IN THE CIRCUIT COURT IN AND FOR ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLORIDA

DEEPGULF, INC. and
TOKE OIL AND GAS, S.A.
Plaintiffs,
vs.
MARC M. MOSZKOWSKI
Defendant.

Case No.: 2018 CA 000543
Division: "E"

SUPPLEMENTAL MEMORANDUM IN FURTHER SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO PRECLUDE SANCTIONS AND TO DISMISS PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST FOR AN ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

COMES NOW Defendant, Marc Moszkowski, and respectfully submits this Supplemental Memorandum in further support of his April 17, 2025 Response to Plaintiff's Motion for the Court to Enter an Order to Show Cause (filed April 16, 2025). This Memorandum is submitted to correct specific material misrepresentations regarding the value, condition, and accessibility of Defendant's family property in France, which Plaintiff erroneously relies upon in challenging Defendant's indigence.

In Plaintiff's April 16, 2025 Motion for the Court to Enter an Order to Show Cause, counsel made the following assertions:

“Assuredly, the property is worth more now that [sic] it was in 2007.”

“Someone with an asset worth seven figures can hardly be indigent.”

These claims are not only baseless but demonstrate a fundamental misunderstanding—both legal and factual—of the property in question, the real estate context, and the barriers to monetization. Each deserves correction.

1. The Property Is Isolated, Depopulated, and Underserviced

The estate, located in the mountainous interior of southern France, consists of roughly 140 hectares and a large, centuries-old stone house. It is legally classified as rural and suffers from extreme infrastructural isolation. There is no cell phone coverage; all communication relies on vulnerable landlines. The public access road is in disrepair and crumbling, having already collapsed in several places. Defendant has publicly documented these dramatic infrastructural failures—including a historic stone bridge now facing catastrophic and likely irreparable collapse—on a YouTube channel which has been publicly accessible since 2023 at: youtube.com/@Degats_dus_au_revetement. The videos, filmed by Defendant, unmistakably pertain to the very property at issue in this case.

Any suggestion to the contrary would require a level of bad faith or delusion that should not be indulged by this Court.

The house lacks functioning septic infrastructure, which was destroyed in a 2010 flood and cannot be rebuilt due to slope and proximity restrictions. Water has become unreliable, over-pumped illegally by surrounding villages, and is now insufficient to support sustained habitation. Fencing is prohibited, the nearest gendarmerie is 15 miles away, and French law criminalizes acts of self-defense, even within one's own home. The Defendant maintains half a dozen, sometimes more, free-roaming dogs for protection and cannot safely leave the property. Such conditions render the estate practically unlivable for anyone but the Defendant, and commercially unattractive—particularly to families, the most likely buyers of large rural homes.

2. No Maintenance Has Been Performed for Over a Decade

Due to more than ten years of indigence, the property has fallen into severe disrepair. No maintenance has been conducted. What may once have held theoretical value has become, in practice, a distressed asset.

3. The Use of “Villa” Is Misleading and Suggests Intentional Embellishment

Referring to the house as a “villa” is not merely inaccurate; it is deliberately misleading. In French usage, “villa” refers to a small, often suburban residence. The property is in fact a dilapidated stone farmhouse, rural and centuries old.

4. The Property Is Encumbered by a Judicial Lien Initiated by Plaintiff’s Own Shareholder

Most critically, the estate is under judicial foreclosure initiated by David Rumsey—**a shareholder in Plaintiff DeepGulf, Inc.** and close associate of Plaintiff’s Chairman Rus Howard. This lien, based on a fictitious debt already debunked in U.S. proceedings, has made it legally impossible to mortgage, sell, or even use the property as collateral. The foreclosure auction is underway for an amount of originally €35,000, plus now €100,000 of accumulated interest at usurious rates. This proceeding, launched by one of Plaintiff’s own principals, in a conspiracy with Plaintiff's Chairman, has eliminated any possibility of financial extraction.

5. Nine Real Estate Agents Have Attempted to Market or Monetize the Property—All Failed

Since 2018, Defendant has engaged nine separate agents in an effort to sell or leverage the property. None succeeded. No offers materialized, and the legal encumbrances were dispositive.

6. If Defendant Had Access to Funds, He Would Not Be Pro Se

Defendant was represented by counsel in this very matter in 2019–2020, when he prevailed in Federal Court. To suggest that he now litigates pro se out of preference is not only implausible but insulting. No rational person undertakes international litigation unrepresented unless compelled by dire necessity. Had Defendant been able to access even a fraction of the alleged “seven-figure” value, he would have retained counsel, obtained sanctions, perhaps criminal referrals, and halted this litigation years ago, as he did in 2020.

7. The "$916,666" Assertion Is Not Even “Seven Figures”

Plaintiff’s counsel claims Defendant owns a “seven-figure” asset worth $916,666—a mathematical and rhetorical error that speaks to a pattern of sloppiness. More troublingly, he assumes appreciation without any

evidence and disregards the very real phenomenon of *depreciation*, especially in rural and isolated zones.

8. An Absurd Premise Built on Ethical Evasion

The argument that Defendant is “reluctant” to use this alleged wealth is grotesquely cynical. Plaintiff’s own shareholder initiated the foreclosure in conspiracy with Plaintiff's Chairman. The same individuals who deprived Defendant of access to his property now cite that property’s theoretical value as evidence that he is not indigent. This circular argument—first obstruct, then accuse—is emblematic of a litigation strategy rooted not in truth but in procedural distortion.

Conclusion

Plaintiff’s claim that Defendant is not indigent because of a fictionalized property valuation—while omitting the Plaintiff’s own shareholder’s active foreclosure efforts—is not only untenable; it is an abuse of process. It reflects not legal reasoning, but opportunism cloaked in selective omission. Defendant respectfully requests that this Court reject Plaintiff’s arguments as unfounded, ethically compromised, and unsupported by law or fact. The request for an Order to Show Cause should be summarily denied, and sanctions should be precluded accordingly.

Respectfully submitted on this 9th day of June, 2025.

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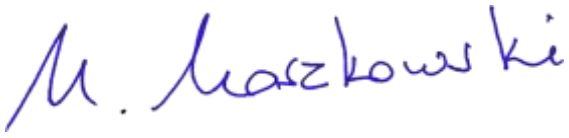

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that, on this 9th day of June, 2025, a copy of this Memorandum has been furnished to Braden K. Ball, Jr., attorney for the plaintiffs, through the Florida Courts E-Filing Port