1	SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFORNIA
2	COUNTY OF ORANGE - CENTRAL JUSTICE CENTER
3	DEPARTMENT C16
4	THE SPARTAN ASSOCIATES, INC.,
5	Plaintiff, )
6	vs. )No. 30-2015-00805807
7	GARY HUMPHREYS, an individual; )  KAREN HUMPHREYS, an individual, and)
	DOES 1 THROUGH 25, inclusive, )
9	Defendants ) )
10	) GARY HUMPHREYS, an individual and )
11	KAREN HUMPHREYS, an individual; )
12	Cross-Complainants, ) vs. )
13	) ADAM BEREKI, an individual, et al.,)
14	Cross-Defendants.)
15	)
16	
17	HONORABLE JAMES J. DI CESARE, JUDGE PRESIDING
18	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
19	MARCH 15, 2019
20	
21	APPEARANCES OF COUNSEL:
22	FOR THE DEFENDANTS,
23	CROSS-COMPLAINANTS: WILLIAM G. BISSELL ATTORNEY AT LAW
24	FOR THE CROSS-DEFENDANT: ADAM BEREKI
25	IN PROPRIA PERSONA
26	JAMIE JENNINGS, CSR NO. 13434 OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

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1	SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA - MARCH 15, 2019
2	MORNING SESSION
3	(PROCEEDINGS IN OPEN COURT:)
4	* * *
5	THE COURT: Thank you. Is there an appearance
6	on court call, please.
7	Someone on court call, please.
8	THE CLERK: Mr. Bereki?
9	MR. BEREKI: Your Honor, can you hear me?
10	THE COURT: We can now. Please state your
11	name.
12	MR. BEREKI: Adam Bereki in propria persona.
13	THE COURT: Thank you. Welcome.
14	MR. BEREKI: Thank you.
15	THE COURT: And then counsel for the
16	plaintiff.
17	MR. BISSELL: William Bissell, Your Honor, for
18	the opposing parties, Karen and Gary Humphreys.
19	THE COURT: Thank you very much. Okay. So we
20	do have a court reporter here. I do want to find out
21	how much time that you wanted to take to argue the
22	matter, then I'll put that into my consideration as to
23	when I'll call the case.
24	So, Mr. Bissell, did you have a time estimate,
25	if any?
26	MR. BISSELL: Your Honor, we would submit on

1 the tentative. 2 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Bereki, do you have a 3 time estimate at all? 4 MR. BEREKI: 10 -- 10 minutes, Your Honor. I 5 just have some questions to ask of you for clarity 6 because my next step is obviously to go to the US 7 Supreme Court, so I just want some clarity on your 8 tentative. 9 THE COURT: Okay. Do you have -- do you have 10 the tentative? Have you been able to pull it off the 11 internet? MR. BEREKI: Yes. I'm looking at it, 12 13 Your Honor. 14 THE COURT: All right. 15 Okay. Very good. So I'll come back to you 16 then. 17 MR. BEREKI: Thank you. 18 THE COURT: Thank you for your patience. 19 (Recess.) 20 THE COURT: Okay. The matter is Spartan 2.1 Associates versus Humphreys. 22 MR. BISSELL: Good morning, Your Honor. 23 William Bissell for Respondents, the Humphreys. 24 THE COURT: Thank you. 25 Mr. Bereki, would you make your experience. 26 MR. BEREKI: Yes, Your Honor. Adam Bereki in propria persona. Your Honor, this case hinges upon whether federal constitutional protections were denied and whether the trial in appellate court had jurisdiction to deny these protections. The matter goes to the jurisdiction of the Court, not the merit as was cited in the tentative.

While the rule that Your Honor cited may be applicable, it cannot be used to overrule the federal constitutional protections that I'm contending were denied here. This is held in Miranda v. Arizona at 384 US 436 at 491. The US Supreme Court stated there:

Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there shall be no rule-making or legislation that would abrogate them.

The law of case doctrine that was cited in the tentative authority, which is People v. Dutra, does not apply here. It states: Because the rule is merely one of procedure and does not go to the jurisdiction of the Court, the doctrine will not be adhered to where its application will result in an unjust decision. For example, where there has been a manifest misapplication of existing principles resulting in substantial injustice.

That is exactly what I'm claiming here,

Your Honor, that there's been a substantial injustice.

And so, because this is a motion to vacate a void

judgment, I'm challenging the jurisdiction of the court to issue the Humphreys costs, and they have not substantiated the jurisdiction of the court to violate the Constitution and award the costs or even to have judgment awarded in their favor.

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THE COURT: Thank you very much. Thank you.

Counsel, did you want to say something?

MR. BISSELL: I'm not sure how to respond to that, Your Honor. It's clear that the question of jurisdiction has been determined not once but twice:

Once at the trial court level, once at the appellate court level, and presented to the California Supreme Court and rejected as a -- as grounds for review at that level. The -- you know, the Superior Court is a court of general jurisdiction; it has jurisdiction over all matters not exclusively reserved to the Courts of Appeal or the California Supreme Court. It had subject matter jurisdiction over this action.

Mr. Bereki appeared at the trial in this matter, he presented his case, he presented evidence, he questioned witnesses, he cross-examined witnesses. So, clearly, he had submitted to personal jurisdiction in this case. So the jurisdiction question is, to me, put to rest. If he wants to raise it, he has to raise it at another level.

Now, Mr. Bereki here is -- he's unhappy with

1 the Court's ruling, with the Court's decision. 2 thinks it's in error. Well, that's not a void judgment. 3 That's a judgment you take up on appeal. He's done 4 that. He's lost on appeal. If he's still unhappy, he 5 has another level to go. That's where he has to go. has no business being in this court today to present 6 7 this motion. 8 THE COURT: Thank you. 9 Mr. Bereki? 10 MR. BEREKI: Yes, Your Honor. This is not 11 just a matter of me being unhappy with the judgment. 12 The Supreme Court in Kokesh v. SEC recently heard this 1.3 matter regarding disgorgement. And what the Court --14 what the matter was before that court was, I believe, 15 Mr. Kokesh -- there was a judgment awarded, a 16 disgorgement judgment awarded against him for about 17 \$40 million. And there was a statute in this case --18 the determination was to whether that disgorgement 19 penalty was -- was a penalty or not, because, if it was, 20 then the statute of limitations would apply and he would 2.1 not be liable for that disgorgement. 22 So the court heard the matter and determined 23 that the disgorgement in that case was a penalty. 24 So, in this case, there's been a 25 near-million-dollar disgorgement judgment awarded 26 And I'm claiming that that judgment, based against me.

upon the Kokesh decision by the Supreme Court, is a penalty. And if you apply the same holdings that they did in Kokesh to this case, it clearly evidences that the holding in this case is punitive as well.

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So here's where the constitutional protections apply and why I'm challenging the jurisdiction of the court: Because a court does not have jurisdiction to violate either the California Constitution or the Constitution of the United States.

So if the trial in Appellate Court found that this award was not punitive, in spite of the fact that the US Supreme Court held that it was, I'm contending that the 14th Amendment protections for excessive punitive damage awards have to apply here and that essentially due process was violated because the court did not recognize that the judgment was punitive in nature.

So, in my mind, if the constitution's been violated, that's not a judicial act and the court doesn't have jurisdiction to do that, which is why I keep challenging jurisdiction. And, on appeal and in the trial court, I have not yet seen one authority presented by the Humphreys or by the courts that overrule the Supreme Court's authority in Kokesh or the more than 100 years' authority case cited in that case that discuss exactly what a punitive judgment is. And

the judgment in this case, disgorgement, strictly to be nonpunitive under the laws of restitution -- nonpunitive restitutionary disgorgement can only apply to the profits that I made acting as the, quote/unquote, unlicensed contractor in this case. Can't order disgorgement of all the moneys were paid whatsoever, because, once you go beyond profits, as the Court held in Kokesh, it becomes punitive.

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So the Humphreys have to be able to substantiate how they got a near-million-dollar award that wasn't punitive. And nowhere in this case and nowhere in any of the decisions of the Appellate Court or anywhere else do they do that. So it's very clear to me that this award that goes beyond any compensation that I received is punitive.

And if you look at the Exhibit B, which is the order for judgment in this case, it lists damages at \$848,000. Well, my contention is these are punitive damages. Well, if they are, then the 14th Amendment's protections for excessive punitive damages apply. And if you apply those protections in this case, the maximum award that they could have got is \$5,000; not a million.

So, I mean, this is hugely, hugely significant, and the jurisdictional issue is not just me being upset with the Court's judgment. I'm happy to take a lick and keep going on with life, but I want to

see the authorities for the Court to do this, and they just aren't here.

The two cases that the Appellate Court cited are actually SEC versus Huffman. That one was overruled or superseded by Kokesh. And the other one was

United States versus Phillip Morris, and that one is also, so to speak, in my favor because it says that it's not in the Court's equity powers to issue punishment.

And it -- disgorgement only applies to the ill-gotten gains or profits, not to all of the compensation that was paid for a project.

THE COURT: Thank you very much.

Did you want to retort, for a moment only?

MR. BISSELL: Just for a moment only,

Your Honor.

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These arguments go to the merits of the case that has been determined as final and remitted to the Superior Court for one purpose only: For the entry of an award of costs. Even a case where the Court has made an error of law, even if the error of law is apparent on its face, which it's not here, that is not a void judgment and cannot be attacked at this level.

THE COURT: Mr. Bereki, you did read the tentative; right?

MR. BEREKI: I did, Your Honor. And what I'm saying is that appears to be a legislative rule that is

1 attempting to over -- to supersede the Constitution. 2 Because the Miranda v. Arizona decision states, quote: 3 Where rights secured by the Constitution are involved, there shall be no rule-making or legislation that would 4 5 abrogate them. And under the supremacy clause of 6 Article 6, Section 2, the Constitution has authority 7 here. 8 So if these are punitive damages and the Court 9 violated the Constitution, it does not have jurisdiction 10 to issue a remittitur and award costs or to affirm the 11 judgment of the Humphreys, period. 12 THE COURT: Well, what I --1.3 MR. BEREKI: And the authorities that I've 14 established here are -- Kokesh is one. I mean, 15 literally 100 years of precedent of determining what a punitive damage award is, which is clearly punishment 16 17 because --18 THE COURT: No, I got it. No, I understand. 19 Your papers make that clear and your argument makes that 20 clear. The tentative, however, is the present state of 2.1 the law, and so it will have to be the order of the 22 Court. 23 I want to thank you very much for your very 24 articulate presentation and --25 MR. BEREKI: No problem, Your Honor. Can I

ask you a couple of questions?

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THE COURT: Well, the Court doesn't really 1 2 answer questions. The Court reviews the papers and then 3 gives tentatives. So I can really offer no direction. 4 The issues that you're dealing with and have argued involve substantive law, and that is something that 5 6 really has to be addressed, in this circumstance, with 7 the Court of Appeal. Already been to the Court of 8 Appeal. Petition to the Supreme Court. And you may 9 have other remedies, but I really cannot comment on any 10 of those or offer you any assistance. 11 MR. BEREKI: I'm not interested in you 12 practicing law or doing that. I just had some questions 1.3 about how -- the decision that you made to issue the 14 tentative in this case. 15 It is in the tentative. THE COURT: Yeah. Tt. 16 is in the tentative. So I have other people in the 17 courtroom, and I'm going to have to get to their case, 18 but I really want to appreciate -- tell you that I 19 appreciate your fine argument and that of counsel. 20 So have a good day. The tentative --2.1 MR. BEREKI: Okay. Your Honor, can I wait 22 until the other people are done so that we can go 23 through this? 24 THE COURT: Well, I really do not want to get 25 involved in doing any more than I've already done. 26 cannot give any legal advice or give any direction, and

1 the --2 I'm clearly not asking for that, MR. BEREKI: 3 Your Honor. 4 THE COURT: Excuse me. 5 MR. BEREKI: I have questions -- just to give 6 an example, the judgment order says there's damages in 7 \$848,000. So I have questions as to what specific type 8 of damages these are. 9 THE COURT: Yeah, no, I'm not prepared --10 MR. BEREKI: I need to know that to be able to 11 prepare a meaningful and substantive petition to the 12 Supreme Court. If no one's going to answer these 1.3 questions, well, I feel that that's denying me a 14 hearing, and I have a right to know what the actual 15 judgment order is and how the --16 THE COURT: The Appellate Court -- excuse me. 17 As a matter of fact, the Appellate Court, in 18 its opinion, did address those issues. So I do have to 19 move on. The tentative is the order of the Court. 20 You have a very nice day. Thank you. 21 MR. BEREKI: Thank you. 22 THE COURT: Bye-bye. 23 MR. BISSELL: Thank you, Your Honor. 24 (Proceedings concluded.) 25 26

1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
2	
3	STATE OF CALIFORNIA )
4	) SS. COUNTY OF ORANGE )
5	
6	I, Jamie K. Jennings, CSR 13434, Official
7	Court Reporter in and for the Superior Court of the
8	State of California, County of Orange, do hereby certify
9	that the foregoing transcript, consisting of Pages 1
10	through 11, inclusive, is a true and correct transcript
11	of my shorthand notes and is a full, true and correct
12	statement of the proceedings had in said cause.
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14	Dated this 20th day of March, 2019.
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18	- puickfrigg
19	Jamie K. Jennings, CSR 13434
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