execution.
- Okay. But my question doesn't -- is not 0 related to the copy. Okay. So let's just forget about the copy and let's focus on the -- purported to original. As it pertains to the original note in this case, you have no idea as to when or if at any point the defendants actually executed that note, correct?
  - Α I was not there when they executed it, no.
- And you have no personal knowledge as you have never seen the note, correct? I'm sorry. Let me strike that.
- You have no personal knowledge as to when, if at any point, the defendants actually executed the original note, as you have never seen it, correct? Maybe that was a little easier.
- Because I never seen the original note, I Α wasn't there at that time. All I have seen is a copy. So no, I can't say that, you know, I -- I saw a copy of that note.
- But -- I understand in your -- I think I'm 0 phrasing it pretty -- pretty simply, but I will try to do a better job. Let's not have any conversation as it pertains to the copies. Okay?

THE COURT: Let me stop you for a second, and you can go on. She has not seen the original note. She didn't see them sign the original note. So I am understanding your point. I get it.

MR. PRESTIA: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: She has not seen it. She can't testify if that's the original note that was signed at the time of closing by your client.

MR. PRESTIA: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. PRESTIA: And then one additional follow up.

THE COURT: Sure.

Q The maintenance or how this note was maintained allegedly from the time of closing until the time it entered into that court file, you have no personal knowledge as to the chain of custody or what hands it went through to get into the court file; isn't that correct?

A Only -- only information I have is based on my business records.

Q Okay. But your business records don't tell you a -- you don't have a list in your business records that shows on X date the note went from, let's just say, John Smith to Joe Smith, right? You don't have a chain

of custody that reflects that or that could link up how or where the note was transferred to, correct?

- A I would have the assignment.
- Q Okay. But the assignment is solely from the mortgage isn't that true?
  - A Yes, but the note follows.
- Q So -- well, let's not talk about legal issues. I'll move to strike that as it's a -- as it's a legal opinion.

THE COURT: Okay. Overruled. You asked her the question, so when she starts answering, you can't object.

MR. PRESTIA: Yes, Your Honor.

- Q As it pertains to solely the note, right?
- A Uh-huh.
- Q The physical document that is allegedly in the court file, you have no idea what happened to that note after it was -- it left that closing table until it was put allegedly into this court file; isn't that true?
- A I -- Fifth Third -- Fifth Third Bank had the note.
- Q But you're not an employee of the Fifth Third Bank, right?
  - A Correct.
  - Q So you -- you're not familiar with their

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business records; isn't that true?

- A That's true.
- Q Okay. So the only thing that you could testify to is possibly something that is maintained within SPS; isn't that true?
  - A Yes, and any --
- Q Okay. So as it pertains to when that note left the closing table, again, you have no idea what happened to that note as you were not an employee of Fifth Third Bank, right?
  - A Right.
- Q Okay. And you don't -- you don't hold yourself out to be a handwriting expert, right?
- 14 A No.

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- Q And you have never seen Mr. or Mrs. signature before, right?
- 17 A No.
  - Q Okay. So you would have no knowledge as to what those signatures look like, correct?
  - A Correct.
- Q Okay. (Coughing.) Excuse me.
- MR. PRESTIA: May I have a moment, Your Honor?
- 23 THE COURT: Sure.
- 24 THE VIDEOGRAPHER: Video going off the record.
- 25 (Short recess taken.)

Q And you have no personal knowledge as to the chain of custody that this document may or may not have went through to allegedly be purported -- to enter the court file, correct?

A Correct.

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Q You would agree with me that Fifth Third Bank is the -- Fifth Third Mortgage company is the lender in this matter?

A They were the originator, yes.

Q Okay. And they are the entity that is listed on the mortgage?

A I believe so, yes.

Q And you -- like we discussed earlier, you have no -- as it pertains to the signatures that are reflected on this mortgage, you have no personal knowledge as to whether or not these signatures are in fact the signatures, correct?

A Based on the documents, I would trust that's -- that's -- that would be their signatures, yes.

Q But based on your personal knowledge, since you've never seen their signature prior to today --

A Uh-huh.

Q -- and were not at the closing table, you have no idea if -- if the signatures that are purported to be on this document are in fact the signatures,

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- A Correct.
- Q And you would agree with me that the security instrument or the entity that is -- I guess may or may not have the authority to execute this security instrument would be Fifth Third Mortgage Company, right?
  - A I'm sorry.
  - O Sure. I apologize. Strike that.

You would agree with me that the entity that would be entitled to foreclose on this property per the -- you know what, strike that. We'll move on.

I would like to show you -- let's talk about -- let's talk about the -- the assignment of mortgage that is Plaintiff's Exhibit 5. You would agree with me that you've never seen that -- the original assignment of mortgage prior to -- well, actually you have never seen the original assignment of mortgage period, correct?

- A Correct.
- Q So therefore you wouldn't know its context, correct?
  - A Just in general.
  - Q But if you've never seen it before then you don't know what's is in it, correct?
    - A Not in that particular one, no, but in general

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- 1 I have looked at assignments.
- Q Okay. But I'm -- let's not talk about any
  other assignments in general. I want to talk
  specifically about the alleged assignment of mortgage in
  this matter. Okay? You have never seen it before so
  therefore you have no knowledge as to its contents,
  right?
  - A Prior -- not prior to reviewing it.
  - Q Okay. Well, when did you review it?
- 10 A Just -- I'd say within the week.
  - Q Okay. And that review was in anticipation of this litigation, correct?
  - A Yes.

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- Q Okay. It's not your normal practice to review these type of documents, right, if there is no case pending?
- 17 A No.
  - Q So how many clients do you -- could you estimate that SPS has -- or loans? I apologize.
  - A I -- that's kind of a -- in general, I couldn't even give you an approximate --
    - Q Thousands?
    - A Yeah, I would say thousands.
- 24 Q We'll try to narrow it down, 20,000, 50,000?
- 25 | A I'd say at least 100,000.

Q At least a 100,000 loans and services. So you're not given a file until you have been given the green light to go and testify in this these cases, right?

- A No, not necessarily.
- Q Well, let's talk about this case. You said that the first time you reviewed the assignment was about a week ago, right?
- A Correct.

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- Q And at that time you have already been listed as a witness in this matter, right?
  - A Correct.
- Q So that -- that review was done solely in anticipation for this litigation, correct?
- A Well, to prepare myself to -- you know, for trial, yes.
  - Q Exactly. So for this litigation. It wasn't to maintain the loan account at SPS, was it?
- A No.
  - Q Okay. It had nothing to do with the normal practice that SPS may or may not have in -- in effect, right?
    - A You mean the day-to-day practices?
- 24 O Sure.
- 25 A Well, that is part of the day-to-day

1 practices.

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Q Well, this litigation is, right, as you've testified that you -- you've testified in about 100 to 300 cases, right? That is part of your job, I understand that.

A Yes.

Q Okay. But as it pertains to just maintaining the accounts at SPS, you don't go and you -- and review these documents; isn't that true?

A Correct.

Q Okay. And the original you said you've never even seen, right?

A Right.

Q Okay. And so therefore since you've never seen it, you do not know how it's maintained; isn't that true?

A I would not know because it -- we did not -- SPS did not have it at that time.

- Q At what point did you acquire it?
- A October 2010.
- Q Okay. And how -- under what circumstances?
- A We -- DLJ had us service the account.
- Q Okay. So correct me if I'm wrong, but the owner and holder in this case is DLJ, correct?

A Yes.

- Q Okay. It has nothing -- Fifth Third Mortgage company is out of the picture now, right?
  - A Fifth Third sold it to DLJ.
- Q Okay. Well, let's talk about that for a second. You testified that they sold it to them, correct?
  - A Correct.
    - Q Were you part of that business transaction?
- A No, I wasn't.
- 10 Q Is there documentation that reflects that
  11 business transaction?
- 12 A Yes.

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- Q What is that documentation?
- 14 A That is the purchase agreement.
- 15 Q And is that something that you maintained?
- 16 A No.
- 17 Q Is that something that you created?
- 18 A No.
- 19 Q Is that something that you have any personal 20 knowledge about?
- 21 A No.
- Q So, you would agree with me that you really
  have no knowledge as to the alleged purchase of this
  loan by DLJ from Fifth Third, right?
  - A No, because they were part of DLJ business

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Correct.

or may not be with DLJ, you have no idea if or how, if

Okay. So as it pertains a document that may

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at any point, the documents that they have are kept in the normal course of regularly conducted business, right?

THE COURT: Excuse me just a minute. Just so I'm sure, you're talking about ordinary course of DLJ's business?

MR. PRESTIA: Correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Understood. Go ahead.

A No, I do not -- I do not know how DLJ -- DLJ worked in the normal course of business.

Q Okay. And so when you say that you obtained DLJ's business records, you really don't know that its their business record per se, correct?

A In general, I would say once they ask us to service the loan, their records become our records.

Q Okay. But as it pertain -- all right. Well, I understand that. You don't understand -- you don't have any personal knowledge as to when this document was allegedly made by DLJ, correct?

THE COURT: And I don't mean to interrupt, but just for the record, the document you're talking about, tell her which one it is.

MR. PRESTIA: I apologize. That's Plaintiff's Exhibit 5.

THE COURT: Just so we have a better record.

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Okay. Go ahead.

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stated that you obtained your -- SPS obtained this document from DLJ and then you testified that it was a business record of DLJ, correct?

A Which is now our business records.

As it pertains to Plaintiff's Exhibit 5, you

Q Right. Well, we'll get into that in a minute, but I would -- I'd just like to focus on DLJ's business records, all right?

So you -- as it pertains to DLJ's business records, and this particular document, Exhibit Number 5, you do not know if it was made or near -- made at or near the time of its creation, right?

A I only know by the date, the -- if -- if you're referring to the purchase agreement, the date that it was created.

Q Okay. Let me -- let me kind of simplify it.

You would agree with me that this purchase agreement -excuse me, purchase agreement was not made by you or
anyone from your company, right?

A Correct.

Q Okay. So -- and you have no knowledge as to the business practices and creation of documents of DLJ, right?

A Yes.

- 1 0 You don't, right? 2 Α No. Correct. So therefore prior to SPS getting it, you do 3 0 not know whether or not this document was trustworthy, 4 5 right? Based on our business records that we got from 6 7 DLJ, in review of those, those were trustworthy. As it pertains to when DLJ had it in their 8 0 9 possession and created it allegedly, you do not know 10 since it wasn't your company and you're not in any 11 department there, you do not know whether or not it was 12 trustworthy, right?
  - MR. NEW: The same question. Objection, asked and answered cumulatively.
  - THE COURT: Overruled. Go ahead. You can answer.
    - Based on my business records, I consider it Α trustworthy.
    - As it pertains to what you guys have in your 0 file, sure.
      - Α Correct.
    - As it pertains to what DLJ had in their file Q and when they allegedly created it you cannot testify in this court under oath as to its trustworthiness, right?
      - I feel like I -- excuse me. Because it is

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part of our records which were part of DLJ records, to me that I am trusting that document as being trustworthy.

Q Sure. As a courtesy --

THE COURT: Let me stop you for a second. For the purposes of this trial, I am going to -- to rule that prior to the time of the sale that she can't testify to the trustworthiness of the records that were prepared by DLJ or which were their business records at that time.

Go ahead.

MR. PRESTIA: Are you -- is Your Honor going to make the same ruling as it pertains to Fifth Third Mortgage company?

THE COURT: To the ones where she was not the person who was not working for the company at the time and had no control or knowledge of the method by which they kept it, which I think she's already testified to, same ruling. Okay?

MR. PRESTIA: Okay.

THE COURT: Now, it doesn't mean she has -she doesn't have an opinion that it's trustworthy.

I'm just saying she can't testify if its

trustworthy or not.

MR. PRESTIA: Thank you.

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1 THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

Q All right. Let's talk about Plaintiff's Exhibit 8, which is the alleged acceleration letter. That was not sent out by SPS, right?

A Correct.

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O You -- hold on one second.

THE COURT: For planning purposes, I -- it would be my intention to go to 6:00 at which at that point I will be willing to recess the case.

MR. PRESTIA: Okay. Where were we?

- Q The -- Plaintiff's Exhibit 8, the acceleration letter. Again, this is a document -- or actually have you ever seen the original document, the original, the acceleration letter?
  - A No, I have not.
- Q That's not a document that was created by SPS, right?
  - A Correct.
- Q That's not a document that's maintained in the normal course of business activity by SPS, right?
- A We do a keep a -- we do a keep a copy of that letter, yes.
- Q That wasn't -- okay. But the document was not -- it was given to you at some point, right?
- A Yes.

Q Okay. So I can give you a letter today, this letter right here, which I can call whatever I would like to call it, and give it to you, and if you put it in your file, then to you it's your business record; is that your testimony?

MR. NEW: Objection, argumentative.

THE COURT: Okay. Overruled.

A If it -- if it's from the prior servicer and it's a document they sent out, it is part of our business records.

Q Okay. But what I'm saying to you is I can give you a letter from -- from my company --

A Uh-huh.

Q -- and once you put in your file, then according to you it would be your business record, right?

A Correct.

MR. NEW: Same objection.

THE COURT: Okay. Overruled.

O That's a yes?

A Yes. Uh-huh.

Q So the trustworthy of -- trustworthiness of the document prior to SPS' receipt or your receipt of it is unknown to you, correct?

MR. NEW: This -- this -- this addresses Your

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Honor's ruling. Your Honor has a ruling of the trustworthiness of records that were for her indulgent.

THE COURT: Again, she can't testify to the trustworthiness of the documents at the time and how they were a part, she wasn't there. That testimony we got. But if she has an opinion as to whether or not she believes what she gets to be trustworthy, she can testify to that point. But your point is well taken. She can't testify to what occurred in a place where she said she had no first-hand knowledge and she didn't work. Okay?

MR. PRESTIA: Okay.

- Q So now you mentioned before that as part of your job duties are having some type of correspondence with your clients; is that true?
  - A We do at some point, yes.
- Q Have you ever spoken with the in this matter?
  - A No, I have not.
- Q As part of your job duties you did not create any correspondence that was sent to the correct?
  - A Correct.

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Q As part of your job duties, you did not

- supervise any maintenance of any documents that are sent to the correct?
  - A No.

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- O You do?
- 5 A I don't.
  - Q Okay. And you already testified that you've never seen the original document, right?
    - A Correct.
  - Q Okay. And that's because this document was not created by you, right?
    - A Correct.
  - Q And you're not a supervisor for the department that -- of the department that allegedly created this document, correct?
    - A It was created prior to coming to SPS.
  - Q So then the answer to my question is yes, you're not a supervisor of the department that may or may not have created this document, correct?
  - A But I worked for SPS not the department or the company that created the document.
  - Q So then the answer to my question is yes, right? I mean, I think we're on the same page here, right?
    - A I'm -- I am not a supervisor for SPS, no.
    - Q And you're not a supervisor for Fifth Third

1	Third sent that sent the document out.		
2	THE COURT: Let me stop you for a second. Do		
3	you have any first-hand knowledge of the of the		
4	preparation of the document?		
5	WITNESS: No.		
6	THE COURT: Do you have any first-hand		
7	knowledge of the sending of the document?		
8	WITNESS: No.		
9	THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.		
10	Q So if that's the case, then you would have no		
11	personal knowledge as to whether or not this document		
12	was even sent, right?		
13	A No, only by having it in my business records.		
14	Q So you would agree with me that you have no		
15	personal knowledge as to if this document even sent to		
16	the correct?		
17	A Based on my business records the document was		
18	sent.		
19	Q Okay. Well, then let's talk about your		
20	business records because I don't understand, and I		
21	apologize. What in your business record shows that		
22	this this document was sent to the		
23	A The document was addressed to the to		
24	the property address.		

So it's your testimony that due to the

Okay.

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fact that there is a address block that says and an address, that is what you're basing your personal knowledge on that this document was actually sent to them, correct?

MR. NEW: Judge, I've got objection as to the pleadings, the relevance with the pleadings. What was put into issue by the defendant in this case, was not that the letter wasn't sent, but that it wasn't received. The point the defendants went and attempted to -- they sought leave to amend the answer to assert a more complete or more full defense raising issues of service of the Notice of Default. That was denied.

What we're traveling on is that defendants denied having received the application, that has no relevance to this case anyway, but the testimony that's attempted to be -- to be elicited now as to whether it was sent, that has no relevance in this case.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PRESTIA: May I respond?

THE COURT: Sure. Go ahead.

MR. PRESTIA: Paragraph 22 of the mortgage has some conditions precedent that the plaintiff must meet in order to foreclose on the matter.

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1	THE COURT: Okay.
2	MR. PRESTIA: One of which is this particular
3	issue. That's why I'm processing that.
4	THE COURT: Okay. Understood. Overruled.
5	I've been allowing you to ask about it.
6	Q Okay. So you would agree with me that based
7	on your testimony that the only reason, the basis of
8	your statement that this document was sent to the
9	was because on the top of the letter
10	allegedly there is a address block made out to the
11	with an address, correct?
12	A And it was part of the business records,
13	correct.
14	Q Okay. But tell me well, let me ask you
15	this: Tell me what your business records shows that it
16	was actually sent?
17	A I have nothing other than the letter.
18	Q Okay. So you have nothing other than the
19	letter, which just has a address to the
20	right?
21	A Correct.
22	Q Okay. Now, you have no you have no
23	involvement with the operations of the whatever
24	department sent this hold on a second. Let me ask

you this: Do know who Michelle McCoy is?

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But you can't testify that if the letter was

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signed by Michelle McCoy, she would be the best person
to know the creation or whether or not this document was
sent?

MR. NEW: That's some type of improper impeachment and the question was different.

THE COURT: Just set the basis of -- just tell me the basis for --

MR. NEW: Argumentative. Argumentative.

THE COURT: Okay. Overruled. You can answer.

A If she's the one that sent it, yes.

Q So as it pertains to this letter, you do not have any personal knowledge if it was sent via first -- first class mail, right?

A No, other than being part of my business records, no.

Q I understand you keep on saying that but there's no -- nothing in your business records that would indicate to you that this letter was sent via first class mail, right?

A Right.

Q All right. Let's talk about the actual contents of the letter since it's already in evidence.

MR. PRESTIA: May I have one second?
THE COURT: Sure.

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Yes.

MR. PRESTIA:

MR. NEW: Those are the exhibits in evidence?

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Yes.

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1 0 Okay. It says, and correct me if I'm wrong, 2 that -- I'm just going to read it into the record: "Acceleration remedies. Lender shall give notice to 3 borrower prior to acceleration following borrower's 4 5 breach of any covenant or agreement in this security instrument (but not prior to acceleration under Section 6 7 18 unless applicable law provides otherwise). notice shall specify." And then it has A, B, C and D, 8 9 right? 10

Α Yes.

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And it says, "It shall specify, A, the 0 default," Right?

> Α (No response).

0 Yes?

Α Yes.

"B, The action required to cure the default," 0 right?

Α Yes.

And then "C, A date not less than 30 days from the date the notice is given to the borrower by which the default must be cured." Did I read right?

Α Yes.

Okay. Now, I'd like you to go back to the breach letter and look at that line that we just discussed, and correct me if I'm wrong but it reads as

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follows: "In order to cure this default, we must receive the past due amount within 30 days from the date of this letter," right?

A Yes.

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Q Now, you would agree with me that that sentence does not comport to what's required under paragraph 22 within the mortgage; isn't that correct?

MR. NEW: Objection, foundation, calls for a legal conclusion and with the rule of completeness the entire letter should be read or at least have the witness have an opportunity to look at it.

THE COURT: I'm going to give you redirect.

Overruled. Go ahead. You can answer.

A I am sorry, can you repeat that?

MR. PRESTIA: Madam Court Reporter, may you read back the question?

(The last question and answer was read back by the reporter.)

- A I would disagree.
- Q You disagree with that? Well, tell me why.
- A Because it's 30 days from the date of the letter.
- Q You -- you see in there under paragraph 22 where it says, "shall specify a date not less than 30 days from the date the notice is given to the borrower,"

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- A Uh-huh.
- Q And you agree with me that -- well, on your direct examination, that this is the first time they received notice of the default, right? That's the point of an acceleration letter, right?
  - A Yes.
- Q So then pursuant to this acceleration letter it says that in order to cure this default we must receive the past due amount within 30 days, right?
  - A Yes.
- Q So do you -- now, do you agree with me that that does not comport to what is stated under paragraph 22 of the mortgage?
  - MR. NEW: Objection, asked and answered, the same exact question he just doesn't like the answer.
  - THE COURT: Okay. Overruled. Go ahead, you can answer.
  - A I disagree.
- Q You -- you disagree with the words "within 30 days" and then what it says in here "not less than 30 days"?
- MR. NEW: Objection, asked and --
- 25 A That is 30 days.

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MR. NEW: Same objection.

THE COURT: Overruled.

A They are notified that they have 30 days to cure the default.

Q No, it says in there that they must receive the payment within 30 days?

A 30 days.

Q Isn't that right?

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1 A Right.

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- Q So within, so 30 and under, you agree that's what within mean?
  - A Yes.
  - Q Okay. And then if we go to paragraph 22 it says, "a date not less than 30 days", so that would be 30 and over, right?
    - MR. NEW: Same objection.
- 9 THE COURT: Okay. Overruled. Go ahead, you can answer.
  - A It's still 30 days. I mean, that's the way -- this is reading. Within 30 days, but not --
  - Q Sure. So the acceleration letter says within 30 days?
    - A Within 30 days yes.
  - Q And then the mortgage says a date not less than 30 days, right?
    - A Yes.
- 19 Q Okay. Continuing on with our discussion of 20 the -- let me grab that stuff from you real quick.
- 21 THE COURT: Sure, go ahead.
- MR. PRESTIA: May I approach? Let me have
  just the mortgage. I want you to hold onto the
  acceleration letter. I have some more questions
  for you.

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- Q Let's talk about further -- let's go back and talk about the second line in that acceleration letter.

  Do you see that?
  - A Uh-huh. Yes.

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- Q Okay. Please read it for the record --
- A "The amount past due on the -- on the mortgage loan is \$13,083.41.
  - Q Okay, now how is that number computed?
  - A It's based on payments due.
- Q Okay. And you would agree with me that the payment, monthly payment, in this matter was \$3,152.63, right?
  - A Correct.
  - Q Okay. So how many -- all right. At what point did the defendants allegedly default in this matter?
    - A April 1, 2009.
  - Q Okay. So let's do the math together. If they're getting -- if the monthly payment is 3152.63, and how many months according to this acceleration letter is it -- are you testifying that were in arrearage?
  - A It was actually, they were three months, so it would be April, May and June's payments that was arrears.

- 1 Q I am sorry, June's payment was in arrears, as 2 well?
  - A They were due. At the time the escalation letter -- this went out, April, May and June.
    - Q Well, this went out on June 1st, right?
  - A Yes.

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- Q So at that point June wasn't really due, was it?
- 9 A It was a due on June 1st.
- 10 Q But at that point they didn't default,
  11 correct?
  - A It had to be in -- it had to be in by June 1st.
    - Q Okay. But if this letter was also sent on June 1st, you would agree with me that they could have paid up until midnight on that date?
      - A But it was -- it was due at that time.
    - Q Okay. But you would agree with me that they could have paid up until midnight on June 1st, correct?
      - A But April and May were already due.
    - Q I understand that. Well, I'm just talking about June now. As it pertains to June 1st, 2009, this letter was created on June 1st, 2009, it was not over due, correct?
    - A No, but due.

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- Q So the answer to my question is yes?
- A That it was due.

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- Q So realistically, they were -- the amount due and owing was for April and May, correct?
  - A That was the past due amounts, yes.
- Q Okay. And so the past due amounts -- let's see if, we multiply 3152.63 x 2, I'm not a mathematician, I apologize, but let me just do the math here --
- MS. LUNDERGAN: Would you like the calculator on your phone?
  - MR. PRESTIA: No, it's all right.
  - Q You would agree with me that  $3152.63 \times 2$  would be 6305.26.
    - A Yes.
  - Q So the amounts that were over due and owing at the time of this letter were \$6,305.26, right?
  - A Actually, based on this letter it was the April, May delinquent payments that were due, plus the June payment that -- that is -- would be -- would have been currently due and because they have 30 days to cure the account, it also included the July payment to bring the account totally current.
  - Q Okay. Now -- now, you're saying that it includes not only June but July as well?

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Q But how -- at this point June 1st, 2009, the date this letter was created, July is still another 30 days away. They have plenty of time to pay that, don't they?

A I mean, I don't have a calculator in front of me, but I do believe that it was April, May and June payment.

MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, may I --

A And I do apologize.

Yes.

MR. PRESTIA: -- produce my phone for a calculator so that she can do calculations?

THE COURT: If she can do it on your phone, sure.

MR. PRESTIA: May I approach, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, you may.

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$  PRESTIA: Let the record reflect I'm giving the witness a calculator.

A Thank you.

Q Okay. So you would agree with me --

THE COURT: Here's another one if you want to try this one.

MR. PRESTIA: Oh, that one's is a little better.

May I approach, Your Honor?

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- Q -- you say that those amounts were due in owing, right?
- A Yes.

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- Q Okay. Show me in that letter where it says that April and May are due and owing?
  - A It does not specify.
- Q Okay. So as it pertains to the substance of this letter, this figure of \$13,083.41 has no breakdown as to how it was calculated. Do you agree with me on that?
  - A The letter does not show a breakdown, no.
- Q Okay. So your testimony that it includes a balance due and owing of April is based -- is not based on this letter, right?
- MR. NEW: Objection, argumentive, foundation, it's not the testimony.
- 24 THE COURT: Okay. Overruled.
- 25 A I am sorry, can you repeat that?

1 MR. PRESTIA: Madam Court Reporter, will you 2 please read that back for me. 3 (The last question and answer was read back by the 4 reporter.) 5 Α No. What is that based on? 6 0 7 It is based on the past amounts of April and Α May and -- and June and the upcoming June, which also 8 9 included late fees. I'm sorry. 10 What document is showing that April and May 11 and June were part of the \$13,083.41 that were 12 demanded -- allegedly demanded on June 1st, 2009? 13 Α That would have been the pay history. That's 14 where they would have got the amounts. 15 But -- well, you don't know that, do you? 0 16 Just from normal business practices. Α 17 Okay. But you can't testify as to the normal 0 18 business practices of Fifth Third Bank Corp, correct? 19 Α Correct. 2.0 So you really don't know their calculations as 0 21 it pertains to this figure of 13,083.41, right?

Q But I'm not talking about your system. I'm

But by looking -- but by looking at the

account at my system and what was due at that time, I

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can break that down, yes.

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talking about what was included in this document that has been entered into evidence and that you're saying is the acceleration letter as it pertains to this account.

Okay?

A Right.

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- Q So you have no idea how this, how Fifth Third Bank computed this figure of \$13,083.41?
  - MR. NEW: Objection. She's been trying to say for ten minutes.
  - THE COURT: Okay. Overruled. Do you have any idea how it is calculated?
- A Base on amounts past due, current and the late fees that were due on the account.
  - Q Where did you obtain that information from?
- A If you take the delinquency date and you look at what was due at the time this letter went out.
- Q But you -- as you said, you're not an employee of the Fifth Third Bank Corp.?
  - A Correct.
- Q So what you're telling me is really what your thoughts are on how they may or may not have created this figure of \$13,083.41, right?
- A Based on my review of this and my notes, it was the actual payment and the late fees, which totaled the 13,000.

THE COURT: Let me stop you for a second. How much additional time do you need with this witness? Let me just, I need to get a feel of what time you need.

MR. PRESTIA: I would anticipate --

THE COURT: I'm not going to try and cut you short, I just want to know what the time is.

MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, with all candor of the court, I anticipate a good -- I've only gotten through two documents so far. I would anticipate another three hours, maybe.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, keep in mind that -that the trial was set based upon an estimate, and
you already told me once it was for half of a day,
so ... I mean, we're -- we've already spent an hour
with this particular witness. It's now 6:00. So,
I'm just asking you so that I know what you need.
So you may need another three hours to do that.
And then how many other witnesses, do you have?
That's just your cross.

MR. PRESTIA: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: How much --

MR. PRESTIA: And we have obviously motions between -- if the plaintiff is not calling any other witnesses, we have motions and then we

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1 potentially have two other additional witnesses. THE COURT: All right. How much time do you 2 3 anticipate for your other witnesses? MR. PRESTIA: And -- I just want to raise one 4 5 thing for the record, Your Honor. We did file a 6 request for additional time. 7 THE COURT: Okay. MR. PRESTIA: And that's within the court 8 file. 9 10 THE COURT: Okay. 11 MR. PRESTIA: We're requesting a full day on 12 this trial for this exact reason. 13 THE COURT: Well, I'm trying to figure out 14 from this point on what we need --15 MR. PRESTIA: Sure. No, I anticipate --16 THE COURT: -- start you all over again. 17 MR. PRESTIA: May I have one chance to confer 18 because I'm not the one that directed --19 THE COURT: Go ahead. 2.0 (Short recess taken.) 21 MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, based upon our, I 22 guess, colleagues and our trial team, we anticipate 23 that at least another three hours with this witness 24 and then additionally for our witnesses, a good

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three hours, as well.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. PRESTIA: However, Your Honor, the reason -- I did -- I just wanted to put on the record, that before I started my cross examination that I made a point that I do have trial tomorrow, and I asked for a continuance so that the cross examination can be completed in one shot. At that point, Your Honor, you indicated that we were gonna go until this matter was completed; therefore, you know, obviously we started at Your Honor's order.

At this point, if we -- if we continue the matter now, it's highly prejudicial to continue in the middle of my cross examination. You know, obviously, before my -- my continuance was denied, it allows the witness to potentially confer with counsel and/or any other --

THE COURT: Quite frankly, she was under an order of the Court not to contact anybody while she was -- did you hear me instruct her not to do that?

MR. PRESTIA: I understand that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have reasonable basis for me to consider that that may have occurred? Do you have a reasonable basis to --

MR. PRESTIA: No, by no means. I'm not -- I'm not --

MR. PRESTIA: It's another foreclosure matter

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- 2 THE COURT: Here? In this courthouse?
- 3 MR. PRESTIA: No, it's in Broward County, Your 4 Honor.
- 5 THE COURT: Okay. All right. So that's what you're looking at. You're advising me that you 6 7 need another six hours and that's just for your part of it. 8
  - Redirect, what do you think? How much time do you need?
- 11 MR. NEW: Extremely little, Your Honor. I 12 can't imagine a --
  - THE COURT: Give it to me -- parameters in minutes, time or hours?
- 15 MR. NEW: Fifteen minutes. I think a redirect 16 is going to less than 15 minutes. I cross their 17 witnesses if they do appear.
- THE COURT: Okay. So no other witnesses 18 besides this witness? 19
- MR. NEW: At this point, I can't anticipate 2.0 21 that.
- 22 THE COURT: I'm just saying, do you have any 23 listed ones?
- 24 MR. NEW: I've got -- I've got their 25 witnesses. But no, sir. No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So what are you thinking in terms of are you planning on putting their witnesses on the stand?

MR. NEW: No, not at this point. At this point I do not.

THE COURT: Okay. So -- but you're going to need to do cross examination, and they're saying they're going to have probably three hours of direct of their own witnesses. So what --

MR. NEW: My cross will be less than 15 minutes on each witness.

THE COURT: Okay. So we're looking at like seven or eight hours, roughly, if you guys estimate.

Okay. So in a regular trial day, we start at 9:30 a.m., we go to noon, that's two and a half hours by my count. Then what we do is that we go from 1:00 to 4:30 p.m, which is why you saw those people come on the phone for a hearing. So that's -- that's another three and a half hours. So you need -- like all total, you need about two or three days; is that about right?

MR. PRESTIA: I would anticipate, yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And when you asked for

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MR. NEW: No, Your Honor.

Okay.

THE COURT:

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party?

MR. PRESTIA: I would like to make a motion outside of the presence of the witness, if possible.

THE COURT: Okay. Let me just do -- let me just take this issue while we're here. At least, go ahead and get this out of the way.

So what I'm going to do is based upon the motion made, I'm going receive from my original order on the motion for mistrial. I'm going to vacate that. I'm going to grant you a mistrial, and I'm going to start y'all over again so there's continuity in this case all the way through. We'll put you on one of my non-jury trial dockets. We'll send you out a new case order, and you will be using my courtroom. It will be me, and I will be setting you for trial. So what, what do you think, three days enough?

MR. PRESTIA: That would be plenty, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. I am going to give you three days worth of trial. And I don't know when I'll set you at this point, but I am going to require this: I've had two motions that were filed under oath by the defendants who -- who signed under oath under penalty of perjury things that

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happened in the courtroom that they have no first-hand knowledge of. So in order to make sure that doesn't happen again, that they don't file another affidavit or they have no first-hand knowledge of things that happened in the courtroom, your clients will be -- they'll necessarily be in the courtroom with us the whole time so that doesn't happen again.

So that having been said, I will be getting you out an order and what we'll do is we'll hold the exhibits. So if we could get all of the exhibits.

MR. PRESTIA: May I approach the witness to -THE COURT: Yes, absolutely.

MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, I have one request just so that and while we're still on the record here.

THE COURT: If you want me to have the witness step out of the room, that's fine.

MR. PRESTIA: Well, for purposes of this, I'd actually like her present.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PRESTIA: For the next trial setting before Your Honor, as now it's -- this was -- is in effect null and void, there's been a mistrial

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declared, we'd like affirmation from plaintiff's counsel that this will be the witness testifying as in the next trial setting and the opportunity to depose that witness prior to that setting so that we do not run into the same pretrial motions again --

THE COURT: Let me just say, when I send out my new pretrial, it will have discovery opportunities there. It will also have other disclosure requirements. So when I reset it, it does open up the opportunity for discovery --

MR. NEW: Both sides?

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THE COURT: Both sides, yeah.

MR. NEW: So they are -- they will produce their clients for depositions?

THE COURT: If you ask for their clients for deposition, you can have their clients for deposition. Just, I am making them come to the courtroom because of filing affidavits, swearing under oath and things that occurred that they didn't see, so they didn't have any first-hand knowledge of the things that they said that had occurred. So they obviously got that information from somebody else.

So we don't have that again, if they want to

file affidavits and the motions later in the case, they're certainly free to do so, but they're going to need to be present and anything they swear to, they need to have first-hand knowledge of.

So with that being said, I wish you all a goodnight.

MR. WASSERSTEIN: Your Honor, before we conclude here, if I may, the association, who is my client in this action --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. WASSERSTEIN: -- I would say is most significantly prejudiced by the outcome here today.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. WASSERSTEIN: The delay of this case further, we had a trial and an outcome where, you know, procedurally dismissed, we had a rehearing, and granted, and then now here we are again today. My client has paid for me to be here today for the purposes of insuring that there will be no further delays, because every day that passes there's a lack of assessments being paid and a delinquency, and as an association, there's a budget that can't function properly and that has to be privy unpaid assessments to other owners.

So in light of that information, my clients'

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circumstances, I would just urge the court, I mean, another trial order setting out -- I know we're going to have a lot of procedure and it reopens -- it sounds like we're reopening discovery.

THE COURT: Correct.

MR. WASSERSTEIN: And this is just going to further prejudice my client who has anticipated a ending to this very long pending case and it has, you know -- for sometime now with the trial settings that have put forth.

THE COURT: Well, let me just ask you this:

So in this particular case, are you ready to put on your case relative to your -- your claim?

MR. WASSERSTEIN: My client has no case to put on, is putting on no argument in this case, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. You obviously don't have another case, your claim is in this case, correct?

MR. WASSERSTEIN: No, Judge. Our claim and our interest is outside of this case. We are named as a defendant only because we have a security interest in the property.

THE COURT: Let me just ask you this: Do you have a lien on the property for your association?

MR. WASSERSTEIN: I believe there maybe a lien

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of record that is very old or if not, there may not be, but the documents give us a security interest in the property.

THE COURT: Okay. So I guess what I'm saying to you, you don't have a pending counterclaim or cross claim against these defendants?

MR. WASSERSTEIN: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So if that were the case, I would consider severing it and trying that case separate because it would go fairly quickly--

MR. WASSERSTEIN: No, Your Honor, and there's really no benefit for us.

THE COURT: Okay. Otherwise, I can say I'm sympathetic with your position, but as I told everybody when they came in this room, this room is a circuit civil trial division and everybody gets a free trial. And everybody gets a fair trial. So it's not free, but regrettably, that's the way these things work. So I've granted the motion for a mistrial because I can't get all of the evidence here, and we're going to start everybody all over again. And when I do, the trial order will open up discovery, but it's going to be very quick and then I'm gonna be right back in here. So as soon as I can get on enough time. So I'm going to give them

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three days so it's uninterrupted and I'm going to put them on my schedule.

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MR. WASSERSTEIN: Just -- just doing my job.

THE COURT: I know you are, and I'm sympathetic to everybody. Y'all be aware, though, I'm going to set it, so you're going to have to adjust your schedules accordingly, because I'm not going to be able to accommodate everybody's conflicts. So I'm going to get you right back in here and we'll start over again, and we will get this case resolved. Okay. Watch your step stepping down.

Anything else we need to address before we -MR. PRESTIA: Yes, Your Honor, I have one -outside the presence of the witness, I'd like to
make a motion.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead. Why don't you leave the room for just a second.

MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, may I approach with your calculator?

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. NEW: Your Honor, to confirm with the mistrial, I want Ms. Kuerzi to understand that she can communicate with us. She's not on the stand at mistrial.

THE COURT: That's correct, you are free to talk with the attorneys at any time at this point.

Okay.

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Go ahead and step out, if you don't mind. Thanks a lot.

MR. PRESTIA: Your Honor, at this time based upon Ms. Kuerzi's testimony, I'd like to make an ore tenus motion to dismiss this matter as she testified that DLJ Mortgage company is the owner and holder of this note, contrary to the allegations that were set forth within the complaint that Fifth Third -- I want to get it right for the record. I'm sorry -- Fifth Third Mortgage company as paragraph five of the complaint states that they are the owner and holder of the subject note and mortgage. Pursuant to case law that is on this issue and I can present Your Honor with --

THE COURT: Let me ask you this: At this point I'm not going to accept any oral motions.

Anything you want to move, put it in writing and we'll set it for a hearing and we will do that.

Okay?

MR. PRESTIA: Thank you, Your Honor. I appreciate it.

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							Page 176
1	THE	COURT:	Thank y	ou.	See	y'all	later.
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4	HEARING CERTIFICATE						
5							
6	I, Lia Brocking, Court Reporter and Notary Public in and						
7	for the State of Florida at Large, certify that I was						
8	authorized and did stenographically report the foregoing						
9	proceedings and that this transcript, pages 1 through						
10	177 is a true record of the proceedings before the						
11	Court.						
12							
13	I further certify that I am not a relative, employee,						
14	attorney or counsel for any of the parties nor am I a						
15	relative or employee of any of the parties's attorney or						
16	counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially						
17	interested in the action.						
18	Dated this 20th day of August, 2013.						
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