

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIFTEENTH  
JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF FLORIDA, IN AND FOR  
PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA

IN RE:

Case No. 50 2012 CP 004391 SB  
**JUDGE MARTIN COLIN**

ESTATE OF SIMON  
BERNSTEIN,

Deceased.

Division: IY

**PETITION TO REMOVE TED BERNSTEIN AS  
SUCCESSOR TRUSTEE OF THE SIMON BERNSTEIN REVOCABLE TRUST**

COMES NOW, William E. Stansbury (“Stansbury”), claimant and creditor of the Estate of Simon Bernstein, and Plaintiff in a lawsuit against the Estate of Simon Bernstein, et al., by and through his undersigned counsel, and pursuant to §736.0706, Fla. Stat. (2013), files this Petition to Remove Ted Bernstein as Successor Trustee of the Simon Bernstein Revocable Trust Agreement dated July 25, 2012 (the “Revocable Trust” or “Trust”), and in support states as follows:

**I. Stansbury has standing to seek removal.**

Stansbury filed a lawsuit styled *William E. Stansbury v. Ted Bernstein, et al*, Case. No. 50 2012 CA 013933 MB AA, Palm Beach County, Florida against Simon Bernstein (“SIMON”), Ted Bernstein (“TED”) and several corporate defendants in August of 2012 to collect compensation, corporate distributions and other damages due Stansbury, arising out of a life insurance business in which Stansbury, SIMON and TED were principals. Stansbury asserts claims against SIMON and TED both as agents of the corporate defendants and in their individual capacities (the claims against TED have settled). The damages Stansbury claims are in excess of \$2.5 million. Shortly after the lawsuit was filed, SIMON BERNSTEIN passed away

in September of 2012. The Estate of Simon Bernstein (the “Estate”) was substituted as a party defendant.

The provisions of §736.0706(1), §736.0103, and §733.707(3), Fla. Stats. (2014) govern the issue of who has standing to seek removal of a trustee. Section 736.0706(1) Fla. Stat. (2014) states:

*(1) The settlor, a cotrustee, or a beneficiary may request the court to remove a trustee, or a trustee may be removed by the court on the court’s own initiative.*  
(emphasis added)

§736.0103, Fla. Stat. (2014), defines a “beneficiary”:

*(4) “Beneficiary” means a person who has **a present or future beneficial interest in a trust, vested or contingent**, or who holds a power of appointment over trust property in a capacity other than that of trustee.* (emphasis added)

A “beneficial interest” is defined as: “A right or expectancy in something (such as a trust or an estate), as opposed to legal title to that thing.” Black’s Law Dictionary 149 (7<sup>th</sup> ed. 1999). The issue then is, with regard to whether Stansbury has standing, does Stansbury have at least a contingent future beneficial interest in the Trust? The answer is a resounding “yes.”

§733.707(3), Fla. Stat. (2014), states:

*(3) Any portion of a trust with respect to which a decedent who is the grantor has at the decedent’s death a right of revocation...**is liable for the expenses of the administration and obligations of the decedent’s estate to the extent the decedent’s estate is insufficient to pay them...*** (emphasis added)

Stansbury, as a claimant and creditor of the Estate, which claim exceeds the value of the assets of the Simon Bernstein Estate, has a beneficial interest in the Trust because, to the extent that the assets of Simon’s Estate are insufficient to pay his claim, he has a contingent interest in the Revocable Trust. The assets of the Trust may be called upon to pay his claim under §733.707(3).

Stansbury has a claim against the Estate in excess of \$2.5 million. The most recent inventory of the Estate shows assets valued in the approximate amount of \$1.2 million. If Stansbury prevails on his claim, a deficiency is assured.

Stansbury therefore has a contingent future beneficial interest in the assets of the Revocable Trust to the extent the assets of the Estate are insufficient to satisfy his claim when and if proven. This makes Stansbury, although not a named beneficiary of the Revocable Trust, a “beneficiary” nonetheless by virtue of his beneficial interest under the statutory definition. Therefore, Stansbury has standing to seek removal of the Trustee.

Florida case law recognizes that a person not specifically named in a will or trust document as a beneficiary may nonetheless be deemed to have a sufficient beneficial interest in a will or trust to be considered a beneficiary thereunder. See, In Re Estate of Nelson, 232 So.2d 222 (Fla. 1<sup>st</sup> DCA 1970). There, a decedent bequeathed the major portion of his estate to the attorneys that prepared his probate documents, in trust, with unlimited discretion to distribute the income or corpus for such religious, educational, scientific, charitable, or literary purposes as they saw fit. The attorneys were not named beneficiaries of the will or trust other than in their capacity as executors and trustees. Family members contested the documents and claimed the attorneys had, by virtue of their anticipated future compensation for services as executors and trustees, a sufficient beneficial interest in the will so as to make them de facto beneficiaries.

The Florida First District Court agreed. Relying on Ziegler v. Coffin, 219 Ala. 586, 123 So.2d 22 (1929), a Supreme Court of Alabama case, the Florida court held that, as a matter of law, the compensation which the attorney would receive for their services rendered as executors and trustees, together with the almost unlimited discretion and control they had in the

management of the trust estate, constituted them as beneficiaries under the will even though they were not named as legatees or devisees therein.

While not entirely analogous to this case, the holding makes clear that courts may look beyond the written documents to ascertain a claimant’s status as beneficiary, based on the interests involved and the circumstances of the matter before the court. Additionally, an articulable claim of economic interest, even though contingent, is a sufficient beneficial interest to determine that a claimant such as Stansbury has the status of trust beneficiary under the statute, thereby giving him standing to pursue removal of the trustee.

**II. This Court has the Authority Under Florida Law to Remove TED as Trustee of the Revocable Trust.**

Under Florida law, this Court has broad authority to affect trust administration. Under §736.0201, Fla. Stat. (2014), the Court has the following power:

**736.0201. Role of court in trust proceedings**

\* \* \* \*

- (4) A judicial proceeding involving a trust may relate to the validity, administration, or distribution of a trust, including proceedings to:
  - (a) Determine the validity of all or part of a trust;
  - (b) Appoint or remove a trustee;
  - (c) Review trustees’ fees;
  - (d) Review and settle interim or final accounts;
  - (e) Ascertain beneficiaries; determine any question arising in the administration or distribution of any trust, including questions of construction of trust instruments; instruct trustees; and determine the existence or nonexistence of any immunity, power, privilege, duty or right;
  - (f) Obtain a declaration of rights;
  - (g) Determine any other matters involving trustees and beneficiaries.

(emphasis added)

### III. Legal Standard for Removal of Trustee.

When removal of a trustee is at issue, the following statutory provisions of §736.0706, Fla. Stat. (2014) are to be considered:

#### **736.0706. Removal of trustee**

\* \* \* \* \*

- (2) The court may remove a trustee if:
- (a) The trustee has committed a serious breach of trust;
  - (b) The lack of cooperation among cotrustees substantially impairs the administration of the trust;
  - (c) Due to unfitness, unwillingness, or persistent failure of the trustee to administer the trust effectively, the court determines that removal of the trustee best serves the interests of the beneficiaries; or
  - (d) There has been a substantial change of circumstances or removal is requested by all of the qualified beneficiaries, the court finds that removal of the trustee best serves the interests of all of the beneficiaries and is not inconsistent with a material purpose of the trust, and a suitable cotrustee or successor trustee is available.

TED's removal is warranted by Subsections (2)(a), (c) and/or (d). Additionally, §736.0802,

Fla. Stat. (2014) describes the primary duty of a trustee:

#### **736.0802. Duty of loyalty**

- (1) As between a trustee and the beneficiaries, a trustee shall administer the trust solely in interests of the beneficiaries.
- (2) Subject to the rights of persons dealing with or assisting the trustee as provided in s. 736.1016 a ... transaction ... which is otherwise affected by a conflict between the trustee's fiduciary and personal interests is voidable by a beneficiary affected by the transaction . . . (emphasis added)

*See Aiello v. Hyland*, 793 So. 2d 1150, 1152 (Fla. 4th DCA 2001) (removal of trustee was required where trustee had a conflict of interest with interests of the trust; the conflict of interest made the trustee unable to properly carry out his duty of loyalty to the trust).

**IV. Ted Bernstein Should Be Removed as Trustee of the Revocable Trust by the Terms of the Trust and his Conflict of Interest.**

**A. Ted Bernstein is Not Eligible to Serve as a Successor Trustee under the very terms of the Revocable Trust, which means he is “unfit” under §736.0706(2)(c).**

**1. Ted Bernstein is a “related party” and therefore not eligible to serve.**

The previous co-trustees of the Revocable Trust were Donald Tescher and Robert Spallina by virtue of the Successor Trustee provision set forth in Article IV, Section C of the Revocable Trust. A copy of the Trust is attached hereto as Exhibit “A.” By letter dated January 14, 2014 addressed to the five children of Simon Bernstein, Donald Tescher for himself and on behalf of Robert Spallina, resigned as co-trustees of the Revocable Trust (and the Shirley Bernstein Trust) and stated, “If the majority of the Bernstein family is in agreement, I would propose to exercise the power to designate a successor trustee by appointing Ted Bernstein in that capacity.” A copy of the letter is attached hereto as Exhibit “B.”

If TED has become successor trustee of the Revocable Trust, he should be removed. He is ineligible under the very terms of the Revocable Trust to serve as successor trustee. Article IV, Section C.(3) (Page 16) of the Revocable Trust states:

**C. Appointment of Successor Trustee**

3. ... A successor Trustee appointed under this subparagraph shall not be a Related or Subordinate Party of the trust. (emphasis added)

Under Article III, Subsection E(7), A “Related or Subordinate Party” is defined in the Trust as follows:

**ARTICLE III. GENERAL**

**E. Definitions.** In this Agreement,

7. Related or Subordinate Party. A “*Related or Subordinate Party*” to a trust describes a beneficiary of the subject trust or a related or subordinate party to a

beneficiary of the trust as the terms “related or subordinate party” are defined under Code Section 672(c).

The “Code” is defined as “the Internal Revenue Code of 1986...”

A “Related or subordinate party” under the Code means any nonadverse party who is

“...(2) any one of the following: The Grantor’s father, mother, issue, brother or sister...”

TED is the son, or an “issue” of the Grantor, SIMON BERNSTEIN, and a related party (father) to a beneficiary, TED’s son, SIMON’s grandson. Therefore, TED is ineligible as a Related or Subordinate Party and is therefore unfit to serve as a successor trustee under §736.0706(2)(c).

**2. Ted Bernstein was specifically disqualified to be a Successor Trustee by the terms of the Trust.**

Another provision of the Trust also disqualifies TED. Article III E(1) states:

Notwithstanding the foregoing, for all purposes of this Trust and the dispositions made hereunder, my children, TED S. BERNSTEIN, PAMELA B. SIMON, ELIOT BERNSTEIN, JILL AIANTONI and LISA S. FRIEDSTEIN, shall be deemed to have predeceased me ...” (emphasis added)

Therefore, by the very language of the Trust, Ted Bernstein is disqualified by this provision to serve as Successor Trustee.

**B. Ted Bernstein, as Trustee of the Revocable Trust, has a Conflict of Interest with the Estate of Simon Bernstein.**

At the time of SIMON’S death, it was determined that there existed a life insurance policy issued by Heritage Union Insurance Company (“Heritage”) allegedly payable to the Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust (the “Insurance Trust) as beneficiary.

Shortly after SIMON’S death in 2012, Robert Spallina, one of the resigning Co-Personal Representatives of the Estate of Simon Bernstein and a resigning Co-Trustee of the Revocable Trust, submitted a claim form to Heritage on behalf of the Insurance Trust for the benefit of the

grown children of Simon Bernstein. Spallina submitted this claim despite having informed Heritage by letter shortly thereafter that he was “unable to locate the Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dated June 1, 1995.” (See Exhibit “C” attached.) Under Florida law, if it is determined that no Irrevocable Insurance Trust existed at the time of SIMON’s death, the insurance proceeds would be payable to the personal representative of the Estate. As such, such insurance proceeds would be available to pay creditors of the Estate such as Stansbury. See §733.808(4), Fla. Stat. (2014)

Because no insurance trust instrument could be produced, Heritage refused to pay the life insurance proceeds to anyone without a court order. The lost Insurance Trust then sued Heritage in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois (the “Life Insurance Litigation”). The case has since been removed to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois in Chicago.

The Estate of Simon Bernstein recently filed a Motion to Intervene in the Life Insurance Litigation to assert the Estate’s interest in the life insurance proceeds. The Plaintiffs filed a Memorandum of Law in Opposition to the Estate’s Motion to Intervene (the “Opposition Memorandum”) (See, Exhibit “D,” attached).

The opening paragraph of the Opposition Memorandum states as follows:

**NOW COMES** Plaintiffs, SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST dtd 6/21/95, by TED BERNSTEIN, as Trustee, (collectively referred to as “BERNSTEIN TRUST”), **TED BERNSTEIN, individually**, PAMELA B. SIMON, JILL IANTONI AND LISA FREIDSTEIN, and state as their Memorandum of Law in Opposition to the Estate of Simon Bernstein’s Motion to Intervene as follows: (emphasis added)

TED stands to benefit personally if the claim by the Simon Bernstein Estate to the life insurance proceeds is defeated because TED and his siblings (other than Eliot) have taken the position that they are the beneficiaries of the Insurance Trust. Despite the opposition of TED



BERNSTEIN to the Intervention, the court has granted the Estate's Motion to Intervene. TED is now an opposing party of record to the Estate's interest in the Life Insurance litigation.

TED, individually and as the alleged trustee of the alleged Insurance Trust, has placed his personal interests above the interests of the Revocable Trust beneficiaries, who are the grandchildren of SIMON, through TED's open, notorious and public opposition to the Estate's intervention in the Life Insurance Litigation. This creates an inherent conflict of interest for TED. TED, as successor trustee of the Revocable Trust, owes a duty of loyalty under §736.0706(1), Fla. Stat. (2014) to the trust beneficiaries, to administer the trust solely in their interest. The Estate and trust beneficiaries are the grandchildren of Simon Bernstein. This means TED must support, or at the least not obstruct, the efforts of the Estate to attempt to recover an additional \$1.7 million in life insurance benefits. If so recovered, this would dramatically reduce the exposure of the Revocable Trust's liability for any potential Estate shortfall to creditors. By opposing intervention by the Estate TED's actions will potentially expose the trust assets to liability should STANSBURY's claim exceed the assets in the Estate, a liability that can be avoided if the Estate is successful in the Life Insurance Litigation. More importantly, TED'S efforts in the Life Insurance Litigation are designed to keep the \$1.7 million out of the estate and trust and to redirect the money to him and his siblings, people who are not beneficiaries of either the Estate or the Trust.

As a consequence of the foregoing, TED is in breach of his fiduciary duty to the beneficiaries of the Revocable Trust by opposing efforts to make the Estate more solvent, which in turn exposes the Trust to increased liability, and warrants his removal under §736.0706(2)(a). Additionally, this inherent and irreparable conflict of interest is a breach of his duty of loyalty and warrants removal under *Aiello, supra*, 793 So. 2d at 1152. *See also Brigham v. Brigham*, 11

So. 3d 374, 386 (Fla. 3d DCA 2009); *McCormick v. Cox*, 118 So. 3d 980, 987-88 (Fla. 3d DCA 2013) (removal of trustee was warranted where trustee had a conflict of interest and breach his fiduciary duties; trial court properly exercised its authority to remove trustee).

**C. Misconduct in the Shirley Bernstein Estate**

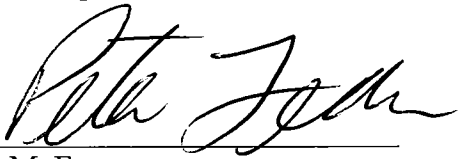
There are serious allegations of fraud and forgery in the Shirley Bernstein Estate where Ted Bernstein is the Personal Representative. Documents were submitted to the Court bearing notarized signatures of Simon Bernstein on a date after he had passed away.

This Court was apprised of these allegations in a hearing conducted September 13, 2013 wherein the Court questioned whether the potential parties involved should be read their Miranda Rights. (*See* Transcript of Proceedings, pages 15 and 16, attached as Exhibit "E.")

Further, the attorney for TED BERNSTEIN as Personal Representative of the Estate of Shirley Bernstein has admitted to altering provisions of the Shirley Bernstein Trust which had the effect of benefitting TED BERNSTEIN.

Ted Bernstein's involvement in such activity involving the Estate of Shirley Bernstein should disqualify him from serving as Successor Trustee of the Revocable Trust.

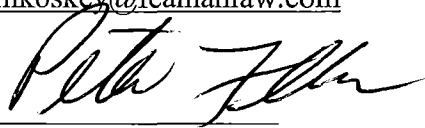
WHEREFORE, William E. Stansbury requests that TED BERNSTEIN, the apparent successor trustee of the Simon Bernstein Trust, be removed, that the court appoint a Successor Trustee with no apparent conflicts of interest, and that the Court require the filing of a Trust Accounting.

  
Peter M. Feaman

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I HEREBY CERTIFY that a true and correct copy of the above and foregoing has been forwarded via e-mail service to: Alan Rose, Esq., PAGE, MRACHEK, 505 So. Flagler Drive, Suite 600, West Palm Beach, FL 33401, [arose@pm-law.com](mailto:arose@pm-law.com) and [mchandler@pm-law.com](mailto:mchandler@pm-law.com); John Pankauski, Esq., PANKAUSKI LAW FIRM, 120 So. Olive Avenue, Suite 701, West Palm Beach, FL 33401, [courtfilings@pankauskilawfirm.com](mailto:courtfilings@pankauskilawfirm.com); Eliot Bernstein, 2753 NW 34<sup>th</sup> Street, Boca Raton, FL 33434, [iviewit@iviewit.tv](mailto:iviewit@iviewit.tv); and William H. Glasko, Esq., Golden Cowan, P.A., PALMETTO BAY LAW CENTER, 17345 S. Dixie Highway, Palmetto Bay, FL 33157, [bill@palmettobaylaw.com](mailto:bill@palmettobaylaw.com); Brian O'Connell, Esq., Ciklin Lubitz Martens & O'Connell 515 North Flagler Drive, 20<sup>th</sup> Floor, West Palm Beach, FL 33401, [boconnell@ciklinlubitz.com](mailto:boconnell@ciklinlubitz.com); John P. Morrissey, Esq., 330 Clematis Street, Suite 213, West Palm Beach, FL 33401, [john@jmorrisseylaw.com](mailto:john@jmorrisseylaw.com); Irwin J. Block, Esq., 700 S. Federal Hwy., Suite 200, Boca Raton, FL 33432, [ijb@ijblegal.com](mailto:ijb@ijblegal.com), on this 29 day of July, 2014.

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By:   
Peter M. Feaman  
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**SIMON L. BERNSTEIN**  
**AMENDED AND RESTATED TRUST AGREEMENT**

*Prepared by:*

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LAW OFFICES  
TESCHER & SPALLINA, P.A.

EXHIBIT A

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**SIMON L. BERNSTEIN**

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**AMENDED AND RESTATED TRUST AGREEMENT**

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This Amended and Restated Trust Agreement is dated this 26 day of July, 2012, and is between SIMON L. BERNSTEIN, of Palm Beach County, Florida referred to in the first person, as settlor, and SIMON L. BERNSTEIN, of Palm Beach County, Florida and SIMON L. BERNSTEIN's successors, as trustee (referred to as the "*Trustee*," which term more particularly refers to all individuals and entities serving as trustee of a trust created hereunder during the time of such service, whether alone or as co-trustees, and whether originally serving or as a successor trustee).

WHEREAS, on May 20, 2008, I created and funded the SIMON L. BERNSTEIN TRUST AGREEMENT (the "*Trust Agreement*," which reference includes any subsequent amendments of said trust agreement);

WHEREAS, Paragraph A. of Article I. of said Trust Agreement provides, inter alia, that during my lifetime I shall have the right at any time and from time to time by an instrument, in writing, delivered to the Trustee to amend or revoke said Trust Agreement, in whole or in part.

NOW, THEREFORE, I hereby amend and restate the Trust Agreement in its entirety and the Trustee accepts and agrees to perform its duties and obligations in accordance with the following amended provisions. Notwithstanding any deficiencies in execution or other issues in regard to whether any prior version of this Trust Agreement was a valid and binding agreement or otherwise created an effective trust, this amended and restated agreement shall constitute a valid, binding and effective trust agreement and shall amend and succeed all prior versions described above or otherwise predating this amended and restated Trust Agreement.

**ARTICLE I. DURING MY LIFE AND UPON MY DEATH**

A. **Rights Reserved.** I reserve the right (a) to add property to this trust during my life or on my death, by my Will or otherwise; (b) to withdraw property held hereunder; and (c) by separate written instrument delivered to the Trustee, to revoke this Agreement in whole or in part and otherwise modify or amend this Agreement.

B. **Payments During My Life.** If income producing property is held in the trust during my life, the Trustee shall pay the net income of the trust to me or as I may direct. However, during any periods while I am Disabled, the Trustee shall pay to me or on my behalf such amounts of the net income and principal of the trust as is proper for my Welfare. Any income not so paid shall be added to principal.

SIMON L. BERNSTEIN  
AMENDED AND RESTATED TRUST AGREEMENT

LAW OFFICES  
**TESCHER & SPALLINA, P.A.**

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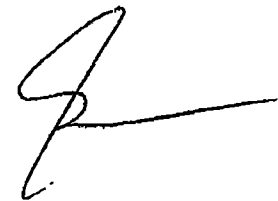
C. Upon My Death. Upon my death the Trustee shall collect and add to the trust all amounts due to the trust under any insurance policy on my life or under any death benefit plan and all property added to the trust by my Will or otherwise. After paying or providing for the payment from the augmented trust of all current charges and any amounts payable under the later paragraph captioned "Death Costs," the Trustee shall hold the trust according to the following provisions.

## ARTICLE II. AFTER MY DEATH

A. Disposition of Tangible Personal Property. If any non-business tangible personal property other than cash (including, but not limited to, my personal effects, jewelry, collections, household furnishings, and equipment, and automobiles) is held in the trust at the time of my death, such items shall be promptly distributed by the Trustee of the trust to such person or persons, including my estate, as to the item or items or proportion specified, as I may appoint, and to the extent that any such items are not disposed of by such appointment, such items shall be disposed of by the Trustee of the trust in exactly the same manner as such items would have been disposed of under the terms and provisions of my Will (including any Codicil thereto, or what the Trustee in good faith believes to be such Will and Codicil) had such items been included in my probate estate. Any such items which are not effectively disposed of pursuant to the preceding sentence shall pass with the other trust assets.

B. Disposition of Trust Upon My Death. Upon my death, the remaining assets in this trust shall be divided among and held in separate Trusts for my then living grandchildren. Each of my grandchildren for whom a separate trust is held hereunder shall hereinafter be referred to as a "*beneficiary*" with the separate Trusts to be administered as provided in Subparagraph II.C.

C. Trusts for Beneficiaries. The Trustee shall pay to the beneficiary and the beneficiary's children, such amounts of the net income and principal of such beneficiary's trust as is proper for the Welfare of such individuals. Any income not so paid shall be added to principal each year. After a beneficiary has reached any one or more of the following birthdays, the beneficiary may withdraw the principal of his or her separate trust at any time or times, not to exceed in the aggregate 1/3 in value after the beneficiary's 25th birthday, 1/2 in value (after deducting any amount previously subject to withdrawal but not actually withdrawn) after the beneficiary's 30th birthday, and the balance after the beneficiary's 35th birthday, provided that the withdrawal powers described in this sentence shall not apply to any grandchild of mine as beneficiary of a separate trust. The value of each trust shall be its value as of the first exercise of each withdrawal right, plus the value of any subsequent addition as of the date of addition. The right of withdrawal shall be a privilege which may be exercised only voluntarily and shall not include an involuntary exercise. If a beneficiary dies with assets remaining in his or her separate trust, upon the beneficiary's death the beneficiary may appoint his or her trust to or for the benefit of one or more of any of my lineal descendants (excluding from said class, however, such beneficiary and such beneficiary's creditors, estate, and creditors of such beneficiary's estate). Any part of his or her trust such beneficiary does not effectively appoint shall upon his or her death be divided among and held in separate Trusts for the following persons:



1. for his or her lineal descendants then living, *per stirpes*; or
2. if he or she leaves no lineal descendant then living, *per stirpes* for the lineal descendants then living of his or her nearest ancestor (among me and my lineal descendants) with a lineal descendant then living.

A trust for a lineal descendant of mine shall be held under this paragraph, or if a trust is then so held, shall be added to such trust.

**D. Termination of Small Trust.** If at any time after my death in the opinion of the Trustee a separate trust holds assets of a value of less than \$50,000.00 and is too small to justify the expense of its retention, and termination of such trust is in the best interests of its current income beneficiary, the Trustee in its discretion may terminate such trust and pay it to said beneficiary.

**E. Contingent Gift.** If at any time property of these Trusts is not disposed of under the other provisions of this Agreement, it shall be paid, as a gift made hereunder, to such persons and in such shares as such property would be distributed if I had then owned such property and had then died solvent, unmarried and intestate domiciled in the State of Florida, according to the laws of inheritance of the State of Florida then in effect.

**F. Protective Provision.** No beneficiary of any trust herein created shall have any right or power to anticipate, transfer, pledge, sell, alienate, assign or encumber in any way his or her interest in the income or principal of such trust. Furthermore, no creditor shall have the right to attach, lien, seize or levy upon the interest of a beneficiary in this trust (other than myself) and such interest shall not be liable for or subject to the debts, liabilities or obligations of any such beneficiary or any claims against such beneficiary (whether voluntarily or involuntarily created), and the Trustee shall pay directly to or for the use or benefit of such beneficiary all income and principal to which such beneficiary is entitled, notwithstanding that such beneficiary has executed a pledge, assignment, encumbrance or in any other manner alienated or transferred his or her beneficial interest in the trust to another. This paragraph shall not preclude the effective exercise of any power of appointment granted herein or the exercise of any disclaimer.

**G. Maximum Duration.** Regardless of anything in this Agreement to the contrary, no trust interest herein created shall continue beyond three hundred sixty (360) years after the date of creation of this Agreement, nor shall any power of appointment be exercised in such manner so as to delay vesting of any trust beyond such period. Immediately prior to the expiration of such period, all such trusts then in existence shall terminate, and the assets thereof shall be distributed outright and in fee to then beneficiaries of the current income and in the proportions in which such persons are the beneficiaries, and if such proportions cannot be ascertained, then equally among such beneficiaries.

### ARTICLE III. GENERAL

SIMON L. BERNSTEIN  
AMENDED AND RESTATED TRUST AGREEMENT

-3-

LAW OFFICES  
TESCHER & SPALLINA, P.A.



A. **Disability.** Subject to the following Subparagraph captioned "Subchapter S Stock," while any beneficiary is Disabled, the Trustee shall pay to him or her only such portion of the income to which he or she is otherwise entitled as is proper for his or her Welfare, and any income not so paid shall be added to the principal from which derived. While any beneficiary is Disabled, income or principal payable to him or her may, in the discretion of the Trustee, be paid directly to him or her, without the intervention of a guardian, directly to his or her creditors or others for his or her sole benefit or to an adult person or an eligible institution (including the Trustee) selected by the Trustee as custodian for a minor beneficiary under the Uniform Transfers to Minors Act or similar law. The receipt of such payee is a complete release to the Trustee.

B. **Timing of Income Distributions.** The Trustee shall make required payments of income at least quarterly.

C. **Substance Abuse.**

1. **In General.** If the Trustee reasonably believes that a beneficiary (other than myself) of any trust:

a. routinely or frequently uses or consumes any illegal substance so as to be physically or psychologically dependent upon that substance, or

b. is clinically dependent upon the use or consumption of alcohol or any other legal drug or chemical substance that is not prescribed by a board certified medical doctor or psychiatrist in a current program of treatment supervised by such doctor or psychiatrist,

and if the Trustee reasonably believes that as a result the beneficiary is unable to care for himself or herself, or is unable to manage his or her financial affairs, all mandatory distributions (including distributions upon termination of the trust) to the beneficiary, all of the beneficiary's withdrawal rights, and all of the beneficiary's rights to participate in decisions concerning the removal and appointment of Trustees will be suspended. In that event, the following provisions of this Subparagraph III.C will apply.

2. **Testing.** The Trustee may request the beneficiary to submit to one or more examinations (including laboratory tests of bodily fluids) determined to be appropriate by a board certified medical doctor and to consent to full disclosure to the Trustee of the results of all such examinations. The Trustee shall maintain strict confidentiality of those results and shall not disclose those results to any person other than the beneficiary without the prior written permission of the beneficiary. The Trustee may totally or partially suspend all distributions otherwise required or permitted to be made to that beneficiary until the beneficiary consents to the examination and disclosure to the Trustee.

3. **Treatment.** If, in the opinion of the examining doctor, the examination indicates current or recent use of a drug or substance as described above, the examining doctor will determine an appropriate method of treatment for the beneficiary (for example, counseling or treatment on an





in-patient basis in a rehabilitation facility) that is acceptable to the Trustee. If the beneficiary consents to the treatment, the Trustee shall pay the costs of treatment directly to the provider of those services from the distributions suspended under this Subparagraph III.C.

4. Resumption of Distributions. The Trustee may resume other distributions to the beneficiary (and the beneficiary's other suspended rights will be restored) when, in the case of use or consumption of an illegal substance, examinations indicate no such use for 12 months and, in all cases, when the Trustee in its discretion determines that the beneficiary is able to care for himself or herself and is able to manage his or her financial affairs.

5. Disposition of Suspended Amounts. When other distributions to the beneficiary are resumed, the remaining balance, if any, of distributions that were suspended may be distributed to the beneficiary at that time. If the beneficiary dies before distribution of those suspended amounts, the Trustee shall distribute the balance of the suspended amounts to the persons who would be the alternate takers of that beneficiary's share (or takers through the exercise of a power of appointment) as otherwise provided in this Trust Agreement.

6. Exoneration. No Trustee (or any doctor retained by the Trustee) will be responsible or liable to anyone for a beneficiary's actions or welfare. The Trustee has no duty to inquire whether a beneficiary uses drugs or other substances as described in this Subparagraph III.C. The Trustee (and any doctor retained by the Trustee) is to be indemnified from the trust estate and held harmless from any liability of any nature in exercising its judgment and authority under this Subparagraph III.C, including any failure to request a beneficiary to submit to medical examination, and including a decision to distribute suspended amounts to a beneficiary.

7. Tax Savings Provision. Despite the provisions of this Subparagraph III.C, the Trustee cannot suspend any mandatory distributions or withdrawal rights that are required for that trust to become or remain a Qualified Subchapter S Trust (unless the Trustee elects for the trust to be an Electing Small Business Trust), or to qualify for any federal transfer tax exemption, deduction, or exclusion allowable with respect to that trust.

D. Income on Death of Beneficiary. Subject to the later paragraph captioned "Subchapter S Stock," and except as otherwise explicitly provided herein, upon the death of any beneficiary, all accrued or undistributed income of such deceased beneficiary's trust shall pass with the principal of his or her trust but shall remain income for trust accounting purposes.

E. Definitions. In this Agreement,

1. Children, Lineal Descendants. The terms "*child*," "*children*," "*grandchild*," "*grandchildren*" and "*lineal descendant*" mean only persons whose relationship to the ancestor designated is created entirely by or through (a) legitimate births occurring during the marriage of the joint biological parents to each other, (b) children born of female lineal descendants, and (c) children and their lineal descendants arising from surrogate births and/or third party donors when (i) the child is



raised from or near the time of birth by a married couple (other than a same sex married couple) through the pendency of such marriage, (ii) one of such couple is the designated ancestor, and (iii) to the best knowledge of the Trustee both members of such couple participated in the decision to have such child. No such child or lineal descendant loses his or her status as such through adoption by another person. Notwithstanding the foregoing, for all purposes of this Trust and the dispositions made hereunder, my children, TED S. BERNSTEIN, PAMELA B. SIMON, ELIOT BERNSTEIN, JILL IANTONI and LISA S. FRIEDSTEIN, shall be deemed to have predeceased me as I have adequately provided for them during my lifetime.

2. Code. "Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and in referring to any particular provision of the Code, includes a reference to any equivalent or successor provision of a successor federal tax law.

3. Disabled. "Disabled" or being under "Disability" means, as to any applicable individual: (1) being under the age of 21 years, (2) having been adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction as mentally or physically incompetent or unable to manage his or her own property or personal affairs (or a substantially similar finding under applicable state or national law), or (3) being unable to properly manage his or her personal or financial affairs, or a trust estate hereunder as to a Trustee hereunder, because of a mental or physical impairment (whether temporary or permanent in nature). A written certificate executed by an individual's attending physician or attending psychiatrist confirming that person's impairment will be sufficient evidence of Disability under item (3) above, and all persons may rely conclusively on such a certificate.

4. Education. The term "education" herein means vocational, primary, secondary, preparatory, theological, college and professional education, including post-graduate courses of study, at educational institutions or elsewhere, and expenses relating directly thereto, including tuition, books and supplies, room and board, and travel from and to home during school vacations. It is intended that the Trustee liberally construe and interpret references to "education," so that the beneficiaries entitled to distributions hereunder for education obtain the best possible education commensurate with their abilities and desires.

5. Needs and Welfare Distributions. Payments to be made for a person's "Needs" means payments necessary for such person's health (including lifetime residential or nursing home care), education, maintenance and support. Payments to be made for a person's "Welfare" means discretionary payments by the Trustee, from time to time, for such person's Needs and also for such person's advancement in life (including assistance in the purchase of a home or establishment or development of any business or professional enterprise which the Trustee believes to be reasonably sound), happiness and general well-being. However, the Trustee, based upon information reasonably available to it, shall make such payments for a person's Needs or Welfare only to the extent such person's income, and funds available from others obligated to supply funds for such purposes (including, without limitation, pursuant to child support orders and agreements), are insufficient in its opinion for such purposes, and shall take into account such person's accustomed manner of living, age, health, marital status and any other factor it considers important. Income or principal to be paid for a person's Needs or Welfare may be paid to



such individual or applied by the Trustee directly for the benefit of such person. The Trustee may make a distribution or application authorized for a person's Needs or Welfare even if such distribution or application substantially depletes or exhausts such person's trust, without any duty upon the Trustee to retain it for future use or for other persons who might otherwise benefit from such trust.

6. Per Stirpes. In a division "*per stirpes*" each generation shall be represented and counted whether or not it has a living member.

7. Related or Subordinate Party. A "*Related or Subordinate Party*" to a trust describes a beneficiary of the subject trust or a related or subordinate party to a beneficiary of the trust as the terms "related or subordinate party" are defined under Code Section 672(c).

8. Spouse. A person's "*spouse*" includes only a spouse then married to and living as husband and wife with him or her, or a spouse who was married to and living as husband and wife with him or her at his or her death. The following rules apply to each person who is a beneficiary or a permissible appointee under this Trust Agreement and who is married to a descendant of mine. Such a person will cease to be a beneficiary and will be excluded from the class of permissible appointees upon:

- a. the legal termination of the marriage to my descendant (whether before or after my death), or
- b. the death of my descendant if a dissolution of marriage proceeding was pending when he or she died.

The trust will be administered as if that person had died upon the happening of the terminating event described above.

9. Gender, Number. Where appropriate, words of any gender include all genders and the singular and plural are interchangeable.

F. Powers of Appointment. Property subject to a power of appointment shall be paid to, or retained by the Trustee or paid to any trustee under any will or trust agreement for the benefit of, such one or more permissible appointees, in such amounts and proportions, granting such interests, powers and powers of appointment, and upon such conditions including spendthrift provisions as the holder of such power (i) in the case of a power exercisable upon the death of such holder, appoints in his or her will or in a trust agreement revocable by him or her until his or her death, or (ii) in the case of a power exercisable during the life of such holder, appoints in a written instrument signed by such holder, two witnesses and a notary public, but in either case only if such will, trust agreement, or instrument specifically refers to such power.

G. Limitations on Powers of Trustee. Regardless of anything herein to the contrary, no Trustee shall make or participate in making any distribution of income or principal of a trust to or for the benefit of a beneficiary which would directly or indirectly discharge any legal obligation of such



Trustee or a donor of such trust (as an individual, and other than myself as donor) to support such beneficiary; and no Trustee (other than myself) shall make or participate in making any discretionary distribution of income or principal to or for the benefit of himself or herself other than for his or her Needs, including by reason of a determination to terminate a trust described herein. For example, if a Trustee (other than myself) has the power to distribute income or principal to himself or herself for his or her own Welfare, such Trustee (the "restricted Trustee") shall only have the power to make or participate in making a distribution of income or principal to the restricted Trustee for the restricted Trustee's Needs, although any co-Trustee who is not also a restricted Trustee may make or participate in making a distribution of income or principal to the restricted Trustee for such restricted Trustee's Welfare without the participation or consent of said restricted Trustee.

**H. Presumption of Survivorship.** If any person shall be required to survive another person in order to take any interest under this Agreement, the former person shall be deemed to have predeceased the latter person, if such persons die under circumstances which make it difficult or impracticable to determine which one died first.

**I. Governing Law.** This Agreement is governed by the law of the State of Florida.

**J. Other Beneficiary Designations.** Except as otherwise explicitly and with particularity provided herein, (a) no provision of this trust shall revoke or modify any beneficiary designation of mine made by me and not revoked by me prior to my death under any individual retirement account, other retirement plan or account, or annuity or insurance contract, (b) I hereby reaffirm any such beneficiary designation such that any assets held in such account, plan, or contract shall pass in accordance with such designation, and (c) regardless of anything herein to the contrary, any of such assets which would otherwise pass pursuant to this trust due to the beneficiary designation not having met the requirements for a valid testamentary disposition under applicable law or otherwise shall be paid as a gift made hereunder to the persons and in the manner provided in such designation which is incorporated herein by this reference.

**K. Release of Medical Information.**

1. **Disability of Beneficiary.** Upon the written request of a Trustee (with or without the concurrence of co-Trustees) issued to any current income or principal beneficiary (including discretionary beneficiaries and myself if a beneficiary) for whom a determination of Disability is relevant to the administration of a trust hereunder and for whom a Trustee (with or without the concurrence of co-Trustees) desires to make such a determination, such beneficiary shall issue to all Trustees (who shall be identified thereon both by name to the extent known and by class description) a valid authorization under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and any other applicable or successor law authorizing all health care providers and all medical sources of such requested beneficiary to release protected health information of the requested beneficiary to all Trustees that is relevant to the determination of the Disability of the requested beneficiary as Disability is defined hereunder. The period of each such valid authorization shall be for six months (or the earlier death of the requested



beneficiary). If such beneficiary (or his or her legal representative if such beneficiary is a minor or legally disabled) refuses within thirty days of receipt of the request to provide a valid authorization, or at any time revokes an authorization within its term, the Trustee shall treat such beneficiary as Disabled hereunder until such valid authorization is delivered.

2. Disability of Trustee. Upon the request to a Trustee that is an individual by (a) a co-Trustee, or if none, (b) the person or entity next designated to serve as a successor Trustee not under legal incapacity, or if none, (c) any adult current income or principal beneficiary not under legal incapacity, or in any event and at any time (d) a court of competent jurisdiction, such Trustee shall issue to such person and all persons, courts of competent jurisdiction, and entities (who shall be identified thereon both by name to the extent known and by class description), with authority hereunder to determine such requested Trustee's Disability, a valid authorization under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and any other applicable or successor law authorizing all health care providers and all medical sources of such requested Trustee to release protected health information of the requested Trustee to such persons, courts and entities, that is relevant to the determination of the Disability of the requested Trustee as Disability is defined hereunder. The period of each such valid authorization shall be for six months (or the earlier death or resignation of the requested Trustee). If such requested Trustee refuses within thirty days of receipt of the request to deliver a valid authorization, or at any time revokes an authorization within its term, such requested Trustee shall thereupon be treated as having resigned as Trustee hereunder.

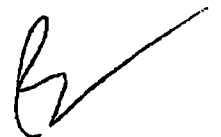
3. Ability to Amend or Revoke. The foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall not constitute a restriction on myself to amend or revoke the terms of this trust instrument under paragraph LA hereof, provided I otherwise have legal capacity to do so.

4. Authorization to Issue Certificate. All required authorizations under this paragraph shall include the power of a physician or psychiatrist to issue a written certificate to the appropriate persons or entities as provided in Subparagraph III.E.3 hereof.

#### ARTICLE IV. FIDUCIARIES

A. Powers of the Trustee. During my life except while I am Disabled, the Trustee shall exercise all powers provided by law and the following powers, other than the power to retain assets, only with my written approval. While I am Disabled and after my death, the Trustee shall exercise said powers without approval, provided that the Trustee shall exercise all powers in a fiduciary capacity.

1. Investments. To sell or exchange at public or private sale and on credit or otherwise, with or without security, and to lease for any term or perpetually, any property, real and personal, at any time forming a part of the trust estate (the "*estate*"); to grant and exercise options to buy or sell; to invest or reinvest in real or personal property of every kind, description and location; and to receive and retain any such property whether originally a part of any trust herein created or subsequently acquired, even if the Trustee is personally interested in such property, and without liability for any



decline in the value thereof; all without limitation by any statutes or judicial decisions whenever enacted or announced, regulating investments or requiring diversification of investments, it being my intention to give the broadest investment powers and discretion to the Trustee. Any bank, trust company, or other corporate trustee serving hereunder as Trustee is authorized to invest in its own common trust funds.

2. Special Investments. The Trustee is expressly authorized (but not directed) to retain, make, hold, and dispose of investments not regarded as traditional for trusts, including interests or investments in privately held business and investment entities and enterprises, including without limitation stock in closely held corporations, limited partnership interests, joint venture interests, mutual funds, business trust interests, and limited liability company membership interests, notwithstanding (a) any applicable prudent investor rule or variation thereof, (b) common law or statutory diversification requirements (it being my intent that no such duty to diversify shall exist) (c) a lack of current cash flow therefrom, (d) the presence of any risk or speculative elements as compared to other available investments (it being my intent that the Trustee have sole and absolute discretion in determining what constitutes acceptable risk and what constitutes proper investment strategy), (e) lack of a reasonable rate of return, (f) risks to the preservation of principal, (g) violation of a Trustee's duty of impartiality as to different beneficiaries (it being my intent that no such duty exists for this purpose), and (h) similar limitations on investment under this Agreement or under law pertaining to investments that may or should be made by a Trustee (including without limitation the provisions of Fla. Stats. §518.11 and successor provisions thereto that would characterize such investments as forbidden, imprudent, improper or unlawful). The Trustee shall not be responsible to any trust created hereunder or the beneficiaries thereof for any loss resulting from any such authorized investment, including without limitation loss engendered by the higher risk element of that particular entity, investment, or enterprise, the failure to invest in more conservative investments, the failure to diversify trust assets, the prudent investor rule or variant thereof. Notwithstanding any provisions for distributions to beneficiaries hereunder, if the Trustee determines that the future potential investment return from any illiquid or closely held investment asset warrants the retention of that investment asset or that sufficient value could not be obtained from the sale or other disposition of an illiquid or closely held investment asset, the Trustee is authorized to retain that asset and if necessary reduce the distributions to beneficiaries due to lack of sufficient liquid or marketable assets. However, the preceding provisions of this Subparagraph shall not be exercised in a manner as to jeopardize the availability of the estate tax marital deduction for assets passing to or held in the a trust for my surviving spouse or that would otherwise qualify for the estate tax marital deduction but for such provisions, shall not override any express powers hereunder of my surviving spouse to demand conversion of unproductive property to productive property, or reduce any income distributions otherwise required hereunder for a trust held for the benefit of my surviving spouse or a "qualified subchapter S trust" as that term is defined in Code Section 1361(d)(3).

3. Distributions. To make any division or distribution pro rata or non-pro rata, in cash or in kind, and to allocate undivided interests in property and dissimilar property (without regard to its tax basis) to different shares.

4. Management. To manage, develop, improve, partition or change the character of an asset or interest in property at any time; and to make ordinary and extraordinary repairs, replacements, alterations and improvements, structural or otherwise.

5. Borrowing. To borrow money from anyone on commercially reasonable terms, including entities owned in whole or in part by the trust, a Trustee, beneficiaries and other persons who may have a direct or indirect interest in a Trust; and to mortgage, margin, encumber and pledge real and personal property of a trust as security for the payment thereof, without incurring any personal liability thereon and to do so for a term within or extending beyond the terms of the trust and to renew, modify or extend existing borrowing on similar or different terms and with the same or different security without incurring any personal liability; and such borrowing from a Trustee may be with or without interest, and may be secured with a lien on trust assets.

6. Lending. To extend, modify or waive the terms of any obligation, bond or mortgage at any time forming a part of a trust and to foreclose any such mortgage; accept a conveyance of encumbered property, and take title to the property securing it by deed in lieu of foreclosure or otherwise and to satisfy or not satisfy the indebtedness securing said property; to protect or redeem any such property from forfeiture for nonpayment of taxes or other lien; generally, to exercise as to such bond, obligation or mortgage all powers that an absolute owner might exercise; and to loan funds to beneficiaries at commercially reasonable rates, terms and conditions.

7. Abandonment of Property. To abandon any property or asset when it is valueless or so encumbered or in such condition that it is of no benefit to a trust. To abstain from the payment of taxes, liens, rents, assessments, or repairs on such property and/or permit such property to be lost by tax sale, foreclosure or other proceeding or by conveyance for nominal or no consideration to anyone including a charity or by escheat to a state; all without personal liability incurred therefor.

8. Real Property Matters. To subdivide, develop or partition real estate; to purchase or sell real property and to enter into contracts to do the same; to dedicate the same to public use; to make or obtain the location of any plats; to adjust boundaries; to adjust differences in valuations on exchange or partition by giving or receiving consideration; and, to grant easements with or without consideration as the fiduciaries may determine; and to demolish any building, structures, walls and improvements, or to erect new buildings, structures, walls and improvements and to insure against fire and other risks; and to protect and conserve, or to lease, or to encumber, or otherwise to manage and dispose of real property to the extent such power is not otherwise granted herein or otherwise restricted herein.

9. Claims. To enforce, compromise, adjust, arbitrate, release or otherwise settle or pay any claims or demands by or against a trust.

10. Business Entities. To deal with any business entity or enterprise even if a Trustee is or may be a fiduciary of or own interests in said business entity or enterprise, whether operated in the form of a corporation, partnership, business trust, limited liability company, joint venture, sole



proprietorship, or other form (all of which business entities and enterprises are referred to herein as "*Business Entities*"). I vest the Trustee with the following powers and authority in regard to Business Entities:

a. To retain and continue to operate a Business Entity for such period as the Trustee deems advisable;

b. To control, direct and manage the Business Entities. In this connection, the Trustee, in its sole discretion, shall determine the manner and extent of its active participation in the operation and may delegate all or any part of its power to supervise and operate to such person or persons as the Trustee may select, including any associate, partner, officer or employee of the Business Entity;

c. To hire and discharge officers and employees, fix their compensation and define their duties; and similarly to employ, compensate and discharge agents, attorneys, consultants, accountants, and such other representatives as the Trustee may deem appropriate; including the right to employ any beneficiary or fiduciary in any of the foregoing capacities;

d. To invest funds in the Business Entities, to pledge other assets of a trust as security for loans made to the Business Entities, and to lend funds from a trust to the Business Entities;

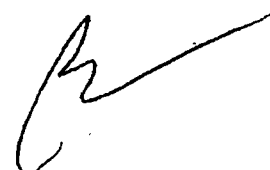
e. To organize one or more Business Entities under the laws of this or any other state or country and to transfer thereto all or any part of the Business Entities or other property of a trust, and to receive in exchange such stocks, bonds, partnership and member interests, and such other securities or interests as the Trustee may deem advisable;

f. To treat Business Entities as separate from a trust. In a Trustee's accounting to any beneficiary, the Trustee shall only be required to report the earnings and condition of the Business Entities in accordance with standard business accounting practice;

g. To retain in Business Entities such net earnings for working capital and other purposes of the Business Entities as the Trustee may deem advisable in conformity with sound business practice;

h. To sell or liquidate all or any part of the Business Entities at such time and price and upon such terms and conditions (including credit) as the Trustee may determine. My Trustee is specifically authorized and empowered to make such sale to any person, including any partner, officer, or employee of the Business Entities, a fiduciary, or to any beneficiary; and

i. To guaranty the obligations of the Business Entities, or pledge assets of a trust to secure such a guaranty.





11. Principal and Income. To allocate items of income or expense between income and principal as permitted or provided by the laws of the State of Florida but without limiting the availability of the estate tax marital deduction, provided, unless otherwise provided in this instrument, the Trustee shall establish out of income and credit to principal reasonable reserves for depreciation, obsolescence and depletion, determined to be equitable and fair in accordance with some recognized reasonable and preferably uncomplicated trust accounting principle and; provided, further that the Trustee shall not be required to provide a rate of return on unproductive property unless otherwise provided in this instrument.

12. Life Insurance. With respect to any life insurance policies constituting an asset of a trust, to pay premiums; to apply dividends in reduction of such premiums; to borrow against the cash values thereof; to convert such policies into other forms of insurance, including paid-up insurance; to exercise any settlement options provided in any such policies; to receive the proceeds of any policy upon its maturity and to administer such proceeds as a part of the principal of the Trust; and in general, to exercise all other options, benefits, rights and privileges under such policies.

13. Continuing Power. To continue to have or exercise, after the termination of a trust, in whole or in part, and until final distribution thereof, all title, power, discretions, rights and duties conferred or imposed upon the Trustee by law or by this Agreement or during the existence of the trust.

14. Exoneration. To provide for the exoneration of the Trustee from any personal liability on account of any arrangement or contract entered into in a fiduciary capacity.

15. Agreements. To comply with, amend, modify or rescind any agreement made during my lifetime, including those regarding the disposition, management or continuation of any closely held unincorporated business, corporation, partnership or joint venture, and including the power to complete contracts to purchase and sell real estate.

16. Voting. To vote and give proxies, with power of substitution to vote, stocks, bonds and other securities, or not to vote a security.

17. Combination of Shares. To hold the several shares of a trust or several Trusts as a common fund, dividing the income proportionately among them, to assign undivided interests to the several shares or Trusts, and to make joint investments of the funds belonging to them. For such purposes and insofar as may be practicable, the Trustee, to the extent that division of the trust estate is directed hereby, may administer the trust estate physically undivided until actual division thereof becomes necessary to make distributions. The Trustee may hold, manage, invest and account for whole or fractional trust shares as a single estate, making the division thereof by appropriate entries in the books of account only, and may allocate to each whole or fractional trust share its proportionate part of all receipts and expenses; provided, however, this carrying of several Trusts as a single estate shall not defer the vesting in possession of any whole or fractional share of a trust for the beneficiaries thereof at the times specified herein.



18. Reimbursement. To reimburse itself from a trust for reasonable expenses incurred in the administration thereof.

19. Reliance Upon Communication. To rely, in acting under a trust, upon any letter, notice, certificate, report, statement, document or other paper, or upon any telephone, telegraph, cable, wireless or radio message, if believed by the Trustee to be genuine, and to be signed, sealed, acknowledged, presented, sent, delivered or given by or on behalf of the proper person, firm or corporation, without incurring liability for any action or inaction based thereon.

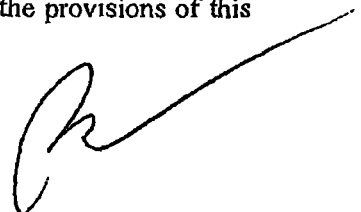
20. Assumptions. To assume, in the absence of written notice to the contrary from the person or persons concerned, that a fact or an event, by reason of which an interest or estate under a trust shall commence or terminate, does not exist or has not occurred, without incurring liability for any action or inaction based upon such assumption.

21. Service as Custodian. To serve as successor custodian for any beneficiary of any gifts that I may have made under any Transfer to Minors Act, if at the time of my death no custodian is named in the instrument creating the gift.

22. Removal of Assets. The Trustee may remove from the domiciliary state during the entire duration of a trust or for such lesser period as it may deem advisable, any cash, securities or other property at any time in its hands whether principal or not, and to take and keep the same outside the domiciliary state and at such place or places within or outside the borders of the United States as it may determine, without in any event being chargeable for any loss or depreciation to the trust which may result therefrom.

23. Change of Situs. The situs and/or applicable law of any trust created hereunder may be transferred to such other place as the Trustee may deem to be for the best interests of the trust estate. In so doing, the Trustee may resign and appoint a successor Trustee, but may remove such successor Trustee so appointed and appoint others. Each successor Trustee may delegate any and all fiduciary powers, discretionary and ministerial, to the appointing Trustee as its agent.

24. Fiduciary Outside Domiciliary State. In the event the Trustee shall not be able and willing to act as Trustee with respect to any property located outside the domiciliary state, the Trustee, without order of court, may appoint another individual or corporation (including any employee or agent of any appointing Trustee) to act as Trustee with respect to such property. Such appointed Trustee shall have all of the powers and discretions with respect to such property as are herein given to the appointing Trustee with respect to the remaining trust assets. The appointing Trustee may remove such appointed Trustee and appoint another upon ten (10) days notice in writing. All income from such property, and if such property is sold, exchanged or otherwise disposed of, the proceeds thereof, shall be remitted to the appointing Trustee, to be held and administered by it as Trustee hereunder. Such appointed Trustee may employ the appointing Trustee as agent in the administration of such property. No surety shall be required on the bond of the Trustee or agent acting under the provisions of this



paragraph. No periodic court accounting shall be required of such appointed Trustee, it being my intention to excuse any statutory accounting which may ordinarily be required.

25. Additions. To receive and accept additions to the Trusts in cash or in kind from donors, executors, administrators, Trustee or attorneys in fact, including additions of my property by the Trustee or others as my attorneys in fact.

26. Title and Possession. To have title to and possession of all real or personal property held in the Trusts, and to register or hold title to such property in its own name or in the name of its nominee, without disclosing its fiduciary capacity, or in bearer form.

27. Dealing with Estates. To use principal of the Trusts to make loans to my estate, with or without interest, and to make purchases from my estate.

28. Agents. To employ persons, including attorneys, auditors, investment advisers, and agents, even if they are the Trustee or associated with the Trustee, to advise or assist the Trustee in the performance of its administrative duties and to pay compensation and costs incurred in connection with such employment from the assets of the Trust; to act without independent investigation upon their recommendations; and, instead of acting personally, to employ one or more agents to perform any act of administration, whether or not discretionary.

29. Tax Elections. To file tax returns, and to exercise all tax-related elections and options at its discretion, without compensating adjustments or reimbursements between any of the Trusts or any of the trust accounts or any beneficiaries.

B. Resignation. A Trustee may resign with or without cause, by giving no less than 30 days advance written notice, specifying the effective date of such resignation, to its successor Trustee and to the persons required and in the manner provided under Fla.Stats. §§736.0705(1)(a) and 736.0109. As to any required recipient, deficiencies in fulfilling the foregoing resignation requirements may be waived in a writing signed by such recipient. Upon the resignation of a Trustee, such Trustee shall be entitled to reimbursement from the trust for all reasonable expenses incurred in the settlement of accounts and in the transfer of assets to his or her successor.

C. Appointment of Successor Trustee.

1. Appointment. Upon a Trustee's resignation, or if a Trustee becomes Disabled or for any reason ceases to serve as Trustee, I may appoint any person or persons as successor Trustee, and in default of such appointment by me, ROBERT L. SPALLINA and DONALD R. TESCHER shall serve together as successor co-Trustees, or either of them alone as Trustee if either of them is unable to serve. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a named Trustee is not a U.S. citizen or resident at the time of commencement of his term as Trustee, such Trustee should give due consideration to declining to serve to avoid potential adverse U.S. income tax consequences by reason of the characterization of a trust



hereunder as a foreign trust under the Code, but shall not be construed to have any duty to so decline if such Trustee desires to serve.

2. Specific Trusts. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this Subparagraph IV.C, subsequent to my death I specifically appoint the following person or persons as Trustee of the following Trusts under the following described circumstances provided that the foregoing appointments shall apply when and to the extent that no effective appointment is made below:

a. Trustee of Separate Trusts for My Grandchildren. Each grandchild of mine shall serve as co-Trustee with the immediate parent of such grandchild which parent is also a child of mine as to all separate trusts under which such grandchild is the sole current mandatory or discretionary income beneficiary upon attaining the age of twenty-five (25) years, and shall serve as sole Trustee of such trusts upon attaining the age of thirty-five (35) years. While serving alone as Trustee, a grandchild of mine may designate a co-Trustee that is not a Related or Subordinate Party to serve with such grandchild and such grandchild may remove and/or replace such co-Trustee with another that is not a Related or Subordinate Party from time to time.

b. Trustee of Separate Trusts for My Lineal Descendants Other Than My Grandchildren. In regard to a separate trust held for a lineal descendant of mine other than a grandchild of mine which lineal descendant is the sole current mandatory or discretionary income beneficiary, each such lineal descendant shall serve as co-Trustee, or sole Trustee if the preceding described Trustees cease or are unable to serve or to continue to serve, of his or her separate trust upon attaining age twenty-five (25) years. While serving alone as Trustee, a lineal descendant of mine other than a grandchild of mine may designate a co-Trustee to serve with such lineal descendant and such lineal descendant may remove and/or replace such co-Trustee with another from time to time.

3. Successor Trustees Not Provided For. Whenever a successor Trustee or co-Trustee is required and no successor or other functioning mechanism for succession is provided for under the terms of this Trust Agreement, the last serving Trustee or the last person or entity designated to serve as Trustee of the applicable trust may appoint his or her successor, and if none is so appointed, the following persons shall appoint a successor Trustee (who may be one of the persons making the appointment):

a. The remaining Trustees, if any; otherwise,

b. A majority of the permissible current mandatory or discretionary income beneficiaries, including the natural or legal guardians of any beneficiaries who are Disabled.

A successor Trustee appointed under this subparagraph shall not be a Related or Subordinate Party of the trust. The appointment will be by a written document executed by such person in the presence of two witnesses and acknowledged before a notary public delivered to the appointed Trustee and to me if I am living and not Disabled or in a valid last Will. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a designation under this Subparagraph of a successor trustee to a corporate or entity trustee shall be limited to a corporate or

entity trustee authorized to serve as such under Florida law with assets under trust management of no less than one billion dollars.

4. Power to Remove Trustee. Subsequent to my death, the age 35 or older permissible current mandatory or discretionary income beneficiaries from time to time of any trust established hereunder shall have the power to unanimously remove a Trustee of such trust at any time with or without cause, other than a named Trustee or successor Trustee designated hereunder, or a Trustee appointed by me during my lifetime or under my Will or otherwise at the time of my death, with the successor Trustee to be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions.

D. Method of Appointment of Trustee. Any such appointment of a successor Trustee by a person shall be made in a written instrument executed by such person in the presence of two witnesses and acknowledged before a notary public which is delivered to such appointed Trustee during the lifetime of the person making such appointment, or any such appointment of a successor Trustee by a person may be made under the last Will of such person.

E. Limitations on Removal and Replacement Power. Any power to remove and/or replace a trustee hereunder that is granted to an individual (including such power when reserved to me) is personal to that individual and may not be exercised by a guardian, power of attorney holder, or other legal representative or agent.

F. Successor Fiduciaries. No Trustee is responsible for, nor has any duty to inquire into, the administration, acts or omissions of any executor, administrator, Personal Representative, or trustee or attorney-in-fact adding property to these Trusts, or of any predecessor Trustee. Each successor Trustee has all the powers, privileges, immunities, rights and title (without the execution of any instrument of transfer or any other act by any retiring Trustee) and all the duties of all predecessors.

G. Liability and Indemnification of Trustee.

1. Liability in General. No individual Trustee (that is, a Trustee that is not a corporation or other entity) shall be liable for any of his or her actions or failures to act as Trustee, even if the individual Trustee is found by a court to have been negligent or in breach of fiduciary duty, except for liability caused by his or her actions or failures to act done in bad faith or with reckless indifference to the purposes of the trust or the interests of the beneficiaries. Each Trustee that is a corporation or other entity will be liable for its actions or failures to act that are negligent or that breach its fiduciary duty, without contribution by any individual Trustee.

2. Indemnification of Trustee. Except in regard to liabilities imposed on a Trustee under Subparagraph IV.G.1, each Trustee shall be held harmless and indemnified from the assets of the trust for any liability, damages, attorney's fees, expenses, and costs incurred as a result of its service as Trustee. A Trustee who ceases to serve for any reason will be entitled to receive reasonable security from the assets of the trust to protect it from liability, and may enforce these provisions for indemnification against the current Trustee or against any assets held in the trust, or if the former Trustee is an individual



and not a corporation or other entity, against any beneficiary to the extent of distributions received by that beneficiary. This indemnification right extends to the estate, personal representatives, legal successors and assigns of a Trustee.

3. Indemnification of Trustee - Additional Provisions. I recognize that if a beneficiary accuses a Trustee of wrongdoing or breach of fiduciary duty, the Trustee may have a conflict of interest that ordinarily would prevent it from paying legal fees and costs from the trust estate to defend itself. I do not want to put a financial burden on any individual named to serve as a Trustee. Just as important, I do not want an individual who has been selected to serve as a Trustee to be reluctant to accept the position, or while serving to be intimidated in the performance of the Trustee's duties because of the threats of lawsuits that might force the Trustee to pay fees and costs from the Trustee's personal resources. For this reason, I deliberately and intentionally waive any such conflict of interest with respect to any individual serving as Trustee so that he or she can hire counsel to defend himself or herself against allegations of wrongdoing or if sued for any reason (whether by a beneficiary or by someone else) and pay all fees and costs for his or her defense from the trust estate until the dispute is resolved. I understand and agree that a court may award, disallow or allocate fees and costs in whole or in part after the dispute is resolved, as provided by law. The Trustee will account for all such fees and costs paid by it as provided by law. This provision shall not apply to any Trustee that is a corporation or other entity.

H. Compensation, Bond. Each Trustee is entitled to be paid reasonable compensation for services rendered in the administration of the trust. Reasonable compensation for a non-individual Trustee will be its published fee schedule in effect when its services are rendered unless otherwise agreed in writing, and except as follows. Any fees paid to a non-individual Trustee for making principal distributions, for termination of the trust, and upon termination of its services must be based solely on the value of its services rendered, not on the value of the trust principal. During my lifetime the Trustee's fees are to be charged wholly against income (to the extent sufficient), unless directed otherwise by me in writing. Each Trustee shall serve without bond.

I. Maintenance of Records. The Trustee shall maintain accurate accounts and records. It shall render annual statements of the receipts and disbursements of income and principal of a trust upon the written request of any adult vested beneficiary of such trust or the guardian of the person of any vested beneficiary and the approval of such beneficiary shall be binding upon all persons then or thereafter interested in such trust as to the matters and transactions shown on such statement. The Trustee may at any time apply for a judicial settlement of any account. No Trustee shall be required to file any statutory or other periodic accountings of the administration of a trust.

J. Interested Trustee. The Trustee may act under this Agreement even if interested in these Trusts in an individual capacity, as a fiduciary of another trust or estate (including my estate) or in any other capacity. The Trustee may in good faith enter into a sale, encumbrance, or other transaction involving the investment or management of trust property for the Trustee's own personal account or which is otherwise affected by a conflict between the Trustee's fiduciary and personal interests, without liability and without being voidable by a beneficiary. The Trustee is specifically authorized to make loans to, to receive loans from, or to sell, purchase or exchange assets in a transaction with (i) the



Trustee's spouse, (ii) the Trustee's children or grandchildren, siblings, parents, or spouses of such persons, (iii) an officer, director, employee, agent, or attorney of the Trustee, or (iv) a corporation, partnership, limited liability company, or other business entity in which the Trustee has a financial interest, provided that in any transaction the trusts hereunder receive fair and adequate consideration in money or money's worth. The Trustee may renounce any interest or expectancy of a trust in, or an opportunity to participate in, specified business opportunities or specified classes or categories of business opportunities that are presented to the Trustee. Such renunciation shall not prohibit the Trustee from participating in the Trustee's individual capacity in such opportunity or expectancy.

**K. Third Parties.** No one dealing with the Trustee need inquire into its authority or its application of property.

**L. Merger of Trusts.** If the Trustee is also trustee of a trust established by myself or another person by will or trust agreement, the beneficiaries to whom income and principal may then be paid and then operative terms of which are substantially the same as those of a trust held under this Agreement, the Trustee in its discretion may merge either such trust into the other trust. The Trustee, in exercising its discretion, shall consider economy of administration, convenience to the beneficiaries, tax consequences and any other factor it considers important. If it is later necessary to reestablish the merged trust as separate trusts, it shall be divided proportionately to the value of each trust at the time of merger.

**M. Multiple Trustees.** If two Trustees are serving at any time, any power or discretion of the Trustees may be exercised only by their joint agreement. Either Trustee may delegate to the other Trustee the authority to act on behalf of both Trustees and to exercise any power held by the Trustees. If more than two Trustees are serving at any time, and unless unanimous agreement is specifically required by the terms of this Trust Agreement, any power or discretion of the Trustees may be exercised only by a majority. The Trustees may delegate to any one or more of themselves the authority to act on behalf of all the Trustees and to exercise any power held by the Trustees. Trustees who consent to the delegation of authority to other Trustees will be liable for the consequences of the actions of those other Trustees as if the consenting Trustees had joined the other Trustees in performing those actions. A dissenting Trustee who did not consent to the delegation of authority to another Trustee and who has not joined in the exercise of a power or discretion cannot be held liable for the consequences of the exercise. A dissenting Trustee who joins only at the direction of the majority will not be liable for the consequences of the exercise if the dissent is expressed in writing delivered to any of the other Trustees before the exercise of that power or discretion.

#### ARTICLE V. ADDITIONAL TAX AND RELATED MATTERS

**A. GST Trusts.** I direct (a) that the Trustee shall divide any trust to which there is allocated any GST exemption into two separate Trusts (each subject to the provisions hereof) so that the generation-skipping tax inclusion ratio of one such trust is zero, (b) any property exempt from generation-skipping taxation shall be divided as otherwise provided herein and held for the same persons



designated in Trusts separate from any property then also so divided which is not exempt from generation-skipping taxation, and (c) if upon the death of a beneficiary a taxable termination would otherwise occur with respect to any property held in trust for him or her with an inclusion ratio greater than zero, such beneficiary shall have with respect only to such property a power to appoint such fractional share thereof which if included in such beneficiary's gross estate for federal estate tax purposes (without allowing any deduction with respect to such share) would not be taxed at the highest federal estate tax rate and such fractional share of such property shall be distributed to such persons including only such beneficiary's estate, spouse, and issue, as such beneficiary may appoint, and any part of a trust such beneficiary does not effectively appoint shall be treated as otherwise provided for disposition upon his or her death, provided, if upon his or her death two or more Trusts for his or her benefit are directed to be divided among and held or distributed for the same persons and the generation-skipping tax inclusion ratio of any such trust is zero, the amount of any other such Trust to which there is allocated any of such beneficiary's GST exemption shall be added to the Trusts with generation-skipping tax inclusion ratios of zero in equal shares. For purposes of funding any pecuniary payment to which there is allocated any GST exemption, such payment shall be satisfied with cash or property which fairly represents appreciation and depreciation (occurring between the valuation date and the date of distribution) in all of the assets from which such distribution could be made, and any pecuniary payment made before a residual transfer of property to which any GST exemption is allocated shall be satisfied with cash or property which fairly represents appreciation and depreciation (occurring between the valuation date and the date of distribution) in all of the assets from which such pecuniary payment could be satisfied and shall be allocated a pro rata share of income earned by all such assets between the valuation date and the date of payment. Except as otherwise expressly provided herein, the valuation date with respect to any property shall be the date as of which its value is determined for federal estate tax purposes with respect to the transferor thereof, and subject to the foregoing, property distributed in kind in satisfaction of any pecuniary payment shall be selected on the basis of the value of such property on the valuation date. All terms used in this paragraph which are defined or explained in Chapter 13 of the Code or the regulations thereunder shall have the same meaning when used herein. I request (but do not require) that if two or more Trusts are held hereunder for any person, no principal be paid to such person from the Trusts with the lower inclusion ratios for generation-skipping tax purposes unless the trust with the highest inclusion ratio has been exhausted by use, consumption, distribution or otherwise or is not reasonably available. The Trustee is authorized and directed to comply with the provisions of the Treasury Regulations interpreting the generation skipping tax provisions of the Code in severing or combining any trust, creating or combining separate trust shares, allocating GST exemption, or otherwise, as necessary to best accomplish the foregoing allocations, inclusion ratios, combinations, and divisions, including, without limitation, the payment of "appropriate interest" as determined by the Trustee as that term is applied and used in said Regulations.

**B. Individual Retirement Accounts.** In the event that this trust or any trust created under this Agreement is the beneficiary of an Individual retirement account established and maintained under Code Section 408 or a qualified pension, profit sharing or stock bonus plan established and maintained under Code Section 401 (referred to in this paragraph as "IRA"), the following provisions shall apply to such trust:





1. I intend that the beneficiaries of such trust shall be beneficiaries within the meaning of Code Section 401(a)(9) and the Treasury Regulations thereunder. All provisions of such trust shall be construed consistent with such intent. Accordingly, the following provisions shall apply to such trust:

a. No benefits from any IRA may be used or applied for the payment of any debts, taxes or other claims against my estate as set forth in the later paragraph captioned "Taxes", unless other assets of this trust are not available for such payment.


b. In the event that a beneficiary of any trust created under this Agreement has a testamentary general power of appointment or a limited power of appointment over all or any portion of any trust established under this Agreement, and if such trust is the beneficiary of any benefits from any IRA, the beneficiary shall not appoint any part of such trust to a charitable organization or to a lineal descendant of mine (or a spouse of a lineal descendant of mine) who is older than the beneficiary whose life expectancy is being used to calculate distributions from such IRA.

2. The Trustee shall deliver a copy of this Agreement to the custodian of any IRA of which this trust or any trust created under this Agreement is the named beneficiary within the time period prescribed Code Section 401(a)(9) and the Treasury Regulations thereunder, along with such additional items required thereunder. If the custodian of the IRA changes after a copy of this Agreement has been provided pursuant to the preceding sentence, the Trustee shall immediately provide a copy of this Agreement to the new custodian. The Trustee shall request each custodian to complete a receipt of the Agreement and shall attach such receipt to this Agreement. The Trustee shall provide a copy of each amendment of this Agreement to the custodian and shall obtain a receipt of such amendment.

**C. Gift Transfers Made From Trust During My Lifetime.** I direct that all gift transfers made from the trust during my lifetime be treated for all purposes as if the gift property had been first withdrawn by (or distributed to) me and then transferred by me to the donees involved. Thus, in each instance, even where title to the gift property is transferred directly from the name of the trust (or its nominee) into the name of the donee, such transfer shall be treated for all purposes as first a withdrawal by (or distribution of the property to) me followed by a gift transfer of the property to the donee by me as donor, the Trustee making the actual transfer in my behalf acting as my attorney in fact, this paragraph being, to that extent, a power of attorney from me to the Trustee to make such transfer, which power of attorney shall not be affected by my Disability, incompetence, or incapacity.

**D. Gifts.** If I am Disabled, I authorize the Trustee to make gifts from trust property during my lifetime for estate planning purposes, or to distribute amounts to my legally appointed guardian or to my attorney-in-fact for those purposes, subject to the following limitations:

1. **Recipients.** The gifts may be made only to my lineal descendants or to trusts primarily for their benefit, and in aggregate annual amounts to any one such recipient that do not exceed the exclusion amount provided for under Code Section 2503(b).



2. Trustee Limited. When a person eligible to receive gifts is serving as Trustee, the aggregate of all gifts to that person during the calendar year allowable under the preceding subparagraph 1. shall thereafter not exceed the greater of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000), or five percent (5%) of the aggregate value of the trust estate. However, gifts completed prior to a recipient's commencing to serve as Trustee shall not be affected by this limitation.

3. Charitable Pledges. The Trustee may pay any charitable pledges I made while I was not Disabled (even if not yet due).

**E. Death Costs**. If upon my death the Trustee hold any United States bonds which may be redeemed at par in payment of federal estate tax, the Trustee shall pay the federal estate tax due because of my death up to the amount of the par value of such bonds and interest accrued thereon at the time of payment. The Trustee shall also pay from the trust all of my following death costs, but if there is an acting executor, administrator or Personal Representative of my estate my Trustee shall pay only such amounts of such costs as such executor, administrator or Personal Representative directs:

1. my debts which are allowed as claims against my estate,
2. my funeral expenses without regard to legal limitations,
3. the expenses of administering my estate,
4. the balance of the estate, inheritance and other death taxes (excluding generation-skipping transfer taxes unless arising from direct skips), and interest and penalties thereon, due because of my death with respect to all property whether or not passing under my Will or this Agreement (other than property over which I have a power of appointment granted to me by another person, and qualified terminable interest property which is not held in a trust that was subject to an election under Code Section 2652(a)(3) at or about the time of its funding) and life insurance proceeds on policies insuring my life which proceeds are not held under this trust or my probate estate at or by reason of my death), and
5. any gifts made in my Will or any Codicil thereto.

The Trustee may make any such payment either to my executor, administrator or Personal Representative or directly to the proper party. The Trustee shall not be reimbursed for any such payment, and is not responsible for the correctness or application of the amounts so paid at the direction of my executor, administrator, or Personal Representative. The Trustee shall not pay any of such death costs with any asset which would not otherwise be included in my gross estate for federal or state estate or inheritance tax purposes, or with any asset which otherwise cannot be so used, such as property received under a limited power of appointment which prohibits such use. Further, no payment of any such death costs shall be charged against or paid from the tangible personal property disposed of pursuant to the prior paragraph captioned "Disposition of Tangible Personal Property."

F. **Subchapter S Stock.** Regardless of anything herein to the contrary, in the event that after my death the principal of a trust includes stock in a corporation for which there is a valid election to be treated under the provisions of Subchapter S of the Code, the income beneficiary of such a trust is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident for federal income tax purposes, and such trust is not an "electing small business trust" under Code Section 1361(e)(1) in regard to that corporation, the Trustee shall (a) hold such stock as a substantially separate and independent share of such trust within the meaning of Code Section 663(c), which share shall otherwise be subject to all of the terms of this Agreement, (b) distribute all of the income of such share to the one income beneficiary thereof in annual or more frequent installments, (c) upon such beneficiary's death, pay all accrued or undistributed income of such share to the beneficiary's estate, (d) distribute principal from such share during the lifetime of the income beneficiary only to such beneficiary, notwithstanding any powers of appointment granted to any person including the income beneficiary, and (e) otherwise administer such share in a manner that qualifies it as a "qualified Subchapter S trust" as that term is defined in Code Section 1361(d)(3), and shall otherwise manage and administer such share as provided under this Agreement to the extent not inconsistent with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph.

G. **Residence as Homestead.** I reserve the right to reside upon any real property placed in this trust as my permanent residence during my life, it being the intent of this provision to retain for myself the requisite beneficial interest and possessory right in and to such real property to comply with Section 196.041 of the Florida Statutes such that said beneficial interest and possessory right constitute in all respects "equitable title to real estate" as that term is used in Section 6, Article VII of the Constitution of the State of Florida. Notwithstanding anything contained in this trust to the contrary, for purposes of the homestead exemption under the laws of the State of Florida, my interest in any real property in which I reside pursuant to the provisions of this trust shall be deemed to be an interest in real property and not personalty and shall be deemed my homestead.

*[remainder of page intentionally left blank]*



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Amended and Restated Trust Agreement on the date first above written.

SETTLOR and TRUSTEE:

*[Handwritten signature of Simon L. Bernstein]*

SIMON L. BERNSTEIN

This instrument was signed by SIMON L. BERNSTEIN in our presence, and at the request of and in the presence of SIMON L. BERNSTEIN and each other, we subscribe our names as witnesses on this 21 day of July, 2012:

*[Handwritten signature of Robert L. Spallina]*  
Print Name: ROBERT L. SPALLINA  
Address: 7387 WISTERIA AVENUE  
PARKLAND, FL 33076

*[Handwritten signature of Kimberly Moran]*  
Print Name: Kimberly Moran  
Address: 6362 Las Flores Drive  
Boca Raton, FL 33433

STATE OF FLORIDA

SS.

COUNTY OF PALM BEACH

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this 25 day of July, 2012, by SIMON L. BERNSTEIN.

*[Handwritten signature of Lindsay Baxley]*  
Signature - Notary Public-State of Florida  
Lindsay Baxley  
Print, type or stamp name of Notary Public

[Seal with Commission Expiration Date]

NOTARY PUBLIC-STATE OF FLORIDA  
Lindsay Baxley  
Commission # EE092282  
Expires: MAY 10, 2015  
BONDED THRU ATLANTIC BONDING CO., INC.

Personally Known \_\_\_\_\_ or Produced Identification \_\_\_\_\_  
Type of Identification Produced \_\_\_\_\_

LAW OFFICES  
**TESCHER & SPALLINA, P.A.**

BOCA VILLAGE CORPORATE CENTER I  
4855 TECHNOLOGY WAY, SUITE 720  
BOCA RATON, FLORIDA 33431

**ATTORNEYS**

DONALD R. TESCHER  
ROBERT L. SPALLINA  
LAUREN A. GALVANI

TEL: 561-997-7008  
FAX: 561-997-7308  
TOLL FREE: 888-997-7008  
WWW.TESCHERSPALLINA.COM

**SUPPORT STAFF**  
DIANE DUSTIN  
KIMBERLY MORAN  
SUANN TESCHER

January 14, 2014

**VIA U.S. MAIL AND EMAIL**

Ted S. Bernstein  
880 Berkeley Street  
Boca Raton, FL 33487

Eliot Bernstein  
2753 NW 34<sup>th</sup> Street  
Boca Raton, FL 33434

Lisa S. Friedstein  
2142 Churchill Lane  
Highland Park, IL 60035

Pamela B. Simon  
950 North Michigan Ave.  
Suite 2603  
Chicago, IL 60606

Jill Iantoni  
2101 Magnolia Lane  
Highland Park, IL 60035

**Re: Estates and Trusts of Shirley Bernstein and Simon Bernstein**

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen:

It has been brought to my attention that a document was prepared in our office that altered the disposition of the Shirley Bernstein Trust subsequent to Simon Bernstein's death. Information provided to me appears to indicate that there were two versions of the First Amendment to the Shirley Bernstein Trust Agreement, both executed on November 18, 2008. Under one version the children of Pam Simon and Ted Bernstein would not be permissible appointees of Simon Bernstein's exercise of the power of appointment while under the second version that restriction was removed. As you all know, Simon Bernstein's dispositive plan, expressed to all of you during his lifetime on a conference call, was to distribute the Estate to all ten of his grandchildren. That was the basis upon which the administration was moving forward.

Under the Shirley Bernstein Trust, there is a definition of children and lineal descendants. That definition excluded Pam Simon, Ted Bernstein and their respective children from inheriting. The document also contained a special Power of Appointment for Simon wherein he could appoint the assets of the Trust for Shirley's lineal descendants. Based upon the definition of children and lineal descendants, the Power of Appointment could not be exercised in favor of Pam Simon, Ted Bernstein or their respective children, although we believe it was Simon Bernstein's wish to provide equally for all of his grandchildren.

On November 18, 2008, it does appear from the information that I have reviewed that Shirley Bernstein executed a First Amendment to her trust agreement. The document as executed appears to make only one relatively minor modification to her trust disposition by eliminating a specific gift to Ted

**EXHIBIT** B

Bernstein Family  
January 14, 2014  
Page 2

Bernstein's stepson. In January of 2013 a First Amendment to the Shirley Bernstein Trust Agreement was provided to Christine Yates, Esq. who, at that time, was representing Eliot Bernstein. The document provided contained a paragraph number 2 which modified the definitional language in Shirley's document so as to permit, by deleting the words "and their respective lineal descendants" from the definition, an exercise of the power of appointment by Simon Bernstein over the Shirley Bernstein Trust to pass equally to all ten grandchildren rather than only six of the grandchildren.

By virtue of The Florida Bar Rules of Professional Conduct, I am duty bound to provide this information to you. Obviously, as a result of the issues and ramifications raised by the allegations, my firm must resign from further representation in all matters relating to the Estates and Trusts of Simon Bernstein and Shirley Bernstein. Furthermore, it is my intent, and I assume also the intent of Robert Spallina, to tender our resignations as personal representatives of the Simon Bernstein Estate and as trustees of the Simon Bernstein Trust. If the majority of the Bernstein family is in agreement, I would propose to exercise the power to designate a successor trustee by appointing Ted Bernstein in that capacity. With regard to the Simon Bernstein Estate, the appointment of the successor would require a court proceeding.

I am obviously upset and distraught over this chain of events and will do all that I reasonably can to correct and minimize any damages to the Bernstein family. As I believe you know, to date there has only been a modest funding of some, but not all, of the continuing trusts for the grandchildren emanating from Shirley's Trust assets.

Very truly yours,

  
DONALD R. TESCHER

DRT/km

cc: Alan Rose, Esq.



LAW OFFICES  
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DIANE DUSTIN  
KIMBERLY MORAN  
SUANN TESCHER

ATTORNEYS  
DONALD R. TESCHER  
ROBERT L. SPALLINA  
LAUREN A. GALVANI

December 6, 2012

**VIA FACSIMILE: 803-333-4936**

Attn: Bree  
Claims Department  
Heritage Union Life Insurance Company  
1275 Sandusky Road  
Jacksonville, IL 62651

Re: **Insured: Simon L. Bernstein**  
**Contract No.: 1009208**

Dear Bree:

As per our earlier telephone conversation:

- We are unable to locate the Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dated June 1, 1995, which we have spent much time searching for.
- Mrs. Shirley Bernstein was the initial beneficiary of the 1995 trust, but predeceased Mr. Bernstein.
- The Bernstein children are the secondary beneficiaries of the 1995 trust.
- We are submitting the Letters of Administration for the Estate of Simon Bernstein showing that we are the named Personal Representatives of the Estate.
- We would like to have the proceeds from the Heritage policy released to our firm's trust account so that we can make distributions amongst the five Bernstein children.
- If necessary, we will prepare for Heritage an Agreement and Mutual Release amongst all the children.
- We are enclosing the SS4 signed by Mr. Bernstein in 1995 to obtain the EIN number for the 1995 trust.

If you have any questions with regard to the foregoing, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT L. SPALLINA

RLS/km

Enclosures

**EXHIBIT** C

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE )  
INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95, )  
by Ted S. Bernstein, )

Plaintiff, )

v. )

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE )  
COMPANY, )

Defendant, )

----- )  
HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE )  
COMPANY )

Counter-Plaintiff )

v. )

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE )  
TRUST DTD 6/21/95 )

Counter-Defendant )

and, )

FIRST ARLINGTON NATIONAL BANK )  
as Trustee of S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee )  
Death Benefit Trust, UNITED BANK OF )  
ILLINOIS, BANK OF AMERICA, )  
Successor in interest to LaSalle National )  
Trust, N.A., SIMON BERNSTEIN TRUST, )  
N.A., TED BERNSTEIN, individually and )  
as purported Tstee of the Simon Bernstein )  
Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95, )  
and ELIOT BERNSTEIN )  
Third-Party Defendants. )

Case No. 13 cv 3643  
Honorable Amy J. St. Eve  
Magistrate Mary M. Rowland

PLAINTIFFS MEMORANDUM OF LAW  
IN OPPOSITION TO ESTATE OF SIMON  
BERNSTEIN'S MOTION TO  
INTERVENE

EXHIBIT D



ELIOT IVAN BERNSTEIN,

Cross-Plaintiff

v.

TED BERNSTEIN, individually and  
as alleged Trustee of the Simon Bernstein  
Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd, 6/21/95

Cross-Defendant

and,

PAMELA B. SIMON, DAVID B.SIMON,  
both Professionally and Personally  
ADAM SIMON, both Professionally and  
Personally, THE SIMON LAW FIRM,  
TESCHER & SPALLINA, P.A.,  
DONALD TESCHER, both Professionally  
and Personally, ROBERT SPALLINA,  
both Professionally and Personally,  
LISA FRIEDSTEIN, JILL IANTONI  
S.B. LEXINGTON, INC. EMPLOYEE  
DEATH BENEFIT TRUST, S.T.P.  
ENTERPRISES, INC. S.B. LEXINGTON,  
INC., NATIONAL SERVICE  
ASSOCIATION (OF FLORIDA),  
NATIONAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION  
(OF ILLINOIS) AND JOHN AND JANE  
DOES

Third-Party Defendants.

---

**NOW COMES** Plaintiffs, SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST dtd 6/21/95, by TED BERNSTEIN, as Trustee, (collectively referred to as “BERNSTEIN TRUST”), TED BERNSTEIN, individually, PAMELA B. SIMON, JILL IANTONI AND LISA FRIEDSTEIN, and state as their Memorandum of Law in Opposition to the Estate of Simon Bernstein’s Motion to Intervene as follows:

### INTRODUCTION

On January 14, 2014, this court entered an Order denying the motion to intervene of William Stansbury -- a potential creditor of the Estate of Simon Bernstein. In so doing, the court found that allowing Stansbury to intervene would (i) “not serve the interests of judicial economy and would unduly prejudice the present parties to this lawsuit”, and (ii) “unduly delay the determination of the beneficiaries of the life insurance policy at issue in this lawsuit.”<sup>1</sup>

Now, six months later, Stansbury seeks a second bite at the apple. Stansbury petitioned the Florida Probate Court to have an administrator ad litem appointed on behalf of the “Estate” to further Stansbury’s own agenda against the express wishes of decedent, Simon Bernstein. In fact, had Stansbury’s motion been granted in its entirety by the Florida court, Stansbury himself would have been appointed administrator ad litem. Instead, the Florida Court appointed the Curator (Mr. Brown) as administrator ad litem, but that appointment was expressly made subject to the conditions placed on the record in the Probate Court which will be discussed later.

What will become apparent is that this motion is a motion of the Estate in name only. This court should apply the law of the case established by its January 14<sup>th</sup> Order to deny Stansbury’s second effort to intervene in this lawsuit.

---

<sup>1</sup> Order entered January 14, 2014 [Dkt. #110].

### **FACTUAL BACKGROUND**

1. After this court denied Stansbury's first motion to intervene, Stansbury filed a petition in the Florida Probate Court to have himself appointed as administrator ad litem.<sup>2</sup>

2. Benjamin Brown had been appointed curator of the Estate of Simon Bernstein following the resignation of the Estate's personal representative.

3. During the hearing counsel for the various interested parties in the probate matter, either objected to the appointment of any administrator ad litem so as to preserve estate assets, and/or objected to the appointment of William Stansbury. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Florida Court ultimately appointed Benjamin Brown to act as administrator ad litem.

4. As stated in the Probate Court's Order appointing Benjamin Brown, such appointment was made subject to the conditions that were made part of the record during the hearing.<sup>3</sup>

5. During the hearing on the motions, the discourse between counsel for the various interested parties and the judge made it clear that the instant motion to intervene would only occur with the legal fees and costs being funded not by the Estate, but by William Stansbury.<sup>4</sup>

6. One condition demanded by William Stansbury since he was funding this excursion was that he be kept advised by the Curator and his counsel and have input with how this litigation is prosecuted.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> See Transcript of Hearing on petition to appoint administrator ad litem in the matter of the Estate of Simon Bernstein at pg. 5-6. A true and accurate copy of the transcript is attached hereto as **Exh. A**. See

<sup>3</sup> See Probate Court Order attached to the Estate's motion to intervene as **Exhibit B** (Dkt. # ).

<sup>4</sup> See Transcript of Hearing on petition to appoint administrator ad litem in the matter of the Estate of Simon Bernstein. **Exh. A**, pg. 13-14, 34-35, 39.

<sup>5</sup> See Transcript, **Exh. A** at pg. 28-29.

7. The sole factual basis asserted by the Estate for its motion to intervene is set forth in its Complaint for Intervenor as follows: “Intervenor Benjamin Brown seeks a judgment from this Court declaring that *no* valid beneficiary is named under the Policy and the proceeds of the Policy must therefore be paid to the Estate.”

8. It has been over six months since the court entered its Order denying Stansbury’s motion. Stansbury chose not to pursue any motion for reconsideration or appellate review of the Order. Instead, Stansbury initiated and funded the Estate’s motion to intervene.

9. The Insurer, in response to a Notice for a Rule 30(b)(6) deposition provided the Affidavit of its witness, Don Sanders.<sup>6</sup> A true and correct copy of the Aff. of Don Sanders is attached hereto as **Exh. B**.

10. At the time of the making of his Affidavit, Don Sanders was familiar with the Insurer’s Policy records. (Aff. of Don Sanders, **Exh. B** at ¶33).

11. According to the Policy records as verified by Don Sanders, no owner of the Policy ever submitted a beneficiary designation which designated “Simon Bernstein’s estate” or “the Estate” as beneficiary. (Aff. of Don Sanders, **Exh. B** at ¶70).

12. According to the Policy records as verified by Don Sanders, “on the date of death of Simon Bernstein, the Owner of the Policy was Simon Bernstein, the primary beneficiary was designated as ‘LaSalle National Trust, N.A. as Successor Trustee’, and the Contingent Beneficiary was designated as ‘Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dated June 21, 1995.’ ” (Aff. of Don Sanders, **Exh. B** at ¶62).

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<sup>6</sup> The Affidavit of Donald Sanders is attached hereto and made a part hereof as **Exh. B**.

### STANDARD OF REVIEW

A trial court must grant a motion to intervene as a matter of right if: (1) the petition is timely filed; (2) the representation by the parties already in the suit is inadequate; and (3) the party seeking intervention has a sufficient interest in the suit.

In order to show inadequacy of representation, for purposes of a motion to intervene as of right, one must not engage in speculation, but rather allege specific facts demonstrating a right to intervene. *In re Marriage of Vondra*, 2013 Ill. App. (1<sup>st</sup>) 123025, 373 Ill. Dec. 620, 994 N.E.2<sup>nd</sup> 105 (1<sup>st</sup> Dist., 2013).

This court's summary of the standard of review for a motion to intervene included the following:

“Whether an applicant has a sufficient interest to intervene is a highly fact-specific making comparison to other cases of limited value.” “Permissive intervention under Rule 24(b), permits “anyone to intervene who... has a claim or defense that shares with the main action a common question of law or fact,” unless intervention would “*unduly delay or prejudice the adjudication of the original parties rights.*”<sup>7</sup> (emphasis added).

### ARGUMENT

**A. This court should apply the law of the case to bar the Estate's motion to intervene since the Estate is in privity with Stansbury whose own motion to intervene was previously denied in this same litigation.**

Over six months ago, this Court denied Stansbury's motion to intervene. The holding was based, in part, on the tenuousness of the connection between the instant litigation over the Policy proceeds and Stansbury's claims pending in Florida against certain corporate defendants' and the Estate of Simon Bernstein relating to unpaid insurance commissions. The court rejected both of Stansbury's arguments for intervention as a matter of right, and for permissive intervention. Stansbury did not file any motion to reconsider or seek appellate review.

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<sup>7</sup> See Order of January 14, 2014 [Dkt. #110]

The basis for Stansbury's motion to intervene was identical to that set forth by the Estate in the instant motion to intervene. Both Stansbury and the Estate argue that the Estate's purported interest in the Policy proceeds is solely as a beneficiary of last resort. Neither Stansbury nor the Estate set forth any affirmative argument or evidence attempting to establish that the Estate was the named beneficiary of the Policy proceeds.

The doctrine of collateral estoppel applies to avoid relitigation of a substantially similar issue arising between the same parties (or their privies) where such issue has already been determined in the course of a separate proceeding. *Rekhi v. Wildwood Industries, Inc.*, 61 F.3d 1313, 130 Lab Cas. P57, 969, 2 Wage & Hour Cas.2d 1428 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir., 1995).

The doctrine of law of the case also applies to avoid relitigation of substantially similar issues but in the *same* proceeding. In *Radwill v. Manor Care of Westmont, IL LLC*, 2013 IL App (2d) 120957, 369 Ill. Dec. 452, 986 N.E.2d 765 (2<sup>nd</sup> Dist., 2013), the court explained the rationale behind the law of the case doctrine as follows:

"The law-of-the-case doctrine protects the parties' settled expectations, ensures uniformity of decisions, maintains consistency during the course of a single case, effectuates proper administration of justice, and brings litigation to an end. *Petre v. Kucich*, 356 Ill.App.3d 57, 63, 291 Ill.Dec 867, 824 N.E.2d 1117 (2005). Thus, the doctrine bars relitigation of an issue previously decided in the same case. *Long v. Elborno*, 397 Ill.App.3d 982, 989, 337 Ill.Dec. 432, 922 N.E.2d 555 (2010). Issues previously decided include issues of both law and fact. *Alwin v. Village of Wheeling*, 371 Ill.App.3d 898, 910, 309 Ill.Dec. 656, 864 N.E.2d 897 (2007).

As set forth in the transcript of the Probate hearing appointing the Curator as administrator ad litem, the Estate, in this instance, is in privity with Stansbury. It is a matter of public record that Stansbury is funding this venture, and was granted direct involvement in litigating this matter under the auspices of the "Estate".

The arguments set forth by the Estate mirror those contained in the prior motion made by Stansbury. Because the issues, and arguments are virtually identical, and the moving party (the Estate) is in privity with the prior movant (Stansbury), the law of the case must apply to bar relitigation of this issue. The court spoke in its Order of January 14, 2014, and nothing contained in the Estate's motion or complaint to intervene necessitates revisiting the issue.

**B. The unrefuted sworn testimony of Don Sanders, Vice-President of Operations for the Insurer both supports Plaintiff's claim that it is the named beneficiary of the Policy proceeds and negates the Estate's claims. (go through the Paragraphs and cite in the statement of unrefuted facts).**

As indicated in Plaintiffs' Statement of Undisputed Facts, the Insurer has provided its Policy records and the Affidavit of Don Sanders as evidence in this case. Don Sanders reviewed the Policy records and in his Affidavit Don Sanders declares that the Estate was never named a beneficiary of the Policy proceeds. The Estate has offered nothing to dispute this essential truth.

**C. The Estate's motion to intervene is not based on any actual claim it has upon the Stake, instead it is based solely on efforts to negate the claims of the true beneficiary.**

As stated above, the Estate's motion to intervene is not based on any allegation of its own claim to the Stake. Rather, the motion merely attempts to negate the claim of the Bernstein Trust by baldly asserting that the trust does not exist because a trust agreement cannot be located.

In an interpleader action each claimant has the burden of establishing its entitlement to the Stake, and it is insufficient to negate or rely on the weakness of the claims of others. *Eskridge v. Farmers New World Life Ins. Co.*, 250 Ill.App.3d 603 at 608-609, 190 Ill.Dec. 295, 621 N.E.2d 164 (1<sup>st</sup> Dist., 1983).

Here, the Estate argues that no one is representing its interests. But, the Estate, like Stansbury before it, fails to articulate any facts that support an affirmative claim by the Estate to the Stake.

The Estate argues that if all other claims are negated and thus fail then the Estate would have a claim by default. As such, the Estate needs no representation because under the Estate's theory it would simply be the beneficiary of last resort.

More importantly, in order to enforce the intent of Simon Bernstein as expressed in his Will, the Curator or Personal Representative of the Estate should be disclaiming any interest in the Stake. Instead, the Curator seeks to ignore the Will of the Simon Bernstein in order to unjustly enrich the Estate largely for the benefit and at the behest of a potential third-party creditor, and at the expense of the ultimate beneficiaries, decedent's five children. That's just plain wrong.

In Stansbury's prior motion to intervene, he attached the Petition filed by the Executors of the Estate admitting the Will to Probate in Palm Beach County, Florida, and the Petition includes a copy of the Last Will of Simon Bernstein (the "Will").

The Will was incorporated as an Exhibit in support of Stansbury's motion yet the Will itself contains a provision wherein Simon Bernstein reaffirms his beneficiary designations. The Will states in pertinent part as follows:



**Other Beneficiary Designations.** Except as otherwise explicitly and with particularity provided herein (a) no provision of this Will shall revoke or modify any beneficiary designation of mine made by me and not revoked by me prior to my death under any individual retirement account, other retirement plan or account, or annuity or *insurance contract*; (b) I hereby reaffirm any such beneficiary designation such that any assets held in such account, plan, or contract shall pass in accordance with such designation, and (c) regardless of anything herein to the contrary, any such assets which would otherwise pass pursuant to this Will due to the beneficiary designation not having met the requirements for a valid testamentary disposition under applicable law or otherwise shall be paid as a gift made hereunder to the persons in the manner provided in such designation which is incorporated herein by reference.<sup>8</sup>

Here, the designations of beneficiary of the Policy proceeds point directly to one such beneficiary which is the Bernstein Trust. Simon Bernstein designated the Bernstein Trust as beneficiary of the VEBA, and the VEBA Trustee was always designated as the primary beneficiary of the Policy proceeds. The contingent but sole surviving beneficiary of the Policy proceeds as of the date of Simon Bernstein's Death was the Bernstein Trust itself. Since the VEBA had been previously dissolved, the Policy proceeds are payable to the Bernstein Trust. None of the Bank Defendants whose names appear in the caption above, and whom acted as corporate trustees of the VEBA from to time has made a claim to the Stake. In fact, the only Bank party to have appeared in this matter was dismissed on their own motion after having expressly disclaimed any such interest.<sup>9</sup>

In his Will, Simon Bernstein instructs the executor to disclaims the Estate's interest in the Policy proceeds at issue. Simon Bernstein's instructions were that in the case of an invalid testamentary disposition the instrument designating the beneficiary shall be incorporated into the Will and the proceeds shall be gifted to the intended beneficiaries as established by the beneficiary designation.

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<sup>8</sup> See (Dkt. #56-5, at pg. 35 of 41, Stansbury's Intervenor Complaint, Exh. B, Will of Simon Bernstein at p.6)

<sup>9</sup> See Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings filed by JPMorgan Bank, and the Order dismissing JP Morgan . (Dkts. #102 and #106).

Here, it is clear that Simon Bernstein expressed his intent by named the Bernstein Trust as beneficiary of the Policy proceeds, that the Policy proceeds should go to the Bernstein Trust beneficiaries (the five Bernstein children) even in the event that the beneficiary designation is ruled to be an invalid testamentary disposition such as the Estate argues.

**D. As set forth above, the Estate's motion to intervene is not based on any actual claim it has upon the Stake, instead it is based solely on his efforts to negate the claims of the true beneficiary of the Stake.**

The Estate's motion to intervene is not based on any allegation of its own claim to the Stake. Rather, the Estate attempts to negate the claim of the Bernstein Trust by baldly asserting that the trust does not exist because a trust agreement cannot be located.

In an interpleader action each claimant has the burden of establishing its entitlement to the Stake, and it is insufficient to negate or rely on the weakness of the claims of others. *Eskridge v. Farmers New World Life Ins. Co.*, 250 Ill.App.3d 603 at 608-609, 190 Ill.Dec. 295, 621 N.E.2d 164 (1<sup>st</sup> Dist., 1983). Here, the Estate argues that no one is representing the claims of the Estate. But, the Estate fails to articulate any facts that support a claim by the Estate to the Stake.

It appears the Estate is arguing if all other claims are negated and thus fail then the Estate would have a claim by default. If that is the Estate's position, then the Estate needs no representation because under Stansbury's theory the Estate would simply be the beneficiary of last resort. Even this potential claim fails, as the Policy proceeds would likely pass by virtue of the laws of intestacy to the children of Simon Bernstein, as a last resort, and not through the Estate. Simon Bernstein, in his Will, expressly reaffirmed his beneficiary designations and in so doing he essentially disclaimed the Estate's interest in the Policy proceeds.

**E. Stansbury's unsupported assertion that the court should grant his motion to intervene based on Permissive Intervention under FED. R. CIV. P. 24(b)(1)(B) fails for similar reasons.**

The Estate's request for permissive intervention is based on its conclusory assertion that it "has a claim that shares with the main action a common question of law and fact, to wit, the proper disposition of the life insurance proceeds in excess of \$1,000,000.00."<sup>10</sup>

This language again mirrors the language in Stansbury's prior motion to intervene.<sup>11</sup> And like Stansbury, this conclusory allegation is totally unsupported by any evidence establishing a claim to the stake. Without any factual allegations of a claim, the court is left with nothing additional to determine as a result of the motion and complaint to intervene. Since the Estate has nothing to offer in support of its claim, there is no reason whatsoever for this court to add it to this litigation especially at this late date.

**F. Public policy concerns mitigate against the Estate's motion.**

Should the court grant the Estate's motion to intervene it will provide precedent to other similarly situated claimants who lack any factual basis for its claim. Allowing spurious claimants to participate in such litigation will only drive up costs, create needless delay and obfuscate matters for those with truly viable claims to the stake.

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<sup>10</sup> See Dkt. #110, Estate motion to intervene at ¶9.

<sup>11</sup> See Dkt. #56-5 at ¶9, Stansbury Motion to Intervene.

**CONCLUSION**

For all of the foregoing reasons (including the reasons set forth by this court in its prior Order of January 14, 2014) this court should deny the Estate's motion to intervene.

**By: */s/Adam M. Simon***  
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Defendants  
*Simon L. Bernstein Irrevocable  
Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95; Ted  
Bernstein as Trustee, and individually,  
Pamela Simon, Lisa Friedstein and Jill  
Iantoni*

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

The undersigned, an attorney, certifies that he caused a copy of the Plaintiff's Memorandum in Opposition to the Estate of Simon Bernstein Motion to Intervene to be served upon the following persons and entities electronically by ECF notification and/or by US Mail (if so indicated):

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on the 28th day of June, 2014.

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Attorney for Plaintiffs

In Re\_ The Estate of Shirley Bernstein.txt

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1 IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE 15TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT,  
IN AND FOR PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA  
2 PROBATE/GUARDIANSHIP DIVISION IY  
3 CASE NO.: 502011CP000653XXXXSB

4 IN RE: THE ESTATE OF:  
SHIRLEY BERNSTEIN,  
Deceased

5 \_\_\_\_\_/  
ELIOT IVAN BERNSTEIN, PRO SE,  
6 Petitioner,

vs.

7  
8 TESCHER & SPALLINA, P.A., (AND ALL PARTNERS,  
ASSOCIATES AND OF COUNSEL); ROBERT L. SPALLINA  
(BOTH PERSONALLY & PROFESSIONALLY); DONALD  
9 R. TESCHER (BOTH PERSONALLY & PROFESSIONALLY);  
THEODORE STUART BERNSTEIN (AS ALLEGED PERSONAL  
10 REPRESENTATIVE, TRUSTEE, SUCCESSOR TRUSTEE) (BOTH  
PERSONALLY & PROFESSIONALLY); AND JOHN AND JANE  
11 DOE'S (1-5000),  
Respondents.

12 \_\_\_\_\_/  
13 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS  
14 BEFORE  
15 THE HONORABLE MARTIN H. COLIN

16  
17 South County Courthouse  
200 West Atlantic Avenue, Courtroom 8  
18 Delray Beach, Florida 33344

19  
20 Friday, September 13, 2013  
1:30 p.m. - 2:15 p.m.

21  
22  
23  
24 Stenographically Reported By:  
JESSICA THIBAUT

25

♀

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1 APPEARANCES

2

3 On Behalf of the Petitioner:

4 ELIOT IVAN BERNSTEIN, PRO SE  
2753 NW 34th Street  
5 Boca Raton, Florida 33434

6

7 MR. MANCERI: That's when the order was  
8 signed, yes, your Honor.

9 THE COURT: He filed it, physically came  
10 to court.

11 MR. ELIOT BERNSTEIN: Oh.

12 THE COURT: So let me see when he actually  
13 filed it and signed the paperwork. November.  
14 What date did your dad die?

15 MR. ELIOT BERNSTEIN: September. It's  
16 hard to get through. He does a lot of things  
17 when he's dead.

18 THE COURT: I have all of these waivers by  
19 Simon in November. He tells me Simon was dead  
20 at the time.

21 MR. MANCERI: Simon was dead at the time,  
22 your Honor. The waivers that you're talking  
23 about are waivers from the beneficiaries, I  
24 believe.

25 THE COURT: No, it's waivers of

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1 accountings.

2 MR. MANCERI: Right, by the beneficiaries.

3 THE COURT: Discharge waiver of service of  
4 discharge by Simon, Simon asked that he not  
5 have to serve the petition for discharge.

6 MR. MANCERI: Right, that was in his  
7 petition. When was the petition served?

8 THE COURT: November 21st.

9 MR. SPALLINA: Yeah, it was after his date  
10 of death.

11 THE COURT: Well, how could that happen  
12 legally? How could Simon --

13 MR. MANCERI: Who signed that?

14 THE COURT: -- ask to close and not serve  
15 a petition after he's dead?

16 MR. MANCERI: Your Honor, what happened  
17 was is the documents were submitted with the  
18 waivers originally, and this goes to  
19 Mr. Bernstein's fraud allegation. As you know,  
20 your Honor, you have a rule that you have to  
21 have your waivers notarized. And the original  
22 waivers that were submitted were not notarized,  
23 so they were kicked back by the clerk. They  
24 were then notarized by a staff person from  
25 Tescher and Spallina admittedly in error. They

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1 should not have been notarized in the absentia  
2 of the people who purportedly signed them. And  
3 I'll give you the names of the other siblings,  
4 that would be Pamela, Lisa, Jill, and Ted  
5 Bernstein.

6 THE COURT: So let me tell you because I'm  
7 going to stop all of you folks because I think  
8 you need to be read your Miranda warnings.

9 MR. MANCERI: I need to be read my Miranda  
10 warnings?

11 THE COURT: Everyone of you might have to  
12 be.

13 MR. MANCERI: Okay.

14 THE COURT: Because I'm looking at a  
15 formal document filed here April 9, 2012,  
16 signed by Simon Bernstein, a signature for him.

17 MR. MANCERI: April 9th, right.

18 THE COURT: April 9th, signed by him, and  
19 notarized on that same date by Kimberly. It's  
20 a waiver and it's not filed with The Court  
21 until November 19th, so the filing of it, and  
22 it says to The Court on November 19th, the  
23 undersigned, Simon Bernstein, does this, this,  
24 and this. Signed and notarized on April 9,  
25 2012. The notary said that she witnessed Simon

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1 sign it then, and then for some reason it's not  
2 filed with The Court until after his date of  
3 death with no notice that he was dead at the  
4 time that this was filed.

5 MR. MANCERI: Okay.

6 THE COURT: All right, so stop, that's  
7 enough to give you Miranda warnings. Not you  
8 personally --

9 MR. MANCERI: Okay.

10 THE COURT: Are you involved? Just tell  
11 me yes or no.

12 MR. SPALLINA: I'm sorry?

13 THE COURT: Are you involved in the  
14 transaction?

15 MR. SPALLINA: I was involved as the  
16 lawyer for the estate, yes. It did not come to  
17 my attention until Kimberly Moran came to me  
18 after she received a letter from the Governor's  
19 Office stating that they were investigating  
20 some fraudulent signatures on some waivers that  
21 were signed in connection with the closing of