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

Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95, et al.,
Plaintiffs,

Case No. 13-cv-3643
Honorable John Robert Blakey

v.

Heritage Union Life Insurance Co., et al.,
Defendants.

Filers:
Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Pro Se
Appellant

NOTICE OF APPEAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Eliot Ivan Bernstein, third party defendant in the above named case, hereby appeals to the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit from the order granting summary judgment dismissing all of Eliot Bernstein's claims titled "MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER", entered in this action on the 30th day of January, 2017, and appeals from each and every part of said Order.

Dated: March 02, 2017

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Eliot Ivan Bernstein
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned, Eliot Bernstein acting PRO SE, hereby certifies that on March 02, 2017, he served a copy of the above notice of appeal and this certificate of service, on the parties in the Service List below by email and electronic means pursuant to Electronic Case Filing (ECF). Pursuant to FRCP 5, the undersigned certifies that, to his best information and belief, there are no non-CM/ECF participants in this matter that are not served via email.

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

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95, *et al.*, Plaintiffs, v. HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO., Defendant.	Case No. 1:13-cv-3643 Judge John Robert Blakey
HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Counter-Plaintiff, v. SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95, Counter-Defendant, and FIRST ARLINGTON NATIONAL BANK, *et al.*, Third-Party Defendants.	
ELIOT IVAN BERNSTEIN, Cross-Plaintiff, v. TED BERNSTEIN, *et al.*,	

Cross-Defendants,

and

PAMELA B. SIMON, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This action concerns the distribution of proceeds from a life insurance policy (the "Policy Proceeds") previously held by decedent Simon Bernstein. The principal parties remaining in the case are: (1) Plaintiff Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated 6/21/95 (the "1995 Trust"); (2) the four Bernstein siblings who believe the Policy Proceeds should be distributed to the 1995 Trust (Ted Bernstein, Lisa Friedstein, Jill Iantoni and Pam Simon; collectively, the "Agreed Siblings"); (3) the fifth Bernstein sibling, Eliot Bernstein, a *pro se* third-party Plaintiff who disputes that approach ("Eliot"); and (4) the intervenor estate of Simon Bernstein (the "Estate"), which contends that the 1995 Trust was never actually created, such that the Policy Proceeds should default to the Estate.

Before the Court are two motions for summary judgment. In the first, [239] at 1-4, the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings seek judgment on Eliot's third-party claims. In the second, [245] at 1-6, the Estate seeks judgment against the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings on their claims in the Second Amended Complaint, [73], and entry of judgment in the Estate's favor on its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment. [112] at 1-17. For the reasons explained below, the former is granted while the latter is denied.

I. Background[1]

A. Procedural Posture

Following Simon Bernstein's death on September 13, 2012, the 1995 Trust submitted a death claim to Heritage pursuant to Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. [150] at 15; [240] at 13. After Heritage failed to pay, the 1995 Trust initiated this lawsuit in the Circuit Court of Cook County, alleging that Heritage had breached its contractual obligations. [1-1] at 1-3. On May 20, 2013, Jackson National Life Insurance Company ("Jackson"), as successor in interest to Heritage, removed the case to this Court. [1] at 1-2.

On June 26, 2013, Heritage, through Jackson, filed a Third-Party Complaint and Counter-Claim for Interpleader pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1335(a) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 14, seeking a declaration of rights under the life insurance policy. [17] at 1-10. Heritage was eventually dismissed in February of 2014 after interpleading the Policy Proceeds. [101] at 2.

On September 22, 2013, Eliot, a third-party Defendant to Jackson's interpleader claim, filed a 177-page Answer, Cross-Claim and Counter-Claim. [35] at 1-117. Eliot brought claims against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, and

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[1] The facts are taken from the parties' Local Rule 56.1 statements and the Court's previous rulings [106, 220]. [240] refers to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts. [247] refers to the Estate's statement of material facts. [255], which incorporates [150] by reference, refers to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts. [257] refers to both Eliot's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts and Eliot's statement of additional material facts. [260] refers to Eliot's responses to the Estate's statement of material facts. [266] refers to the Estate's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts.

The Estate correctly notes that [255] deviates in certain respects from the procedure enumerated in Local Rule 56.1. Given this lawsuit's convoluted history, and in the interests of justice and judicial economy, the Court nevertheless elects to consider [255] and [150] in support of Plaintiffs' opposition to the Estate's motion for summary judgment.

multiple third-party Defendants (including the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A., The Simon Law Firm, Donald Tescher, Robert Spallina, David Simon, Adam Simon, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.). *Id.*

On January 13, 2014, the Agreed Siblings and the 1995 Trust filed their First Amended Complaint. [73] at 1-11. Plaintiffs alleged that: (1) the 1995 Trust was a common law trust established in Chicago by Simon Bernstein; (2) Ted Bernstein is the trustee of the 1995 Trust; and (3) the 1995 Trust was the beneficiary of Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. *Id.* In addition, Plaintiffs alleged that all of Simon Bernstein's children, *including Eliot*, are equal beneficiaries to the Trust. *Id.*

On March 3, 2014, the Court dismissed Eliot's claims against Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina. [106] at 1-4. The Court explained that Eliot, as a third-party Defendant to an interpleader claim, was "not facing any liability" in this action, and he was accordingly not authorized to seek relief against other third parties. *Id.*

On June 5, 2014, the Estate filed its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, [112] at 1-16, and on July 28, 2014, the Court granted the Estate's motion to intervene. [121] at 3-4.

Fact discovery closed on January 9, 2015, [123], and on March 15, 2016 the Court denied Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment. [220] at 1-6. The Court found, *inter alia,* that while Plaintiffs were able to adduce "some evidence that the [1995] Trust was created," this evidence was "far from dispositive." *Id.* at 4.

B. Probate Actions

The Probate Division of the Palm Beach County Circuit Court recently resolved two other cases related to the disposition of Simon Bernstein's assets: *In re Estate of Simon L. Bernstein*, No. 502012CP004391XXXNBIH (Fla. Cir. Ct.) and *Ted Bernstein, as Trustee of the Shirley Bernstein Trust Agreement dtd 5/20/2008 v. Alexandra Bernstein, et al.,* No. 502014CP003698XXXXNBIJ (Fla. Cir. Ct.) (collectively, the "Probate Actions").

Judge John L. Phillips presided over a joint trial of the Probate Actions in December of 2015. A full recitation of Judge Phillips' findings is unnecessary here, but relevant portions of his finals orders include:

- The testamentary document identified as the "Will of Simon Bernstein" was "genuine and authentic," and "valid and enforceable according to [its] terms."

- Ted Bernstein "was not involved in the preparation or creation of" the Will of Simon Bernstein, "played no role in any questioned activities of the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A.," there was "no evidence to support the assertions of Eliot Bernstein that Ted Bernstein forged or fabricated" the Will of Simon Bernstein, and, in fact, "Ted Bernstein played no role in the preparation of any improper documents, the presentation of any improper documents to the Court, or any other improper act, contrary to the allegations of Eliot Bernstein."

- The beneficiaries of the testamentary trust identified in the Will of Simon Bernstein are "Simon Bernstein's then living grandchildren," while "Simon's children – including Eliot Bernstein – are not beneficiaries."

- Eliot "should not be permitted to continue representing the interests of his minor children, because his actions have been adverse and destructive to his children's interest," such that it became necessary to appoint a *guardian ad litem*.

[240-11] at 2-5; [240-12] at 2-3.

II. Legal Standard

Summary judgment is appropriate if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Spurling v. C & M Fine Pack, Inc.,* 739 F.3d 1055, 1060 (7th Cir. 2014). A genuine dispute as to any material fact exists if "the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.,* 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). The party seeking summary judgment has the burden of establishing that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact. *See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett,* 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). In determining whether a genuine issue of material fact exists, this Court must construe all facts and reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *See CTL ex rel. Trebatoski v. Ashland Sch. Dist.,* 743 F.3d 524, 528 (7th Cir. 2014).

III. Analysis

A. Motion for Summary Judgment on Eliot's Claims

Eliot currently has seven claims pending against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, David Simon, Adam Simon, The Simon Law Firm, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.[2]

[2] As Judge St. Eve (the District Judge originally assigned to this case) previously explained before dismissing third-party Defendants Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina: "Eliot is not an original Defendant to Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint . . . . Instead, Eliot is a Third-Party Defendant in Jackson's interpleader action [such that] he is not facing any liability in this lawsuit . . . . Rule 14(a) does not authorize Eliot to seek any such relief in the present lawsuit because Eliot is not facing any liability in the first instance." [106] at 3-4. This reasoning applies with equal force to the remaining third-party Defendants. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permit a defendant to "serve a summons and complaint on a nonparty who is or may be liable to it for all or part of the claim against it." Fed. R. Civ. P. 14(a)(1). Here, Eliot is not facing any liability, and his claims against the remaining third-party Defendants are procedurally

[35] at 61-117. Eliot's causes of action sound in fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, abuse of legal process, legal malpractice, and civil conspiracy.[3]

1. Fraud, Negligence, Breach of Fiduciary Duty & Legal Malpractice

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice fail because Eliot "cannot show that he sustained damages or that he has standing to assert damages on behalf of his children or the Estate." [241] at 14; *see also Damato v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.*, 878 F. Supp. 1156, 1162 (N.D. Ill. 1995) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for fraud); *Elliot v. Chicago Hous. Auth.*, No. 98-cv-6307, 1999 WL 519200, at *9 (N.D. Ill. July 14, 1999) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for negligence); *Pearson v. Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, Inc.*, 790 F. Supp. 2d 759, 768 (N.D. Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for breach of fiduciary duty); *Snyder v. Heidelberger*, 953 N.E.2d 415, 424 (Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for legal malpractice).

First, Eliot cannot sustain cognizable damages related to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust in light of the Probate Court's rulings. The

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defective. Because all of Eliot's claims also fail as a substantive matter, however, they are dismissed on that basis, as discussed *infra*.

[3] The Court construes Eliot's arguments on each claim liberally, in light of his *pro se* status. *See Johnson v. Cook Cty. Jail*, No. 14-cv-0007, 2015 WL 2149468, at *2 (N.D. Ill. May 6, 2015) ("Motions for summary judgment involving *pro se* litigants are construed liberally for the benefit of the unrepresented party, so as to ensure that otherwise understandable filings are not disregarded if the *pro se* litigant stumbles on a technicality. That said, pro se litigants are not entitled to a general dispensation from the rules of procedure.") (internal quotations omitted).

Probate Court found, *inter alia*, that Simon Bernstein's "children – including Eliot – are not beneficiaries" of the Will of Simon Bernstein or the related testamentary trust. [240] at 11. Instead, Simon Bernstein's grandchildren (including Eliot's children) are the testamentary trust's beneficiaries. *Id.* Eliot also has no interest in the disposition of the testamentary trust vis-à-vis his own children, as the Probate Court was forced to appoint a *guardian ad litem* in light of Eliot's "adverse and destructive" actions relative "to his children's interest." *Id.* These findings have preclusive effect in this case,[4] such that Eliot cannot demonstrate cognizable damages relative to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust.

Second, Eliot cannot identify cognizable damages relating to the disposition of the Policy Proceeds, as Plaintiffs have consistently argued that Eliot is entitled to

[4] All four elements of collateral estoppel are present in this case. *See Westport Ins. Corp. v. City of Waukegan*, 157 F. Supp. 3d 769, 778 (N.D. Ill. 2016) ("Collateral estoppel applies if the following four elements are met: (1) the issue sought to be precluded must be the same as that involved in the prior action; (2) the issue must have been actually litigated; (3) the determination of the issue must have been essential to the final judgment; and (4) the party against whom estoppel is invoked must be fully represented in the prior action.") (internal quotation omitted). Here, the "issue sought to be precluded" is Eliot's lack of a cognizable interest in the Estate and the testamentary trust, precisely "the same as that involved" in the Probate Court. This issue was "actually litigated," as the Probate Court held a full trial on this issue, and resolution of this question formed the crux of the Probate Court's final judgments. Finally, Eliot, the party against whom estoppel is invoked, was "fully represented," as he had a full and fair opportunity to litigate this question at trial. *See Murray v. Nationwide Better Health*, No. 10-cv-3262, 2014 WL 53255, at *4 (C.D. Ill. Jan. 7, 2014) (The "overarching concern when applying issue preclusion is that the party against whom the prior action is invoked must have had a full and fair opportunity to litigate the issue.").

Eliot argues that the application of collateral estoppel is inappropriate, given that he was proceeding *pro se* in the Probate Court and the Probate Court's orders were appealed. Neither of these concerns have merit. *See DeGuelle v. Camilli*, 724 F.3d 933, 938 (7th Cir. 2013) (The "idea that litigating *pro se* should insulate a litigant from application of the collateral estoppel doctrine, or, more broadly, the doctrine of res judicata, of which collateral estoppel is an aspect, is absurd."); *Robinson v. Stanley*, No. 06-cv-5158, 2011 WL 3876903, at *5 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 31, 2011), *aff'd*, 474 F. App'x 456 (7th Cir. 2012) (The Seven Circuit "has adhered to the general rule in American jurisprudence that a final judgment of a court of first instance can be given collateral estoppel effect even while an appeal is pending.") (internal quotation omitted).

an equal share of the same. [265] at 3 (asserting a claim to the Policy Proceeds "on behalf of all five siblings, *including* Eliot") (emphasis in original).

In his response opposing summary judgment, Eliot fails to articulate a coherent response to Plaintiffs' argument. *See generally* [261]. Indeed, Eliot does not identify any material in the record to support his vague and conclusory damages allegations. Eliot has simply recycled his previous arguments, and cited only his pleadings in support of the same. *See, e.g.,* [261] at 3 ("Moreover, the Counterclaims have express language seeking claims to the proceeds and damages from the wrongful conduct . . . See ECF No. 35.").

Eliot's exclusive reliance on his pleadings rather than evidence, at this point in the proceedings, is both: (1) inconsistent with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56, this district's local rules, and this Court's standing orders; and (2) insufficient to defeat a motion for summary judgment. *See Essex Crane Rental Corp. v. C.J. Mahan Const. Co.*, No. 07-cv-439, 2008 WL 3978345, at *10 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 25, 2008) ("Unlike a motion to dismiss, summary judgment is the put up or shut up moment in a lawsuit, and the nonmovant must do more than merely rest on its pleadings.") (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs have cited ample evidence in the record to support their argument that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice must fail, as Eliot cannot adduce any evidence of the requisite damages. Eliot's opposition fails to formulate a cogent response, much less cite any

countervailing evidence in the record. Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is accordingly granted with respect to these four claims.

2. Conversion

The elements of conversion under Illinois law are: "(1) the unauthorized and wrongful assumption of control or ownership by one person over the personalty of another; (2) the other person's right in the property; (3) the right to immediate possession of the property; and (4) a demand for possession." *Jordan v. Dominick's Finer Foods*, 115 F. Supp. 3d 950, 956 (N.D. Ill. 2015).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claim for conversion fails, because Eliot cannot identify "a specific asset or piece of property that was converted" or "show an unfettered right of ownership to such property." [241] at 15. This argument similarly turns on Eliot's lack of legal interest in the Estate or testamentary trust, and the Plaintiffs' acknowledgement that Eliot, under their theory, is entitled to an equal share of the Policy Proceeds. *Id.*

Here again, Eliot has failed to formulate an intelligible response. His brief does not even mention his conversion claim. *See generally* [261]. Eliot makes no effort to either identify any purportedly converted property or cite material in the record in support of his conversion claim. *See id.* In light of the foregoing, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is also granted with respect to Eliot's conversion claim.

3. Abuse of Process

Under Illinois law, abuse of process "is the misuse of legal process to accomplish some purpose outside the scope of the process itself." *Neurosurgery & Spine Surgery, S.C. v. Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d 925, 929 (Ill. App. Ct. 2003). The "two distinct elements of an abuse of process claim are: (1) the existence of an ulterior purpose or motive; and (2) some act in the use of process that is not proper in the regular course of proceedings." *Id.* at 930. The "tort of abuse of process is not favored under Illinois law," and its "elements must be strictly construed." *Id.*

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot cannot satisfy either element of his abuse of process claim. More specifically, they claim that the Probate Actions were simply "filed by the named beneficiary of a life insurance policy to pursue a death claim against a life insurer for the Policy Proceeds," and that no "act in the use of" that process was improper. [241] at 13.

Eliot's response does not specifically address his claim for abuse of process; indeed, the phrase "abuse of process" does not appear in his briefing. *See generally* [261]. Instead, Eliot asserts, without citation to the record, that Plaintiffs have "repeatedly taken action to barrage and occupy" him in one case in order "to improperly gain advantage" in the other. *Id.* at 6. These allegations, in addition to having no evidentiary basis in the record, are insufficient under Illinois law. *Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d at 930 ("abuse of process is a very narrow tort" typically "found only in cases in which a plaintiff has suffered an actual arrest or seizure of

property"). Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment on Eliot's abuse of process claim.

4. Civil Conspiracy

Under Illinois law, the elements for a civil conspiracy are: (1) a combination of two or more persons; (2) for the purpose of accomplishing by some concerted action either an unlawful purpose or a lawful purpose by unlawful means; and (3) in the furtherance of the same, one of the conspirators committed an overt tortious or unlawful act. *See Fritz v. Johnston,* 807 N.E.2d 461, 470 (Ill. 2004). As "the third element of this test indicates, however, civil conspiracy is not an independent tort: if a plaintiff fails to state an independent cause of action underlying his conspiracy allegations, the claim for conspiracy also fails." *Jones v. City of Chicago*, No. 08-cv-3501, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 (N.D. Ill. May 18, 2011) (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's civil conspiracy claim fails, because it remains predicated upon his other deficient claims. Eliot fails to respond to this argument. *See Jones*, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 ("Because defendants are entitled to summary judgment on Jones's state law claim for malicious prosecution, and Jones's conspiracy claim is predicated on her malicious prosecution claim, defendants are also entitled to summary judgment on count four."); *Siegel v. Shell Oil Co.,* 656 F. Supp. 2d 825, 836 (N.D.Ill. 2009), *aff'd*, 612 F.3d 932 (7th Cir. 2010) (granting summary judgment in favor of defendants on plaintiff's civil conspiracy claim because "Siegel has failed to establish his ICFA deceptive and unfair practices claim or his unjust enrichment claims").

In short, Eliot "fails to present any evidence or legal arguments as to the underlying elements of his conspiracy claim," such that the Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment. *Siegel*, 656 F. Supp. 2d at 836.

5. Additional Discovery

Eliot, in the alternative, also "respectfully seeks application of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 56(f) to obtain either a continuance or Deposition and Discovery." [261] at 11. The Court presumes that Eliot actually intended to invoke Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(d), which provides that a "nonmovant" may receive "time to obtain affidavits or declarations or to take discovery" when that same party demonstrates that it currently "cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition." In either event, this effort is rejected. Eliot's untimely request is not supported by the requisite "affidavit or declaration," the discovery he seeks would not alter the Court's analysis, and fact discovery has been closed since January of 2015. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d).

B. The Estate's Motion for Summary Judgment

In the other summary judgment motion pending before the Court, the Estate argues that Plaintiffs cannot establish the existence of the 1995 Trust, such that the Estate is entitled to the Policy Proceeds as Simon Bernstein's default beneficiary. The Trust and the Agreed Siblings essentially concede that: (1) absent valid countervailing provisions in the 1995 Trust, the Estate would be entitled to the Policy Proceeds; and (2) they are unable to produce the executed version of the 1995

Trust, and they must rely on extrinsic evidence to support their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists.

A party "seeking to establish an express trust" by such evidence "bears the burden of proving the trust by clear and convincing evidence" and the "acts or words relied upon must be so unequivocal and unmistakable as to lead to only one conclusion." *Eychaner v. Gross*, 779 N.E.2d 1115, 1135 (Ill. 2002). If such evidence is "doubtful or capable of reasonable explanation upon any other theory, it is not sufficient to establish an express trust." *Id.*

1. Evidence Suggesting That The 1995 Trust Was Created

Plaintiffs' extrinsic evidence falls into three discrete categories: (1) testimony from the Agreed Siblings (and Linda Simon's spouse, David Simon) regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust by Simon Bernstein; (2) the affidavit of attorney Robert Spallina regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust and his understanding of Simon Bernstein's intentions; and (3) six documents that Plaintiffs characterize as "a comprehensive and cohesive bundle of evidence" supporting their allegation that the 1995 Trust exists. *Id.* Before deciding whether a reasonable factfinder could infer that the 1995 Trust exists based on this evidence, however, the Court must first determine whether this material is cognizable on summary judgment.

a) The Agreed Siblings' Testimony

As the Court previously explained, "the testimony of David Simon and Ted Bernstein, along with the testimony of the other Plaintiffs, is barred by the Illinois Dead Man's Act to the extent it relates to conversations with the deceased or to any

events which took place in the presence of the deceased." [220] at 3. The Agreed Siblings and their spouses remain "directly interested" in this action, and the Court accordingly disregards their testimony regarding "any conversation with the deceased person," Simon Bernstein. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/8-201.[5]

b) Mr. Spallina's Affidavit and Notes

In the affidavit relied upon by Plaintiffs, Mr. Spallina avers, *inter alia*, that:

- He "provided estate planning advice and represented Simon Bernstein in connection with the preparation and execution of various testamentary documents from late 2007 until his death on September 13, 2012."

- "Simon Bernstein told me he owned a life insurance policy with a current death benefit of $1.6 million (the 'Policy'). This is reflected in my attached notes of a meeting with Simon Bernstein on February 1, 2012. During this meeting and over the course of the next few months, Simon Bernstein and I discussed the Policy as part of his estate planning."

- "Simon Bernstein told me the intended beneficiaries of the Policy were his five children equally, through an irrevocable life insurance trust that was named beneficiary of the Policy."

- "Simon Bernstein also wanted to change other parts of his estate plan in 2012. Primarily, he wanted to change his current estate plan, which benefitted only three of his five children, and had caused some family disharmony. As part of these discussions, Simon Bernstein and I again discussed the Policy. In the end, Simon Bernstein told me he had decided to leave the Policy unchanged, so that all of the proceeds would go equally to his five children through the 1995 Trust. Having thus provided for all of his children, Simon Bernstein decided to alter his testamentary documents and to exercise a power of appointment he

[5] While it is true that "as a general rule federal rather than state law governs the admissibility of evidence in federal diversity cases, there are a number of express exemptions to this rule, including state dead man laws." *Campbell v. RAP Trucking Inc.*, No. 09-CV-2256, 2011 WL 4001348, at *3 (C.D. Ill. Sept. 8, 2011).

held to leave all of his family's wealth to his ten grandchildren equally."

- "Simon Bernstein never showed me the 1995 Trust, although we discussed several times the fact that (i) the 1995 Trust had been created, and (ii) now that his wife had died, the beneficiaries of the 1995 Trust were his five adult children: Ted, Pam, Eliot, Jill and Lisa, each of whom would receive one-fifth, or 20%, of the proceeds of the Policy."

- "Having discussed these matters with Simon Bernstein, and based upon my years of experience as an estate planning lawyer, Simon Bernstein understood that he retained ownership of the Policy. Simon Bernstein always wanted maximum flexibility to change his estate plan, and putting ownership of the Policy into an irrevocable trust (such as the 2000 trust drafted by lawyers at Proskauer Rose) would have taken away Simon Bernstein's ability to change the Policy or the beneficiaries. Because Simon Bernstein remained the owner of the policy, he had the ability to change the beneficiary from the ILIT to a different beneficiary or beneficiaries up until the moment he died."

- "In light of Simon Bernstein's overall estate plan, including our specific discussions about the beneficiaries of the proceeds of the Policy, Simon Bernstein in fact executed new testamentary documents. Under Simon Bernstein's new Will and his Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, both of which were formally executed on July 25, 2012, his ten grandchildren are the ultimate beneficiaries of all of his wealth other than the Policy, which I have no doubt he intended to go to his children."

- "I believe that Simon Bernstein intended the Policy proceeds to be paid to his 1995 Trust, for the benefit of his five children."

[255-2] at 2-7.

The Estate argues that these statements by Mr. Spallina constitute inadmissible hearsay or expressions of subjective belief, which "cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment." *Sys. Dev. Integration, LLC v. Computer Scis. Corp.*, 739 F. Supp. 2d 1063, 1069, 1078 (N.D. Ill. 2010); *see also Richardson v. Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Med. Ctr.*, 63 Fed. App'x 886, 890 (7th Cir. 2003)

("Lampkin's averment [of what "she was informed by other patients"] is inadmissible hearsay and is not based upon her personal knowledge, so it cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment."); *Hammer v. Residential Credit Sols., Inc.*, No. 13-cv-6397, 2015 WL 7776807, at *12 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 3, 2015) ("A testimonial statement about contract formation would be a statement to the effect that a contract does or does not exist. Such an out-of-court statement would be impermissible hearsay."); *Hindin/Owen/Engelke, Inc. v. GRM Indus., Inc.*, 869 F. Supp. 539, 544 (N.D. Ill. 1994) ("A statement by an employee that his employer agrees to make a proposal would be a statement offered for the truth of the matter asserted, *i.e.,* that his employer agreed to make a proposal, and constitutes hearsay."); Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(4) ("An affidavit or declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify on the matters stated.").

The Estate, however, paints with too broad a brush. Mr. Spallina's statements regarding his work for Simon Bernstein (including his statements regarding Simon Bernstein's modifications to his testamentary documents) are based upon Mr. Spallina's personal knowledge, and ostensibly are not hearsay. For example, Mr. Spallina might competently testify that: (1) Simon Bernstein modified his testamentary documents in 2012 to name his grandchildren (instead of his children) as the sole beneficiaries of his Estate; (2) when Simon Bernstein made those modifications in 2012, he was aware of the life insurance policy at issue here;

and (3) Simon Bernstein, in 2000, considered but ultimately decided against placing that same life insurance policy into an irrevocable trust. Considered in conjunction, this testimony suggests that Simon Bernstein provided for his children in a manner outside of his testamentary documents.

c) Plaintiffs' Documentary Evidence

In their attempt to resist the Estate's motion for summary judgment, Plaintiffs also identify six separate documents that they contend represent evidence of the 1995 Trust's existence.

The Court previously considered this same documentary evidence when it rejected *Plaintiffs'* motion for summary judgment in March of 2016. At that time, the Court noted that this documentary evidence does "provide some evidence that the Trust was created," though it was "far from dispositive." [220] at 4. Ultimately, while the party moving for summary judgment may have changed, the weight of this documentary evidence has not, as discussed below.

(1) Drafts Of The 1995 Trust

Two of the principal documents relied upon by Plaintiffs are unexecuted drafts of the 1995 Trust itself. As the Court previously explained, however, these "documents offer Plaintiffs little support in the absence of the testimony from David Simon and Ted Bernstein describing how some form of those exhibits was executed by Simon Bernstein," and that same testimony is excluded by the Illinois Dead Man's Act. *Id.* at 3.

(2) The Request Letter

Plaintiffs identify a "Request Letter" dated November 7, 1995 in support of their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists. The Request Letter is a standardized form, which instructs Capitol Bankers Life to "Change Beneficiary As Follows"—the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated June 21, 1995" is the new "successor" to the Policy Proceeds. [150-9] at 2.

(3) The Request for Service

Plaintiffs also rely upon a "Request for Service" form dated August 8, 1995, which seeks to transfer ownership of the life insurance policy to the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dtd 6/21/1995." [150-19]. As the Court previously noted, however, this "document refers to 'ownership' of the policy, and does not affect the policy's beneficiaries." [220] at 4.

(4) The Beneficiary Designation

In a "Beneficiary Designation" dated August 26, 1995, Simon Bernstein designated the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" as the beneficiary to receive his death benefits. Plaintiffs suggest that this designation is probative of the fact that the Trust actually exists; however, "this document does not refer to the Trust at issue here, the 'Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dated 6/21/95.'" [220] at 4. It remains "unclear from the record if that was an oversight, or was intentionally done to refer to a distinct trust." *Id.*

(5) The IRS Form 22-4

Finally, Plaintiffs point to an IRS "Form 22-4" (or application for an Employer Identification Number) in support of their contention that the 1995 Trust exists as alleged. [150-20]. The Form 22-4 reflects that it was executed on behalf of the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" and signed by Shirley Bernstein, Simon's wife. *Id.* It is unclear from the record whether the Form 22-4 was actually submitted to, or approved by, the IRS. *Id.*

2. The Weight of the Evidence

As the Court previously explained, Plaintiffs' documents, while not "dispositive," provide "some evidence that the Trust was created." [220] at 4. In fact, Plaintiffs' case has improved since the Court first considered their evidence in March of 2016, in light of the new affidavit from Mr. Spallina, and the Court remains incapable of resolving these disputed factual questions on summary judgment.

A reasonable factfinder could infer, based upon both the potential testimony of Mr. Spallina and the documentary evidence previously discussed, that Simon Bernstein created the 1995 Trust in the manner alleged by Plaintiffs. The Estate's motion for summary judgment is accordingly denied.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on Eliot Bernstein's claims [239] is granted, and the Estate's motion for summary judgment [245] is denied.

Dated: January 30, 2016

Entered:

John Robert Blakey
United States District Judge

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

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Defendant.

Case No. 1:13-cv-3643

Judge John Robert Blakey

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Counter-Plaintiff,

v.

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95,

Counter-Defendant,

and

FIRST ARLINGTON NATIONAL BANK, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

ELIOT IVAN BERNSTEIN,

Cross-Plaintiff,

v.

TED BERNSTEIN, *et al.*,

Cross-Defendants,

and

PAMELA B. SIMON, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This action concerns the distribution of proceeds from a life insurance policy (the "Policy Proceeds") previously held by decedent Simon Bernstein. The principal parties remaining in the case are: (1) Plaintiff Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated 6/21/95 (the "1995 Trust"); (2) the four Bernstein siblings who believe the Policy Proceeds should be distributed to the 1995 Trust (Ted Bernstein, Lisa Friedstein, Jill Iantoni and Pam Simon; collectively, the "Agreed Siblings"); (3) the fifth Bernstein sibling, Eliot Bernstein, a *pro se* third-party Plaintiff who disputes that approach ("Eliot"); and (4) the intervenor estate of Simon Bernstein (the "Estate"), which contends that the 1995 Trust was never actually created, such that the Policy Proceeds should default to the Estate.

Before the Court are two motions for summary judgment. In the first, [239] at 1-4, the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings seek judgment on Eliot's third-party claims. In the second, [245] at 1-6, the Estate seeks judgment against the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings on their claims in the Second Amended Complaint, [73], and entry of judgment in the Estate's favor on its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment. [112] at 1-17. For the reasons explained below, the former is granted while the latter is denied.

I. Background[1]

A. Procedural Posture

Following Simon Bernstein's death on September 13, 2012, the 1995 Trust submitted a death claim to Heritage pursuant to Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. [150] at 15; [240] at 13. After Heritage failed to pay, the 1995 Trust initiated this lawsuit in the Circuit Court of Cook County, alleging that Heritage had breached its contractual obligations. [1-1] at 1-3. On May 20, 2013, Jackson National Life Insurance Company ("Jackson"), as successor in interest to Heritage, removed the case to this Court. [1] at 1-2.

On June 26, 2013, Heritage, through Jackson, filed a Third-Party Complaint and Counter-Claim for Interpleader pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1335(a) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 14, seeking a declaration of rights under the life insurance policy. [17] at 1-10. Heritage was eventually dismissed in February of 2014 after interpleading the Policy Proceeds. [101] at 2.

On September 22, 2013, Eliot, a third-party Defendant to Jackson's interpleader claim, filed a 177-page Answer, Cross-Claim and Counter-Claim. [35] at 1-117. Eliot brought claims against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, and

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[1] The facts are taken from the parties' Local Rule 56.1 statements and the Court's previous rulings [106, 220]. [240] refers to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts. [247] refers to the Estate's statement of material facts. [255], which incorporates [150] by reference, refers to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts. [257] refers to both Eliot's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts and Eliot's statement of additional material facts. [260] refers to Eliot's responses to the Estate's statement of material facts. [266] refers to the Estate's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts.

The Estate correctly notes that [255] deviates in certain respects from the procedure enumerated in Local Rule 56.1. Given this lawsuit's convoluted history, and in the interests of justice and judicial economy, the Court nevertheless elects to consider [255] and [150] in support of Plaintiffs' opposition to the Estate's motion for summary judgment.

multiple third-party Defendants (including the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A., The Simon Law Firm, Donald Tescher, Robert Spallina, David Simon, Adam Simon, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.). *Id.*

On January 13, 2014, the Agreed Siblings and the 1995 Trust filed their First Amended Complaint. [73] at 1-11. Plaintiffs alleged that: (1) the 1995 Trust was a common law trust established in Chicago by Simon Bernstein; (2) Ted Bernstein is the trustee of the 1995 Trust; and (3) the 1995 Trust was the beneficiary of Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. *Id.* In addition, Plaintiffs alleged that all of Simon Bernstein's children, *including Eliot*, are equal beneficiaries to the Trust. *Id.*

On March 3, 2014, the Court dismissed Eliot's claims against Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina. [106] at 1-4. The Court explained that Eliot, as a third-party Defendant to an interpleader claim, was "not facing any liability" in this action, and he was accordingly not authorized to seek relief against other third parties. *Id.*

On June 5, 2014, the Estate filed its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, [112] at 1-16, and on July 28, 2014, the Court granted the Estate's motion to intervene. [121] at 3-4.

Fact discovery closed on January 9, 2015, [123], and on March 15, 2016 the Court denied Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment. [220] at 1-6. The Court found, *inter alia,* that while Plaintiffs were able to adduce "some evidence that the [1995] Trust was created," this evidence was "far from dispositive." *Id.* at 4.

B. Probate Actions

The Probate Division of the Palm Beach County Circuit Court recently resolved two other cases related to the disposition of Simon Bernstein's assets: *In re Estate of Simon L. Bernstein*, No. 502012CP004391XXXNBIH (Fla. Cir. Ct.) and *Ted Bernstein, as Trustee of the Shirley Bernstein Trust Agreement dtd 5/20/2008 v. Alexandra Bernstein, et al.,* No. 502014CP003698XXXXNBIJ (Fla. Cir. Ct.) (collectively, the "Probate Actions").

Judge John L. Phillips presided over a joint trial of the Probate Actions in December of 2015. A full recitation of Judge Phillips' findings is unnecessary here, but relevant portions of his finals orders include:

- The testamentary document identified as the "Will of Simon Bernstein" was "genuine and authentic," and "valid and enforceable according to [its] terms."

- Ted Bernstein "was not involved in the preparation or creation of" the Will of Simon Bernstein, "played no role in any questioned activities of the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A.," there was "no evidence to support the assertions of Eliot Bernstein that Ted Bernstein forged or fabricated" the Will of Simon Bernstein, and, in fact, "Ted Bernstein played no role in the preparation of any improper documents, the presentation of any improper documents to the Court, or any other improper act, contrary to the allegations of Eliot Bernstein."

- The beneficiaries of the testamentary trust identified in the Will of Simon Bernstein are "Simon Bernstein's then living grandchildren," while "Simon's children – including Eliot Bernstein – are not beneficiaries."

- Eliot "should not be permitted to continue representing the interests of his minor children, because his actions have been adverse and destructive to his children's interest," such that it became necessary to appoint a *guardian ad litem*.

[240-11] at 2-5; [240-12] at 2-3.

II. Legal Standard

Summary judgment is appropriate if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Spurling v. C & M Fine Pack, Inc.,* 739 F.3d 1055, 1060 (7th Cir. 2014). A genuine dispute as to any material fact exists if "the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.,* 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). The party seeking summary judgment has the burden of establishing that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact. *See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett,* 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). In determining whether a genuine issue of material fact exists, this Court must construe all facts and reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *See CTL ex rel. Trebatoski v. Ashland Sch. Dist.,* 743 F.3d 524, 528 (7th Cir. 2014).

III. Analysis

A. Motion for Summary Judgment on Eliot's Claims

Eliot currently has seven claims pending against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, David Simon, Adam Simon, The Simon Law Firm, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.[2]

[2] As Judge St. Eve (the District Judge originally assigned to this case) previously explained before dismissing third-party Defendants Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina: "Eliot is not an original Defendant to Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint . . . . Instead, Eliot is a Third-Party Defendant in Jackson's interpleader action [such that] he is not facing any liability in this lawsuit . . . . Rule 14(a) does not authorize Eliot to seek any such relief in the present lawsuit because Eliot is not facing any liability in the first instance." [106] at 3-4. This reasoning applies with equal force to the remaining third-party Defendants. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permit a defendant to "serve a summons and complaint on a nonparty who is or may be liable to it for all or part of the claim against it." Fed. R. Civ. P. 14(a)(1). Here, Eliot is not facing any liability, and his claims against the remaining third-party Defendants are procedurally

[35] at 61-117. Eliot's causes of action sound in fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, abuse of legal process, legal malpractice, and civil conspiracy.[3]

1. Fraud, Negligence, Breach of Fiduciary Duty & Legal Malpractice

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice fail because Eliot "cannot show that he sustained damages or that he has standing to assert damages on behalf of his children or the Estate." [241] at 14; *see also Damato v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.*, 878 F. Supp. 1156, 1162 (N.D. Ill. 1995) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for fraud); *Elliot v. Chicago Hous. Auth.*, No. 98-cv-6307, 1999 WL 519200, at *9 (N.D. Ill. July 14, 1999) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for negligence); *Pearson v. Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, Inc.*, 790 F. Supp. 2d 759, 768 (N.D. Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for breach of fiduciary duty); *Snyder v. Heidelberger*, 953 N.E.2d 415, 424 (Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for legal malpractice).

First, Eliot cannot sustain cognizable damages related to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust in light of the Probate Court's rulings. The

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defective. Because all of Eliot's claims also fail as a substantive matter, however, they are dismissed on that basis, as discussed *infra*.

[3] The Court construes Eliot's arguments on each claim liberally, in light of his *pro se* status. *See Johnson v. Cook Cty. Jail*, No. 14-cv-0007, 2015 WL 2149468, at *2 (N.D. Ill. May 6, 2015) ("Motions for summary judgment involving *pro se* litigants are construed liberally for the benefit of the unrepresented party, so as to ensure that otherwise understandable filings are not disregarded if the *pro se* litigant stumbles on a technicality. That said, pro se litigants are not entitled to a general dispensation from the rules of procedure.") (internal quotations omitted).

Probate Court found, *inter alia*, that Simon Bernstein's "children – including Eliot – are not beneficiaries" of the Will of Simon Bernstein or the related testamentary trust. [240] at 11. Instead, Simon Bernstein's grandchildren (including Eliot's children) are the testamentary trust's beneficiaries. *Id.* Eliot also has no interest in the disposition of the testamentary trust vis-à-vis his own children, as the Probate Court was forced to appoint a *guardian ad litem* in light of Eliot's "adverse and destructive" actions relative "to his children's interest." *Id.* These findings have preclusive effect in this case,[4] such that Eliot cannot demonstrate cognizable damages relative to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust.

Second, Eliot cannot identify cognizable damages relating to the disposition of the Policy Proceeds, as Plaintiffs have consistently argued that Eliot is entitled to

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[4] All four elements of collateral estoppel are present in this case. *See Westport Ins. Corp. v. City of Waukegan*, 157 F. Supp. 3d 769, 778 (N.D. Ill. 2016) ("Collateral estoppel applies if the following four elements are met: (1) the issue sought to be precluded must be the same as that involved in the prior action; (2) the issue must have been actually litigated; (3) the determination of the issue must have been essential to the final judgment; and (4) the party against whom estoppel is invoked must be fully represented in the prior action.") (internal quotation omitted). Here, the "issue sought to be precluded" is Eliot's lack of a cognizable interest in the Estate and the testamentary trust, precisely "the same as that involved" in the Probate Court. This issue was "actually litigated," as the Probate Court held a full trial on this issue, and resolution of this question formed the crux of the Probate Court's final judgments. Finally, Eliot, the party against whom estoppel is invoked, was "fully represented," as he had a full and fair opportunity to litigate this question at trial. *See Murray v. Nationwide Better Health*, No. 10-cv-3262, 2014 WL 53255, at *4 (C.D. Ill. Jan. 7, 2014) (The "overarching concern when applying issue preclusion is that the party against whom the prior action is invoked must have had a full and fair opportunity to litigate the issue.").

Eliot argues that the application of collateral estoppel is inappropriate, given that he was proceeding *pro se* in the Probate Court and the Probate Court's orders were appealed. Neither of these concerns have merit. *See DeGuelle v. Camilli*, 724 F.3d 933, 938 (7th Cir. 2013) (The "idea that litigating *pro se* should insulate a litigant from application of the collateral estoppel doctrine, or, more broadly, the doctrine of res judicata, of which collateral estoppel is an aspect, is absurd."); *Robinson v. Stanley*, No. 06-cv-5158, 2011 WL 3876903, at *5 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 31, 2011), *aff'd*, 474 F. App'x 456 (7th Cir. 2012) (The Seven Circuit "has adhered to the general rule in American jurisprudence that a final judgment of a court of first instance can be given collateral estoppel effect even while an appeal is pending.") (internal quotation omitted).

an equal share of the same. [265] at 3 (asserting a claim to the Policy Proceeds "on behalf of all five siblings, *including* Eliot") (emphasis in original).

In his response opposing summary judgment, Eliot fails to articulate a coherent response to Plaintiffs' argument. *See generally* [261]. Indeed, Eliot does not identify any material in the record to support his vague and conclusory damages allegations. Eliot has simply recycled his previous arguments, and cited only his pleadings in support of the same. *See, e.g.,* [261] at 3 ("Moreover, the Counterclaims have express language seeking claims to the proceeds and damages from the wrongful conduct . . . See ECF No. 35.").

Eliot's exclusive reliance on his pleadings rather than evidence, at this point in the proceedings, is both: (1) inconsistent with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56, this district's local rules, and this Court's standing orders; and (2) insufficient to defeat a motion for summary judgment. *See Essex Crane Rental Corp. v. C.J. Mahan Const. Co.*, No. 07-cv-439, 2008 WL 3978345, at *10 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 25, 2008) ("Unlike a motion to dismiss, summary judgment is the put up or shut up moment in a lawsuit, and the nonmovant must do more than merely rest on its pleadings.") (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs have cited ample evidence in the record to support their argument that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice must fail, as Eliot cannot adduce any evidence of the requisite damages. Eliot's opposition fails to formulate a cogent response, much less cite any

countervailing evidence in the record. Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is accordingly granted with respect to these four claims.

2. Conversion

The elements of conversion under Illinois law are: "(1) the unauthorized and wrongful assumption of control or ownership by one person over the personalty of another; (2) the other person's right in the property; (3) the right to immediate possession of the property; and (4) a demand for possession." *Jordan v. Dominick's Finer Foods*, 115 F. Supp. 3d 950, 956 (N.D. Ill. 2015).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claim for conversion fails, because Eliot cannot identify "a specific asset or piece of property that was converted" or "show an unfettered right of ownership to such property." [241] at 15. This argument similarly turns on Eliot's lack of legal interest in the Estate or testamentary trust, and the Plaintiffs' acknowledgement that Eliot, under their theory, is entitled to an equal share of the Policy Proceeds. *Id.*

Here again, Eliot has failed to formulate an intelligible response. His brief does not even mention his conversion claim. *See generally* [261]. Eliot makes no effort to either identify any purportedly converted property or cite material in the record in support of his conversion claim. *See id.* In light of the foregoing, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is also granted with respect to Eliot's conversion claim.

3. Abuse of Process

Under Illinois law, abuse of process "is the misuse of legal process to accomplish some purpose outside the scope of the process itself." *Neurosurgery & Spine Surgery, S.C. v. Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d 925, 929 (Ill. App. Ct. 2003). The "two distinct elements of an abuse of process claim are: (1) the existence of an ulterior purpose or motive; and (2) some act in the use of process that is not proper in the regular course of proceedings." *Id.* at 930. The "tort of abuse of process is not favored under Illinois law," and its "elements must be strictly construed." *Id.*

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot cannot satisfy either element of his abuse of process claim. More specifically, they claim that the Probate Actions were simply "filed by the named beneficiary of a life insurance policy to pursue a death claim against a life insurer for the Policy Proceeds," and that no "act in the use of" that process was improper. [241] at 13.

Eliot's response does not specifically address his claim for abuse of process; indeed, the phrase "abuse of process" does not appear in his briefing. *See generally* [261]. Instead, Eliot asserts, without citation to the record, that Plaintiffs have "repeatedly taken action to barrage and occupy" him in one case in order "to improperly gain advantage" in the other. *Id.* at 6. These allegations, in addition to having no evidentiary basis in the record, are insufficient under Illinois law. *Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d at 930 ("abuse of process is a very narrow tort" typically "found only in cases in which a plaintiff has suffered an actual arrest or seizure of

property"). Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment on Eliot's abuse of process claim.

4. Civil Conspiracy

Under Illinois law, the elements for a civil conspiracy are: (1) a combination of two or more persons; (2) for the purpose of accomplishing by some concerted action either an unlawful purpose or a lawful purpose by unlawful means; and (3) in the furtherance of the same, one of the conspirators committed an overt tortious or unlawful act. *See Fritz v. Johnston,* 807 N.E.2d 461, 470 (Ill. 2004). As "the third element of this test indicates, however, civil conspiracy is not an independent tort: if a plaintiff fails to state an independent cause of action underlying his conspiracy allegations, the claim for conspiracy also fails." *Jones v. City of Chicago*, No. 08-cv-3501, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 (N.D. Ill. May 18, 2011) (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's civil conspiracy claim fails, because it remains predicated upon his other deficient claims. Eliot fails to respond to this argument. *See Jones*, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 ("Because defendants are entitled to summary judgment on Jones's state law claim for malicious prosecution, and Jones's conspiracy claim is predicated on her malicious prosecution claim, defendants are also entitled to summary judgment on count four."); *Siegel v. Shell Oil Co.,* 656 F. Supp. 2d 825, 836 (N.D.Ill. 2009), *aff'd*, 612 F.3d 932 (7th Cir. 2010) (granting summary judgment in favor of defendants on plaintiff's civil conspiracy claim because "Siegel has failed to establish his ICFA deceptive and unfair practices claim or his unjust enrichment claims").

In short, Eliot "fails to present any evidence or legal arguments as to the underlying elements of his conspiracy claim," such that the Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment. *Siegel*, 656 F. Supp. 2d at 836.

5. Additional Discovery

Eliot, in the alternative, also "respectfully seeks application of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 56(f) to obtain either a continuance or Deposition and Discovery." [261] at 11. The Court presumes that Eliot actually intended to invoke Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(d), which provides that a "nonmovant" may receive "time to obtain affidavits or declarations or to take discovery" when that same party demonstrates that it currently "cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition." In either event, this effort is rejected. Eliot's untimely request is not supported by the requisite "affidavit or declaration," the discovery he seeks would not alter the Court's analysis, and fact discovery has been closed since January of 2015. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d).

B. The Estate's Motion for Summary Judgment

In the other summary judgment motion pending before the Court, the Estate argues that Plaintiffs cannot establish the existence of the 1995 Trust, such that the Estate is entitled to the Policy Proceeds as Simon Bernstein's default beneficiary. The Trust and the Agreed Siblings essentially concede that: (1) absent valid countervailing provisions in the 1995 Trust, the Estate would be entitled to the Policy Proceeds; and (2) they are unable to produce the executed version of the 1995

Trust, and they must rely on extrinsic evidence to support their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists.

A party "seeking to establish an express trust" by such evidence "bears the burden of proving the trust by clear and convincing evidence" and the "acts or words relied upon must be so unequivocal and unmistakable as to lead to only one conclusion." *Eychaner v. Gross*, 779 N.E.2d 1115, 1135 (Ill. 2002). If such evidence is "doubtful or capable of reasonable explanation upon any other theory, it is not sufficient to establish an express trust." *Id.*

1. Evidence Suggesting That The 1995 Trust Was Created

Plaintiffs' extrinsic evidence falls into three discrete categories: (1) testimony from the Agreed Siblings (and Linda Simon's spouse, David Simon) regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust by Simon Bernstein; (2) the affidavit of attorney Robert Spallina regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust and his understanding of Simon Bernstein's intentions; and (3) six documents that Plaintiffs characterize as "a comprehensive and cohesive bundle of evidence" supporting their allegation that the 1995 Trust exists. *Id.* Before deciding whether a reasonable factfinder could infer that the 1995 Trust exists based on this evidence, however, the Court must first determine whether this material is cognizable on summary judgment.

a) The Agreed Siblings' Testimony

As the Court previously explained, "the testimony of David Simon and Ted Bernstein, along with the testimony of the other Plaintiffs, is barred by the Illinois Dead Man's Act to the extent it relates to conversations with the deceased or to any

events which took place in the presence of the deceased." [220] at 3. The Agreed Siblings and their spouses remain "directly interested" in this action, and the Court accordingly disregards their testimony regarding "any conversation with the deceased person," Simon Bernstein. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/8-201.[5]

b) Mr. Spallina's Affidavit and Notes

In the affidavit relied upon by Plaintiffs, Mr. Spallina avers, *inter alia*, that:

- He "provided estate planning advice and represented Simon Bernstein in connection with the preparation and execution of various testamentary documents from late 2007 until his death on September 13, 2012."

- "Simon Bernstein told me he owned a life insurance policy with a current death benefit of $1.6 million (the 'Policy'). This is reflected in my attached notes of a meeting with Simon Bernstein on February 1, 2012. During this meeting and over the course of the next few months, Simon Bernstein and I discussed the Policy as part of his estate planning."

- "Simon Bernstein told me the intended beneficiaries of the Policy were his five children equally, through an irrevocable life insurance trust that was named beneficiary of the Policy."

- "Simon Bernstein also wanted to change other parts of his estate plan in 2012. Primarily, he wanted to change his current estate plan, which benefitted only three of his five children, and had caused some family disharmony. As part of these discussions, Simon Bernstein and I again discussed the Policy. In the end, Simon Bernstein told me he had decided to leave the Policy unchanged, so that all of the proceeds would go equally to his five children through the 1995 Trust. Having thus provided for all of his children, Simon Bernstein decided to alter his testamentary documents and to exercise a power of appointment he

[5] While it is true that "as a general rule federal rather than state law governs the admissibility of evidence in federal diversity cases, there are a number of express exemptions to this rule, including state dead man laws." *Campbell v. RAP Trucking Inc.*, No. 09-CV-2256, 2011 WL 4001348, at *3 (C.D. Ill. Sept. 8, 2011).

held to leave all of his family's wealth to his ten grandchildren equally."

- "Simon Bernstein never showed me the 1995 Trust, although we discussed several times the fact that (i) the 1995 Trust had been created, and (ii) now that his wife had died, the beneficiaries of the 1995 Trust were his five adult children: Ted, Pam, Eliot, Jill and Lisa, each of whom would receive one-fifth, or 20%, of the proceeds of the Policy."

- "Having discussed these matters with Simon Bernstein, and based upon my years of experience as an estate planning lawyer, Simon Bernstein understood that he retained ownership of the Policy. Simon Bernstein always wanted maximum flexibility to change his estate plan, and putting ownership of the Policy into an irrevocable trust (such as the 2000 trust drafted by lawyers at Proskauer Rose) would have taken away Simon Bernstein's ability to change the Policy or the beneficiaries. Because Simon Bernstein remained the owner of the policy, he had the ability to change the beneficiary from the ILIT to a different beneficiary or beneficiaries up until the moment he died."

- "In light of Simon Bernstein's overall estate plan, including our specific discussions about the beneficiaries of the proceeds of the Policy, Simon Bernstein in fact executed new testamentary documents. Under Simon Bernstein's new Will and his Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, both of which were formally executed on July 25, 2012, his ten grandchildren are the ultimate beneficiaries of all of his wealth other than the Policy, which I have no doubt he intended to go to his children."

- "I believe that Simon Bernstein intended the Policy proceeds to be paid to his 1995 Trust, for the benefit of his five children."

[255-2] at 2-7.

The Estate argues that these statements by Mr. Spallina constitute inadmissible hearsay or expressions of subjective belief, which "cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment." *Sys. Dev. Integration, LLC v. Computer Scis. Corp.*, 739 F. Supp. 2d 1063, 1069, 1078 (N.D. Ill. 2010); *see also Richardson v. Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Med. Ctr.*, 63 Fed. App'x 886, 890 (7th Cir. 2003)

("Lampkin's averment [of what "she was informed by other patients"] is inadmissible hearsay and is not based upon her personal knowledge, so it cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment."); *Hammer v. Residential Credit Sols., Inc.*, No. 13-cv-6397, 2015 WL 7776807, at *12 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 3, 2015) ("A testimonial statement about contract formation would be a statement to the effect that a contract does or does not exist. Such an out-of-court statement would be impermissible hearsay."); *Hindin/Owen/Engelke, Inc. v. GRM Indus., Inc.*, 869 F. Supp. 539, 544 (N.D. Ill. 1994) ("A statement by an employee that his employer agrees to make a proposal would be a statement offered for the truth of the matter asserted, *i.e.,* that his employer agreed to make a proposal, and constitutes hearsay."); Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(4) ("An affidavit or declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify on the matters stated.").

The Estate, however, paints with too broad a brush. Mr. Spallina's statements regarding his work for Simon Bernstein (including his statements regarding Simon Bernstein's modifications to his testamentary documents) are based upon Mr. Spallina's personal knowledge, and ostensibly are not hearsay. For example, Mr. Spallina might competently testify that: (1) Simon Bernstein modified his testamentary documents in 2012 to name his grandchildren (instead of his children) as the sole beneficiaries of his Estate; (2) when Simon Bernstein made those modifications in 2012, he was aware of the life insurance policy at issue here;

and (3) Simon Bernstein, in 2000, considered but ultimately decided against placing that same life insurance policy into an irrevocable trust. Considered in conjunction, this testimony suggests that Simon Bernstein provided for his children in a manner outside of his testamentary documents.

c) Plaintiffs' Documentary Evidence

In their attempt to resist the Estate's motion for summary judgment, Plaintiffs also identify six separate documents that they contend represent evidence of the 1995 Trust's existence.

The Court previously considered this same documentary evidence when it rejected *Plaintiffs'* motion for summary judgment in March of 2016. At that time, the Court noted that this documentary evidence does "provide some evidence that the Trust was created," though it was "far from dispositive." [220] at 4. Ultimately, while the party moving for summary judgment may have changed, the weight of this documentary evidence has not, as discussed below.

(1) Drafts Of The 1995 Trust

Two of the principal documents relied upon by Plaintiffs are unexecuted drafts of the 1995 Trust itself. As the Court previously explained, however, these "documents offer Plaintiffs little support in the absence of the testimony from David Simon and Ted Bernstein describing how some form of those exhibits was executed by Simon Bernstein," and that same testimony is excluded by the Illinois Dead Man's Act. *Id.* at 3.

(2) The Request Letter

Plaintiffs identify a "Request Letter" dated November 7, 1995 in support of their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists. The Request Letter is a standardized form, which instructs Capitol Bankers Life to "Change Beneficiary As Follows"—the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated June 21, 1995" is the new "successor" to the Policy Proceeds. [150-9] at 2.

(3) The Request for Service

Plaintiffs also rely upon a "Request for Service" form dated August 8, 1995, which seeks to transfer ownership of the life insurance policy to the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dtd 6/21/1995." [150-19]. As the Court previously noted, however, this "document refers to 'ownership' of the policy, and does not affect the policy's beneficiaries." [220] at 4.

(4) The Beneficiary Designation

In a "Beneficiary Designation" dated August 26, 1995, Simon Bernstein designated the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" as the beneficiary to receive his death benefits. Plaintiffs suggest that this designation is probative of the fact that the Trust actually exists; however, "this document does not refer to the Trust at issue here, the 'Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dated 6/21/95.'" [220] at 4. It remains "unclear from the record if that was an oversight, or was intentionally done to refer to a distinct trust." *Id.*

(5) The IRS Form 22-4

Finally, Plaintiffs point to an IRS "Form 22-4" (or application for an Employer Identification Number) in support of their contention that the 1995 Trust exists as alleged. [150-20]. The Form 22-4 reflects that it was executed on behalf of the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" and signed by Shirley Bernstein, Simon's wife. *Id.* It is unclear from the record whether the Form 22-4 was actually submitted to, or approved by, the IRS. *Id.*

2. The Weight of the Evidence

As the Court previously explained, Plaintiffs' documents, while not "dispositive," provide "some evidence that the Trust was created." [220] at 4. In fact, Plaintiffs' case has improved since the Court first considered their evidence in March of 2016, in light of the new affidavit from Mr. Spallina, and the Court remains incapable of resolving these disputed factual questions on summary judgment.

A reasonable factfinder could infer, based upon both the potential testimony of Mr. Spallina and the documentary evidence previously discussed, that Simon Bernstein created the 1995 Trust in the manner alleged by Plaintiffs. The Estate's motion for summary judgment is accordingly denied.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on Eliot Bernstein's claims [239] is granted, and the Estate's motion for summary judgment [245] is denied.

Dated: January 30, 2016

Entered:

John Robert Blakey
United States District Judge

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

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Defendant.

Case No. 1:13-cv-3643

Judge John Robert Blakey

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Counter-Plaintiff,

v.

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95,

Counter-Defendant,

and

FIRST ARLINGTON NATIONAL BANK, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

ELIOT IVAN BERNSTEIN,

Cross-Plaintiff,

v.

TED BERNSTEIN, *et al.*,

Cross-Defendants,

and

PAMELA B. SIMON, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This action concerns the distribution of proceeds from a life insurance policy (the "Policy Proceeds") previously held by decedent Simon Bernstein. The principal parties remaining in the case are: (1) Plaintiff Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated 6/21/95 (the "1995 Trust"); (2) the four Bernstein siblings who believe the Policy Proceeds should be distributed to the 1995 Trust (Ted Bernstein, Lisa Friedstein, Jill Iantoni and Pam Simon; collectively, the "Agreed Siblings"); (3) the fifth Bernstein sibling, Eliot Bernstein, a *pro se* third-party Plaintiff who disputes that approach ("Eliot"); and (4) the intervenor estate of Simon Bernstein (the "Estate"), which contends that the 1995 Trust was never actually created, such that the Policy Proceeds should default to the Estate.

Before the Court are two motions for summary judgment. In the first, [239] at 1-4, the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings seek judgment on Eliot's third-party claims. In the second, [245] at 1-6, the Estate seeks judgment against the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings on their claims in the Second Amended Complaint, [73], and entry of judgment in the Estate's favor on its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment. [112] at 1-17. For the reasons explained below, the former is granted while the latter is denied.

I. Background[1]

A. Procedural Posture

Following Simon Bernstein's death on September 13, 2012, the 1995 Trust submitted a death claim to Heritage pursuant to Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. [150] at 15; [240] at 13. After Heritage failed to pay, the 1995 Trust initiated this lawsuit in the Circuit Court of Cook County, alleging that Heritage had breached its contractual obligations. [1-1] at 1-3. On May 20, 2013, Jackson National Life Insurance Company ("Jackson"), as successor in interest to Heritage, removed the case to this Court. [1] at 1-2.

On June 26, 2013, Heritage, through Jackson, filed a Third-Party Complaint and Counter-Claim for Interpleader pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1335(a) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 14, seeking a declaration of rights under the life insurance policy. [17] at 1-10. Heritage was eventually dismissed in February of 2014 after interpleading the Policy Proceeds. [101] at 2.

On September 22, 2013, Eliot, a third-party Defendant to Jackson's interpleader claim, filed a 177-page Answer, Cross-Claim and Counter-Claim. [35] at 1-117. Eliot brought claims against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, and

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[1] The facts are taken from the parties' Local Rule 56.1 statements and the Court's previous rulings [106, 220]. [240] refers to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts. [247] refers to the Estate's statement of material facts. [255], which incorporates [150] by reference, refers to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts. [257] refers to both Eliot's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts and Eliot's statement of additional material facts. [260] refers to Eliot's responses to the Estate's statement of material facts. [266] refers to the Estate's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts.

The Estate correctly notes that [255] deviates in certain respects from the procedure enumerated in Local Rule 56.1. Given this lawsuit's convoluted history, and in the interests of justice and judicial economy, the Court nevertheless elects to consider [255] and [150] in support of Plaintiffs' opposition to the Estate's motion for summary judgment.

multiple third-party Defendants (including the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A., The Simon Law Firm, Donald Tescher, Robert Spallina, David Simon, Adam Simon, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.). *Id.*

On January 13, 2014, the Agreed Siblings and the 1995 Trust filed their First Amended Complaint. [73] at 1-11. Plaintiffs alleged that: (1) the 1995 Trust was a common law trust established in Chicago by Simon Bernstein; (2) Ted Bernstein is the trustee of the 1995 Trust; and (3) the 1995 Trust was the beneficiary of Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. *Id.* In addition, Plaintiffs alleged that all of Simon Bernstein's children, *including Eliot*, are equal beneficiaries to the Trust. *Id.*

On March 3, 2014, the Court dismissed Eliot's claims against Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina. [106] at 1-4. The Court explained that Eliot, as a third-party Defendant to an interpleader claim, was "not facing any liability" in this action, and he was accordingly not authorized to seek relief against other third parties. *Id.*

On June 5, 2014, the Estate filed its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, [112] at 1-16, and on July 28, 2014, the Court granted the Estate's motion to intervene. [121] at 3-4.

Fact discovery closed on January 9, 2015, [123], and on March 15, 2016 the Court denied Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment. [220] at 1-6. The Court found, *inter alia,* that while Plaintiffs were able to adduce "some evidence that the [1995] Trust was created," this evidence was "far from dispositive." *Id.* at 4.

B. Probate Actions

The Probate Division of the Palm Beach County Circuit Court recently resolved two other cases related to the disposition of Simon Bernstein's assets: *In re Estate of Simon L. Bernstein*, No. 502012CP004391XXXNBIH (Fla. Cir. Ct.) and *Ted Bernstein, as Trustee of the Shirley Bernstein Trust Agreement dtd 5/20/2008 v. Alexandra Bernstein, et al.,* No. 502014CP003698XXXXNBIJ (Fla. Cir. Ct.) (collectively, the "Probate Actions").

Judge John L. Phillips presided over a joint trial of the Probate Actions in December of 2015. A full recitation of Judge Phillips' findings is unnecessary here, but relevant portions of his finals orders include:

- The testamentary document identified as the "Will of Simon Bernstein" was "genuine and authentic," and "valid and enforceable according to [its] terms."

- Ted Bernstein "was not involved in the preparation or creation of" the Will of Simon Bernstein, "played no role in any questioned activities of the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A.," there was "no evidence to support the assertions of Eliot Bernstein that Ted Bernstein forged or fabricated" the Will of Simon Bernstein, and, in fact, "Ted Bernstein played no role in the preparation of any improper documents, the presentation of any improper documents to the Court, or any other improper act, contrary to the allegations of Eliot Bernstein."

- The beneficiaries of the testamentary trust identified in the Will of Simon Bernstein are "Simon Bernstein's then living grandchildren," while "Simon's children – including Eliot Bernstein – are not beneficiaries."

- Eliot "should not be permitted to continue representing the interests of his minor children, because his actions have been adverse and destructive to his children's interest," such that it became necessary to appoint a *guardian ad litem*.

[240-11] at 2-5; [240-12] at 2-3.

II. Legal Standard

Summary judgment is appropriate if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Spurling v. C & M Fine Pack, Inc.,* 739 F.3d 1055, 1060 (7th Cir. 2014). A genuine dispute as to any material fact exists if "the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.,* 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). The party seeking summary judgment has the burden of establishing that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact. *See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett,* 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). In determining whether a genuine issue of material fact exists, this Court must construe all facts and reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *See CTL ex rel. Trebatoski v. Ashland Sch. Dist.,* 743 F.3d 524, 528 (7th Cir. 2014).

III. Analysis

A. Motion for Summary Judgment on Eliot's Claims

Eliot currently has seven claims pending against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, David Simon, Adam Simon, The Simon Law Firm, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.[2]

[2] As Judge St. Eve (the District Judge originally assigned to this case) previously explained before dismissing third-party Defendants Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina: "Eliot is not an original Defendant to Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint . . . . Instead, Eliot is a Third-Party Defendant in Jackson's interpleader action [such that] he is not facing any liability in this lawsuit . . . . Rule 14(a) does not authorize Eliot to seek any such relief in the present lawsuit because Eliot is not facing any liability in the first instance." [106] at 3-4. This reasoning applies with equal force to the remaining third-party Defendants. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permit a defendant to "serve a summons and complaint on a nonparty who is or may be liable to it for all or part of the claim against it." Fed. R. Civ. P. 14(a)(1). Here, Eliot is not facing any liability, and his claims against the remaining third-party Defendants are procedurally

[35] at 61-117. Eliot's causes of action sound in fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, abuse of legal process, legal malpractice, and civil conspiracy.[3]

1. Fraud, Negligence, Breach of Fiduciary Duty & Legal Malpractice

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice fail because Eliot "cannot show that he sustained damages or that he has standing to assert damages on behalf of his children or the Estate." [241] at 14; *see also Damato v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.*, 878 F. Supp. 1156, 1162 (N.D. Ill. 1995) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for fraud); *Elliot v. Chicago Hous. Auth.*, No. 98-cv-6307, 1999 WL 519200, at *9 (N.D. Ill. July 14, 1999) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for negligence); *Pearson v. Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, Inc.*, 790 F. Supp. 2d 759, 768 (N.D. Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for breach of fiduciary duty); *Snyder v. Heidelberger*, 953 N.E.2d 415, 424 (Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for legal malpractice).

First, Eliot cannot sustain cognizable damages related to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust in light of the Probate Court's rulings. The

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defective. Because all of Eliot's claims also fail as a substantive matter, however, they are dismissed on that basis, as discussed *infra*.

[3] The Court construes Eliot's arguments on each claim liberally, in light of his *pro se* status. *See Johnson v. Cook Cty. Jail*, No. 14-cv-0007, 2015 WL 2149468, at *2 (N.D. Ill. May 6, 2015) ("Motions for summary judgment involving *pro se* litigants are construed liberally for the benefit of the unrepresented party, so as to ensure that otherwise understandable filings are not disregarded if the *pro se* litigant stumbles on a technicality. That said, pro se litigants are not entitled to a general dispensation from the rules of procedure.") (internal quotations omitted).

Probate Court found, *inter alia*, that Simon Bernstein's "children – including Eliot – are not beneficiaries" of the Will of Simon Bernstein or the related testamentary trust. [240] at 11. Instead, Simon Bernstein's grandchildren (including Eliot's children) are the testamentary trust's beneficiaries. *Id.* Eliot also has no interest in the disposition of the testamentary trust vis-à-vis his own children, as the Probate Court was forced to appoint a *guardian ad litem* in light of Eliot's "adverse and destructive" actions relative "to his children's interest." *Id.* These findings have preclusive effect in this case,[4] such that Eliot cannot demonstrate cognizable damages relative to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust.

Second, Eliot cannot identify cognizable damages relating to the disposition of the Policy Proceeds, as Plaintiffs have consistently argued that Eliot is entitled to

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[4] All four elements of collateral estoppel are present in this case. *See Westport Ins. Corp. v. City of Waukegan*, 157 F. Supp. 3d 769, 778 (N.D. Ill. 2016) ("Collateral estoppel applies if the following four elements are met: (1) the issue sought to be precluded must be the same as that involved in the prior action; (2) the issue must have been actually litigated; (3) the determination of the issue must have been essential to the final judgment; and (4) the party against whom estoppel is invoked must be fully represented in the prior action.") (internal quotation omitted). Here, the "issue sought to be precluded" is Eliot's lack of a cognizable interest in the Estate and the testamentary trust, precisely "the same as that involved" in the Probate Court. This issue was "actually litigated," as the Probate Court held a full trial on this issue, and resolution of this question formed the crux of the Probate Court's final judgments. Finally, Eliot, the party against whom estoppel is invoked, was "fully represented," as he had a full and fair opportunity to litigate this question at trial. *See Murray v. Nationwide Better Health*, No. 10-cv-3262, 2014 WL 53255, at *4 (C.D. Ill. Jan. 7, 2014) (The "overarching concern when applying issue preclusion is that the party against whom the prior action is invoked must have had a full and fair opportunity to litigate the issue.").

Eliot argues that the application of collateral estoppel is inappropriate, given that he was proceeding *pro se* in the Probate Court and the Probate Court's orders were appealed. Neither of these concerns have merit. *See DeGuelle v. Camilli*, 724 F.3d 933, 938 (7th Cir. 2013) (The "idea that litigating *pro se* should insulate a litigant from application of the collateral estoppel doctrine, or, more broadly, the doctrine of res judicata, of which collateral estoppel is an aspect, is absurd."); *Robinson v. Stanley*, No. 06-cv-5158, 2011 WL 3876903, at *5 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 31, 2011), *aff'd*, 474 F. App'x 456 (7th Cir. 2012) (The Seven Circuit "has adhered to the general rule in American jurisprudence that a final judgment of a court of first instance can be given collateral estoppel effect even while an appeal is pending.") (internal quotation omitted).

an equal share of the same. [265] at 3 (asserting a claim to the Policy Proceeds "on behalf of all five siblings, *including* Eliot") (emphasis in original).

In his response opposing summary judgment, Eliot fails to articulate a coherent response to Plaintiffs' argument. *See generally* [261]. Indeed, Eliot does not identify any material in the record to support his vague and conclusory damages allegations. Eliot has simply recycled his previous arguments, and cited only his pleadings in support of the same. *See, e.g.,* [261] at 3 ("Moreover, the Counterclaims have express language seeking claims to the proceeds and damages from the wrongful conduct . . . See ECF No. 35.").

Eliot's exclusive reliance on his pleadings rather than evidence, at this point in the proceedings, is both: (1) inconsistent with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56, this district's local rules, and this Court's standing orders; and (2) insufficient to defeat a motion for summary judgment. *See Essex Crane Rental Corp. v. C.J. Mahan Const. Co.*, No. 07-cv-439, 2008 WL 3978345, at *10 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 25, 2008) ("Unlike a motion to dismiss, summary judgment is the put up or shut up moment in a lawsuit, and the nonmovant must do more than merely rest on its pleadings.") (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs have cited ample evidence in the record to support their argument that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice must fail, as Eliot cannot adduce any evidence of the requisite damages. Eliot's opposition fails to formulate a cogent response, much less cite any

countervailing evidence in the record. Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is accordingly granted with respect to these four claims.

2. Conversion

The elements of conversion under Illinois law are: "(1) the unauthorized and wrongful assumption of control or ownership by one person over the personalty of another; (2) the other person's right in the property; (3) the right to immediate possession of the property; and (4) a demand for possession." *Jordan v. Dominick's Finer Foods*, 115 F. Supp. 3d 950, 956 (N.D. Ill. 2015).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claim for conversion fails, because Eliot cannot identify "a specific asset or piece of property that was converted" or "show an unfettered right of ownership to such property." [241] at 15. This argument similarly turns on Eliot's lack of legal interest in the Estate or testamentary trust, and the Plaintiffs' acknowledgement that Eliot, under their theory, is entitled to an equal share of the Policy Proceeds. *Id.*

Here again, Eliot has failed to formulate an intelligible response. His brief does not even mention his conversion claim. *See generally* [261]. Eliot makes no effort to either identify any purportedly converted property or cite material in the record in support of his conversion claim. *See id.* In light of the foregoing, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is also granted with respect to Eliot's conversion claim.

3. Abuse of Process

Under Illinois law, abuse of process "is the misuse of legal process to accomplish some purpose outside the scope of the process itself." *Neurosurgery & Spine Surgery, S.C. v. Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d 925, 929 (Ill. App. Ct. 2003). The "two distinct elements of an abuse of process claim are: (1) the existence of an ulterior purpose or motive; and (2) some act in the use of process that is not proper in the regular course of proceedings." *Id.* at 930. The "tort of abuse of process is not favored under Illinois law," and its "elements must be strictly construed." *Id.*

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot cannot satisfy either element of his abuse of process claim. More specifically, they claim that the Probate Actions were simply "filed by the named beneficiary of a life insurance policy to pursue a death claim against a life insurer for the Policy Proceeds," and that no "act in the use of" that process was improper. [241] at 13.

Eliot's response does not specifically address his claim for abuse of process; indeed, the phrase "abuse of process" does not appear in his briefing. *See generally* [261]. Instead, Eliot asserts, without citation to the record, that Plaintiffs have "repeatedly taken action to barrage and occupy" him in one case in order "to improperly gain advantage" in the other. *Id.* at 6. These allegations, in addition to having no evidentiary basis in the record, are insufficient under Illinois law. *Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d at 930 ("abuse of process is a very narrow tort" typically "found only in cases in which a plaintiff has suffered an actual arrest or seizure of

property"). Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment on Eliot's abuse of process claim.

4. Civil Conspiracy

Under Illinois law, the elements for a civil conspiracy are: (1) a combination of two or more persons; (2) for the purpose of accomplishing by some concerted action either an unlawful purpose or a lawful purpose by unlawful means; and (3) in the furtherance of the same, one of the conspirators committed an overt tortious or unlawful act. *See Fritz v. Johnston,* 807 N.E.2d 461, 470 (Ill. 2004). As "the third element of this test indicates, however, civil conspiracy is not an independent tort: if a plaintiff fails to state an independent cause of action underlying his conspiracy allegations, the claim for conspiracy also fails." *Jones v. City of Chicago*, No. 08-cv-3501, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 (N.D. Ill. May 18, 2011) (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's civil conspiracy claim fails, because it remains predicated upon his other deficient claims. Eliot fails to respond to this argument. *See Jones*, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 ("Because defendants are entitled to summary judgment on Jones's state law claim for malicious prosecution, and Jones's conspiracy claim is predicated on her malicious prosecution claim, defendants are also entitled to summary judgment on count four."); *Siegel v. Shell Oil Co.,* 656 F. Supp. 2d 825, 836 (N.D.Ill. 2009), *aff'd*, 612 F.3d 932 (7th Cir. 2010) (granting summary judgment in favor of defendants on plaintiff's civil conspiracy claim because "Siegel has failed to establish his ICFA deceptive and unfair practices claim or his unjust enrichment claims").

In short, Eliot "fails to present any evidence or legal arguments as to the underlying elements of his conspiracy claim," such that the Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment. *Siegel*, 656 F. Supp. 2d at 836.

5. Additional Discovery

Eliot, in the alternative, also "respectfully seeks application of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 56(f) to obtain either a continuance or Deposition and Discovery." [261] at 11. The Court presumes that Eliot actually intended to invoke Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(d), which provides that a "nonmovant" may receive "time to obtain affidavits or declarations or to take discovery" when that same party demonstrates that it currently "cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition." In either event, this effort is rejected. Eliot's untimely request is not supported by the requisite "affidavit or declaration," the discovery he seeks would not alter the Court's analysis, and fact discovery has been closed since January of 2015. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d).

B. The Estate's Motion for Summary Judgment

In the other summary judgment motion pending before the Court, the Estate argues that Plaintiffs cannot establish the existence of the 1995 Trust, such that the Estate is entitled to the Policy Proceeds as Simon Bernstein's default beneficiary. The Trust and the Agreed Siblings essentially concede that: (1) absent valid countervailing provisions in the 1995 Trust, the Estate would be entitled to the Policy Proceeds; and (2) they are unable to produce the executed version of the 1995

Trust, and they must rely on extrinsic evidence to support their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists.

A party "seeking to establish an express trust" by such evidence "bears the burden of proving the trust by clear and convincing evidence" and the "acts or words relied upon must be so unequivocal and unmistakable as to lead to only one conclusion." *Eychaner v. Gross*, 779 N.E.2d 1115, 1135 (Ill. 2002). If such evidence is "doubtful or capable of reasonable explanation upon any other theory, it is not sufficient to establish an express trust." *Id.*

1. Evidence Suggesting That The 1995 Trust Was Created

Plaintiffs' extrinsic evidence falls into three discrete categories: (1) testimony from the Agreed Siblings (and Linda Simon's spouse, David Simon) regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust by Simon Bernstein; (2) the affidavit of attorney Robert Spallina regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust and his understanding of Simon Bernstein's intentions; and (3) six documents that Plaintiffs characterize as "a comprehensive and cohesive bundle of evidence" supporting their allegation that the 1995 Trust exists. *Id.* Before deciding whether a reasonable factfinder could infer that the 1995 Trust exists based on this evidence, however, the Court must first determine whether this material is cognizable on summary judgment.

a) The Agreed Siblings' Testimony

As the Court previously explained, "the testimony of David Simon and Ted Bernstein, along with the testimony of the other Plaintiffs, is barred by the Illinois Dead Man's Act to the extent it relates to conversations with the deceased or to any

events which took place in the presence of the deceased." [220] at 3. The Agreed Siblings and their spouses remain "directly interested" in this action, and the Court accordingly disregards their testimony regarding "any conversation with the deceased person," Simon Bernstein. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/8-201.[5]

b) Mr. Spallina's Affidavit and Notes

In the affidavit relied upon by Plaintiffs, Mr. Spallina avers, *inter alia*, that:

- He "provided estate planning advice and represented Simon Bernstein in connection with the preparation and execution of various testamentary documents from late 2007 until his death on September 13, 2012."

- "Simon Bernstein told me he owned a life insurance policy with a current death benefit of $1.6 million (the 'Policy'). This is reflected in my attached notes of a meeting with Simon Bernstein on February 1, 2012. During this meeting and over the course of the next few months, Simon Bernstein and I discussed the Policy as part of his estate planning."

- "Simon Bernstein told me the intended beneficiaries of the Policy were his five children equally, through an irrevocable life insurance trust that was named beneficiary of the Policy."

- "Simon Bernstein also wanted to change other parts of his estate plan in 2012. Primarily, he wanted to change his current estate plan, which benefitted only three of his five children, and had caused some family disharmony. As part of these discussions, Simon Bernstein and I again discussed the Policy. In the end, Simon Bernstein told me he had decided to leave the Policy unchanged, so that all of the proceeds would go equally to his five children through the 1995 Trust. Having thus provided for all of his children, Simon Bernstein decided to alter his testamentary documents and to exercise a power of appointment he

[5] While it is true that "as a general rule federal rather than state law governs the admissibility of evidence in federal diversity cases, there are a number of express exemptions to this rule, including state dead man laws." *Campbell v. RAP Trucking Inc.*, No. 09-CV-2256, 2011 WL 4001348, at *3 (C.D. Ill. Sept. 8, 2011).

held to leave all of his family's wealth to his ten grandchildren equally."

- "Simon Bernstein never showed me the 1995 Trust, although we discussed several times the fact that (i) the 1995 Trust had been created, and (ii) now that his wife had died, the beneficiaries of the 1995 Trust were his five adult children: Ted, Pam, Eliot, Jill and Lisa, each of whom would receive one-fifth, or 20%, of the proceeds of the Policy."

- "Having discussed these matters with Simon Bernstein, and based upon my years of experience as an estate planning lawyer, Simon Bernstein understood that he retained ownership of the Policy. Simon Bernstein always wanted maximum flexibility to change his estate plan, and putting ownership of the Policy into an irrevocable trust (such as the 2000 trust drafted by lawyers at Proskauer Rose) would have taken away Simon Bernstein's ability to change the Policy or the beneficiaries. Because Simon Bernstein remained the owner of the policy, he had the ability to change the beneficiary from the ILIT to a different beneficiary or beneficiaries up until the moment he died."

- "In light of Simon Bernstein's overall estate plan, including our specific discussions about the beneficiaries of the proceeds of the Policy, Simon Bernstein in fact executed new testamentary documents. Under Simon Bernstein's new Will and his Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, both of which were formally executed on July 25, 2012, his ten grandchildren are the ultimate beneficiaries of all of his wealth other than the Policy, which I have no doubt he intended to go to his children."

- "I believe that Simon Bernstein intended the Policy proceeds to be paid to his 1995 Trust, for the benefit of his five children."

[255-2] at 2-7.

The Estate argues that these statements by Mr. Spallina constitute inadmissible hearsay or expressions of subjective belief, which "cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment." *Sys. Dev. Integration, LLC v. Computer Scis. Corp.*, 739 F. Supp. 2d 1063, 1069, 1078 (N.D. Ill. 2010); *see also Richardson v. Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Med. Ctr.*, 63 Fed. App'x 886, 890 (7th Cir. 2003)

("Lampkin's averment [of what "she was informed by other patients"] is inadmissible hearsay and is not based upon her personal knowledge, so it cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment."); *Hammer v. Residential Credit Sols., Inc.*, No. 13-cv-6397, 2015 WL 7776807, at *12 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 3, 2015) ("A testimonial statement about contract formation would be a statement to the effect that a contract does or does not exist. Such an out-of-court statement would be impermissible hearsay."); *Hindin/Owen/Engelke, Inc. v. GRM Indus., Inc.*, 869 F. Supp. 539, 544 (N.D. Ill. 1994) ("A statement by an employee that his employer agrees to make a proposal would be a statement offered for the truth of the matter asserted, *i.e.,* that his employer agreed to make a proposal, and constitutes hearsay."); Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(4) ("An affidavit or declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify on the matters stated.").

The Estate, however, paints with too broad a brush. Mr. Spallina's statements regarding his work for Simon Bernstein (including his statements regarding Simon Bernstein's modifications to his testamentary documents) are based upon Mr. Spallina's personal knowledge, and ostensibly are not hearsay. For example, Mr. Spallina might competently testify that: (1) Simon Bernstein modified his testamentary documents in 2012 to name his grandchildren (instead of his children) as the sole beneficiaries of his Estate; (2) when Simon Bernstein made those modifications in 2012, he was aware of the life insurance policy at issue here;

and (3) Simon Bernstein, in 2000, considered but ultimately decided against placing that same life insurance policy into an irrevocable trust. Considered in conjunction, this testimony suggests that Simon Bernstein provided for his children in a manner outside of his testamentary documents.

c) Plaintiffs' Documentary Evidence

In their attempt to resist the Estate's motion for summary judgment, Plaintiffs also identify six separate documents that they contend represent evidence of the 1995 Trust's existence.

The Court previously considered this same documentary evidence when it rejected *Plaintiffs'* motion for summary judgment in March of 2016. At that time, the Court noted that this documentary evidence does "provide some evidence that the Trust was created," though it was "far from dispositive." [220] at 4. Ultimately, while the party moving for summary judgment may have changed, the weight of this documentary evidence has not, as discussed below.

(1) Drafts Of The 1995 Trust

Two of the principal documents relied upon by Plaintiffs are unexecuted drafts of the 1995 Trust itself. As the Court previously explained, however, these "documents offer Plaintiffs little support in the absence of the testimony from David Simon and Ted Bernstein describing how some form of those exhibits was executed by Simon Bernstein," and that same testimony is excluded by the Illinois Dead Man's Act. *Id.* at 3.

(2) The Request Letter

Plaintiffs identify a "Request Letter" dated November 7, 1995 in support of their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists. The Request Letter is a standardized form, which instructs Capitol Bankers Life to "Change Beneficiary As Follows"—the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated June 21, 1995" is the new "successor" to the Policy Proceeds. [150-9] at 2.

(3) The Request for Service

Plaintiffs also rely upon a "Request for Service" form dated August 8, 1995, which seeks to transfer ownership of the life insurance policy to the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dtd 6/21/1995." [150-19]. As the Court previously noted, however, this "document refers to 'ownership' of the policy, and does not affect the policy's beneficiaries." [220] at 4.

(4) The Beneficiary Designation

In a "Beneficiary Designation" dated August 26, 1995, Simon Bernstein designated the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" as the beneficiary to receive his death benefits. Plaintiffs suggest that this designation is probative of the fact that the Trust actually exists; however, "this document does not refer to the Trust at issue here, the 'Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dated 6/21/95.'" [220] at 4. It remains "unclear from the record if that was an oversight, or was intentionally done to refer to a distinct trust." *Id.*

(5) The IRS Form 22-4

Finally, Plaintiffs point to an IRS "Form 22-4" (or application for an Employer Identification Number) in support of their contention that the 1995 Trust exists as alleged. [150-20]. The Form 22-4 reflects that it was executed on behalf of the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" and signed by Shirley Bernstein, Simon's wife. *Id.* It is unclear from the record whether the Form 22-4 was actually submitted to, or approved by, the IRS. *Id.*

2. The Weight of the Evidence

As the Court previously explained, Plaintiffs' documents, while not "dispositive," provide "some evidence that the Trust was created." [220] at 4. In fact, Plaintiffs' case has improved since the Court first considered their evidence in March of 2016, in light of the new affidavit from Mr. Spallina, and the Court remains incapable of resolving these disputed factual questions on summary judgment.

A reasonable factfinder could infer, based upon both the potential testimony of Mr. Spallina and the documentary evidence previously discussed, that Simon Bernstein created the 1995 Trust in the manner alleged by Plaintiffs. The Estate's motion for summary judgment is accordingly denied.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on Eliot Bernstein's claims [239] is granted, and the Estate's motion for summary judgment [245] is denied.

Dated: January 30, 2016

Entered:

John Robert Blakey
United States District Judge

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

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Defendant.

Case No. 1:13-cv-3643

Judge John Robert Blakey

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Counter-Plaintiff,

v.

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95,

Counter-Defendant,

and

FIRST ARLINGTON NATIONAL BANK, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

ELIOT IVAN BERNSTEIN,

Cross-Plaintiff,

v.

TED BERNSTEIN, *et al.*,

Cross-Defendants,

and

PAMELA B. SIMON, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This action concerns the distribution of proceeds from a life insurance policy (the "Policy Proceeds") previously held by decedent Simon Bernstein. The principal parties remaining in the case are: (1) Plaintiff Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated 6/21/95 (the "1995 Trust"); (2) the four Bernstein siblings who believe the Policy Proceeds should be distributed to the 1995 Trust (Ted Bernstein, Lisa Friedstein, Jill Iantoni and Pam Simon; collectively, the "Agreed Siblings"); (3) the fifth Bernstein sibling, Eliot Bernstein, a *pro se* third-party Plaintiff who disputes that approach ("Eliot"); and (4) the intervenor estate of Simon Bernstein (the "Estate"), which contends that the 1995 Trust was never actually created, such that the Policy Proceeds should default to the Estate.

Before the Court are two motions for summary judgment. In the first, [239] at 1-4, the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings seek judgment on Eliot's third-party claims. In the second, [245] at 1-6, the Estate seeks judgment against the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings on their claims in the Second Amended Complaint, [73], and entry of judgment in the Estate's favor on its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment. [112] at 1-17. For the reasons explained below, the former is granted while the latter is denied.

I. Background[1]

A. Procedural Posture

Following Simon Bernstein's death on September 13, 2012, the 1995 Trust submitted a death claim to Heritage pursuant to Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. [150] at 15; [240] at 13. After Heritage failed to pay, the 1995 Trust initiated this lawsuit in the Circuit Court of Cook County, alleging that Heritage had breached its contractual obligations. [1-1] at 1-3. On May 20, 2013, Jackson National Life Insurance Company ("Jackson"), as successor in interest to Heritage, removed the case to this Court. [1] at 1-2.

On June 26, 2013, Heritage, through Jackson, filed a Third-Party Complaint and Counter-Claim for Interpleader pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1335(a) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 14, seeking a declaration of rights under the life insurance policy. [17] at 1-10. Heritage was eventually dismissed in February of 2014 after interpleading the Policy Proceeds. [101] at 2.

On September 22, 2013, Eliot, a third-party Defendant to Jackson's interpleader claim, filed a 177-page Answer, Cross-Claim and Counter-Claim. [35] at 1-117. Eliot brought claims against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, and

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[1] The facts are taken from the parties' Local Rule 56.1 statements and the Court's previous rulings [106, 220]. [240] refers to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts. [247] refers to the Estate's statement of material facts. [255], which incorporates [150] by reference, refers to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts. [257] refers to both Eliot's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts and Eliot's statement of additional material facts. [260] refers to Eliot's responses to the Estate's statement of material facts. [266] refers to the Estate's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts.

The Estate correctly notes that [255] deviates in certain respects from the procedure enumerated in Local Rule 56.1. Given this lawsuit's convoluted history, and in the interests of justice and judicial economy, the Court nevertheless elects to consider [255] and [150] in support of Plaintiffs' opposition to the Estate's motion for summary judgment.

multiple third-party Defendants (including the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A., The Simon Law Firm, Donald Tescher, Robert Spallina, David Simon, Adam Simon, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.). *Id.*

On January 13, 2014, the Agreed Siblings and the 1995 Trust filed their First Amended Complaint. [73] at 1-11. Plaintiffs alleged that: (1) the 1995 Trust was a common law trust established in Chicago by Simon Bernstein; (2) Ted Bernstein is the trustee of the 1995 Trust; and (3) the 1995 Trust was the beneficiary of Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. *Id.* In addition, Plaintiffs alleged that all of Simon Bernstein's children, *including Eliot*, are equal beneficiaries to the Trust. *Id.*

On March 3, 2014, the Court dismissed Eliot's claims against Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina. [106] at 1-4. The Court explained that Eliot, as a third-party Defendant to an interpleader claim, was "not facing any liability" in this action, and he was accordingly not authorized to seek relief against other third parties. *Id.*

On June 5, 2014, the Estate filed its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, [112] at 1-16, and on July 28, 2014, the Court granted the Estate's motion to intervene. [121] at 3-4.

Fact discovery closed on January 9, 2015, [123], and on March 15, 2016 the Court denied Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment. [220] at 1-6. The Court found, *inter alia,* that while Plaintiffs were able to adduce "some evidence that the [1995] Trust was created," this evidence was "far from dispositive." *Id.* at 4.

B. Probate Actions

The Probate Division of the Palm Beach County Circuit Court recently resolved two other cases related to the disposition of Simon Bernstein's assets: *In re Estate of Simon L. Bernstein*, No. 502012CP004391XXXNBIH (Fla. Cir. Ct.) and *Ted Bernstein, as Trustee of the Shirley Bernstein Trust Agreement dtd 5/20/2008 v. Alexandra Bernstein, et al.,* No. 502014CP003698XXXXNBIJ (Fla. Cir. Ct.) (collectively, the "Probate Actions").

Judge John L. Phillips presided over a joint trial of the Probate Actions in December of 2015. A full recitation of Judge Phillips' findings is unnecessary here, but relevant portions of his finals orders include:

- The testamentary document identified as the "Will of Simon Bernstein" was "genuine and authentic," and "valid and enforceable according to [its] terms."

- Ted Bernstein "was not involved in the preparation or creation of" the Will of Simon Bernstein, "played no role in any questioned activities of the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A.," there was "no evidence to support the assertions of Eliot Bernstein that Ted Bernstein forged or fabricated" the Will of Simon Bernstein, and, in fact, "Ted Bernstein played no role in the preparation of any improper documents, the presentation of any improper documents to the Court, or any other improper act, contrary to the allegations of Eliot Bernstein."

- The beneficiaries of the testamentary trust identified in the Will of Simon Bernstein are "Simon Bernstein's then living grandchildren," while "Simon's children – including Eliot Bernstein – are not beneficiaries."

- Eliot "should not be permitted to continue representing the interests of his minor children, because his actions have been adverse and destructive to his children's interest," such that it became necessary to appoint a *guardian ad litem*.

[240-11] at 2-5; [240-12] at 2-3.

II. Legal Standard

Summary judgment is appropriate if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Spurling v. C & M Fine Pack, Inc.,* 739 F.3d 1055, 1060 (7th Cir. 2014). A genuine dispute as to any material fact exists if "the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.,* 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). The party seeking summary judgment has the burden of establishing that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact. *See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett,* 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). In determining whether a genuine issue of material fact exists, this Court must construe all facts and reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *See CTL ex rel. Trebatoski v. Ashland Sch. Dist.,* 743 F.3d 524, 528 (7th Cir. 2014).

III. Analysis

A. Motion for Summary Judgment on Eliot's Claims

Eliot currently has seven claims pending against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, David Simon, Adam Simon, The Simon Law Firm, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.[2]

[2] As Judge St. Eve (the District Judge originally assigned to this case) previously explained before dismissing third-party Defendants Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina: "Eliot is not an original Defendant to Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint . . . . Instead, Eliot is a Third-Party Defendant in Jackson's interpleader action [such that] he is not facing any liability in this lawsuit . . . . Rule 14(a) does not authorize Eliot to seek any such relief in the present lawsuit because Eliot is not facing any liability in the first instance." [106] at 3-4. This reasoning applies with equal force to the remaining third-party Defendants. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permit a defendant to "serve a summons and complaint on a nonparty who is or may be liable to it for all or part of the claim against it." Fed. R. Civ. P. 14(a)(1). Here, Eliot is not facing any liability, and his claims against the remaining third-party Defendants are procedurally

[35] at 61-117. Eliot's causes of action sound in fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, abuse of legal process, legal malpractice, and civil conspiracy.[3]

1. Fraud, Negligence, Breach of Fiduciary Duty & Legal Malpractice

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice fail because Eliot "cannot show that he sustained damages or that he has standing to assert damages on behalf of his children or the Estate." [241] at 14; *see also Damato v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.*, 878 F. Supp. 1156, 1162 (N.D. Ill. 1995) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for fraud); *Elliot v. Chicago Hous. Auth.*, No. 98-cv-6307, 1999 WL 519200, at *9 (N.D. Ill. July 14, 1999) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for negligence); *Pearson v. Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, Inc.*, 790 F. Supp. 2d 759, 768 (N.D. Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for breach of fiduciary duty); *Snyder v. Heidelberger*, 953 N.E.2d 415, 424 (Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for legal malpractice).

First, Eliot cannot sustain cognizable damages related to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust in light of the Probate Court's rulings. The

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defective. Because all of Eliot's claims also fail as a substantive matter, however, they are dismissed on that basis, as discussed *infra*.

[3] The Court construes Eliot's arguments on each claim liberally, in light of his *pro se* status. *See Johnson v. Cook Cty. Jail*, No. 14-cv-0007, 2015 WL 2149468, at *2 (N.D. Ill. May 6, 2015) ("Motions for summary judgment involving *pro se* litigants are construed liberally for the benefit of the unrepresented party, so as to ensure that otherwise understandable filings are not disregarded if the *pro se* litigant stumbles on a technicality. That said, pro se litigants are not entitled to a general dispensation from the rules of procedure.") (internal quotations omitted).

Probate Court found, *inter alia*, that Simon Bernstein's "children – including Eliot – are not beneficiaries" of the Will of Simon Bernstein or the related testamentary trust. [240] at 11. Instead, Simon Bernstein's grandchildren (including Eliot's children) are the testamentary trust's beneficiaries. *Id.* Eliot also has no interest in the disposition of the testamentary trust vis-à-vis his own children, as the Probate Court was forced to appoint a *guardian ad litem* in light of Eliot's "adverse and destructive" actions relative "to his children's interest." *Id.* These findings have preclusive effect in this case,[4] such that Eliot cannot demonstrate cognizable damages relative to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust.

Second, Eliot cannot identify cognizable damages relating to the disposition of the Policy Proceeds, as Plaintiffs have consistently argued that Eliot is entitled to

[4] All four elements of collateral estoppel are present in this case. *See Westport Ins. Corp. v. City of Waukegan*, 157 F. Supp. 3d 769, 778 (N.D. Ill. 2016) ("Collateral estoppel applies if the following four elements are met: (1) the issue sought to be precluded must be the same as that involved in the prior action; (2) the issue must have been actually litigated; (3) the determination of the issue must have been essential to the final judgment; and (4) the party against whom estoppel is invoked must be fully represented in the prior action.") (internal quotation omitted). Here, the "issue sought to be precluded" is Eliot's lack of a cognizable interest in the Estate and the testamentary trust, precisely "the same as that involved" in the Probate Court. This issue was "actually litigated," as the Probate Court held a full trial on this issue, and resolution of this question formed the crux of the Probate Court's final judgments. Finally, Eliot, the party against whom estoppel is invoked, was "fully represented," as he had a full and fair opportunity to litigate this question at trial. *See Murray v. Nationwide Better Health*, No. 10-cv-3262, 2014 WL 53255, at *4 (C.D. Ill. Jan. 7, 2014) (The "overarching concern when applying issue preclusion is that the party against whom the prior action is invoked must have had a full and fair opportunity to litigate the issue.").

Eliot argues that the application of collateral estoppel is inappropriate, given that he was proceeding *pro se* in the Probate Court and the Probate Court's orders were appealed. Neither of these concerns have merit. *See DeGuelle v. Camilli*, 724 F.3d 933, 938 (7th Cir. 2013) (The "idea that litigating *pro se* should insulate a litigant from application of the collateral estoppel doctrine, or, more broadly, the doctrine of res judicata, of which collateral estoppel is an aspect, is absurd."); *Robinson v. Stanley*, No. 06-cv-5158, 2011 WL 3876903, at *5 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 31, 2011), *aff'd*, 474 F. App'x 456 (7th Cir. 2012) (The Seven Circuit "has adhered to the general rule in American jurisprudence that a final judgment of a court of first instance can be given collateral estoppel effect even while an appeal is pending.") (internal quotation omitted).

an equal share of the same. [265] at 3 (asserting a claim to the Policy Proceeds "on behalf of all five siblings, *including* Eliot") (emphasis in original).

In his response opposing summary judgment, Eliot fails to articulate a coherent response to Plaintiffs' argument. *See generally* [261]. Indeed, Eliot does not identify any material in the record to support his vague and conclusory damages allegations. Eliot has simply recycled his previous arguments, and cited only his pleadings in support of the same. *See, e.g.,* [261] at 3 ("Moreover, the Counterclaims have express language seeking claims to the proceeds and damages from the wrongful conduct . . . See ECF No. 35.").

Eliot's exclusive reliance on his pleadings rather than evidence, at this point in the proceedings, is both: (1) inconsistent with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56, this district's local rules, and this Court's standing orders; and (2) insufficient to defeat a motion for summary judgment. *See Essex Crane Rental Corp. v. C.J. Mahan Const. Co.*, No. 07-cv-439, 2008 WL 3978345, at *10 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 25, 2008) ("Unlike a motion to dismiss, summary judgment is the put up or shut up moment in a lawsuit, and the nonmovant must do more than merely rest on its pleadings.") (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs have cited ample evidence in the record to support their argument that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice must fail, as Eliot cannot adduce any evidence of the requisite damages. Eliot's opposition fails to formulate a cogent response, much less cite any

countervailing evidence in the record. Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is accordingly granted with respect to these four claims.

2. Conversion

The elements of conversion under Illinois law are: "(1) the unauthorized and wrongful assumption of control or ownership by one person over the personalty of another; (2) the other person's right in the property; (3) the right to immediate possession of the property; and (4) a demand for possession." *Jordan v. Dominick's Finer Foods*, 115 F. Supp. 3d 950, 956 (N.D. Ill. 2015).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claim for conversion fails, because Eliot cannot identify "a specific asset or piece of property that was converted" or "show an unfettered right of ownership to such property." [241] at 15. This argument similarly turns on Eliot's lack of legal interest in the Estate or testamentary trust, and the Plaintiffs' acknowledgement that Eliot, under their theory, is entitled to an equal share of the Policy Proceeds. *Id.*

Here again, Eliot has failed to formulate an intelligible response. His brief does not even mention his conversion claim. *See generally* [261]. Eliot makes no effort to either identify any purportedly converted property or cite material in the record in support of his conversion claim. *See id.* In light of the foregoing, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is also granted with respect to Eliot's conversion claim.

3. Abuse of Process

Under Illinois law, abuse of process "is the misuse of legal process to accomplish some purpose outside the scope of the process itself." *Neurosurgery & Spine Surgery, S.C. v. Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d 925, 929 (Ill. App. Ct. 2003). The "two distinct elements of an abuse of process claim are: (1) the existence of an ulterior purpose or motive; and (2) some act in the use of process that is not proper in the regular course of proceedings." *Id.* at 930. The "tort of abuse of process is not favored under Illinois law," and its "elements must be strictly construed." *Id.*

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot cannot satisfy either element of his abuse of process claim. More specifically, they claim that the Probate Actions were simply "filed by the named beneficiary of a life insurance policy to pursue a death claim against a life insurer for the Policy Proceeds," and that no "act in the use of" that process was improper. [241] at 13.

Eliot's response does not specifically address his claim for abuse of process; indeed, the phrase "abuse of process" does not appear in his briefing. *See generally* [261]. Instead, Eliot asserts, without citation to the record, that Plaintiffs have "repeatedly taken action to barrage and occupy" him in one case in order "to improperly gain advantage" in the other. *Id.* at 6. These allegations, in addition to having no evidentiary basis in the record, are insufficient under Illinois law. *Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d at 930 ("abuse of process is a very narrow tort" typically "found only in cases in which a plaintiff has suffered an actual arrest or seizure of

property"). Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment on Eliot's abuse of process claim.

4. Civil Conspiracy

Under Illinois law, the elements for a civil conspiracy are: (1) a combination of two or more persons; (2) for the purpose of accomplishing by some concerted action either an unlawful purpose or a lawful purpose by unlawful means; and (3) in the furtherance of the same, one of the conspirators committed an overt tortious or unlawful act. *See Fritz v. Johnston,* 807 N.E.2d 461, 470 (Ill. 2004). As "the third element of this test indicates, however, civil conspiracy is not an independent tort: if a plaintiff fails to state an independent cause of action underlying his conspiracy allegations, the claim for conspiracy also fails." *Jones v. City of Chicago*, No. 08-cv-3501, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 (N.D. Ill. May 18, 2011) (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's civil conspiracy claim fails, because it remains predicated upon his other deficient claims. Eliot fails to respond to this argument. *See Jones*, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 ("Because defendants are entitled to summary judgment on Jones's state law claim for malicious prosecution, and Jones's conspiracy claim is predicated on her malicious prosecution claim, defendants are also entitled to summary judgment on count four."); *Siegel v. Shell Oil Co.,* 656 F. Supp. 2d 825, 836 (N.D.Ill. 2009), *aff'd*, 612 F.3d 932 (7th Cir. 2010) (granting summary judgment in favor of defendants on plaintiff's civil conspiracy claim because "Siegel has failed to establish his ICFA deceptive and unfair practices claim or his unjust enrichment claims").

In short, Eliot "fails to present any evidence or legal arguments as to the underlying elements of his conspiracy claim," such that the Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment. *Siegel*, 656 F. Supp. 2d at 836.

5. Additional Discovery

Eliot, in the alternative, also "respectfully seeks application of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 56(f) to obtain either a continuance or Deposition and Discovery." [261] at 11. The Court presumes that Eliot actually intended to invoke Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(d), which provides that a "nonmovant" may receive "time to obtain affidavits or declarations or to take discovery" when that same party demonstrates that it currently "cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition." In either event, this effort is rejected. Eliot's untimely request is not supported by the requisite "affidavit or declaration," the discovery he seeks would not alter the Court's analysis, and fact discovery has been closed since January of 2015. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d).

B. The Estate's Motion for Summary Judgment

In the other summary judgment motion pending before the Court, the Estate argues that Plaintiffs cannot establish the existence of the 1995 Trust, such that the Estate is entitled to the Policy Proceeds as Simon Bernstein's default beneficiary. The Trust and the Agreed Siblings essentially concede that: (1) absent valid countervailing provisions in the 1995 Trust, the Estate would be entitled to the Policy Proceeds; and (2) they are unable to produce the executed version of the 1995

Trust, and they must rely on extrinsic evidence to support their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists.

A party "seeking to establish an express trust" by such evidence "bears the burden of proving the trust by clear and convincing evidence" and the "acts or words relied upon must be so unequivocal and unmistakable as to lead to only one conclusion." *Eychaner v. Gross*, 779 N.E.2d 1115, 1135 (Ill. 2002). If such evidence is "doubtful or capable of reasonable explanation upon any other theory, it is not sufficient to establish an express trust." *Id.*

1. Evidence Suggesting That The 1995 Trust Was Created

Plaintiffs' extrinsic evidence falls into three discrete categories: (1) testimony from the Agreed Siblings (and Linda Simon's spouse, David Simon) regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust by Simon Bernstein; (2) the affidavit of attorney Robert Spallina regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust and his understanding of Simon Bernstein's intentions; and (3) six documents that Plaintiffs characterize as "a comprehensive and cohesive bundle of evidence" supporting their allegation that the 1995 Trust exists. *Id.* Before deciding whether a reasonable factfinder could infer that the 1995 Trust exists based on this evidence, however, the Court must first determine whether this material is cognizable on summary judgment.

a) The Agreed Siblings' Testimony

As the Court previously explained, "the testimony of David Simon and Ted Bernstein, along with the testimony of the other Plaintiffs, is barred by the Illinois Dead Man's Act to the extent it relates to conversations with the deceased or to any

events which took place in the presence of the deceased." [220] at 3. The Agreed Siblings and their spouses remain "directly interested" in this action, and the Court accordingly disregards their testimony regarding "any conversation with the deceased person," Simon Bernstein. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/8-201.[5]

b) Mr. Spallina's Affidavit and Notes

In the affidavit relied upon by Plaintiffs, Mr. Spallina avers, *inter alia*, that:

- He "provided estate planning advice and represented Simon Bernstein in connection with the preparation and execution of various testamentary documents from late 2007 until his death on September 13, 2012."

- "Simon Bernstein told me he owned a life insurance policy with a current death benefit of $1.6 million (the 'Policy'). This is reflected in my attached notes of a meeting with Simon Bernstein on February 1, 2012. During this meeting and over the course of the next few months, Simon Bernstein and I discussed the Policy as part of his estate planning."

- "Simon Bernstein told me the intended beneficiaries of the Policy were his five children equally, through an irrevocable life insurance trust that was named beneficiary of the Policy."

- "Simon Bernstein also wanted to change other parts of his estate plan in 2012. Primarily, he wanted to change his current estate plan, which benefitted only three of his five children, and had caused some family disharmony. As part of these discussions, Simon Bernstein and I again discussed the Policy. In the end, Simon Bernstein told me he had decided to leave the Policy unchanged, so that all of the proceeds would go equally to his five children through the 1995 Trust. Having thus provided for all of his children, Simon Bernstein decided to alter his testamentary documents and to exercise a power of appointment he

[5] While it is true that "as a general rule federal rather than state law governs the admissibility of evidence in federal diversity cases, there are a number of express exemptions to this rule, including state dead man laws." *Campbell v. RAP Trucking Inc.*, No. 09-CV-2256, 2011 WL 4001348, at *3 (C.D. Ill. Sept. 8, 2011).

held to leave all of his family's wealth to his ten grandchildren equally."

- "Simon Bernstein never showed me the 1995 Trust, although we discussed several times the fact that (i) the 1995 Trust had been created, and (ii) now that his wife had died, the beneficiaries of the 1995 Trust were his five adult children: Ted, Pam, Eliot, Jill and Lisa, each of whom would receive one-fifth, or 20%, of the proceeds of the Policy."

- "Having discussed these matters with Simon Bernstein, and based upon my years of experience as an estate planning lawyer, Simon Bernstein understood that he retained ownership of the Policy. Simon Bernstein always wanted maximum flexibility to change his estate plan, and putting ownership of the Policy into an irrevocable trust (such as the 2000 trust drafted by lawyers at Proskauer Rose) would have taken away Simon Bernstein's ability to change the Policy or the beneficiaries. Because Simon Bernstein remained the owner of the policy, he had the ability to change the beneficiary from the ILIT to a different beneficiary or beneficiaries up until the moment he died."

- "In light of Simon Bernstein's overall estate plan, including our specific discussions about the beneficiaries of the proceeds of the Policy, Simon Bernstein in fact executed new testamentary documents. Under Simon Bernstein's new Will and his Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, both of which were formally executed on July 25, 2012, his ten grandchildren are the ultimate beneficiaries of all of his wealth other than the Policy, which I have no doubt he intended to go to his children."

- "I believe that Simon Bernstein intended the Policy proceeds to be paid to his 1995 Trust, for the benefit of his five children."

[255-2] at 2-7.

The Estate argues that these statements by Mr. Spallina constitute inadmissible hearsay or expressions of subjective belief, which "cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment." *Sys. Dev. Integration, LLC v. Computer Scis. Corp.*, 739 F. Supp. 2d 1063, 1069, 1078 (N.D. Ill. 2010); *see also Richardson v. Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Med. Ctr.*, 63 Fed. App'x 886, 890 (7th Cir. 2003)

("Lampkin's averment [of what "she was informed by other patients"] is inadmissible hearsay and is not based upon her personal knowledge, so it cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment."); *Hammer v. Residential Credit Sols., Inc.*, No. 13-cv-6397, 2015 WL 7776807, at *12 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 3, 2015) ("A testimonial statement about contract formation would be a statement to the effect that a contract does or does not exist. Such an out-of-court statement would be impermissible hearsay."); *Hindin/Owen/Engelke, Inc. v. GRM Indus., Inc.*, 869 F. Supp. 539, 544 (N.D. Ill. 1994) ("A statement by an employee that his employer agrees to make a proposal would be a statement offered for the truth of the matter asserted, *i.e.,* that his employer agreed to make a proposal, and constitutes hearsay."); Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(4) ("An affidavit or declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify on the matters stated.").

The Estate, however, paints with too broad a brush. Mr. Spallina's statements regarding his work for Simon Bernstein (including his statements regarding Simon Bernstein's modifications to his testamentary documents) are based upon Mr. Spallina's personal knowledge, and ostensibly are not hearsay. For example, Mr. Spallina might competently testify that: (1) Simon Bernstein modified his testamentary documents in 2012 to name his grandchildren (instead of his children) as the sole beneficiaries of his Estate; (2) when Simon Bernstein made those modifications in 2012, he was aware of the life insurance policy at issue here;

and (3) Simon Bernstein, in 2000, considered but ultimately decided against placing that same life insurance policy into an irrevocable trust. Considered in conjunction, this testimony suggests that Simon Bernstein provided for his children in a manner outside of his testamentary documents.

c) Plaintiffs' Documentary Evidence

In their attempt to resist the Estate's motion for summary judgment, Plaintiffs also identify six separate documents that they contend represent evidence of the 1995 Trust's existence.

The Court previously considered this same documentary evidence when it rejected *Plaintiffs'* motion for summary judgment in March of 2016. At that time, the Court noted that this documentary evidence does "provide some evidence that the Trust was created," though it was "far from dispositive." [220] at 4. Ultimately, while the party moving for summary judgment may have changed, the weight of this documentary evidence has not, as discussed below.

(1) Drafts Of The 1995 Trust

Two of the principal documents relied upon by Plaintiffs are unexecuted drafts of the 1995 Trust itself. As the Court previously explained, however, these "documents offer Plaintiffs little support in the absence of the testimony from David Simon and Ted Bernstein describing how some form of those exhibits was executed by Simon Bernstein," and that same testimony is excluded by the Illinois Dead Man's Act. *Id.* at 3.

(2) The Request Letter

Plaintiffs identify a "Request Letter" dated November 7, 1995 in support of their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists. The Request Letter is a standardized form, which instructs Capitol Bankers Life to "Change Beneficiary As Follows"—the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated June 21, 1995" is the new "successor" to the Policy Proceeds. [150-9] at 2.

(3) The Request for Service

Plaintiffs also rely upon a "Request for Service" form dated August 8, 1995, which seeks to transfer ownership of the life insurance policy to the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dtd 6/21/1995." [150-19]. As the Court previously noted, however, this "document refers to 'ownership' of the policy, and does not affect the policy's beneficiaries." [220] at 4.

(4) The Beneficiary Designation

In a "Beneficiary Designation" dated August 26, 1995, Simon Bernstein designated the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" as the beneficiary to receive his death benefits. Plaintiffs suggest that this designation is probative of the fact that the Trust actually exists; however, "this document does not refer to the Trust at issue here, the 'Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dated 6/21/95.'" [220] at 4. It remains "unclear from the record if that was an oversight, or was intentionally done to refer to a distinct trust." *Id.*

(5) The IRS Form 22-4

Finally, Plaintiffs point to an IRS "Form 22-4" (or application for an Employer Identification Number) in support of their contention that the 1995 Trust exists as alleged. [150-20]. The Form 22-4 reflects that it was executed on behalf of the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" and signed by Shirley Bernstein, Simon's wife. *Id.* It is unclear from the record whether the Form 22-4 was actually submitted to, or approved by, the IRS. *Id.*

2. The Weight of the Evidence

As the Court previously explained, Plaintiffs' documents, while not "dispositive," provide "some evidence that the Trust was created." [220] at 4. In fact, Plaintiffs' case has improved since the Court first considered their evidence in March of 2016, in light of the new affidavit from Mr. Spallina, and the Court remains incapable of resolving these disputed factual questions on summary judgment.

A reasonable factfinder could infer, based upon both the potential testimony of Mr. Spallina and the documentary evidence previously discussed, that Simon Bernstein created the 1995 Trust in the manner alleged by Plaintiffs. The Estate's motion for summary judgment is accordingly denied.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on Eliot Bernstein's claims [239] is granted, and the Estate's motion for summary judgment [245] is denied.

Dated: January 30, 2016

Entered:

John Robert Blakey
United States District Judge

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

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Defendant.

Case No. 1:13-cv-3643

Judge John Robert Blakey

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Counter-Plaintiff,

v.

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95,

Counter-Defendant,

and

FIRST ARLINGTON NATIONAL BANK, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

ELIOT IVAN BERNSTEIN,

Cross-Plaintiff,

v.

TED BERNSTEIN, *et al.*,

Cross-Defendants,

and

PAMELA B. SIMON, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This action concerns the distribution of proceeds from a life insurance policy (the "Policy Proceeds") previously held by decedent Simon Bernstein. The principal parties remaining in the case are: (1) Plaintiff Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated 6/21/95 (the "1995 Trust"); (2) the four Bernstein siblings who believe the Policy Proceeds should be distributed to the 1995 Trust (Ted Bernstein, Lisa Friedstein, Jill Iantoni and Pam Simon; collectively, the "Agreed Siblings"); (3) the fifth Bernstein sibling, Eliot Bernstein, a *pro se* third-party Plaintiff who disputes that approach ("Eliot"); and (4) the intervenor estate of Simon Bernstein (the "Estate"), which contends that the 1995 Trust was never actually created, such that the Policy Proceeds should default to the Estate.

Before the Court are two motions for summary judgment. In the first, [239] at 1-4, the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings seek judgment on Eliot's third-party claims. In the second, [245] at 1-6, the Estate seeks judgment against the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings on their claims in the Second Amended Complaint, [73], and entry of judgment in the Estate's favor on its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment. [112] at 1-17. For the reasons explained below, the former is granted while the latter is denied.

I. Background[1]

A. Procedural Posture

Following Simon Bernstein's death on September 13, 2012, the 1995 Trust submitted a death claim to Heritage pursuant to Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. [150] at 15; [240] at 13. After Heritage failed to pay, the 1995 Trust initiated this lawsuit in the Circuit Court of Cook County, alleging that Heritage had breached its contractual obligations. [1-1] at 1-3. On May 20, 2013, Jackson National Life Insurance Company ("Jackson"), as successor in interest to Heritage, removed the case to this Court. [1] at 1-2.

On June 26, 2013, Heritage, through Jackson, filed a Third-Party Complaint and Counter-Claim for Interpleader pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1335(a) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 14, seeking a declaration of rights under the life insurance policy. [17] at 1-10. Heritage was eventually dismissed in February of 2014 after interpleading the Policy Proceeds. [101] at 2.

On September 22, 2013, Eliot, a third-party Defendant to Jackson's interpleader claim, filed a 177-page Answer, Cross-Claim and Counter-Claim. [35] at 1-117. Eliot brought claims against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, and

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[1] The facts are taken from the parties' Local Rule 56.1 statements and the Court's previous rulings [106, 220]. [240] refers to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts. [247] refers to the Estate's statement of material facts. [255], which incorporates [150] by reference, refers to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts. [257] refers to both Eliot's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts and Eliot's statement of additional material facts. [260] refers to Eliot's responses to the Estate's statement of material facts. [266] refers to the Estate's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts.

The Estate correctly notes that [255] deviates in certain respects from the procedure enumerated in Local Rule 56.1. Given this lawsuit's convoluted history, and in the interests of justice and judicial economy, the Court nevertheless elects to consider [255] and [150] in support of Plaintiffs' opposition to the Estate's motion for summary judgment.

multiple third-party Defendants (including the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A., The Simon Law Firm, Donald Tescher, Robert Spallina, David Simon, Adam Simon, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.). *Id.*

On January 13, 2014, the Agreed Siblings and the 1995 Trust filed their First Amended Complaint. [73] at 1-11. Plaintiffs alleged that: (1) the 1995 Trust was a common law trust established in Chicago by Simon Bernstein; (2) Ted Bernstein is the trustee of the 1995 Trust; and (3) the 1995 Trust was the beneficiary of Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. *Id.* In addition, Plaintiffs alleged that all of Simon Bernstein's children, *including Eliot*, are equal beneficiaries to the Trust. *Id.*

On March 3, 2014, the Court dismissed Eliot's claims against Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina. [106] at 1-4. The Court explained that Eliot, as a third-party Defendant to an interpleader claim, was "not facing any liability" in this action, and he was accordingly not authorized to seek relief against other third parties. *Id.*

On June 5, 2014, the Estate filed its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, [112] at 1-16, and on July 28, 2014, the Court granted the Estate's motion to intervene. [121] at 3-4.

Fact discovery closed on January 9, 2015, [123], and on March 15, 2016 the Court denied Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment. [220] at 1-6. The Court found, *inter alia,* that while Plaintiffs were able to adduce "some evidence that the [1995] Trust was created," this evidence was "far from dispositive." *Id.* at 4.

B. Probate Actions

The Probate Division of the Palm Beach County Circuit Court recently resolved two other cases related to the disposition of Simon Bernstein's assets: *In re Estate of Simon L. Bernstein*, No. 502012CP004391XXXNBIH (Fla. Cir. Ct.) and *Ted Bernstein, as Trustee of the Shirley Bernstein Trust Agreement dtd 5/20/2008 v. Alexandra Bernstein, et al.,* No. 502014CP003698XXXXNBIJ (Fla. Cir. Ct.) (collectively, the "Probate Actions").

Judge John L. Phillips presided over a joint trial of the Probate Actions in December of 2015. A full recitation of Judge Phillips' findings is unnecessary here, but relevant portions of his finals orders include:

- The testamentary document identified as the "Will of Simon Bernstein" was "genuine and authentic," and "valid and enforceable according to [its] terms."

- Ted Bernstein "was not involved in the preparation or creation of" the Will of Simon Bernstein, "played no role in any questioned activities of the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A.," there was "no evidence to support the assertions of Eliot Bernstein that Ted Bernstein forged or fabricated" the Will of Simon Bernstein, and, in fact, "Ted Bernstein played no role in the preparation of any improper documents, the presentation of any improper documents to the Court, or any other improper act, contrary to the allegations of Eliot Bernstein."

- The beneficiaries of the testamentary trust identified in the Will of Simon Bernstein are "Simon Bernstein's then living grandchildren," while "Simon's children – including Eliot Bernstein – are not beneficiaries."

- Eliot "should not be permitted to continue representing the interests of his minor children, because his actions have been adverse and destructive to his children's interest," such that it became necessary to appoint a *guardian ad litem*.

[240-11] at 2-5; [240-12] at 2-3.

II. Legal Standard

Summary judgment is appropriate if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Spurling v. C & M Fine Pack, Inc.,* 739 F.3d 1055, 1060 (7th Cir. 2014). A genuine dispute as to any material fact exists if "the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.,* 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). The party seeking summary judgment has the burden of establishing that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact. *See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett,* 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). In determining whether a genuine issue of material fact exists, this Court must construe all facts and reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *See CTL ex rel. Trebatoski v. Ashland Sch. Dist.,* 743 F.3d 524, 528 (7th Cir. 2014).

III. Analysis

A. Motion for Summary Judgment on Eliot's Claims

Eliot currently has seven claims pending against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, David Simon, Adam Simon, The Simon Law Firm, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.[2]

[2] As Judge St. Eve (the District Judge originally assigned to this case) previously explained before dismissing third-party Defendants Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina: "Eliot is not an original Defendant to Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint . . . . Instead, Eliot is a Third-Party Defendant in Jackson's interpleader action [such that] he is not facing any liability in this lawsuit . . . . Rule 14(a) does not authorize Eliot to seek any such relief in the present lawsuit because Eliot is not facing any liability in the first instance." [106] at 3-4. This reasoning applies with equal force to the remaining third-party Defendants. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permit a defendant to "serve a summons and complaint on a nonparty who is or may be liable to it for all or part of the claim against it." Fed. R. Civ. P. 14(a)(1). Here, Eliot is not facing any liability, and his claims against the remaining third-party Defendants are procedurally

[35] at 61-117. Eliot's causes of action sound in fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, abuse of legal process, legal malpractice, and civil conspiracy.[3]

1. Fraud, Negligence, Breach of Fiduciary Duty & Legal Malpractice

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice fail because Eliot "cannot show that he sustained damages or that he has standing to assert damages on behalf of his children or the Estate." [241] at 14; *see also Damato v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.*, 878 F. Supp. 1156, 1162 (N.D. Ill. 1995) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for fraud); *Elliot v. Chicago Hous. Auth.*, No. 98-cv-6307, 1999 WL 519200, at *9 (N.D. Ill. July 14, 1999) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for negligence); *Pearson v. Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, Inc.*, 790 F. Supp. 2d 759, 768 (N.D. Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for breach of fiduciary duty); *Snyder v. Heidelberger*, 953 N.E.2d 415, 424 (Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for legal malpractice).

First, Eliot cannot sustain cognizable damages related to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust in light of the Probate Court's rulings. The

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defective. Because all of Eliot's claims also fail as a substantive matter, however, they are dismissed on that basis, as discussed *infra*.

[3] The Court construes Eliot's arguments on each claim liberally, in light of his *pro se* status. *See Johnson v. Cook Cty. Jail*, No. 14-cv-0007, 2015 WL 2149468, at *2 (N.D. Ill. May 6, 2015) ("Motions for summary judgment involving *pro se* litigants are construed liberally for the benefit of the unrepresented party, so as to ensure that otherwise understandable filings are not disregarded if the *pro se* litigant stumbles on a technicality. That said, pro se litigants are not entitled to a general dispensation from the rules of procedure.") (internal quotations omitted).

Probate Court found, *inter alia*, that Simon Bernstein's "children – including Eliot – are not beneficiaries" of the Will of Simon Bernstein or the related testamentary trust. [240] at 11. Instead, Simon Bernstein's grandchildren (including Eliot's children) are the testamentary trust's beneficiaries. *Id.* Eliot also has no interest in the disposition of the testamentary trust vis-à-vis his own children, as the Probate Court was forced to appoint a *guardian ad litem* in light of Eliot's "adverse and destructive" actions relative "to his children's interest." *Id.* These findings have preclusive effect in this case,[4] such that Eliot cannot demonstrate cognizable damages relative to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust.

Second, Eliot cannot identify cognizable damages relating to the disposition of the Policy Proceeds, as Plaintiffs have consistently argued that Eliot is entitled to

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[4] All four elements of collateral estoppel are present in this case. *See Westport Ins. Corp. v. City of Waukegan*, 157 F. Supp. 3d 769, 778 (N.D. Ill. 2016) ("Collateral estoppel applies if the following four elements are met: (1) the issue sought to be precluded must be the same as that involved in the prior action; (2) the issue must have been actually litigated; (3) the determination of the issue must have been essential to the final judgment; and (4) the party against whom estoppel is invoked must be fully represented in the prior action.") (internal quotation omitted). Here, the "issue sought to be precluded" is Eliot's lack of a cognizable interest in the Estate and the testamentary trust, precisely "the same as that involved" in the Probate Court. This issue was "actually litigated," as the Probate Court held a full trial on this issue, and resolution of this question formed the crux of the Probate Court's final judgments. Finally, Eliot, the party against whom estoppel is invoked, was "fully represented," as he had a full and fair opportunity to litigate this question at trial. *See Murray v. Nationwide Better Health*, No. 10-cv-3262, 2014 WL 53255, at *4 (C.D. Ill. Jan. 7, 2014) (The "overarching concern when applying issue preclusion is that the party against whom the prior action is invoked must have had a full and fair opportunity to litigate the issue.").

Eliot argues that the application of collateral estoppel is inappropriate, given that he was proceeding *pro se* in the Probate Court and the Probate Court's orders were appealed. Neither of these concerns have merit. *See DeGuelle v. Camilli*, 724 F.3d 933, 938 (7th Cir. 2013) (The "idea that litigating *pro se* should insulate a litigant from application of the collateral estoppel doctrine, or, more broadly, the doctrine of res judicata, of which collateral estoppel is an aspect, is absurd."); *Robinson v. Stanley*, No. 06-cv-5158, 2011 WL 3876903, at *5 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 31, 2011), *aff'd*, 474 F. App'x 456 (7th Cir. 2012) (The Seven Circuit "has adhered to the general rule in American jurisprudence that a final judgment of a court of first instance can be given collateral estoppel effect even while an appeal is pending.") (internal quotation omitted).

an equal share of the same. [265] at 3 (asserting a claim to the Policy Proceeds "on behalf of all five siblings, *including* Eliot") (emphasis in original).

In his response opposing summary judgment, Eliot fails to articulate a coherent response to Plaintiffs' argument. *See generally* [261]. Indeed, Eliot does not identify any material in the record to support his vague and conclusory damages allegations. Eliot has simply recycled his previous arguments, and cited only his pleadings in support of the same. *See, e.g.,* [261] at 3 ("Moreover, the Counterclaims have express language seeking claims to the proceeds and damages from the wrongful conduct . . . See ECF No. 35.").

Eliot's exclusive reliance on his pleadings rather than evidence, at this point in the proceedings, is both: (1) inconsistent with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56, this district's local rules, and this Court's standing orders; and (2) insufficient to defeat a motion for summary judgment. *See Essex Crane Rental Corp. v. C.J. Mahan Const. Co.*, No. 07-cv-439, 2008 WL 3978345, at *10 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 25, 2008) ("Unlike a motion to dismiss, summary judgment is the put up or shut up moment in a lawsuit, and the nonmovant must do more than merely rest on its pleadings.") (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs have cited ample evidence in the record to support their argument that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice must fail, as Eliot cannot adduce any evidence of the requisite damages. Eliot's opposition fails to formulate a cogent response, much less cite any

countervailing evidence in the record. Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is accordingly granted with respect to these four claims.

2. Conversion

The elements of conversion under Illinois law are: "(1) the unauthorized and wrongful assumption of control or ownership by one person over the personalty of another; (2) the other person's right in the property; (3) the right to immediate possession of the property; and (4) a demand for possession." *Jordan v. Dominick's Finer Foods*, 115 F. Supp. 3d 950, 956 (N.D. Ill. 2015).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claim for conversion fails, because Eliot cannot identify "a specific asset or piece of property that was converted" or "show an unfettered right of ownership to such property." [241] at 15. This argument similarly turns on Eliot's lack of legal interest in the Estate or testamentary trust, and the Plaintiffs' acknowledgement that Eliot, under their theory, is entitled to an equal share of the Policy Proceeds. *Id.*

Here again, Eliot has failed to formulate an intelligible response. His brief does not even mention his conversion claim. *See generally* [261]. Eliot makes no effort to either identify any purportedly converted property or cite material in the record in support of his conversion claim. *See id.* In light of the foregoing, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is also granted with respect to Eliot's conversion claim.

3. Abuse of Process

Under Illinois law, abuse of process "is the misuse of legal process to accomplish some purpose outside the scope of the process itself." *Neurosurgery & Spine Surgery, S.C. v. Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d 925, 929 (Ill. App. Ct. 2003). The "two distinct elements of an abuse of process claim are: (1) the existence of an ulterior purpose or motive; and (2) some act in the use of process that is not proper in the regular course of proceedings." *Id.* at 930. The "tort of abuse of process is not favored under Illinois law," and its "elements must be strictly construed." *Id.*

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot cannot satisfy either element of his abuse of process claim. More specifically, they claim that the Probate Actions were simply "filed by the named beneficiary of a life insurance policy to pursue a death claim against a life insurer for the Policy Proceeds," and that no "act in the use of" that process was improper. [241] at 13.

Eliot's response does not specifically address his claim for abuse of process; indeed, the phrase "abuse of process" does not appear in his briefing. *See generally* [261]. Instead, Eliot asserts, without citation to the record, that Plaintiffs have "repeatedly taken action to barrage and occupy" him in one case in order "to improperly gain advantage" in the other. *Id.* at 6. These allegations, in addition to having no evidentiary basis in the record, are insufficient under Illinois law. *Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d at 930 ("abuse of process is a very narrow tort" typically "found only in cases in which a plaintiff has suffered an actual arrest or seizure of

property"). Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment on Eliot's abuse of process claim.

4. Civil Conspiracy

Under Illinois law, the elements for a civil conspiracy are: (1) a combination of two or more persons; (2) for the purpose of accomplishing by some concerted action either an unlawful purpose or a lawful purpose by unlawful means; and (3) in the furtherance of the same, one of the conspirators committed an overt tortious or unlawful act. *See Fritz v. Johnston,* 807 N.E.2d 461, 470 (Ill. 2004). As "the third element of this test indicates, however, civil conspiracy is not an independent tort: if a plaintiff fails to state an independent cause of action underlying his conspiracy allegations, the claim for conspiracy also fails." *Jones v. City of Chicago*, No. 08-cv-3501, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 (N.D. Ill. May 18, 2011) (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's civil conspiracy claim fails, because it remains predicated upon his other deficient claims. Eliot fails to respond to this argument. *See Jones*, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 ("Because defendants are entitled to summary judgment on Jones's state law claim for malicious prosecution, and Jones's conspiracy claim is predicated on her malicious prosecution claim, defendants are also entitled to summary judgment on count four."); *Siegel v. Shell Oil Co.,* 656 F. Supp. 2d 825, 836 (N.D.Ill. 2009), *aff'd*, 612 F.3d 932 (7th Cir. 2010) (granting summary judgment in favor of defendants on plaintiff's civil conspiracy claim because "Siegel has failed to establish his ICFA deceptive and unfair practices claim or his unjust enrichment claims").

In short, Eliot "fails to present any evidence or legal arguments as to the underlying elements of his conspiracy claim," such that the Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment. *Siegel*, 656 F. Supp. 2d at 836.

5. Additional Discovery

Eliot, in the alternative, also "respectfully seeks application of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 56(f) to obtain either a continuance or Deposition and Discovery." [261] at 11. The Court presumes that Eliot actually intended to invoke Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(d), which provides that a "nonmovant" may receive "time to obtain affidavits or declarations or to take discovery" when that same party demonstrates that it currently "cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition." In either event, this effort is rejected. Eliot's untimely request is not supported by the requisite "affidavit or declaration," the discovery he seeks would not alter the Court's analysis, and fact discovery has been closed since January of 2015. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d).

B. The Estate's Motion for Summary Judgment

In the other summary judgment motion pending before the Court, the Estate argues that Plaintiffs cannot establish the existence of the 1995 Trust, such that the Estate is entitled to the Policy Proceeds as Simon Bernstein's default beneficiary. The Trust and the Agreed Siblings essentially concede that: (1) absent valid countervailing provisions in the 1995 Trust, the Estate would be entitled to the Policy Proceeds; and (2) they are unable to produce the executed version of the 1995

Trust, and they must rely on extrinsic evidence to support their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists.

A party "seeking to establish an express trust" by such evidence "bears the burden of proving the trust by clear and convincing evidence" and the "acts or words relied upon must be so unequivocal and unmistakable as to lead to only one conclusion." *Eychaner v. Gross*, 779 N.E.2d 1115, 1135 (Ill. 2002). If such evidence is "doubtful or capable of reasonable explanation upon any other theory, it is not sufficient to establish an express trust." *Id.*

1. Evidence Suggesting That The 1995 Trust Was Created

Plaintiffs' extrinsic evidence falls into three discrete categories: (1) testimony from the Agreed Siblings (and Linda Simon's spouse, David Simon) regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust by Simon Bernstein; (2) the affidavit of attorney Robert Spallina regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust and his understanding of Simon Bernstein's intentions; and (3) six documents that Plaintiffs characterize as "a comprehensive and cohesive bundle of evidence" supporting their allegation that the 1995 Trust exists. *Id.* Before deciding whether a reasonable factfinder could infer that the 1995 Trust exists based on this evidence, however, the Court must first determine whether this material is cognizable on summary judgment.

a) The Agreed Siblings' Testimony

As the Court previously explained, "the testimony of David Simon and Ted Bernstein, along with the testimony of the other Plaintiffs, is barred by the Illinois Dead Man's Act to the extent it relates to conversations with the deceased or to any

events which took place in the presence of the deceased." [220] at 3. The Agreed Siblings and their spouses remain "directly interested" in this action, and the Court accordingly disregards their testimony regarding "any conversation with the deceased person," Simon Bernstein. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/8-201.[5]

b) Mr. Spallina's Affidavit and Notes

In the affidavit relied upon by Plaintiffs, Mr. Spallina avers, *inter alia*, that:

- He "provided estate planning advice and represented Simon Bernstein in connection with the preparation and execution of various testamentary documents from late 2007 until his death on September 13, 2012."

- "Simon Bernstein told me he owned a life insurance policy with a current death benefit of $1.6 million (the 'Policy'). This is reflected in my attached notes of a meeting with Simon Bernstein on February 1, 2012. During this meeting and over the course of the next few months, Simon Bernstein and I discussed the Policy as part of his estate planning."

- "Simon Bernstein told me the intended beneficiaries of the Policy were his five children equally, through an irrevocable life insurance trust that was named beneficiary of the Policy."

- "Simon Bernstein also wanted to change other parts of his estate plan in 2012. Primarily, he wanted to change his current estate plan, which benefitted only three of his five children, and had caused some family disharmony. As part of these discussions, Simon Bernstein and I again discussed the Policy. In the end, Simon Bernstein told me he had decided to leave the Policy unchanged, so that all of the proceeds would go equally to his five children through the 1995 Trust. Having thus provided for all of his children, Simon Bernstein decided to alter his testamentary documents and to exercise a power of appointment he

[5] While it is true that "as a general rule federal rather than state law governs the admissibility of evidence in federal diversity cases, there are a number of express exemptions to this rule, including state dead man laws." *Campbell v. RAP Trucking Inc.*, No. 09-CV-2256, 2011 WL 4001348, at *3 (C.D. Ill. Sept. 8, 2011).

held to leave all of his family's wealth to his ten grandchildren equally."

- "Simon Bernstein never showed me the 1995 Trust, although we discussed several times the fact that (i) the 1995 Trust had been created, and (ii) now that his wife had died, the beneficiaries of the 1995 Trust were his five adult children: Ted, Pam, Eliot, Jill and Lisa, each of whom would receive one-fifth, or 20%, of the proceeds of the Policy."

- "Having discussed these matters with Simon Bernstein, and based upon my years of experience as an estate planning lawyer, Simon Bernstein understood that he retained ownership of the Policy. Simon Bernstein always wanted maximum flexibility to change his estate plan, and putting ownership of the Policy into an irrevocable trust (such as the 2000 trust drafted by lawyers at Proskauer Rose) would have taken away Simon Bernstein's ability to change the Policy or the beneficiaries. Because Simon Bernstein remained the owner of the policy, he had the ability to change the beneficiary from the ILIT to a different beneficiary or beneficiaries up until the moment he died."

- "In light of Simon Bernstein's overall estate plan, including our specific discussions about the beneficiaries of the proceeds of the Policy, Simon Bernstein in fact executed new testamentary documents. Under Simon Bernstein's new Will and his Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, both of which were formally executed on July 25, 2012, his ten grandchildren are the ultimate beneficiaries of all of his wealth other than the Policy, which I have no doubt he intended to go to his children."

- "I believe that Simon Bernstein intended the Policy proceeds to be paid to his 1995 Trust, for the benefit of his five children."

[255-2] at 2-7.

The Estate argues that these statements by Mr. Spallina constitute inadmissible hearsay or expressions of subjective belief, which "cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment." *Sys. Dev. Integration, LLC v. Computer Scis. Corp.*, 739 F. Supp. 2d 1063, 1069, 1078 (N.D. Ill. 2010); *see also Richardson v. Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Med. Ctr.*, 63 Fed. App'x 886, 890 (7th Cir. 2003)

("Lampkin's averment [of what "she was informed by other patients"] is inadmissible hearsay and is not based upon her personal knowledge, so it cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment."); *Hammer v. Residential Credit Sols., Inc.*, No. 13-cv-6397, 2015 WL 7776807, at *12 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 3, 2015) ("A testimonial statement about contract formation would be a statement to the effect that a contract does or does not exist. Such an out-of-court statement would be impermissible hearsay."); *Hindin/Owen/Engelke, Inc. v. GRM Indus., Inc.*, 869 F. Supp. 539, 544 (N.D. Ill. 1994) ("A statement by an employee that his employer agrees to make a proposal would be a statement offered for the truth of the matter asserted, *i.e.,* that his employer agreed to make a proposal, and constitutes hearsay."); Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(4) ("An affidavit or declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify on the matters stated.").

The Estate, however, paints with too broad a brush. Mr. Spallina's statements regarding his work for Simon Bernstein (including his statements regarding Simon Bernstein's modifications to his testamentary documents) are based upon Mr. Spallina's personal knowledge, and ostensibly are not hearsay. For example, Mr. Spallina might competently testify that: (1) Simon Bernstein modified his testamentary documents in 2012 to name his grandchildren (instead of his children) as the sole beneficiaries of his Estate; (2) when Simon Bernstein made those modifications in 2012, he was aware of the life insurance policy at issue here;

and (3) Simon Bernstein, in 2000, considered but ultimately decided against placing that same life insurance policy into an irrevocable trust. Considered in conjunction, this testimony suggests that Simon Bernstein provided for his children in a manner outside of his testamentary documents.

c) Plaintiffs' Documentary Evidence

In their attempt to resist the Estate's motion for summary judgment, Plaintiffs also identify six separate documents that they contend represent evidence of the 1995 Trust's existence.

The Court previously considered this same documentary evidence when it rejected *Plaintiffs'* motion for summary judgment in March of 2016. At that time, the Court noted that this documentary evidence does "provide some evidence that the Trust was created," though it was "far from dispositive." [220] at 4. Ultimately, while the party moving for summary judgment may have changed, the weight of this documentary evidence has not, as discussed below.

(1) Drafts Of The 1995 Trust

Two of the principal documents relied upon by Plaintiffs are unexecuted drafts of the 1995 Trust itself. As the Court previously explained, however, these "documents offer Plaintiffs little support in the absence of the testimony from David Simon and Ted Bernstein describing how some form of those exhibits was executed by Simon Bernstein," and that same testimony is excluded by the Illinois Dead Man's Act. *Id.* at 3.

(2) The Request Letter

Plaintiffs identify a "Request Letter" dated November 7, 1995 in support of their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists. The Request Letter is a standardized form, which instructs Capitol Bankers Life to "Change Beneficiary As Follows"—the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated June 21, 1995" is the new "successor" to the Policy Proceeds. [150-9] at 2.

(3) The Request for Service

Plaintiffs also rely upon a "Request for Service" form dated August 8, 1995, which seeks to transfer ownership of the life insurance policy to the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dtd 6/21/1995." [150-19]. As the Court previously noted, however, this "document refers to 'ownership' of the policy, and does not affect the policy's beneficiaries." [220] at 4.

(4) The Beneficiary Designation

In a "Beneficiary Designation" dated August 26, 1995, Simon Bernstein designated the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" as the beneficiary to receive his death benefits. Plaintiffs suggest that this designation is probative of the fact that the Trust actually exists; however, "this document does not refer to the Trust at issue here, the 'Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dated 6/21/95.'" [220] at 4. It remains "unclear from the record if that was an oversight, or was intentionally done to refer to a distinct trust." *Id.*

(5) The IRS Form 22-4

Finally, Plaintiffs point to an IRS "Form 22-4" (or application for an Employer Identification Number) in support of their contention that the 1995 Trust exists as alleged. [150-20]. The Form 22-4 reflects that it was executed on behalf of the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" and signed by Shirley Bernstein, Simon's wife. *Id.* It is unclear from the record whether the Form 22-4 was actually submitted to, or approved by, the IRS. *Id.*

2. The Weight of the Evidence

As the Court previously explained, Plaintiffs' documents, while not "dispositive," provide "some evidence that the Trust was created." [220] at 4. In fact, Plaintiffs' case has improved since the Court first considered their evidence in March of 2016, in light of the new affidavit from Mr. Spallina, and the Court remains incapable of resolving these disputed factual questions on summary judgment.

A reasonable factfinder could infer, based upon both the potential testimony of Mr. Spallina and the documentary evidence previously discussed, that Simon Bernstein created the 1995 Trust in the manner alleged by Plaintiffs. The Estate's motion for summary judgment is accordingly denied.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on Eliot Bernstein's claims [239] is granted, and the Estate's motion for summary judgment [245] is denied.

Dated: January 30, 2016

Entered:

John Robert Blakey
United States District Judge

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

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Defendant.

Case No. 1:13-cv-3643

Judge John Robert Blakey

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Counter-Plaintiff,

v.

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95,

Counter-Defendant,

and

FIRST ARLINGTON NATIONAL BANK, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

ELIOT IVAN BERNSTEIN,

Cross-Plaintiff,

v.

TED BERNSTEIN, *et al.*,

Cross-Defendants,

and

PAMELA B. SIMON, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This action concerns the distribution of proceeds from a life insurance policy (the "Policy Proceeds") previously held by decedent Simon Bernstein. The principal parties remaining in the case are: (1) Plaintiff Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated 6/21/95 (the "1995 Trust"); (2) the four Bernstein siblings who believe the Policy Proceeds should be distributed to the 1995 Trust (Ted Bernstein, Lisa Friedstein, Jill Iantoni and Pam Simon; collectively, the "Agreed Siblings"); (3) the fifth Bernstein sibling, Eliot Bernstein, a *pro se* third-party Plaintiff who disputes that approach ("Eliot"); and (4) the intervenor estate of Simon Bernstein (the "Estate"), which contends that the 1995 Trust was never actually created, such that the Policy Proceeds should default to the Estate.

Before the Court are two motions for summary judgment. In the first, [239] at 1-4, the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings seek judgment on Eliot's third-party claims. In the second, [245] at 1-6, the Estate seeks judgment against the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings on their claims in the Second Amended Complaint, [73], and entry of judgment in the Estate's favor on its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment. [112] at 1-17. For the reasons explained below, the former is granted while the latter is denied.

I. Background[1]

A. Procedural Posture

Following Simon Bernstein's death on September 13, 2012, the 1995 Trust submitted a death claim to Heritage pursuant to Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. [150] at 15; [240] at 13. After Heritage failed to pay, the 1995 Trust initiated this lawsuit in the Circuit Court of Cook County, alleging that Heritage had breached its contractual obligations. [1-1] at 1-3. On May 20, 2013, Jackson National Life Insurance Company ("Jackson"), as successor in interest to Heritage, removed the case to this Court. [1] at 1-2.

On June 26, 2013, Heritage, through Jackson, filed a Third-Party Complaint and Counter-Claim for Interpleader pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1335(a) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 14, seeking a declaration of rights under the life insurance policy. [17] at 1-10. Heritage was eventually dismissed in February of 2014 after interpleading the Policy Proceeds. [101] at 2.

On September 22, 2013, Eliot, a third-party Defendant to Jackson's interpleader claim, filed a 177-page Answer, Cross-Claim and Counter-Claim. [35] at 1-117. Eliot brought claims against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, and

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[1] The facts are taken from the parties' Local Rule 56.1 statements and the Court's previous rulings [106, 220]. [240] refers to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts. [247] refers to the Estate's statement of material facts. [255], which incorporates [150] by reference, refers to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts. [257] refers to both Eliot's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts and Eliot's statement of additional material facts. [260] refers to Eliot's responses to the Estate's statement of material facts. [266] refers to the Estate's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts.

The Estate correctly notes that [255] deviates in certain respects from the procedure enumerated in Local Rule 56.1. Given this lawsuit's convoluted history, and in the interests of justice and judicial economy, the Court nevertheless elects to consider [255] and [150] in support of Plaintiffs' opposition to the Estate's motion for summary judgment.

multiple third-party Defendants (including the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A., The Simon Law Firm, Donald Tescher, Robert Spallina, David Simon, Adam Simon, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.). *Id.*

On January 13, 2014, the Agreed Siblings and the 1995 Trust filed their First Amended Complaint. [73] at 1-11. Plaintiffs alleged that: (1) the 1995 Trust was a common law trust established in Chicago by Simon Bernstein; (2) Ted Bernstein is the trustee of the 1995 Trust; and (3) the 1995 Trust was the beneficiary of Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. *Id.* In addition, Plaintiffs alleged that all of Simon Bernstein's children, *including Eliot*, are equal beneficiaries to the Trust. *Id.*

On March 3, 2014, the Court dismissed Eliot's claims against Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina. [106] at 1-4. The Court explained that Eliot, as a third-party Defendant to an interpleader claim, was "not facing any liability" in this action, and he was accordingly not authorized to seek relief against other third parties. *Id.*

On June 5, 2014, the Estate filed its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, [112] at 1-16, and on July 28, 2014, the Court granted the Estate's motion to intervene. [121] at 3-4.

Fact discovery closed on January 9, 2015, [123], and on March 15, 2016 the Court denied Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment. [220] at 1-6. The Court found, *inter alia,* that while Plaintiffs were able to adduce "some evidence that the [1995] Trust was created," this evidence was "far from dispositive." *Id.* at 4.

B. Probate Actions

The Probate Division of the Palm Beach County Circuit Court recently resolved two other cases related to the disposition of Simon Bernstein's assets: *In re Estate of Simon L. Bernstein*, No. 502012CP004391XXXNBIH (Fla. Cir. Ct.) and *Ted Bernstein, as Trustee of the Shirley Bernstein Trust Agreement dtd 5/20/2008 v. Alexandra Bernstein, et al.,* No. 502014CP003698XXXXNBIJ (Fla. Cir. Ct.) (collectively, the "Probate Actions").

Judge John L. Phillips presided over a joint trial of the Probate Actions in December of 2015. A full recitation of Judge Phillips' findings is unnecessary here, but relevant portions of his finals orders include:

- The testamentary document identified as the "Will of Simon Bernstein" was "genuine and authentic," and "valid and enforceable according to [its] terms."

- Ted Bernstein "was not involved in the preparation or creation of" the Will of Simon Bernstein, "played no role in any questioned activities of the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A.," there was "no evidence to support the assertions of Eliot Bernstein that Ted Bernstein forged or fabricated" the Will of Simon Bernstein, and, in fact, "Ted Bernstein played no role in the preparation of any improper documents, the presentation of any improper documents to the Court, or any other improper act, contrary to the allegations of Eliot Bernstein."

- The beneficiaries of the testamentary trust identified in the Will of Simon Bernstein are "Simon Bernstein's then living grandchildren," while "Simon's children – including Eliot Bernstein – are not beneficiaries."

- Eliot "should not be permitted to continue representing the interests of his minor children, because his actions have been adverse and destructive to his children's interest," such that it became necessary to appoint a *guardian ad litem*.

[240-11] at 2-5; [240-12] at 2-3.

II. Legal Standard

Summary judgment is appropriate if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Spurling v. C & M Fine Pack, Inc.,* 739 F.3d 1055, 1060 (7th Cir. 2014). A genuine dispute as to any material fact exists if "the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.,* 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). The party seeking summary judgment has the burden of establishing that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact. *See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett,* 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). In determining whether a genuine issue of material fact exists, this Court must construe all facts and reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *See CTL ex rel. Trebatoski v. Ashland Sch. Dist.,* 743 F.3d 524, 528 (7th Cir. 2014).

III. Analysis

A. Motion for Summary Judgment on Eliot's Claims

Eliot currently has seven claims pending against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, David Simon, Adam Simon, The Simon Law Firm, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.[2]

[2] As Judge St. Eve (the District Judge originally assigned to this case) previously explained before dismissing third-party Defendants Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina: "Eliot is not an original Defendant to Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint . . . . Instead, Eliot is a Third-Party Defendant in Jackson's interpleader action [such that] he is not facing any liability in this lawsuit . . . . Rule 14(a) does not authorize Eliot to seek any such relief in the present lawsuit because Eliot is not facing any liability in the first instance." [106] at 3-4. This reasoning applies with equal force to the remaining third-party Defendants. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permit a defendant to "serve a summons and complaint on a nonparty who is or may be liable to it for all or part of the claim against it." Fed. R. Civ. P. 14(a)(1). Here, Eliot is not facing any liability, and his claims against the remaining third-party Defendants are procedurally

[35] at 61-117. Eliot's causes of action sound in fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, abuse of legal process, legal malpractice, and civil conspiracy.[3]

1. Fraud, Negligence, Breach of Fiduciary Duty & Legal Malpractice

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice fail because Eliot "cannot show that he sustained damages or that he has standing to assert damages on behalf of his children or the Estate." [241] at 14; *see also Damato v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.*, 878 F. Supp. 1156, 1162 (N.D. Ill. 1995) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for fraud); *Elliot v. Chicago Hous. Auth.*, No. 98-cv-6307, 1999 WL 519200, at *9 (N.D. Ill. July 14, 1999) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for negligence); *Pearson v. Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, Inc.*, 790 F. Supp. 2d 759, 768 (N.D. Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for breach of fiduciary duty); *Snyder v. Heidelberger*, 953 N.E.2d 415, 424 (Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for legal malpractice).

First, Eliot cannot sustain cognizable damages related to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust in light of the Probate Court's rulings. The

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defective. Because all of Eliot's claims also fail as a substantive matter, however, they are dismissed on that basis, as discussed *infra*.

[3] The Court construes Eliot's arguments on each claim liberally, in light of his *pro se* status. *See Johnson v. Cook Cty. Jail*, No. 14-cv-0007, 2015 WL 2149468, at *2 (N.D. Ill. May 6, 2015) ("Motions for summary judgment involving *pro se* litigants are construed liberally for the benefit of the unrepresented party, so as to ensure that otherwise understandable filings are not disregarded if the *pro se* litigant stumbles on a technicality. That said, pro se litigants are not entitled to a general dispensation from the rules of procedure.") (internal quotations omitted).

Probate Court found, *inter alia*, that Simon Bernstein's "children – including Eliot – are not beneficiaries" of the Will of Simon Bernstein or the related testamentary trust. [240] at 11. Instead, Simon Bernstein's grandchildren (including Eliot's children) are the testamentary trust's beneficiaries. *Id.* Eliot also has no interest in the disposition of the testamentary trust vis-à-vis his own children, as the Probate Court was forced to appoint a *guardian ad litem* in light of Eliot's "adverse and destructive" actions relative "to his children's interest." *Id.* These findings have preclusive effect in this case,[4] such that Eliot cannot demonstrate cognizable damages relative to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust.

Second, Eliot cannot identify cognizable damages relating to the disposition of the Policy Proceeds, as Plaintiffs have consistently argued that Eliot is entitled to

[4] All four elements of collateral estoppel are present in this case. *See Westport Ins. Corp. v. City of Waukegan*, 157 F. Supp. 3d 769, 778 (N.D. Ill. 2016) ("Collateral estoppel applies if the following four elements are met: (1) the issue sought to be precluded must be the same as that involved in the prior action; (2) the issue must have been actually litigated; (3) the determination of the issue must have been essential to the final judgment; and (4) the party against whom estoppel is invoked must be fully represented in the prior action.") (internal quotation omitted). Here, the "issue sought to be precluded" is Eliot's lack of a cognizable interest in the Estate and the testamentary trust, precisely "the same as that involved" in the Probate Court. This issue was "actually litigated," as the Probate Court held a full trial on this issue, and resolution of this question formed the crux of the Probate Court's final judgments. Finally, Eliot, the party against whom estoppel is invoked, was "fully represented," as he had a full and fair opportunity to litigate this question at trial. *See Murray v. Nationwide Better Health*, No. 10-cv-3262, 2014 WL 53255, at *4 (C.D. Ill. Jan. 7, 2014) (The "overarching concern when applying issue preclusion is that the party against whom the prior action is invoked must have had a full and fair opportunity to litigate the issue.").

Eliot argues that the application of collateral estoppel is inappropriate, given that he was proceeding *pro se* in the Probate Court and the Probate Court's orders were appealed. Neither of these concerns have merit. *See DeGuelle v. Camilli*, 724 F.3d 933, 938 (7th Cir. 2013) (The "idea that litigating *pro se* should insulate a litigant from application of the collateral estoppel doctrine, or, more broadly, the doctrine of res judicata, of which collateral estoppel is an aspect, is absurd."); *Robinson v. Stanley*, No. 06-cv-5158, 2011 WL 3876903, at *5 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 31, 2011), *aff'd*, 474 F. App'x 456 (7th Cir. 2012) (The Seven Circuit "has adhered to the general rule in American jurisprudence that a final judgment of a court of first instance can be given collateral estoppel effect even while an appeal is pending.") (internal quotation omitted).

an equal share of the same. [265] at 3 (asserting a claim to the Policy Proceeds "on behalf of all five siblings, *including* Eliot") (emphasis in original).

In his response opposing summary judgment, Eliot fails to articulate a coherent response to Plaintiffs' argument. *See generally* [261]. Indeed, Eliot does not identify any material in the record to support his vague and conclusory damages allegations. Eliot has simply recycled his previous arguments, and cited only his pleadings in support of the same. *See, e.g.,* [261] at 3 ("Moreover, the Counterclaims have express language seeking claims to the proceeds and damages from the wrongful conduct . . . See ECF No. 35.").

Eliot's exclusive reliance on his pleadings rather than evidence, at this point in the proceedings, is both: (1) inconsistent with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56, this district's local rules, and this Court's standing orders; and (2) insufficient to defeat a motion for summary judgment. *See Essex Crane Rental Corp. v. C.J. Mahan Const. Co.*, No. 07-cv-439, 2008 WL 3978345, at *10 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 25, 2008) ("Unlike a motion to dismiss, summary judgment is the put up or shut up moment in a lawsuit, and the nonmovant must do more than merely rest on its pleadings.") (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs have cited ample evidence in the record to support their argument that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice must fail, as Eliot cannot adduce any evidence of the requisite damages. Eliot's opposition fails to formulate a cogent response, much less cite any

countervailing evidence in the record. Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is accordingly granted with respect to these four claims.

2. Conversion

The elements of conversion under Illinois law are: "(1) the unauthorized and wrongful assumption of control or ownership by one person over the personalty of another; (2) the other person's right in the property; (3) the right to immediate possession of the property; and (4) a demand for possession." *Jordan v. Dominick's Finer Foods*, 115 F. Supp. 3d 950, 956 (N.D. Ill. 2015).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claim for conversion fails, because Eliot cannot identify "a specific asset or piece of property that was converted" or "show an unfettered right of ownership to such property." [241] at 15. This argument similarly turns on Eliot's lack of legal interest in the Estate or testamentary trust, and the Plaintiffs' acknowledgement that Eliot, under their theory, is entitled to an equal share of the Policy Proceeds. *Id.*

Here again, Eliot has failed to formulate an intelligible response. His brief does not even mention his conversion claim. *See generally* [261]. Eliot makes no effort to either identify any purportedly converted property or cite material in the record in support of his conversion claim. *See id.* In light of the foregoing, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is also granted with respect to Eliot's conversion claim.

3. Abuse of Process

Under Illinois law, abuse of process "is the misuse of legal process to accomplish some purpose outside the scope of the process itself." *Neurosurgery & Spine Surgery, S.C. v. Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d 925, 929 (Ill. App. Ct. 2003). The "two distinct elements of an abuse of process claim are: (1) the existence of an ulterior purpose or motive; and (2) some act in the use of process that is not proper in the regular course of proceedings." *Id.* at 930. The "tort of abuse of process is not favored under Illinois law," and its "elements must be strictly construed." *Id.*

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot cannot satisfy either element of his abuse of process claim. More specifically, they claim that the Probate Actions were simply "filed by the named beneficiary of a life insurance policy to pursue a death claim against a life insurer for the Policy Proceeds," and that no "act in the use of" that process was improper. [241] at 13.

Eliot's response does not specifically address his claim for abuse of process; indeed, the phrase "abuse of process" does not appear in his briefing. *See generally* [261]. Instead, Eliot asserts, without citation to the record, that Plaintiffs have "repeatedly taken action to barrage and occupy" him in one case in order "to improperly gain advantage" in the other. *Id.* at 6. These allegations, in addition to having no evidentiary basis in the record, are insufficient under Illinois law. *Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d at 930 ("abuse of process is a very narrow tort" typically "found only in cases in which a plaintiff has suffered an actual arrest or seizure of

property"). Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment on Eliot's abuse of process claim.

4. Civil Conspiracy

Under Illinois law, the elements for a civil conspiracy are: (1) a combination of two or more persons; (2) for the purpose of accomplishing by some concerted action either an unlawful purpose or a lawful purpose by unlawful means; and (3) in the furtherance of the same, one of the conspirators committed an overt tortious or unlawful act. *See Fritz v. Johnston,* 807 N.E.2d 461, 470 (Ill. 2004). As "the third element of this test indicates, however, civil conspiracy is not an independent tort: if a plaintiff fails to state an independent cause of action underlying his conspiracy allegations, the claim for conspiracy also fails." *Jones v. City of Chicago*, No. 08-cv-3501, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 (N.D. Ill. May 18, 2011) (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's civil conspiracy claim fails, because it remains predicated upon his other deficient claims. Eliot fails to respond to this argument. *See Jones*, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 ("Because defendants are entitled to summary judgment on Jones's state law claim for malicious prosecution, and Jones's conspiracy claim is predicated on her malicious prosecution claim, defendants are also entitled to summary judgment on count four."); *Siegel v. Shell Oil Co.,* 656 F. Supp. 2d 825, 836 (N.D.Ill. 2009), *aff'd*, 612 F.3d 932 (7th Cir. 2010) (granting summary judgment in favor of defendants on plaintiff's civil conspiracy claim because "Siegel has failed to establish his ICFA deceptive and unfair practices claim or his unjust enrichment claims").

In short, Eliot "fails to present any evidence or legal arguments as to the underlying elements of his conspiracy claim," such that the Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment. *Siegel*, 656 F. Supp. 2d at 836.

5. Additional Discovery

Eliot, in the alternative, also "respectfully seeks application of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 56(f) to obtain either a continuance or Deposition and Discovery." [261] at 11. The Court presumes that Eliot actually intended to invoke Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(d), which provides that a "nonmovant" may receive "time to obtain affidavits or declarations or to take discovery" when that same party demonstrates that it currently "cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition." In either event, this effort is rejected. Eliot's untimely request is not supported by the requisite "affidavit or declaration," the discovery he seeks would not alter the Court's analysis, and fact discovery has been closed since January of 2015. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d).

B. The Estate's Motion for Summary Judgment

In the other summary judgment motion pending before the Court, the Estate argues that Plaintiffs cannot establish the existence of the 1995 Trust, such that the Estate is entitled to the Policy Proceeds as Simon Bernstein's default beneficiary. The Trust and the Agreed Siblings essentially concede that: (1) absent valid countervailing provisions in the 1995 Trust, the Estate would be entitled to the Policy Proceeds; and (2) they are unable to produce the executed version of the 1995

Trust, and they must rely on extrinsic evidence to support their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists.

A party "seeking to establish an express trust" by such evidence "bears the burden of proving the trust by clear and convincing evidence" and the "acts or words relied upon must be so unequivocal and unmistakable as to lead to only one conclusion." *Eychaner v. Gross*, 779 N.E.2d 1115, 1135 (Ill. 2002). If such evidence is "doubtful or capable of reasonable explanation upon any other theory, it is not sufficient to establish an express trust." *Id.*

1. Evidence Suggesting That The 1995 Trust Was Created

Plaintiffs' extrinsic evidence falls into three discrete categories: (1) testimony from the Agreed Siblings (and Linda Simon's spouse, David Simon) regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust by Simon Bernstein; (2) the affidavit of attorney Robert Spallina regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust and his understanding of Simon Bernstein's intentions; and (3) six documents that Plaintiffs characterize as "a comprehensive and cohesive bundle of evidence" supporting their allegation that the 1995 Trust exists. *Id.* Before deciding whether a reasonable factfinder could infer that the 1995 Trust exists based on this evidence, however, the Court must first determine whether this material is cognizable on summary judgment.

a) The Agreed Siblings' Testimony

As the Court previously explained, "the testimony of David Simon and Ted Bernstein, along with the testimony of the other Plaintiffs, is barred by the Illinois Dead Man's Act to the extent it relates to conversations with the deceased or to any

events which took place in the presence of the deceased." [220] at 3. The Agreed Siblings and their spouses remain "directly interested" in this action, and the Court accordingly disregards their testimony regarding "any conversation with the deceased person," Simon Bernstein. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/8-201.[5]

b) Mr. Spallina's Affidavit and Notes

In the affidavit relied upon by Plaintiffs, Mr. Spallina avers, *inter alia*, that:

- He "provided estate planning advice and represented Simon Bernstein in connection with the preparation and execution of various testamentary documents from late 2007 until his death on September 13, 2012."

- "Simon Bernstein told me he owned a life insurance policy with a current death benefit of $1.6 million (the 'Policy'). This is reflected in my attached notes of a meeting with Simon Bernstein on February 1, 2012. During this meeting and over the course of the next few months, Simon Bernstein and I discussed the Policy as part of his estate planning."

- "Simon Bernstein told me the intended beneficiaries of the Policy were his five children equally, through an irrevocable life insurance trust that was named beneficiary of the Policy."

- "Simon Bernstein also wanted to change other parts of his estate plan in 2012. Primarily, he wanted to change his current estate plan, which benefitted only three of his five children, and had caused some family disharmony. As part of these discussions, Simon Bernstein and I again discussed the Policy. In the end, Simon Bernstein told me he had decided to leave the Policy unchanged, so that all of the proceeds would go equally to his five children through the 1995 Trust. Having thus provided for all of his children, Simon Bernstein decided to alter his testamentary documents and to exercise a power of appointment he

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5 While it is true that "as a general rule federal rather than state law governs the admissibility of evidence in federal diversity cases, there are a number of express exemptions to this rule, including state dead man laws." *Campbell v. RAP Trucking Inc.*, No. 09-CV-2256, 2011 WL 4001348, at *3 (C.D. Ill. Sept. 8, 2011).

held to leave all of his family's wealth to his ten grandchildren equally."

- "Simon Bernstein never showed me the 1995 Trust, although we discussed several times the fact that (i) the 1995 Trust had been created, and (ii) now that his wife had died, the beneficiaries of the 1995 Trust were his five adult children: Ted, Pam, Eliot, Jill and Lisa, each of whom would receive one-fifth, or 20%, of the proceeds of the Policy."

- "Having discussed these matters with Simon Bernstein, and based upon my years of experience as an estate planning lawyer, Simon Bernstein understood that he retained ownership of the Policy. Simon Bernstein always wanted maximum flexibility to change his estate plan, and putting ownership of the Policy into an irrevocable trust (such as the 2000 trust drafted by lawyers at Proskauer Rose) would have taken away Simon Bernstein's ability to change the Policy or the beneficiaries. Because Simon Bernstein remained the owner of the policy, he had the ability to change the beneficiary from the ILIT to a different beneficiary or beneficiaries up until the moment he died."

- "In light of Simon Bernstein's overall estate plan, including our specific discussions about the beneficiaries of the proceeds of the Policy, Simon Bernstein in fact executed new testamentary documents. Under Simon Bernstein's new Will and his Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, both of which were formally executed on July 25, 2012, his ten grandchildren are the ultimate beneficiaries of all of his wealth other than the Policy, which I have no doubt he intended to go to his children."

- "I believe that Simon Bernstein intended the Policy proceeds to be paid to his 1995 Trust, for the benefit of his five children."

[255-2] at 2-7.

The Estate argues that these statements by Mr. Spallina constitute inadmissible hearsay or expressions of subjective belief, which "cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment." *Sys. Dev. Integration, LLC v. Computer Scis. Corp.*, 739 F. Supp. 2d 1063, 1069, 1078 (N.D. Ill. 2010); *see also Richardson v. Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Med. Ctr.*, 63 Fed. App'x 886, 890 (7th Cir. 2003)

("Lampkin's averment [of what "she was informed by other patients"] is inadmissible hearsay and is not based upon her personal knowledge, so it cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment."); *Hammer v. Residential Credit Sols., Inc.*, No. 13-cv-6397, 2015 WL 7776807, at *12 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 3, 2015) ("A testimonial statement about contract formation would be a statement to the effect that a contract does or does not exist. Such an out-of-court statement would be impermissible hearsay."); *Hindin/Owen/Engelke, Inc. v. GRM Indus., Inc.*, 869 F. Supp. 539, 544 (N.D. Ill. 1994) ("A statement by an employee that his employer agrees to make a proposal would be a statement offered for the truth of the matter asserted, *i.e.,* that his employer agreed to make a proposal, and constitutes hearsay."); Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(4) ("An affidavit or declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify on the matters stated.").

The Estate, however, paints with too broad a brush. Mr. Spallina's statements regarding his work for Simon Bernstein (including his statements regarding Simon Bernstein's modifications to his testamentary documents) are based upon Mr. Spallina's personal knowledge, and ostensibly are not hearsay. For example, Mr. Spallina might competently testify that: (1) Simon Bernstein modified his testamentary documents in 2012 to name his grandchildren (instead of his children) as the sole beneficiaries of his Estate; (2) when Simon Bernstein made those modifications in 2012, he was aware of the life insurance policy at issue here;

and (3) Simon Bernstein, in 2000, considered but ultimately decided against placing that same life insurance policy into an irrevocable trust. Considered in conjunction, this testimony suggests that Simon Bernstein provided for his children in a manner outside of his testamentary documents.

c) Plaintiffs' Documentary Evidence

In their attempt to resist the Estate's motion for summary judgment, Plaintiffs also identify six separate documents that they contend represent evidence of the 1995 Trust's existence.

The Court previously considered this same documentary evidence when it rejected *Plaintiffs'* motion for summary judgment in March of 2016. At that time, the Court noted that this documentary evidence does "provide some evidence that the Trust was created," though it was "far from dispositive." [220] at 4. Ultimately, while the party moving for summary judgment may have changed, the weight of this documentary evidence has not, as discussed below.

(1) Drafts Of The 1995 Trust

Two of the principal documents relied upon by Plaintiffs are unexecuted drafts of the 1995 Trust itself. As the Court previously explained, however, these "documents offer Plaintiffs little support in the absence of the testimony from David Simon and Ted Bernstein describing how some form of those exhibits was executed by Simon Bernstein," and that same testimony is excluded by the Illinois Dead Man's Act. *Id.* at 3.

(2) The Request Letter

Plaintiffs identify a "Request Letter" dated November 7, 1995 in support of their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists. The Request Letter is a standardized form, which instructs Capitol Bankers Life to "Change Beneficiary As Follows"—the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated June 21, 1995" is the new "successor" to the Policy Proceeds. [150-9] at 2.

(3) The Request for Service

Plaintiffs also rely upon a "Request for Service" form dated August 8, 1995, which seeks to transfer ownership of the life insurance policy to the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dtd 6/21/1995." [150-19]. As the Court previously noted, however, this "document refers to 'ownership' of the policy, and does not affect the policy's beneficiaries." [220] at 4.

(4) The Beneficiary Designation

In a "Beneficiary Designation" dated August 26, 1995, Simon Bernstein designated the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" as the beneficiary to receive his death benefits. Plaintiffs suggest that this designation is probative of the fact that the Trust actually exists; however, "this document does not refer to the Trust at issue here, the 'Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dated 6/21/95.'" [220] at 4. It remains "unclear from the record if that was an oversight, or was intentionally done to refer to a distinct trust." *Id.*

(5) The IRS Form 22-4

Finally, Plaintiffs point to an IRS "Form 22-4" (or application for an Employer Identification Number) in support of their contention that the 1995 Trust exists as alleged. [150-20]. The Form 22-4 reflects that it was executed on behalf of the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" and signed by Shirley Bernstein, Simon's wife. *Id.* It is unclear from the record whether the Form 22-4 was actually submitted to, or approved by, the IRS. *Id.*

2. The Weight of the Evidence

As the Court previously explained, Plaintiffs' documents, while not "dispositive," provide "some evidence that the Trust was created." [220] at 4. In fact, Plaintiffs' case has improved since the Court first considered their evidence in March of 2016, in light of the new affidavit from Mr. Spallina, and the Court remains incapable of resolving these disputed factual questions on summary judgment.

A reasonable factfinder could infer, based upon both the potential testimony of Mr. Spallina and the documentary evidence previously discussed, that Simon Bernstein created the 1995 Trust in the manner alleged by Plaintiffs. The Estate's motion for summary judgment is accordingly denied.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on Eliot Bernstein's claims [239] is granted, and the Estate's motion for summary judgment [245] is denied.

Dated: January 30, 2016

Entered:

John Robert Blakey
United States District Judge

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

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Defendant.

Case No. 1:13-cv-3643

Judge John Robert Blakey

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Counter-Plaintiff,

v.

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95,

Counter-Defendant,

and

FIRST ARLINGTON NATIONAL BANK, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

ELIOT IVAN BERNSTEIN,

Cross-Plaintiff,

v.

TED BERNSTEIN, *et al.*,

Cross-Defendants,

and

PAMELA B. SIMON, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This action concerns the distribution of proceeds from a life insurance policy (the "Policy Proceeds") previously held by decedent Simon Bernstein. The principal parties remaining in the case are: (1) Plaintiff Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated 6/21/95 (the "1995 Trust"); (2) the four Bernstein siblings who believe the Policy Proceeds should be distributed to the 1995 Trust (Ted Bernstein, Lisa Friedstein, Jill Iantoni and Pam Simon; collectively, the "Agreed Siblings"); (3) the fifth Bernstein sibling, Eliot Bernstein, a *pro se* third-party Plaintiff who disputes that approach ("Eliot"); and (4) the intervenor estate of Simon Bernstein (the "Estate"), which contends that the 1995 Trust was never actually created, such that the Policy Proceeds should default to the Estate.

Before the Court are two motions for summary judgment. In the first, [239] at 1-4, the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings seek judgment on Eliot's third-party claims. In the second, [245] at 1-6, the Estate seeks judgment against the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings on their claims in the Second Amended Complaint, [73], and entry of judgment in the Estate's favor on its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment. [112] at 1-17. For the reasons explained below, the former is granted while the latter is denied.

I. Background[1]

A. Procedural Posture

Following Simon Bernstein's death on September 13, 2012, the 1995 Trust submitted a death claim to Heritage pursuant to Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. [150] at 15; [240] at 13. After Heritage failed to pay, the 1995 Trust initiated this lawsuit in the Circuit Court of Cook County, alleging that Heritage had breached its contractual obligations. [1-1] at 1-3. On May 20, 2013, Jackson National Life Insurance Company ("Jackson"), as successor in interest to Heritage, removed the case to this Court. [1] at 1-2.

On June 26, 2013, Heritage, through Jackson, filed a Third-Party Complaint and Counter-Claim for Interpleader pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1335(a) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 14, seeking a declaration of rights under the life insurance policy. [17] at 1-10. Heritage was eventually dismissed in February of 2014 after interpleading the Policy Proceeds. [101] at 2.

On September 22, 2013, Eliot, a third-party Defendant to Jackson's interpleader claim, filed a 177-page Answer, Cross-Claim and Counter-Claim. [35] at 1-117. Eliot brought claims against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, and

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[1] The facts are taken from the parties' Local Rule 56.1 statements and the Court's previous rulings [106, 220]. [240] refers to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts. [247] refers to the Estate's statement of material facts. [255], which incorporates [150] by reference, refers to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts. [257] refers to both Eliot's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts and Eliot's statement of additional material facts. [260] refers to Eliot's responses to the Estate's statement of material facts. [266] refers to the Estate's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts.

The Estate correctly notes that [255] deviates in certain respects from the procedure enumerated in Local Rule 56.1. Given this lawsuit's convoluted history, and in the interests of justice and judicial economy, the Court nevertheless elects to consider [255] and [150] in support of Plaintiffs' opposition to the Estate's motion for summary judgment.

multiple third-party Defendants (including the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A., The Simon Law Firm, Donald Tescher, Robert Spallina, David Simon, Adam Simon, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.). *Id.*

On January 13, 2014, the Agreed Siblings and the 1995 Trust filed their First Amended Complaint. [73] at 1-11. Plaintiffs alleged that: (1) the 1995 Trust was a common law trust established in Chicago by Simon Bernstein; (2) Ted Bernstein is the trustee of the 1995 Trust; and (3) the 1995 Trust was the beneficiary of Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. *Id.* In addition, Plaintiffs alleged that all of Simon Bernstein's children, *including Eliot*, are equal beneficiaries to the Trust. *Id.*

On March 3, 2014, the Court dismissed Eliot's claims against Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina. [106] at 1-4. The Court explained that Eliot, as a third-party Defendant to an interpleader claim, was "not facing any liability" in this action, and he was accordingly not authorized to seek relief against other third parties. *Id.*

On June 5, 2014, the Estate filed its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, [112] at 1-16, and on July 28, 2014, the Court granted the Estate's motion to intervene. [121] at 3-4.

Fact discovery closed on January 9, 2015, [123], and on March 15, 2016 the Court denied Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment. [220] at 1-6. The Court found, *inter alia,* that while Plaintiffs were able to adduce "some evidence that the [1995] Trust was created," this evidence was "far from dispositive." *Id.* at 4.

B. Probate Actions

The Probate Division of the Palm Beach County Circuit Court recently resolved two other cases related to the disposition of Simon Bernstein's assets: *In re Estate of Simon L. Bernstein*, No. 502012CP004391XXXNBIH (Fla. Cir. Ct.) and *Ted Bernstein, as Trustee of the Shirley Bernstein Trust Agreement dtd 5/20/2008 v. Alexandra Bernstein, et al.,* No. 502014CP003698XXXXNBIJ (Fla. Cir. Ct.) (collectively, the "Probate Actions").

Judge John L. Phillips presided over a joint trial of the Probate Actions in December of 2015. A full recitation of Judge Phillips' findings is unnecessary here, but relevant portions of his finals orders include:

- The testamentary document identified as the "Will of Simon Bernstein" was "genuine and authentic," and "valid and enforceable according to [its] terms."

- Ted Bernstein "was not involved in the preparation or creation of" the Will of Simon Bernstein, "played no role in any questioned activities of the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A.," there was "no evidence to support the assertions of Eliot Bernstein that Ted Bernstein forged or fabricated" the Will of Simon Bernstein, and, in fact, "Ted Bernstein played no role in the preparation of any improper documents, the presentation of any improper documents to the Court, or any other improper act, contrary to the allegations of Eliot Bernstein."

- The beneficiaries of the testamentary trust identified in the Will of Simon Bernstein are "Simon Bernstein's then living grandchildren," while "Simon's children – including Eliot Bernstein – are not beneficiaries."

- Eliot "should not be permitted to continue representing the interests of his minor children, because his actions have been adverse and destructive to his children's interest," such that it became necessary to appoint a *guardian ad litem*.

[240-11] at 2-5; [240-12] at 2-3.

II. Legal Standard

Summary judgment is appropriate if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Spurling v. C & M Fine Pack, Inc.,* 739 F.3d 1055, 1060 (7th Cir. 2014). A genuine dispute as to any material fact exists if "the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.,* 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). The party seeking summary judgment has the burden of establishing that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact. *See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett,* 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). In determining whether a genuine issue of material fact exists, this Court must construe all facts and reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *See CTL ex rel. Trebatoski v. Ashland Sch. Dist.,* 743 F.3d 524, 528 (7th Cir. 2014).

III. Analysis

A. Motion for Summary Judgment on Eliot's Claims

Eliot currently has seven claims pending against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, David Simon, Adam Simon, The Simon Law Firm, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.[2]

[2] As Judge St. Eve (the District Judge originally assigned to this case) previously explained before dismissing third-party Defendants Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina: "Eliot is not an original Defendant to Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint . . . . Instead, Eliot is a Third-Party Defendant in Jackson's interpleader action [such that] he is not facing any liability in this lawsuit . . . . Rule 14(a) does not authorize Eliot to seek any such relief in the present lawsuit because Eliot is not facing any liability in the first instance." [106] at 3-4. This reasoning applies with equal force to the remaining third-party Defendants. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permit a defendant to "serve a summons and complaint on a nonparty who is or may be liable to it for all or part of the claim against it." Fed. R. Civ. P. 14(a)(1). Here, Eliot is not facing any liability, and his claims against the remaining third-party Defendants are procedurally

[35] at 61-117. Eliot's causes of action sound in fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, abuse of legal process, legal malpractice, and civil conspiracy.[3]

1. Fraud, Negligence, Breach of Fiduciary Duty & Legal Malpractice

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice fail because Eliot "cannot show that he sustained damages or that he has standing to assert damages on behalf of his children or the Estate." [241] at 14; *see also Damato v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.*, 878 F. Supp. 1156, 1162 (N.D. Ill. 1995) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for fraud); *Elliot v. Chicago Hous. Auth.*, No. 98-cv-6307, 1999 WL 519200, at *9 (N.D. Ill. July 14, 1999) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for negligence); *Pearson v. Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, Inc.*, 790 F. Supp. 2d 759, 768 (N.D. Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for breach of fiduciary duty); *Snyder v. Heidelberger*, 953 N.E.2d 415, 424 (Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for legal malpractice).

First, Eliot cannot sustain cognizable damages related to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust in light of the Probate Court's rulings. The

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defective. Because all of Eliot's claims also fail as a substantive matter, however, they are dismissed on that basis, as discussed *infra*.

[3] The Court construes Eliot's arguments on each claim liberally, in light of his *pro se* status. *See Johnson v. Cook Cty. Jail*, No. 14-cv-0007, 2015 WL 2149468, at *2 (N.D. Ill. May 6, 2015) ("Motions for summary judgment involving *pro se* litigants are construed liberally for the benefit of the unrepresented party, so as to ensure that otherwise understandable filings are not disregarded if the *pro se* litigant stumbles on a technicality. That said, pro se litigants are not entitled to a general dispensation from the rules of procedure.") (internal quotations omitted).

Probate Court found, *inter alia*, that Simon Bernstein's "children – including Eliot – are not beneficiaries" of the Will of Simon Bernstein or the related testamentary trust. [240] at 11. Instead, Simon Bernstein's grandchildren (including Eliot's children) are the testamentary trust's beneficiaries. *Id.* Eliot also has no interest in the disposition of the testamentary trust vis-à-vis his own children, as the Probate Court was forced to appoint a *guardian ad litem* in light of Eliot's "adverse and destructive" actions relative "to his children's interest." *Id.* These findings have preclusive effect in this case,[4] such that Eliot cannot demonstrate cognizable damages relative to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust.

Second, Eliot cannot identify cognizable damages relating to the disposition of the Policy Proceeds, as Plaintiffs have consistently argued that Eliot is entitled to

[4] All four elements of collateral estoppel are present in this case. *See Westport Ins. Corp. v. City of Waukegan*, 157 F. Supp. 3d 769, 778 (N.D. Ill. 2016) ("Collateral estoppel applies if the following four elements are met: (1) the issue sought to be precluded must be the same as that involved in the prior action; (2) the issue must have been actually litigated; (3) the determination of the issue must have been essential to the final judgment; and (4) the party against whom estoppel is invoked must be fully represented in the prior action.") (internal quotation omitted). Here, the "issue sought to be precluded" is Eliot's lack of a cognizable interest in the Estate and the testamentary trust, precisely "the same as that involved" in the Probate Court. This issue was "actually litigated," as the Probate Court held a full trial on this issue, and resolution of this question formed the crux of the Probate Court's final judgments. Finally, Eliot, the party against whom estoppel is invoked, was "fully represented," as he had a full and fair opportunity to litigate this question at trial. *See Murray v. Nationwide Better Health*, No. 10-cv-3262, 2014 WL 53255, at *4 (C.D. Ill. Jan. 7, 2014) (The "overarching concern when applying issue preclusion is that the party against whom the prior action is invoked must have had a full and fair opportunity to litigate the issue.").

Eliot argues that the application of collateral estoppel is inappropriate, given that he was proceeding *pro se* in the Probate Court and the Probate Court's orders were appealed. Neither of these concerns have merit. *See DeGuelle v. Camilli*, 724 F.3d 933, 938 (7th Cir. 2013) (The "idea that litigating *pro se* should insulate a litigant from application of the collateral estoppel doctrine, or, more broadly, the doctrine of res judicata, of which collateral estoppel is an aspect, is absurd."); *Robinson v. Stanley*, No. 06-cv-5158, 2011 WL 3876903, at *5 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 31, 2011), *aff'd*, 474 F. App'x 456 (7th Cir. 2012) (The Seven Circuit "has adhered to the general rule in American jurisprudence that a final judgment of a court of first instance can be given collateral estoppel effect even while an appeal is pending.") (internal quotation omitted).

an equal share of the same. [265] at 3 (asserting a claim to the Policy Proceeds "on behalf of all five siblings, *including* Eliot") (emphasis in original).

In his response opposing summary judgment, Eliot fails to articulate a coherent response to Plaintiffs' argument. *See generally* [261]. Indeed, Eliot does not identify any material in the record to support his vague and conclusory damages allegations. Eliot has simply recycled his previous arguments, and cited only his pleadings in support of the same. *See, e.g.,* [261] at 3 ("Moreover, the Counterclaims have express language seeking claims to the proceeds and damages from the wrongful conduct . . . See ECF No. 35.").

Eliot's exclusive reliance on his pleadings rather than evidence, at this point in the proceedings, is both: (1) inconsistent with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56, this district's local rules, and this Court's standing orders; and (2) insufficient to defeat a motion for summary judgment. *See Essex Crane Rental Corp. v. C.J. Mahan Const. Co.*, No. 07-cv-439, 2008 WL 3978345, at *10 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 25, 2008) ("Unlike a motion to dismiss, summary judgment is the put up or shut up moment in a lawsuit, and the nonmovant must do more than merely rest on its pleadings.") (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs have cited ample evidence in the record to support their argument that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice must fail, as Eliot cannot adduce any evidence of the requisite damages. Eliot's opposition fails to formulate a cogent response, much less cite any

countervailing evidence in the record. Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is accordingly granted with respect to these four claims.

2. Conversion

The elements of conversion under Illinois law are: "(1) the unauthorized and wrongful assumption of control or ownership by one person over the personalty of another; (2) the other person's right in the property; (3) the right to immediate possession of the property; and (4) a demand for possession." *Jordan v. Dominick's Finer Foods*, 115 F. Supp. 3d 950, 956 (N.D. Ill. 2015).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claim for conversion fails, because Eliot cannot identify "a specific asset or piece of property that was converted" or "show an unfettered right of ownership to such property." [241] at 15. This argument similarly turns on Eliot's lack of legal interest in the Estate or testamentary trust, and the Plaintiffs' acknowledgement that Eliot, under their theory, is entitled to an equal share of the Policy Proceeds. *Id.*

Here again, Eliot has failed to formulate an intelligible response. His brief does not even mention his conversion claim. *See generally* [261]. Eliot makes no effort to either identify any purportedly converted property or cite material in the record in support of his conversion claim. *See id.* In light of the foregoing, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is also granted with respect to Eliot's conversion claim.

3. Abuse of Process

Under Illinois law, abuse of process "is the misuse of legal process to accomplish some purpose outside the scope of the process itself." *Neurosurgery & Spine Surgery, S.C. v. Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d 925, 929 (Ill. App. Ct. 2003). The "two distinct elements of an abuse of process claim are: (1) the existence of an ulterior purpose or motive; and (2) some act in the use of process that is not proper in the regular course of proceedings." *Id.* at 930. The "tort of abuse of process is not favored under Illinois law," and its "elements must be strictly construed." *Id.*

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot cannot satisfy either element of his abuse of process claim. More specifically, they claim that the Probate Actions were simply "filed by the named beneficiary of a life insurance policy to pursue a death claim against a life insurer for the Policy Proceeds," and that no "act in the use of" that process was improper. [241] at 13.

Eliot's response does not specifically address his claim for abuse of process; indeed, the phrase "abuse of process" does not appear in his briefing. *See generally* [261]. Instead, Eliot asserts, without citation to the record, that Plaintiffs have "repeatedly taken action to barrage and occupy" him in one case in order "to improperly gain advantage" in the other. *Id.* at 6. These allegations, in addition to having no evidentiary basis in the record, are insufficient under Illinois law. *Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d at 930 ("abuse of process is a very narrow tort" typically "found only in cases in which a plaintiff has suffered an actual arrest or seizure of

property"). Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment on Eliot's abuse of process claim.

4. Civil Conspiracy

Under Illinois law, the elements for a civil conspiracy are: (1) a combination of two or more persons; (2) for the purpose of accomplishing by some concerted action either an unlawful purpose or a lawful purpose by unlawful means; and (3) in the furtherance of the same, one of the conspirators committed an overt tortious or unlawful act. *See Fritz v. Johnston,* 807 N.E.2d 461, 470 (Ill. 2004). As "the third element of this test indicates, however, civil conspiracy is not an independent tort: if a plaintiff fails to state an independent cause of action underlying his conspiracy allegations, the claim for conspiracy also fails." *Jones v. City of Chicago*, No. 08-cv-3501, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 (N.D. Ill. May 18, 2011) (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's civil conspiracy claim fails, because it remains predicated upon his other deficient claims. Eliot fails to respond to this argument. *See Jones*, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 ("Because defendants are entitled to summary judgment on Jones's state law claim for malicious prosecution, and Jones's conspiracy claim is predicated on her malicious prosecution claim, defendants are also entitled to summary judgment on count four."); *Siegel v. Shell Oil Co.,* 656 F. Supp. 2d 825, 836 (N.D.Ill. 2009), *aff'd*, 612 F.3d 932 (7th Cir. 2010) (granting summary judgment in favor of defendants on plaintiff's civil conspiracy claim because "Siegel has failed to establish his ICFA deceptive and unfair practices claim or his unjust enrichment claims").

In short, Eliot "fails to present any evidence or legal arguments as to the underlying elements of his conspiracy claim," such that the Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment. *Siegel*, 656 F. Supp. 2d at 836.

5. Additional Discovery

Eliot, in the alternative, also "respectfully seeks application of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 56(f) to obtain either a continuance or Deposition and Discovery." [261] at 11. The Court presumes that Eliot actually intended to invoke Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(d), which provides that a "nonmovant" may receive "time to obtain affidavits or declarations or to take discovery" when that same party demonstrates that it currently "cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition." In either event, this effort is rejected. Eliot's untimely request is not supported by the requisite "affidavit or declaration," the discovery he seeks would not alter the Court's analysis, and fact discovery has been closed since January of 2015. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d).

B. The Estate's Motion for Summary Judgment

In the other summary judgment motion pending before the Court, the Estate argues that Plaintiffs cannot establish the existence of the 1995 Trust, such that the Estate is entitled to the Policy Proceeds as Simon Bernstein's default beneficiary. The Trust and the Agreed Siblings essentially concede that: (1) absent valid countervailing provisions in the 1995 Trust, the Estate would be entitled to the Policy Proceeds; and (2) they are unable to produce the executed version of the 1995

Trust, and they must rely on extrinsic evidence to support their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists.

A party "seeking to establish an express trust" by such evidence "bears the burden of proving the trust by clear and convincing evidence" and the "acts or words relied upon must be so unequivocal and unmistakable as to lead to only one conclusion." *Eychaner v. Gross*, 779 N.E.2d 1115, 1135 (Ill. 2002). If such evidence is "doubtful or capable of reasonable explanation upon any other theory, it is not sufficient to establish an express trust." *Id.*

1. Evidence Suggesting That The 1995 Trust Was Created

Plaintiffs' extrinsic evidence falls into three discrete categories: (1) testimony from the Agreed Siblings (and Linda Simon's spouse, David Simon) regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust by Simon Bernstein; (2) the affidavit of attorney Robert Spallina regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust and his understanding of Simon Bernstein's intentions; and (3) six documents that Plaintiffs characterize as "a comprehensive and cohesive bundle of evidence" supporting their allegation that the 1995 Trust exists. *Id.* Before deciding whether a reasonable factfinder could infer that the 1995 Trust exists based on this evidence, however, the Court must first determine whether this material is cognizable on summary judgment.

a) The Agreed Siblings' Testimony

As the Court previously explained, "the testimony of David Simon and Ted Bernstein, along with the testimony of the other Plaintiffs, is barred by the Illinois Dead Man's Act to the extent it relates to conversations with the deceased or to any

events which took place in the presence of the deceased." [220] at 3. The Agreed Siblings and their spouses remain "directly interested" in this action, and the Court accordingly disregards their testimony regarding "any conversation with the deceased person," Simon Bernstein. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/8-201.[5]

b) Mr. Spallina's Affidavit and Notes

In the affidavit relied upon by Plaintiffs, Mr. Spallina avers, *inter alia*, that:

- He "provided estate planning advice and represented Simon Bernstein in connection with the preparation and execution of various testamentary documents from late 2007 until his death on September 13, 2012."

- "Simon Bernstein told me he owned a life insurance policy with a current death benefit of $1.6 million (the 'Policy'). This is reflected in my attached notes of a meeting with Simon Bernstein on February 1, 2012. During this meeting and over the course of the next few months, Simon Bernstein and I discussed the Policy as part of his estate planning."

- "Simon Bernstein told me the intended beneficiaries of the Policy were his five children equally, through an irrevocable life insurance trust that was named beneficiary of the Policy."

- "Simon Bernstein also wanted to change other parts of his estate plan in 2012. Primarily, he wanted to change his current estate plan, which benefitted only three of his five children, and had caused some family disharmony. As part of these discussions, Simon Bernstein and I again discussed the Policy. In the end, Simon Bernstein told me he had decided to leave the Policy unchanged, so that all of the proceeds would go equally to his five children through the 1995 Trust. Having thus provided for all of his children, Simon Bernstein decided to alter his testamentary documents and to exercise a power of appointment he

[5] While it is true that "as a general rule federal rather than state law governs the admissibility of evidence in federal diversity cases, there are a number of express exemptions to this rule, including state dead man laws." *Campbell v. RAP Trucking Inc.*, No. 09-CV-2256, 2011 WL 4001348, at *3 (C.D. Ill. Sept. 8, 2011).

held to leave all of his family's wealth to his ten grandchildren equally."

- "Simon Bernstein never showed me the 1995 Trust, although we discussed several times the fact that (i) the 1995 Trust had been created, and (ii) now that his wife had died, the beneficiaries of the 1995 Trust were his five adult children: Ted, Pam, Eliot, Jill and Lisa, each of whom would receive one-fifth, or 20%, of the proceeds of the Policy."

- "Having discussed these matters with Simon Bernstein, and based upon my years of experience as an estate planning lawyer, Simon Bernstein understood that he retained ownership of the Policy. Simon Bernstein always wanted maximum flexibility to change his estate plan, and putting ownership of the Policy into an irrevocable trust (such as the 2000 trust drafted by lawyers at Proskauer Rose) would have taken away Simon Bernstein's ability to change the Policy or the beneficiaries. Because Simon Bernstein remained the owner of the policy, he had the ability to change the beneficiary from the ILIT to a different beneficiary or beneficiaries up until the moment he died."

- "In light of Simon Bernstein's overall estate plan, including our specific discussions about the beneficiaries of the proceeds of the Policy, Simon Bernstein in fact executed new testamentary documents. Under Simon Bernstein's new Will and his Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, both of which were formally executed on July 25, 2012, his ten grandchildren are the ultimate beneficiaries of all of his wealth other than the Policy, which I have no doubt he intended to go to his children."

- "I believe that Simon Bernstein intended the Policy proceeds to be paid to his 1995 Trust, for the benefit of his five children."

[255-2] at 2-7.

The Estate argues that these statements by Mr. Spallina constitute inadmissible hearsay or expressions of subjective belief, which "cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment." *Sys. Dev. Integration, LLC v. Computer Scis. Corp.*, 739 F. Supp. 2d 1063, 1069, 1078 (N.D. Ill. 2010); *see also Richardson v. Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Med. Ctr.*, 63 Fed. App'x 886, 890 (7th Cir. 2003)

("Lampkin's averment [of what "she was informed by other patients"] is inadmissible hearsay and is not based upon her personal knowledge, so it cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment."); *Hammer v. Residential Credit Sols., Inc.*, No. 13-cv-6397, 2015 WL 7776807, at *12 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 3, 2015) ("A testimonial statement about contract formation would be a statement to the effect that a contract does or does not exist. Such an out-of-court statement would be impermissible hearsay."); *Hindin/Owen/Engelke, Inc. v. GRM Indus., Inc.*, 869 F. Supp. 539, 544 (N.D. Ill. 1994) ("A statement by an employee that his employer agrees to make a proposal would be a statement offered for the truth of the matter asserted, *i.e.,* that his employer agreed to make a proposal, and constitutes hearsay."); Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(4) ("An affidavit or declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify on the matters stated.").

The Estate, however, paints with too broad a brush. Mr. Spallina's statements regarding his work for Simon Bernstein (including his statements regarding Simon Bernstein's modifications to his testamentary documents) are based upon Mr. Spallina's personal knowledge, and ostensibly are not hearsay. For example, Mr. Spallina might competently testify that: (1) Simon Bernstein modified his testamentary documents in 2012 to name his grandchildren (instead of his children) as the sole beneficiaries of his Estate; (2) when Simon Bernstein made those modifications in 2012, he was aware of the life insurance policy at issue here;

and (3) Simon Bernstein, in 2000, considered but ultimately decided against placing that same life insurance policy into an irrevocable trust. Considered in conjunction, this testimony suggests that Simon Bernstein provided for his children in a manner outside of his testamentary documents.

c) Plaintiffs' Documentary Evidence

In their attempt to resist the Estate's motion for summary judgment, Plaintiffs also identify six separate documents that they contend represent evidence of the 1995 Trust's existence.

The Court previously considered this same documentary evidence when it rejected *Plaintiffs'* motion for summary judgment in March of 2016. At that time, the Court noted that this documentary evidence does "provide some evidence that the Trust was created," though it was "far from dispositive." [220] at 4. Ultimately, while the party moving for summary judgment may have changed, the weight of this documentary evidence has not, as discussed below.

(1) Drafts Of The 1995 Trust

Two of the principal documents relied upon by Plaintiffs are unexecuted drafts of the 1995 Trust itself. As the Court previously explained, however, these "documents offer Plaintiffs little support in the absence of the testimony from David Simon and Ted Bernstein describing how some form of those exhibits was executed by Simon Bernstein," and that same testimony is excluded by the Illinois Dead Man's Act. *Id.* at 3.

(2) The Request Letter

Plaintiffs identify a "Request Letter" dated November 7, 1995 in support of their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists. The Request Letter is a standardized form, which instructs Capitol Bankers Life to "Change Beneficiary As Follows"—the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated June 21, 1995" is the new "successor" to the Policy Proceeds. [150-9] at 2.

(3) The Request for Service

Plaintiffs also rely upon a "Request for Service" form dated August 8, 1995, which seeks to transfer ownership of the life insurance policy to the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dtd 6/21/1995." [150-19]. As the Court previously noted, however, this "document refers to 'ownership' of the policy, and does not affect the policy's beneficiaries." [220] at 4.

(4) The Beneficiary Designation

In a "Beneficiary Designation" dated August 26, 1995, Simon Bernstein designated the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" as the beneficiary to receive his death benefits. Plaintiffs suggest that this designation is probative of the fact that the Trust actually exists; however, "this document does not refer to the Trust at issue here, the 'Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dated 6/21/95.'" [220] at 4. It remains "unclear from the record if that was an oversight, or was intentionally done to refer to a distinct trust." *Id.*

(5) The IRS Form 22-4

Finally, Plaintiffs point to an IRS "Form 22-4" (or application for an Employer Identification Number) in support of their contention that the 1995 Trust exists as alleged. [150-20]. The Form 22-4 reflects that it was executed on behalf of the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" and signed by Shirley Bernstein, Simon's wife. *Id.* It is unclear from the record whether the Form 22-4 was actually submitted to, or approved by, the IRS. *Id.*

2. The Weight of the Evidence

As the Court previously explained, Plaintiffs' documents, while not "dispositive," provide "some evidence that the Trust was created." [220] at 4. In fact, Plaintiffs' case has improved since the Court first considered their evidence in March of 2016, in light of the new affidavit from Mr. Spallina, and the Court remains incapable of resolving these disputed factual questions on summary judgment.

A reasonable factfinder could infer, based upon both the potential testimony of Mr. Spallina and the documentary evidence previously discussed, that Simon Bernstein created the 1995 Trust in the manner alleged by Plaintiffs. The Estate's motion for summary judgment is accordingly denied.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on Eliot Bernstein's claims [239] is granted, and the Estate's motion for summary judgment [245] is denied.

Dated: January 30, 2016

Entered:

John Robert Blakey
United States District Judge

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

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Defendant.

Case No. 1:13-cv-3643

Judge John Robert Blakey

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Counter-Plaintiff,

v.

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95,

Counter-Defendant,

and

FIRST ARLINGTON NATIONAL BANK, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

ELIOT IVAN BERNSTEIN,

Cross-Plaintiff,

v.

TED BERNSTEIN, *et al.*,

Cross-Defendants,

and

PAMELA B. SIMON, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This action concerns the distribution of proceeds from a life insurance policy (the "Policy Proceeds") previously held by decedent Simon Bernstein. The principal parties remaining in the case are: (1) Plaintiff Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated 6/21/95 (the "1995 Trust"); (2) the four Bernstein siblings who believe the Policy Proceeds should be distributed to the 1995 Trust (Ted Bernstein, Lisa Friedstein, Jill Iantoni and Pam Simon; collectively, the "Agreed Siblings"); (3) the fifth Bernstein sibling, Eliot Bernstein, a *pro se* third-party Plaintiff who disputes that approach ("Eliot"); and (4) the intervenor estate of Simon Bernstein (the "Estate"), which contends that the 1995 Trust was never actually created, such that the Policy Proceeds should default to the Estate.

Before the Court are two motions for summary judgment. In the first, [239] at 1-4, the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings seek judgment on Eliot's third-party claims. In the second, [245] at 1-6, the Estate seeks judgment against the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings on their claims in the Second Amended Complaint, [73], and entry of judgment in the Estate's favor on its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment. [112] at 1-17. For the reasons explained below, the former is granted while the latter is denied.

I. Background[1]

A. Procedural Posture

Following Simon Bernstein's death on September 13, 2012, the 1995 Trust submitted a death claim to Heritage pursuant to Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. [150] at 15; [240] at 13. After Heritage failed to pay, the 1995 Trust initiated this lawsuit in the Circuit Court of Cook County, alleging that Heritage had breached its contractual obligations. [1-1] at 1-3. On May 20, 2013, Jackson National Life Insurance Company ("Jackson"), as successor in interest to Heritage, removed the case to this Court. [1] at 1-2.

On June 26, 2013, Heritage, through Jackson, filed a Third-Party Complaint and Counter-Claim for Interpleader pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1335(a) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 14, seeking a declaration of rights under the life insurance policy. [17] at 1-10. Heritage was eventually dismissed in February of 2014 after interpleading the Policy Proceeds. [101] at 2.

On September 22, 2013, Eliot, a third-party Defendant to Jackson's interpleader claim, filed a 177-page Answer, Cross-Claim and Counter-Claim. [35] at 1-117. Eliot brought claims against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, and

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[1] The facts are taken from the parties' Local Rule 56.1 statements and the Court's previous rulings [106, 220]. [240] refers to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts. [247] refers to the Estate's statement of material facts. [255], which incorporates [150] by reference, refers to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts. [257] refers to both Eliot's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts and Eliot's statement of additional material facts. [260] refers to Eliot's responses to the Estate's statement of material facts. [266] refers to the Estate's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts.

The Estate correctly notes that [255] deviates in certain respects from the procedure enumerated in Local Rule 56.1. Given this lawsuit's convoluted history, and in the interests of justice and judicial economy, the Court nevertheless elects to consider [255] and [150] in support of Plaintiffs' opposition to the Estate's motion for summary judgment.

multiple third-party Defendants (including the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A., The Simon Law Firm, Donald Tescher, Robert Spallina, David Simon, Adam Simon, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.). *Id.*

On January 13, 2014, the Agreed Siblings and the 1995 Trust filed their First Amended Complaint. [73] at 1-11. Plaintiffs alleged that: (1) the 1995 Trust was a common law trust established in Chicago by Simon Bernstein; (2) Ted Bernstein is the trustee of the 1995 Trust; and (3) the 1995 Trust was the beneficiary of Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. *Id.* In addition, Plaintiffs alleged that all of Simon Bernstein's children, *including Eliot*, are equal beneficiaries to the Trust. *Id.*

On March 3, 2014, the Court dismissed Eliot's claims against Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina. [106] at 1-4. The Court explained that Eliot, as a third-party Defendant to an interpleader claim, was "not facing any liability" in this action, and he was accordingly not authorized to seek relief against other third parties. *Id.*

On June 5, 2014, the Estate filed its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, [112] at 1-16, and on July 28, 2014, the Court granted the Estate's motion to intervene. [121] at 3-4.

Fact discovery closed on January 9, 2015, [123], and on March 15, 2016 the Court denied Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment. [220] at 1-6. The Court found, *inter alia,* that while Plaintiffs were able to adduce "some evidence that the [1995] Trust was created," this evidence was "far from dispositive." *Id.* at 4.

B. Probate Actions

The Probate Division of the Palm Beach County Circuit Court recently resolved two other cases related to the disposition of Simon Bernstein's assets: *In re Estate of Simon L. Bernstein*, No. 502012CP004391XXXNBIH (Fla. Cir. Ct.) and *Ted Bernstein, as Trustee of the Shirley Bernstein Trust Agreement dtd 5/20/2008 v. Alexandra Bernstein, et al.,* No. 502014CP003698XXXXNBIJ (Fla. Cir. Ct.) (collectively, the "Probate Actions").

Judge John L. Phillips presided over a joint trial of the Probate Actions in December of 2015. A full recitation of Judge Phillips' findings is unnecessary here, but relevant portions of his finals orders include:

- The testamentary document identified as the "Will of Simon Bernstein" was "genuine and authentic," and "valid and enforceable according to [its] terms."

- Ted Bernstein "was not involved in the preparation or creation of" the Will of Simon Bernstein, "played no role in any questioned activities of the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A.," there was "no evidence to support the assertions of Eliot Bernstein that Ted Bernstein forged or fabricated" the Will of Simon Bernstein, and, in fact, "Ted Bernstein played no role in the preparation of any improper documents, the presentation of any improper documents to the Court, or any other improper act, contrary to the allegations of Eliot Bernstein."

- The beneficiaries of the testamentary trust identified in the Will of Simon Bernstein are "Simon Bernstein's then living grandchildren," while "Simon's children – including Eliot Bernstein – are not beneficiaries."

- Eliot "should not be permitted to continue representing the interests of his minor children, because his actions have been adverse and destructive to his children's interest," such that it became necessary to appoint a *guardian ad litem*.

[240-11] at 2-5; [240-12] at 2-3.

II. Legal Standard

Summary judgment is appropriate if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Spurling v. C & M Fine Pack, Inc.,* 739 F.3d 1055, 1060 (7th Cir. 2014). A genuine dispute as to any material fact exists if "the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.,* 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). The party seeking summary judgment has the burden of establishing that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact. *See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett,* 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). In determining whether a genuine issue of material fact exists, this Court must construe all facts and reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *See CTL ex rel. Trebatoski v. Ashland Sch. Dist.,* 743 F.3d 524, 528 (7th Cir. 2014).

III. Analysis

A. Motion for Summary Judgment on Eliot's Claims

Eliot currently has seven claims pending against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, David Simon, Adam Simon, The Simon Law Firm, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.[2]

[2] As Judge St. Eve (the District Judge originally assigned to this case) previously explained before dismissing third-party Defendants Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina: "Eliot is not an original Defendant to Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint . . . . Instead, Eliot is a Third-Party Defendant in Jackson's interpleader action [such that] he is not facing any liability in this lawsuit . . . . Rule 14(a) does not authorize Eliot to seek any such relief in the present lawsuit because Eliot is not facing any liability in the first instance." [106] at 3-4. This reasoning applies with equal force to the remaining third-party Defendants. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permit a defendant to "serve a summons and complaint on a nonparty who is or may be liable to it for all or part of the claim against it." Fed. R. Civ. P. 14(a)(1). Here, Eliot is not facing any liability, and his claims against the remaining third-party Defendants are procedurally

[35] at 61-117. Eliot's causes of action sound in fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, abuse of legal process, legal malpractice, and civil conspiracy.[3]

1. Fraud, Negligence, Breach of Fiduciary Duty & Legal Malpractice

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice fail because Eliot "cannot show that he sustained damages or that he has standing to assert damages on behalf of his children or the Estate." [241] at 14; *see also Damato v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.*, 878 F. Supp. 1156, 1162 (N.D. Ill. 1995) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for fraud); *Elliot v. Chicago Hous. Auth.*, No. 98-cv-6307, 1999 WL 519200, at *9 (N.D. Ill. July 14, 1999) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for negligence); *Pearson v. Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, Inc.*, 790 F. Supp. 2d 759, 768 (N.D. Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for breach of fiduciary duty); *Snyder v. Heidelberger*, 953 N.E.2d 415, 424 (Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for legal malpractice).

First, Eliot cannot sustain cognizable damages related to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust in light of the Probate Court's rulings. The

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defective. Because all of Eliot's claims also fail as a substantive matter, however, they are dismissed on that basis, as discussed *infra*.

[3] The Court construes Eliot's arguments on each claim liberally, in light of his *pro se* status. *See Johnson v. Cook Cty. Jail*, No. 14-cv-0007, 2015 WL 2149468, at *2 (N.D. Ill. May 6, 2015) ("Motions for summary judgment involving *pro se* litigants are construed liberally for the benefit of the unrepresented party, so as to ensure that otherwise understandable filings are not disregarded if the *pro se* litigant stumbles on a technicality. That said, pro se litigants are not entitled to a general dispensation from the rules of procedure.") (internal quotations omitted).

Probate Court found, *inter alia*, that Simon Bernstein's "children – including Eliot – are not beneficiaries" of the Will of Simon Bernstein or the related testamentary trust. [240] at 11. Instead, Simon Bernstein's grandchildren (including Eliot's children) are the testamentary trust's beneficiaries. *Id.* Eliot also has no interest in the disposition of the testamentary trust vis-à-vis his own children, as the Probate Court was forced to appoint a *guardian ad litem* in light of Eliot's "adverse and destructive" actions relative "to his children's interest." *Id.* These findings have preclusive effect in this case,[4] such that Eliot cannot demonstrate cognizable damages relative to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust.

Second, Eliot cannot identify cognizable damages relating to the disposition of the Policy Proceeds, as Plaintiffs have consistently argued that Eliot is entitled to

[4] All four elements of collateral estoppel are present in this case. *See Westport Ins. Corp. v. City of Waukegan*, 157 F. Supp. 3d 769, 778 (N.D. Ill. 2016) ("Collateral estoppel applies if the following four elements are met: (1) the issue sought to be precluded must be the same as that involved in the prior action; (2) the issue must have been actually litigated; (3) the determination of the issue must have been essential to the final judgment; and (4) the party against whom estoppel is invoked must be fully represented in the prior action.") (internal quotation omitted). Here, the "issue sought to be precluded" is Eliot's lack of a cognizable interest in the Estate and the testamentary trust, precisely "the same as that involved" in the Probate Court. This issue was "actually litigated," as the Probate Court held a full trial on this issue, and resolution of this question formed the crux of the Probate Court's final judgments. Finally, Eliot, the party against whom estoppel is invoked, was "fully represented," as he had a full and fair opportunity to litigate this question at trial. *See Murray v. Nationwide Better Health*, No. 10-cv-3262, 2014 WL 53255, at *4 (C.D. Ill. Jan. 7, 2014) (The "overarching concern when applying issue preclusion is that the party against whom the prior action is invoked must have had a full and fair opportunity to litigate the issue.").

Eliot argues that the application of collateral estoppel is inappropriate, given that he was proceeding *pro se* in the Probate Court and the Probate Court's orders were appealed. Neither of these concerns have merit. *See DeGuelle v. Camilli*, 724 F.3d 933, 938 (7th Cir. 2013) (The "idea that litigating *pro se* should insulate a litigant from application of the collateral estoppel doctrine, or, more broadly, the doctrine of res judicata, of which collateral estoppel is an aspect, is absurd."); *Robinson v. Stanley*, No. 06-cv-5158, 2011 WL 3876903, at *5 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 31, 2011), *aff'd*, 474 F. App'x 456 (7th Cir. 2012) (The Seven Circuit "has adhered to the general rule in American jurisprudence that a final judgment of a court of first instance can be given collateral estoppel effect even while an appeal is pending.") (internal quotation omitted).

an equal share of the same. [265] at 3 (asserting a claim to the Policy Proceeds "on behalf of all five siblings, *including* Eliot") (emphasis in original).

In his response opposing summary judgment, Eliot fails to articulate a coherent response to Plaintiffs' argument. *See generally* [261]. Indeed, Eliot does not identify any material in the record to support his vague and conclusory damages allegations. Eliot has simply recycled his previous arguments, and cited only his pleadings in support of the same. *See, e.g.,* [261] at 3 ("Moreover, the Counterclaims have express language seeking claims to the proceeds and damages from the wrongful conduct . . . See ECF No. 35.").

Eliot's exclusive reliance on his pleadings rather than evidence, at this point in the proceedings, is both: (1) inconsistent with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56, this district's local rules, and this Court's standing orders; and (2) insufficient to defeat a motion for summary judgment. *See Essex Crane Rental Corp. v. C.J. Mahan Const. Co.*, No. 07-cv-439, 2008 WL 3978345, at *10 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 25, 2008) ("Unlike a motion to dismiss, summary judgment is the put up or shut up moment in a lawsuit, and the nonmovant must do more than merely rest on its pleadings.") (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs have cited ample evidence in the record to support their argument that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice must fail, as Eliot cannot adduce any evidence of the requisite damages. Eliot's opposition fails to formulate a cogent response, much less cite any

countervailing evidence in the record. Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is accordingly granted with respect to these four claims.

2. Conversion

The elements of conversion under Illinois law are: "(1) the unauthorized and wrongful assumption of control or ownership by one person over the personalty of another; (2) the other person's right in the property; (3) the right to immediate possession of the property; and (4) a demand for possession." *Jordan v. Dominick's Finer Foods*, 115 F. Supp. 3d 950, 956 (N.D. Ill. 2015).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claim for conversion fails, because Eliot cannot identify "a specific asset or piece of property that was converted" or "show an unfettered right of ownership to such property." [241] at 15. This argument similarly turns on Eliot's lack of legal interest in the Estate or testamentary trust, and the Plaintiffs' acknowledgement that Eliot, under their theory, is entitled to an equal share of the Policy Proceeds. *Id.*

Here again, Eliot has failed to formulate an intelligible response. His brief does not even mention his conversion claim. *See generally* [261]. Eliot makes no effort to either identify any purportedly converted property or cite material in the record in support of his conversion claim. *See id.* In light of the foregoing, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is also granted with respect to Eliot's conversion claim.

3. Abuse of Process

Under Illinois law, abuse of process "is the misuse of legal process to accomplish some purpose outside the scope of the process itself." *Neurosurgery & Spine Surgery, S.C. v. Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d 925, 929 (Ill. App. Ct. 2003). The "two distinct elements of an abuse of process claim are: (1) the existence of an ulterior purpose or motive; and (2) some act in the use of process that is not proper in the regular course of proceedings." *Id.* at 930. The "tort of abuse of process is not favored under Illinois law," and its "elements must be strictly construed." *Id.*

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot cannot satisfy either element of his abuse of process claim. More specifically, they claim that the Probate Actions were simply "filed by the named beneficiary of a life insurance policy to pursue a death claim against a life insurer for the Policy Proceeds," and that no "act in the use of" that process was improper. [241] at 13.

Eliot's response does not specifically address his claim for abuse of process; indeed, the phrase "abuse of process" does not appear in his briefing. *See generally* [261]. Instead, Eliot asserts, without citation to the record, that Plaintiffs have "repeatedly taken action to barrage and occupy" him in one case in order "to improperly gain advantage" in the other. *Id.* at 6. These allegations, in addition to having no evidentiary basis in the record, are insufficient under Illinois law. *Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d at 930 ("abuse of process is a very narrow tort" typically "found only in cases in which a plaintiff has suffered an actual arrest or seizure of

property"). Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment on Eliot's abuse of process claim.

4. Civil Conspiracy

Under Illinois law, the elements for a civil conspiracy are: (1) a combination of two or more persons; (2) for the purpose of accomplishing by some concerted action either an unlawful purpose or a lawful purpose by unlawful means; and (3) in the furtherance of the same, one of the conspirators committed an overt tortious or unlawful act. *See Fritz v. Johnston,* 807 N.E.2d 461, 470 (Ill. 2004). As "the third element of this test indicates, however, civil conspiracy is not an independent tort: if a plaintiff fails to state an independent cause of action underlying his conspiracy allegations, the claim for conspiracy also fails." *Jones v. City of Chicago*, No. 08-cv-3501, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 (N.D. Ill. May 18, 2011) (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's civil conspiracy claim fails, because it remains predicated upon his other deficient claims. Eliot fails to respond to this argument. *See Jones*, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 ("Because defendants are entitled to summary judgment on Jones's state law claim for malicious prosecution, and Jones's conspiracy claim is predicated on her malicious prosecution claim, defendants are also entitled to summary judgment on count four."); *Siegel v. Shell Oil Co.,* 656 F. Supp. 2d 825, 836 (N.D.Ill. 2009), *aff'd*, 612 F.3d 932 (7th Cir. 2010) (granting summary judgment in favor of defendants on plaintiff's civil conspiracy claim because "Siegel has failed to establish his ICFA deceptive and unfair practices claim or his unjust enrichment claims").

In short, Eliot "fails to present any evidence or legal arguments as to the underlying elements of his conspiracy claim," such that the Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment. *Siegel*, 656 F. Supp. 2d at 836.

5. Additional Discovery

Eliot, in the alternative, also "respectfully seeks application of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 56(f) to obtain either a continuance or Deposition and Discovery." [261] at 11. The Court presumes that Eliot actually intended to invoke Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(d), which provides that a "nonmovant" may receive "time to obtain affidavits or declarations or to take discovery" when that same party demonstrates that it currently "cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition." In either event, this effort is rejected. Eliot's untimely request is not supported by the requisite "affidavit or declaration," the discovery he seeks would not alter the Court's analysis, and fact discovery has been closed since January of 2015. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d).

B. The Estate's Motion for Summary Judgment

In the other summary judgment motion pending before the Court, the Estate argues that Plaintiffs cannot establish the existence of the 1995 Trust, such that the Estate is entitled to the Policy Proceeds as Simon Bernstein's default beneficiary. The Trust and the Agreed Siblings essentially concede that: (1) absent valid countervailing provisions in the 1995 Trust, the Estate would be entitled to the Policy Proceeds; and (2) they are unable to produce the executed version of the 1995

Trust, and they must rely on extrinsic evidence to support their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists.

A party "seeking to establish an express trust" by such evidence "bears the burden of proving the trust by clear and convincing evidence" and the "acts or words relied upon must be so unequivocal and unmistakable as to lead to only one conclusion." *Eychaner v. Gross*, 779 N.E.2d 1115, 1135 (Ill. 2002). If such evidence is "doubtful or capable of reasonable explanation upon any other theory, it is not sufficient to establish an express trust." *Id.*

1. Evidence Suggesting That The 1995 Trust Was Created

Plaintiffs' extrinsic evidence falls into three discrete categories: (1) testimony from the Agreed Siblings (and Linda Simon's spouse, David Simon) regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust by Simon Bernstein; (2) the affidavit of attorney Robert Spallina regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust and his understanding of Simon Bernstein's intentions; and (3) six documents that Plaintiffs characterize as "a comprehensive and cohesive bundle of evidence" supporting their allegation that the 1995 Trust exists. *Id.* Before deciding whether a reasonable factfinder could infer that the 1995 Trust exists based on this evidence, however, the Court must first determine whether this material is cognizable on summary judgment.

a) The Agreed Siblings' Testimony

As the Court previously explained, "the testimony of David Simon and Ted Bernstein, along with the testimony of the other Plaintiffs, is barred by the Illinois Dead Man's Act to the extent it relates to conversations with the deceased or to any

events which took place in the presence of the deceased." [220] at 3. The Agreed Siblings and their spouses remain "directly interested" in this action, and the Court accordingly disregards their testimony regarding "any conversation with the deceased person," Simon Bernstein. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/8-201.[5]

b) Mr. Spallina's Affidavit and Notes

In the affidavit relied upon by Plaintiffs, Mr. Spallina avers, *inter alia*, that:

- He "provided estate planning advice and represented Simon Bernstein in connection with the preparation and execution of various testamentary documents from late 2007 until his death on September 13, 2012."

- "Simon Bernstein told me he owned a life insurance policy with a current death benefit of $1.6 million (the 'Policy'). This is reflected in my attached notes of a meeting with Simon Bernstein on February 1, 2012. During this meeting and over the course of the next few months, Simon Bernstein and I discussed the Policy as part of his estate planning."

- "Simon Bernstein told me the intended beneficiaries of the Policy were his five children equally, through an irrevocable life insurance trust that was named beneficiary of the Policy."

- "Simon Bernstein also wanted to change other parts of his estate plan in 2012. Primarily, he wanted to change his current estate plan, which benefitted only three of his five children, and had caused some family disharmony. As part of these discussions, Simon Bernstein and I again discussed the Policy. In the end, Simon Bernstein told me he had decided to leave the Policy unchanged, so that all of the proceeds would go equally to his five children through the 1995 Trust. Having thus provided for all of his children, Simon Bernstein decided to alter his testamentary documents and to exercise a power of appointment he

[5] While it is true that "as a general rule federal rather than state law governs the admissibility of evidence in federal diversity cases, there are a number of express exemptions to this rule, including state dead man laws." *Campbell v. RAP Trucking Inc.*, No. 09-CV-2256, 2011 WL 4001348, at *3 (C.D. Ill. Sept. 8, 2011).

held to leave all of his family's wealth to his ten grandchildren equally."

- "Simon Bernstein never showed me the 1995 Trust, although we discussed several times the fact that (i) the 1995 Trust had been created, and (ii) now that his wife had died, the beneficiaries of the 1995 Trust were his five adult children: Ted, Pam, Eliot, Jill and Lisa, each of whom would receive one-fifth, or 20%, of the proceeds of the Policy."

- "Having discussed these matters with Simon Bernstein, and based upon my years of experience as an estate planning lawyer, Simon Bernstein understood that he retained ownership of the Policy. Simon Bernstein always wanted maximum flexibility to change his estate plan, and putting ownership of the Policy into an irrevocable trust (such as the 2000 trust drafted by lawyers at Proskauer Rose) would have taken away Simon Bernstein's ability to change the Policy or the beneficiaries. Because Simon Bernstein remained the owner of the policy, he had the ability to change the beneficiary from the ILIT to a different beneficiary or beneficiaries up until the moment he died."

- "In light of Simon Bernstein's overall estate plan, including our specific discussions about the beneficiaries of the proceeds of the Policy, Simon Bernstein in fact executed new testamentary documents. Under Simon Bernstein's new Will and his Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, both of which were formally executed on July 25, 2012, his ten grandchildren are the ultimate beneficiaries of all of his wealth other than the Policy, which I have no doubt he intended to go to his children."

- "I believe that Simon Bernstein intended the Policy proceeds to be paid to his 1995 Trust, for the benefit of his five children."

[255-2] at 2-7.

The Estate argues that these statements by Mr. Spallina constitute inadmissible hearsay or expressions of subjective belief, which "cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment." *Sys. Dev. Integration, LLC v. Computer Scis. Corp.*, 739 F. Supp. 2d 1063, 1069, 1078 (N.D. Ill. 2010); *see also Richardson v. Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Med. Ctr.*, 63 Fed. App'x 886, 890 (7th Cir. 2003)

("Lampkin's averment [of what "she was informed by other patients"] is inadmissible hearsay and is not based upon her personal knowledge, so it cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment."); *Hammer v. Residential Credit Sols., Inc.*, No. 13-cv-6397, 2015 WL 7776807, at *12 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 3, 2015) ("A testimonial statement about contract formation would be a statement to the effect that a contract does or does not exist. Such an out-of-court statement would be impermissible hearsay."); *Hindin/Owen/Engelke, Inc. v. GRM Indus., Inc.*, 869 F. Supp. 539, 544 (N.D. Ill. 1994) ("A statement by an employee that his employer agrees to make a proposal would be a statement offered for the truth of the matter asserted, *i.e.,* that his employer agreed to make a proposal, and constitutes hearsay."); Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(4) ("An affidavit or declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify on the matters stated.").

The Estate, however, paints with too broad a brush. Mr. Spallina's statements regarding his work for Simon Bernstein (including his statements regarding Simon Bernstein's modifications to his testamentary documents) are based upon Mr. Spallina's personal knowledge, and ostensibly are not hearsay. For example, Mr. Spallina might competently testify that: (1) Simon Bernstein modified his testamentary documents in 2012 to name his grandchildren (instead of his children) as the sole beneficiaries of his Estate; (2) when Simon Bernstein made those modifications in 2012, he was aware of the life insurance policy at issue here;

and (3) Simon Bernstein, in 2000, considered but ultimately decided against placing that same life insurance policy into an irrevocable trust. Considered in conjunction, this testimony suggests that Simon Bernstein provided for his children in a manner outside of his testamentary documents.

c) Plaintiffs' Documentary Evidence

In their attempt to resist the Estate's motion for summary judgment, Plaintiffs also identify six separate documents that they contend represent evidence of the 1995 Trust's existence.

The Court previously considered this same documentary evidence when it rejected *Plaintiffs'* motion for summary judgment in March of 2016. At that time, the Court noted that this documentary evidence does "provide some evidence that the Trust was created," though it was "far from dispositive." [220] at 4. Ultimately, while the party moving for summary judgment may have changed, the weight of this documentary evidence has not, as discussed below.

(1) Drafts Of The 1995 Trust

Two of the principal documents relied upon by Plaintiffs are unexecuted drafts of the 1995 Trust itself. As the Court previously explained, however, these "documents offer Plaintiffs little support in the absence of the testimony from David Simon and Ted Bernstein describing how some form of those exhibits was executed by Simon Bernstein," and that same testimony is excluded by the Illinois Dead Man's Act. *Id.* at 3.

(2) The Request Letter

Plaintiffs identify a "Request Letter" dated November 7, 1995 in support of their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists. The Request Letter is a standardized form, which instructs Capitol Bankers Life to "Change Beneficiary As Follows"—the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated June 21, 1995" is the new "successor" to the Policy Proceeds. [150-9] at 2.

(3) The Request for Service

Plaintiffs also rely upon a "Request for Service" form dated August 8, 1995, which seeks to transfer ownership of the life insurance policy to the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dtd 6/21/1995." [150-19]. As the Court previously noted, however, this "document refers to 'ownership' of the policy, and does not affect the policy's beneficiaries." [220] at 4.

(4) The Beneficiary Designation

In a "Beneficiary Designation" dated August 26, 1995, Simon Bernstein designated the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" as the beneficiary to receive his death benefits. Plaintiffs suggest that this designation is probative of the fact that the Trust actually exists; however, "this document does not refer to the Trust at issue here, the 'Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dated 6/21/95.'" [220] at 4. It remains "unclear from the record if that was an oversight, or was intentionally done to refer to a distinct trust." *Id.*

(5) The IRS Form 22-4

Finally, Plaintiffs point to an IRS "Form 22-4" (or application for an Employer Identification Number) in support of their contention that the 1995 Trust exists as alleged. [150-20]. The Form 22-4 reflects that it was executed on behalf of the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" and signed by Shirley Bernstein, Simon's wife. *Id.* It is unclear from the record whether the Form 22-4 was actually submitted to, or approved by, the IRS. *Id.*

2. The Weight of the Evidence

As the Court previously explained, Plaintiffs' documents, while not "dispositive," provide "some evidence that the Trust was created." [220] at 4. In fact, Plaintiffs' case has improved since the Court first considered their evidence in March of 2016, in light of the new affidavit from Mr. Spallina, and the Court remains incapable of resolving these disputed factual questions on summary judgment.

A reasonable factfinder could infer, based upon both the potential testimony of Mr. Spallina and the documentary evidence previously discussed, that Simon Bernstein created the 1995 Trust in the manner alleged by Plaintiffs. The Estate's motion for summary judgment is accordingly denied.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on Eliot Bernstein's claims [239] is granted, and the Estate's motion for summary judgment [245] is denied.

Dated: January 30, 2016

Entered:

John Robert Blakey
United States District Judge

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

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Defendant.

Case No. 1:13-cv-3643

Judge John Robert Blakey

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Counter-Plaintiff,

v.

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95,

Counter-Defendant,

and

FIRST ARLINGTON NATIONAL BANK, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

ELIOT IVAN BERNSTEIN,

Cross-Plaintiff,

v.

TED BERNSTEIN, *et al.*,

Cross-Defendants,

and

PAMELA B. SIMON, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This action concerns the distribution of proceeds from a life insurance policy (the "Policy Proceeds") previously held by decedent Simon Bernstein. The principal parties remaining in the case are: (1) Plaintiff Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated 6/21/95 (the "1995 Trust"); (2) the four Bernstein siblings who believe the Policy Proceeds should be distributed to the 1995 Trust (Ted Bernstein, Lisa Friedstein, Jill Iantoni and Pam Simon; collectively, the "Agreed Siblings"); (3) the fifth Bernstein sibling, Eliot Bernstein, a *pro se* third-party Plaintiff who disputes that approach ("Eliot"); and (4) the intervenor estate of Simon Bernstein (the "Estate"), which contends that the 1995 Trust was never actually created, such that the Policy Proceeds should default to the Estate.

Before the Court are two motions for summary judgment. In the first, [239] at 1-4, the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings seek judgment on Eliot's third-party claims. In the second, [245] at 1-6, the Estate seeks judgment against the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings on their claims in the Second Amended Complaint, [73], and entry of judgment in the Estate's favor on its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment. [112] at 1-17. For the reasons explained below, the former is granted while the latter is denied.

I. Background[1]

A. Procedural Posture

Following Simon Bernstein's death on September 13, 2012, the 1995 Trust submitted a death claim to Heritage pursuant to Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. [150] at 15; [240] at 13. After Heritage failed to pay, the 1995 Trust initiated this lawsuit in the Circuit Court of Cook County, alleging that Heritage had breached its contractual obligations. [1-1] at 1-3. On May 20, 2013, Jackson National Life Insurance Company ("Jackson"), as successor in interest to Heritage, removed the case to this Court. [1] at 1-2.

On June 26, 2013, Heritage, through Jackson, filed a Third-Party Complaint and Counter-Claim for Interpleader pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1335(a) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 14, seeking a declaration of rights under the life insurance policy. [17] at 1-10. Heritage was eventually dismissed in February of 2014 after interpleading the Policy Proceeds. [101] at 2.

On September 22, 2013, Eliot, a third-party Defendant to Jackson's interpleader claim, filed a 177-page Answer, Cross-Claim and Counter-Claim. [35] at 1-117. Eliot brought claims against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, and

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[1] The facts are taken from the parties' Local Rule 56.1 statements and the Court's previous rulings [106, 220]. [240] refers to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts. [247] refers to the Estate's statement of material facts. [255], which incorporates [150] by reference, refers to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts. [257] refers to both Eliot's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts and Eliot's statement of additional material facts. [260] refers to Eliot's responses to the Estate's statement of material facts. [266] refers to the Estate's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts.

The Estate correctly notes that [255] deviates in certain respects from the procedure enumerated in Local Rule 56.1. Given this lawsuit's convoluted history, and in the interests of justice and judicial economy, the Court nevertheless elects to consider [255] and [150] in support of Plaintiffs' opposition to the Estate's motion for summary judgment.

multiple third-party Defendants (including the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A., The Simon Law Firm, Donald Tescher, Robert Spallina, David Simon, Adam Simon, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.). *Id.*

On January 13, 2014, the Agreed Siblings and the 1995 Trust filed their First Amended Complaint. [73] at 1-11. Plaintiffs alleged that: (1) the 1995 Trust was a common law trust established in Chicago by Simon Bernstein; (2) Ted Bernstein is the trustee of the 1995 Trust; and (3) the 1995 Trust was the beneficiary of Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. *Id.* In addition, Plaintiffs alleged that all of Simon Bernstein's children, *including Eliot*, are equal beneficiaries to the Trust. *Id.*

On March 3, 2014, the Court dismissed Eliot's claims against Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina. [106] at 1-4. The Court explained that Eliot, as a third-party Defendant to an interpleader claim, was "not facing any liability" in this action, and he was accordingly not authorized to seek relief against other third parties. *Id.*

On June 5, 2014, the Estate filed its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, [112] at 1-16, and on July 28, 2014, the Court granted the Estate's motion to intervene. [121] at 3-4.

Fact discovery closed on January 9, 2015, [123], and on March 15, 2016 the Court denied Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment. [220] at 1-6. The Court found, *inter alia,* that while Plaintiffs were able to adduce "some evidence that the [1995] Trust was created," this evidence was "far from dispositive." *Id.* at 4.

B. Probate Actions

The Probate Division of the Palm Beach County Circuit Court recently resolved two other cases related to the disposition of Simon Bernstein's assets: *In re Estate of Simon L. Bernstein*, No. 502012CP004391XXXNBIH (Fla. Cir. Ct.) and *Ted Bernstein, as Trustee of the Shirley Bernstein Trust Agreement dtd 5/20/2008 v. Alexandra Bernstein, et al.,* No. 502014CP003698XXXXNBIJ (Fla. Cir. Ct.) (collectively, the "Probate Actions").

Judge John L. Phillips presided over a joint trial of the Probate Actions in December of 2015. A full recitation of Judge Phillips' findings is unnecessary here, but relevant portions of his finals orders include:

- The testamentary document identified as the "Will of Simon Bernstein" was "genuine and authentic," and "valid and enforceable according to [its] terms."

- Ted Bernstein "was not involved in the preparation or creation of" the Will of Simon Bernstein, "played no role in any questioned activities of the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A.," there was "no evidence to support the assertions of Eliot Bernstein that Ted Bernstein forged or fabricated" the Will of Simon Bernstein, and, in fact, "Ted Bernstein played no role in the preparation of any improper documents, the presentation of any improper documents to the Court, or any other improper act, contrary to the allegations of Eliot Bernstein."

- The beneficiaries of the testamentary trust identified in the Will of Simon Bernstein are "Simon Bernstein's then living grandchildren," while "Simon's children – including Eliot Bernstein – are not beneficiaries."

- Eliot "should not be permitted to continue representing the interests of his minor children, because his actions have been adverse and destructive to his children's interest," such that it became necessary to appoint a *guardian ad litem*.

[240-11] at 2-5; [240-12] at 2-3.

II. Legal Standard

Summary judgment is appropriate if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Spurling v. C & M Fine Pack, Inc.,* 739 F.3d 1055, 1060 (7th Cir. 2014). A genuine dispute as to any material fact exists if "the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.,* 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). The party seeking summary judgment has the burden of establishing that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact. *See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett,* 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). In determining whether a genuine issue of material fact exists, this Court must construe all facts and reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *See CTL ex rel. Trebatoski v. Ashland Sch. Dist.,* 743 F.3d 524, 528 (7th Cir. 2014).

III. Analysis

A. Motion for Summary Judgment on Eliot's Claims

Eliot currently has seven claims pending against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, David Simon, Adam Simon, The Simon Law Firm, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.[2]

[2] As Judge St. Eve (the District Judge originally assigned to this case) previously explained before dismissing third-party Defendants Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina: "Eliot is not an original Defendant to Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint . . . . Instead, Eliot is a Third-Party Defendant in Jackson's interpleader action [such that] he is not facing any liability in this lawsuit . . . . Rule 14(a) does not authorize Eliot to seek any such relief in the present lawsuit because Eliot is not facing any liability in the first instance." [106] at 3-4. This reasoning applies with equal force to the remaining third-party Defendants. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permit a defendant to "serve a summons and complaint on a nonparty who is or may be liable to it for all or part of the claim against it." Fed. R. Civ. P. 14(a)(1). Here, Eliot is not facing any liability, and his claims against the remaining third-party Defendants are procedurally

[35] at 61-117. Eliot's causes of action sound in fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, abuse of legal process, legal malpractice, and civil conspiracy.[3]

1. Fraud, Negligence, Breach of Fiduciary Duty & Legal Malpractice

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice fail because Eliot "cannot show that he sustained damages or that he has standing to assert damages on behalf of his children or the Estate." [241] at 14; *see also Damato v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.*, 878 F. Supp. 1156, 1162 (N.D. Ill. 1995) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for fraud); *Elliot v. Chicago Hous. Auth.*, No. 98-cv-6307, 1999 WL 519200, at *9 (N.D. Ill. July 14, 1999) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for negligence); *Pearson v. Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, Inc.*, 790 F. Supp. 2d 759, 768 (N.D. Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for breach of fiduciary duty); *Snyder v. Heidelberger*, 953 N.E.2d 415, 424 (Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for legal malpractice).

First, Eliot cannot sustain cognizable damages related to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust in light of the Probate Court's rulings. The

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defective. Because all of Eliot's claims also fail as a substantive matter, however, they are dismissed on that basis, as discussed *infra*.

[3] The Court construes Eliot's arguments on each claim liberally, in light of his *pro se* status. *See Johnson v. Cook Cty. Jail*, No. 14-cv-0007, 2015 WL 2149468, at *2 (N.D. Ill. May 6, 2015) ("Motions for summary judgment involving *pro se* litigants are construed liberally for the benefit of the unrepresented party, so as to ensure that otherwise understandable filings are not disregarded if the *pro se* litigant stumbles on a technicality. That said, pro se litigants are not entitled to a general dispensation from the rules of procedure.") (internal quotations omitted).

Probate Court found, *inter alia*, that Simon Bernstein's "children – including Eliot – are not beneficiaries" of the Will of Simon Bernstein or the related testamentary trust. [240] at 11. Instead, Simon Bernstein's grandchildren (including Eliot's children) are the testamentary trust's beneficiaries. *Id.* Eliot also has no interest in the disposition of the testamentary trust vis-à-vis his own children, as the Probate Court was forced to appoint a *guardian ad litem* in light of Eliot's "adverse and destructive" actions relative "to his children's interest." *Id.* These findings have preclusive effect in this case,[4] such that Eliot cannot demonstrate cognizable damages relative to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust.

Second, Eliot cannot identify cognizable damages relating to the disposition of the Policy Proceeds, as Plaintiffs have consistently argued that Eliot is entitled to

[4] All four elements of collateral estoppel are present in this case. *See Westport Ins. Corp. v. City of Waukegan*, 157 F. Supp. 3d 769, 778 (N.D. Ill. 2016) ("Collateral estoppel applies if the following four elements are met: (1) the issue sought to be precluded must be the same as that involved in the prior action; (2) the issue must have been actually litigated; (3) the determination of the issue must have been essential to the final judgment; and (4) the party against whom estoppel is invoked must be fully represented in the prior action.") (internal quotation omitted). Here, the "issue sought to be precluded" is Eliot's lack of a cognizable interest in the Estate and the testamentary trust, precisely "the same as that involved" in the Probate Court. This issue was "actually litigated," as the Probate Court held a full trial on this issue, and resolution of this question formed the crux of the Probate Court's final judgments. Finally, Eliot, the party against whom estoppel is invoked, was "fully represented," as he had a full and fair opportunity to litigate this question at trial. *See Murray v. Nationwide Better Health*, No. 10-cv-3262, 2014 WL 53255, at *4 (C.D. Ill. Jan. 7, 2014) (The "overarching concern when applying issue preclusion is that the party against whom the prior action is invoked must have had a full and fair opportunity to litigate the issue.").

Eliot argues that the application of collateral estoppel is inappropriate, given that he was proceeding *pro se* in the Probate Court and the Probate Court's orders were appealed. Neither of these concerns have merit. *See DeGuelle v. Camilli*, 724 F.3d 933, 938 (7th Cir. 2013) (The "idea that litigating *pro se* should insulate a litigant from application of the collateral estoppel doctrine, or, more broadly, the doctrine of res judicata, of which collateral estoppel is an aspect, is absurd."); *Robinson v. Stanley*, No. 06-cv-5158, 2011 WL 3876903, at *5 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 31, 2011), *aff'd*, 474 F. App'x 456 (7th Cir. 2012) (The Seven Circuit "has adhered to the general rule in American jurisprudence that a final judgment of a court of first instance can be given collateral estoppel effect even while an appeal is pending.") (internal quotation omitted).

an equal share of the same. [265] at 3 (asserting a claim to the Policy Proceeds "on behalf of all five siblings, *including* Eliot") (emphasis in original).

In his response opposing summary judgment, Eliot fails to articulate a coherent response to Plaintiffs' argument. *See generally* [261]. Indeed, Eliot does not identify any material in the record to support his vague and conclusory damages allegations. Eliot has simply recycled his previous arguments, and cited only his pleadings in support of the same. *See, e.g.,* [261] at 3 ("Moreover, the Counterclaims have express language seeking claims to the proceeds and damages from the wrongful conduct . . . See ECF No. 35.").

Eliot's exclusive reliance on his pleadings rather than evidence, at this point in the proceedings, is both: (1) inconsistent with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56, this district's local rules, and this Court's standing orders; and (2) insufficient to defeat a motion for summary judgment. *See Essex Crane Rental Corp. v. C.J. Mahan Const. Co.*, No. 07-cv-439, 2008 WL 3978345, at *10 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 25, 2008) ("Unlike a motion to dismiss, summary judgment is the put up or shut up moment in a lawsuit, and the nonmovant must do more than merely rest on its pleadings.") (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs have cited ample evidence in the record to support their argument that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice must fail, as Eliot cannot adduce any evidence of the requisite damages. Eliot's opposition fails to formulate a cogent response, much less cite any

countervailing evidence in the record. Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is accordingly granted with respect to these four claims.

2. Conversion

The elements of conversion under Illinois law are: "(1) the unauthorized and wrongful assumption of control or ownership by one person over the personalty of another; (2) the other person's right in the property; (3) the right to immediate possession of the property; and (4) a demand for possession." *Jordan v. Dominick's Finer Foods*, 115 F. Supp. 3d 950, 956 (N.D. Ill. 2015).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claim for conversion fails, because Eliot cannot identify "a specific asset or piece of property that was converted" or "show an unfettered right of ownership to such property." [241] at 15. This argument similarly turns on Eliot's lack of legal interest in the Estate or testamentary trust, and the Plaintiffs' acknowledgement that Eliot, under their theory, is entitled to an equal share of the Policy Proceeds. *Id.*

Here again, Eliot has failed to formulate an intelligible response. His brief does not even mention his conversion claim. *See generally* [261]. Eliot makes no effort to either identify any purportedly converted property or cite material in the record in support of his conversion claim. *See id.* In light of the foregoing, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is also granted with respect to Eliot's conversion claim.

3. Abuse of Process

Under Illinois law, abuse of process "is the misuse of legal process to accomplish some purpose outside the scope of the process itself." *Neurosurgery & Spine Surgery, S.C. v. Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d 925, 929 (Ill. App. Ct. 2003). The "two distinct elements of an abuse of process claim are: (1) the existence of an ulterior purpose or motive; and (2) some act in the use of process that is not proper in the regular course of proceedings." *Id.* at 930. The "tort of abuse of process is not favored under Illinois law," and its "elements must be strictly construed." *Id.*

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot cannot satisfy either element of his abuse of process claim. More specifically, they claim that the Probate Actions were simply "filed by the named beneficiary of a life insurance policy to pursue a death claim against a life insurer for the Policy Proceeds," and that no "act in the use of" that process was improper. [241] at 13.

Eliot's response does not specifically address his claim for abuse of process; indeed, the phrase "abuse of process" does not appear in his briefing. *See generally* [261]. Instead, Eliot asserts, without citation to the record, that Plaintiffs have "repeatedly taken action to barrage and occupy" him in one case in order "to improperly gain advantage" in the other. *Id.* at 6. These allegations, in addition to having no evidentiary basis in the record, are insufficient under Illinois law. *Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d at 930 ("abuse of process is a very narrow tort" typically "found only in cases in which a plaintiff has suffered an actual arrest or seizure of

property"). Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment on Eliot's abuse of process claim.

4. Civil Conspiracy

Under Illinois law, the elements for a civil conspiracy are: (1) a combination of two or more persons; (2) for the purpose of accomplishing by some concerted action either an unlawful purpose or a lawful purpose by unlawful means; and (3) in the furtherance of the same, one of the conspirators committed an overt tortious or unlawful act. *See Fritz v. Johnston,* 807 N.E.2d 461, 470 (Ill. 2004). As "the third element of this test indicates, however, civil conspiracy is not an independent tort: if a plaintiff fails to state an independent cause of action underlying his conspiracy allegations, the claim for conspiracy also fails." *Jones v. City of Chicago*, No. 08-cv-3501, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 (N.D. Ill. May 18, 2011) (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's civil conspiracy claim fails, because it remains predicated upon his other deficient claims. Eliot fails to respond to this argument. *See Jones*, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 ("Because defendants are entitled to summary judgment on Jones's state law claim for malicious prosecution, and Jones's conspiracy claim is predicated on her malicious prosecution claim, defendants are also entitled to summary judgment on count four."); *Siegel v. Shell Oil Co.,* 656 F. Supp. 2d 825, 836 (N.D.Ill. 2009), *aff'd*, 612 F.3d 932 (7th Cir. 2010) (granting summary judgment in favor of defendants on plaintiff's civil conspiracy claim because "Siegel has failed to establish his ICFA deceptive and unfair practices claim or his unjust enrichment claims").

In short, Eliot "fails to present any evidence or legal arguments as to the underlying elements of his conspiracy claim," such that the Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment. *Siegel*, 656 F. Supp. 2d at 836.

5. Additional Discovery

Eliot, in the alternative, also "respectfully seeks application of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 56(f) to obtain either a continuance or Deposition and Discovery." [261] at 11. The Court presumes that Eliot actually intended to invoke Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(d), which provides that a "nonmovant" may receive "time to obtain affidavits or declarations or to take discovery" when that same party demonstrates that it currently "cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition." In either event, this effort is rejected. Eliot's untimely request is not supported by the requisite "affidavit or declaration," the discovery he seeks would not alter the Court's analysis, and fact discovery has been closed since January of 2015. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d).

B. The Estate's Motion for Summary Judgment

In the other summary judgment motion pending before the Court, the Estate argues that Plaintiffs cannot establish the existence of the 1995 Trust, such that the Estate is entitled to the Policy Proceeds as Simon Bernstein's default beneficiary. The Trust and the Agreed Siblings essentially concede that: (1) absent valid countervailing provisions in the 1995 Trust, the Estate would be entitled to the Policy Proceeds; and (2) they are unable to produce the executed version of the 1995

Trust, and they must rely on extrinsic evidence to support their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists.

A party "seeking to establish an express trust" by such evidence "bears the burden of proving the trust by clear and convincing evidence" and the "acts or words relied upon must be so unequivocal and unmistakable as to lead to only one conclusion." *Eychaner v. Gross*, 779 N.E.2d 1115, 1135 (Ill. 2002). If such evidence is "doubtful or capable of reasonable explanation upon any other theory, it is not sufficient to establish an express trust." *Id.*

1. Evidence Suggesting That The 1995 Trust Was Created

Plaintiffs' extrinsic evidence falls into three discrete categories: (1) testimony from the Agreed Siblings (and Linda Simon's spouse, David Simon) regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust by Simon Bernstein; (2) the affidavit of attorney Robert Spallina regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust and his understanding of Simon Bernstein's intentions; and (3) six documents that Plaintiffs characterize as "a comprehensive and cohesive bundle of evidence" supporting their allegation that the 1995 Trust exists. *Id.* Before deciding whether a reasonable factfinder could infer that the 1995 Trust exists based on this evidence, however, the Court must first determine whether this material is cognizable on summary judgment.

a) The Agreed Siblings' Testimony

As the Court previously explained, "the testimony of David Simon and Ted Bernstein, along with the testimony of the other Plaintiffs, is barred by the Illinois Dead Man's Act to the extent it relates to conversations with the deceased or to any

events which took place in the presence of the deceased." [220] at 3. The Agreed Siblings and their spouses remain "directly interested" in this action, and the Court accordingly disregards their testimony regarding "any conversation with the deceased person," Simon Bernstein. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/8-201.[5]

b) Mr. Spallina's Affidavit and Notes

In the affidavit relied upon by Plaintiffs, Mr. Spallina avers, *inter alia*, that:

- He "provided estate planning advice and represented Simon Bernstein in connection with the preparation and execution of various testamentary documents from late 2007 until his death on September 13, 2012."

- "Simon Bernstein told me he owned a life insurance policy with a current death benefit of $1.6 million (the 'Policy'). This is reflected in my attached notes of a meeting with Simon Bernstein on February 1, 2012. During this meeting and over the course of the next few months, Simon Bernstein and I discussed the Policy as part of his estate planning."

- "Simon Bernstein told me the intended beneficiaries of the Policy were his five children equally, through an irrevocable life insurance trust that was named beneficiary of the Policy."

- "Simon Bernstein also wanted to change other parts of his estate plan in 2012. Primarily, he wanted to change his current estate plan, which benefitted only three of his five children, and had caused some family disharmony. As part of these discussions, Simon Bernstein and I again discussed the Policy. In the end, Simon Bernstein told me he had decided to leave the Policy unchanged, so that all of the proceeds would go equally to his five children through the 1995 Trust. Having thus provided for all of his children, Simon Bernstein decided to alter his testamentary documents and to exercise a power of appointment he

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[5] While it is true that "as a general rule federal rather than state law governs the admissibility of evidence in federal diversity cases, there are a number of express exemptions to this rule, including state dead man laws." *Campbell v. RAP Trucking Inc.*, No. 09-CV-2256, 2011 WL 4001348, at *3 (C.D. Ill. Sept. 8, 2011).

held to leave all of his family's wealth to his ten grandchildren equally."

- "Simon Bernstein never showed me the 1995 Trust, although we discussed several times the fact that (i) the 1995 Trust had been created, and (ii) now that his wife had died, the beneficiaries of the 1995 Trust were his five adult children: Ted, Pam, Eliot, Jill and Lisa, each of whom would receive one-fifth, or 20%, of the proceeds of the Policy."

- "Having discussed these matters with Simon Bernstein, and based upon my years of experience as an estate planning lawyer, Simon Bernstein understood that he retained ownership of the Policy. Simon Bernstein always wanted maximum flexibility to change his estate plan, and putting ownership of the Policy into an irrevocable trust (such as the 2000 trust drafted by lawyers at Proskauer Rose) would have taken away Simon Bernstein's ability to change the Policy or the beneficiaries. Because Simon Bernstein remained the owner of the policy, he had the ability to change the beneficiary from the ILIT to a different beneficiary or beneficiaries up until the moment he died."

- "In light of Simon Bernstein's overall estate plan, including our specific discussions about the beneficiaries of the proceeds of the Policy, Simon Bernstein in fact executed new testamentary documents. Under Simon Bernstein's new Will and his Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, both of which were formally executed on July 25, 2012, his ten grandchildren are the ultimate beneficiaries of all of his wealth other than the Policy, which I have no doubt he intended to go to his children."

- "I believe that Simon Bernstein intended the Policy proceeds to be paid to his 1995 Trust, for the benefit of his five children."

[255-2] at 2-7.

The Estate argues that these statements by Mr. Spallina constitute inadmissible hearsay or expressions of subjective belief, which "cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment." *Sys. Dev. Integration, LLC v. Computer Scis. Corp.*, 739 F. Supp. 2d 1063, 1069, 1078 (N.D. Ill. 2010); *see also Richardson v. Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Med. Ctr.*, 63 Fed. App'x 886, 890 (7th Cir. 2003)

("Lampkin's averment [of what "she was informed by other patients"] is inadmissible hearsay and is not based upon her personal knowledge, so it cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment."); *Hammer v. Residential Credit Sols., Inc.*, No. 13-cv-6397, 2015 WL 7776807, at *12 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 3, 2015) ("A testimonial statement about contract formation would be a statement to the effect that a contract does or does not exist. Such an out-of-court statement would be impermissible hearsay."); *Hindin/Owen/Engelke, Inc. v. GRM Indus., Inc.*, 869 F. Supp. 539, 544 (N.D. Ill. 1994) ("A statement by an employee that his employer agrees to make a proposal would be a statement offered for the truth of the matter asserted, *i.e.,* that his employer agreed to make a proposal, and constitutes hearsay."); Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(4) ("An affidavit or declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify on the matters stated.").

The Estate, however, paints with too broad a brush. Mr. Spallina's statements regarding his work for Simon Bernstein (including his statements regarding Simon Bernstein's modifications to his testamentary documents) are based upon Mr. Spallina's personal knowledge, and ostensibly are not hearsay. For example, Mr. Spallina might competently testify that: (1) Simon Bernstein modified his testamentary documents in 2012 to name his grandchildren (instead of his children) as the sole beneficiaries of his Estate; (2) when Simon Bernstein made those modifications in 2012, he was aware of the life insurance policy at issue here;

and (3) Simon Bernstein, in 2000, considered but ultimately decided against placing that same life insurance policy into an irrevocable trust. Considered in conjunction, this testimony suggests that Simon Bernstein provided for his children in a manner outside of his testamentary documents.

c) Plaintiffs' Documentary Evidence

In their attempt to resist the Estate's motion for summary judgment, Plaintiffs also identify six separate documents that they contend represent evidence of the 1995 Trust's existence.

The Court previously considered this same documentary evidence when it rejected *Plaintiffs'* motion for summary judgment in March of 2016. At that time, the Court noted that this documentary evidence does "provide some evidence that the Trust was created," though it was "far from dispositive." [220] at 4. Ultimately, while the party moving for summary judgment may have changed, the weight of this documentary evidence has not, as discussed below.

(1) Drafts Of The 1995 Trust

Two of the principal documents relied upon by Plaintiffs are unexecuted drafts of the 1995 Trust itself. As the Court previously explained, however, these "documents offer Plaintiffs little support in the absence of the testimony from David Simon and Ted Bernstein describing how some form of those exhibits was executed by Simon Bernstein," and that same testimony is excluded by the Illinois Dead Man's Act. *Id.* at 3.

(2) The Request Letter

Plaintiffs identify a "Request Letter" dated November 7, 1995 in support of their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists. The Request Letter is a standardized form, which instructs Capitol Bankers Life to "Change Beneficiary As Follows"—the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated June 21, 1995" is the new "successor" to the Policy Proceeds. [150-9] at 2.

(3) The Request for Service

Plaintiffs also rely upon a "Request for Service" form dated August 8, 1995, which seeks to transfer ownership of the life insurance policy to the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dtd 6/21/1995." [150-19]. As the Court previously noted, however, this "document refers to 'ownership' of the policy, and does not affect the policy's beneficiaries." [220] at 4.

(4) The Beneficiary Designation

In a "Beneficiary Designation" dated August 26, 1995, Simon Bernstein designated the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" as the beneficiary to receive his death benefits. Plaintiffs suggest that this designation is probative of the fact that the Trust actually exists; however, "this document does not refer to the Trust at issue here, the 'Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dated 6/21/95.'" [220] at 4. It remains "unclear from the record if that was an oversight, or was intentionally done to refer to a distinct trust." *Id.*

(5) The IRS Form 22-4

Finally, Plaintiffs point to an IRS "Form 22-4" (or application for an Employer Identification Number) in support of their contention that the 1995 Trust exists as alleged. [150-20]. The Form 22-4 reflects that it was executed on behalf of the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" and signed by Shirley Bernstein, Simon's wife. *Id.* It is unclear from the record whether the Form 22-4 was actually submitted to, or approved by, the IRS. *Id.*

2. The Weight of the Evidence

As the Court previously explained, Plaintiffs' documents, while not "dispositive," provide "some evidence that the Trust was created." [220] at 4. In fact, Plaintiffs' case has improved since the Court first considered their evidence in March of 2016, in light of the new affidavit from Mr. Spallina, and the Court remains incapable of resolving these disputed factual questions on summary judgment.

A reasonable factfinder could infer, based upon both the potential testimony of Mr. Spallina and the documentary evidence previously discussed, that Simon Bernstein created the 1995 Trust in the manner alleged by Plaintiffs. The Estate's motion for summary judgment is accordingly denied.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on Eliot Bernstein's claims [239] is granted, and the Estate's motion for summary judgment [245] is denied.

Dated: January 30, 2016

Entered:

John Robert Blakey
United States District Judge

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

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Defendant.

Case No. 1:13-cv-3643

Judge John Robert Blakey

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Counter-Plaintiff,

v.

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95,

Counter-Defendant,

and

FIRST ARLINGTON NATIONAL BANK, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

ELIOT IVAN BERNSTEIN,

Cross-Plaintiff,

v.

TED BERNSTEIN, *et al.*,

Cross-Defendants,

and

PAMELA B. SIMON, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This action concerns the distribution of proceeds from a life insurance policy (the "Policy Proceeds") previously held by decedent Simon Bernstein. The principal parties remaining in the case are: (1) Plaintiff Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated 6/21/95 (the "1995 Trust"); (2) the four Bernstein siblings who believe the Policy Proceeds should be distributed to the 1995 Trust (Ted Bernstein, Lisa Friedstein, Jill Iantoni and Pam Simon; collectively, the "Agreed Siblings"); (3) the fifth Bernstein sibling, Eliot Bernstein, a *pro se* third-party Plaintiff who disputes that approach ("Eliot"); and (4) the intervenor estate of Simon Bernstein (the "Estate"), which contends that the 1995 Trust was never actually created, such that the Policy Proceeds should default to the Estate.

Before the Court are two motions for summary judgment. In the first, [239] at 1-4, the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings seek judgment on Eliot's third-party claims. In the second, [245] at 1-6, the Estate seeks judgment against the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings on their claims in the Second Amended Complaint, [73], and entry of judgment in the Estate's favor on its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment. [112] at 1-17. For the reasons explained below, the former is granted while the latter is denied.

I. Background[1]

A. Procedural Posture

Following Simon Bernstein's death on September 13, 2012, the 1995 Trust submitted a death claim to Heritage pursuant to Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. [150] at 15; [240] at 13. After Heritage failed to pay, the 1995 Trust initiated this lawsuit in the Circuit Court of Cook County, alleging that Heritage had breached its contractual obligations. [1-1] at 1-3. On May 20, 2013, Jackson National Life Insurance Company ("Jackson"), as successor in interest to Heritage, removed the case to this Court. [1] at 1-2.

On June 26, 2013, Heritage, through Jackson, filed a Third-Party Complaint and Counter-Claim for Interpleader pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1335(a) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 14, seeking a declaration of rights under the life insurance policy. [17] at 1-10. Heritage was eventually dismissed in February of 2014 after interpleading the Policy Proceeds. [101] at 2.

On September 22, 2013, Eliot, a third-party Defendant to Jackson's interpleader claim, filed a 177-page Answer, Cross-Claim and Counter-Claim. [35] at 1-117. Eliot brought claims against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, and

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[1] The facts are taken from the parties' Local Rule 56.1 statements and the Court's previous rulings [106, 220]. [240] refers to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts. [247] refers to the Estate's statement of material facts. [255], which incorporates [150] by reference, refers to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts. [257] refers to both Eliot's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts and Eliot's statement of additional material facts. [260] refers to Eliot's responses to the Estate's statement of material facts. [266] refers to the Estate's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts.

The Estate correctly notes that [255] deviates in certain respects from the procedure enumerated in Local Rule 56.1. Given this lawsuit's convoluted history, and in the interests of justice and judicial economy, the Court nevertheless elects to consider [255] and [150] in support of Plaintiffs' opposition to the Estate's motion for summary judgment.

multiple third-party Defendants (including the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A., The Simon Law Firm, Donald Tescher, Robert Spallina, David Simon, Adam Simon, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.). *Id.*

On January 13, 2014, the Agreed Siblings and the 1995 Trust filed their First Amended Complaint. [73] at 1-11. Plaintiffs alleged that: (1) the 1995 Trust was a common law trust established in Chicago by Simon Bernstein; (2) Ted Bernstein is the trustee of the 1995 Trust; and (3) the 1995 Trust was the beneficiary of Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. *Id.* In addition, Plaintiffs alleged that all of Simon Bernstein's children, *including Eliot*, are equal beneficiaries to the Trust. *Id.*

On March 3, 2014, the Court dismissed Eliot's claims against Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina. [106] at 1-4. The Court explained that Eliot, as a third-party Defendant to an interpleader claim, was "not facing any liability" in this action, and he was accordingly not authorized to seek relief against other third parties. *Id.*

On June 5, 2014, the Estate filed its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, [112] at 1-16, and on July 28, 2014, the Court granted the Estate's motion to intervene. [121] at 3-4.

Fact discovery closed on January 9, 2015, [123], and on March 15, 2016 the Court denied Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment. [220] at 1-6. The Court found, *inter alia,* that while Plaintiffs were able to adduce "some evidence that the [1995] Trust was created," this evidence was "far from dispositive." *Id.* at 4.

B. Probate Actions

The Probate Division of the Palm Beach County Circuit Court recently resolved two other cases related to the disposition of Simon Bernstein's assets: *In re Estate of Simon L. Bernstein*, No. 502012CP004391XXXNBIH (Fla. Cir. Ct.) and *Ted Bernstein, as Trustee of the Shirley Bernstein Trust Agreement dtd 5/20/2008 v. Alexandra Bernstein, et al.,* No. 502014CP003698XXXXNBIJ (Fla. Cir. Ct.) (collectively, the "Probate Actions").

Judge John L. Phillips presided over a joint trial of the Probate Actions in December of 2015. A full recitation of Judge Phillips' findings is unnecessary here, but relevant portions of his finals orders include:

- The testamentary document identified as the "Will of Simon Bernstein" was "genuine and authentic," and "valid and enforceable according to [its] terms."

- Ted Bernstein "was not involved in the preparation or creation of" the Will of Simon Bernstein, "played no role in any questioned activities of the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A.," there was "no evidence to support the assertions of Eliot Bernstein that Ted Bernstein forged or fabricated" the Will of Simon Bernstein, and, in fact, "Ted Bernstein played no role in the preparation of any improper documents, the presentation of any improper documents to the Court, or any other improper act, contrary to the allegations of Eliot Bernstein."

- The beneficiaries of the testamentary trust identified in the Will of Simon Bernstein are "Simon Bernstein's then living grandchildren," while "Simon's children – including Eliot Bernstein – are not beneficiaries."

- Eliot "should not be permitted to continue representing the interests of his minor children, because his actions have been adverse and destructive to his children's interest," such that it became necessary to appoint a *guardian ad litem*.

[240-11] at 2-5; [240-12] at 2-3.

II. Legal Standard

Summary judgment is appropriate if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Spurling v. C & M Fine Pack, Inc.,* 739 F.3d 1055, 1060 (7th Cir. 2014). A genuine dispute as to any material fact exists if "the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.,* 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). The party seeking summary judgment has the burden of establishing that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact. *See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett,* 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). In determining whether a genuine issue of material fact exists, this Court must construe all facts and reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *See CTL ex rel. Trebatoski v. Ashland Sch. Dist.,* 743 F.3d 524, 528 (7th Cir. 2014).

III. Analysis

A. Motion for Summary Judgment on Eliot's Claims

Eliot currently has seven claims pending against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, David Simon, Adam Simon, The Simon Law Firm, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.[2]

[2] As Judge St. Eve (the District Judge originally assigned to this case) previously explained before dismissing third-party Defendants Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina: "Eliot is not an original Defendant to Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint . . . . Instead, Eliot is a Third-Party Defendant in Jackson's interpleader action [such that] he is not facing any liability in this lawsuit . . . . Rule 14(a) does not authorize Eliot to seek any such relief in the present lawsuit because Eliot is not facing any liability in the first instance." [106] at 3-4. This reasoning applies with equal force to the remaining third-party Defendants. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permit a defendant to "serve a summons and complaint on a nonparty who is or may be liable to it for all or part of the claim against it." Fed. R. Civ. P. 14(a)(1). Here, Eliot is not facing any liability, and his claims against the remaining third-party Defendants are procedurally

[35] at 61-117. Eliot's causes of action sound in fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, abuse of legal process, legal malpractice, and civil conspiracy.[3]

1. Fraud, Negligence, Breach of Fiduciary Duty & Legal Malpractice

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice fail because Eliot "cannot show that he sustained damages or that he has standing to assert damages on behalf of his children or the Estate." [241] at 14; *see also Damato v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.*, 878 F. Supp. 1156, 1162 (N.D. Ill. 1995) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for fraud); *Elliot v. Chicago Hous. Auth.*, No. 98-cv-6307, 1999 WL 519200, at *9 (N.D. Ill. July 14, 1999) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for negligence); *Pearson v. Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, Inc.*, 790 F. Supp. 2d 759, 768 (N.D. Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for breach of fiduciary duty); *Snyder v. Heidelberger*, 953 N.E.2d 415, 424 (Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for legal malpractice).

First, Eliot cannot sustain cognizable damages related to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust in light of the Probate Court's rulings. The

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defective. Because all of Eliot's claims also fail as a substantive matter, however, they are dismissed on that basis, as discussed *infra*.

[3] The Court construes Eliot's arguments on each claim liberally, in light of his *pro se* status. *See Johnson v. Cook Cty. Jail*, No. 14-cv-0007, 2015 WL 2149468, at *2 (N.D. Ill. May 6, 2015) ("Motions for summary judgment involving *pro se* litigants are construed liberally for the benefit of the unrepresented party, so as to ensure that otherwise understandable filings are not disregarded if the *pro se* litigant stumbles on a technicality. That said, pro se litigants are not entitled to a general dispensation from the rules of procedure.") (internal quotations omitted).

Probate Court found, *inter alia*, that Simon Bernstein's "children – including Eliot – are not beneficiaries" of the Will of Simon Bernstein or the related testamentary trust. [240] at 11. Instead, Simon Bernstein's grandchildren (including Eliot's children) are the testamentary trust's beneficiaries. *Id.* Eliot also has no interest in the disposition of the testamentary trust vis-à-vis his own children, as the Probate Court was forced to appoint a *guardian ad litem* in light of Eliot's "adverse and destructive" actions relative "to his children's interest." *Id.* These findings have preclusive effect in this case,[4] such that Eliot cannot demonstrate cognizable damages relative to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust.

Second, Eliot cannot identify cognizable damages relating to the disposition of the Policy Proceeds, as Plaintiffs have consistently argued that Eliot is entitled to

[4] All four elements of collateral estoppel are present in this case. *See Westport Ins. Corp. v. City of Waukegan*, 157 F. Supp. 3d 769, 778 (N.D. Ill. 2016) ("Collateral estoppel applies if the following four elements are met: (1) the issue sought to be precluded must be the same as that involved in the prior action; (2) the issue must have been actually litigated; (3) the determination of the issue must have been essential to the final judgment; and (4) the party against whom estoppel is invoked must be fully represented in the prior action.") (internal quotation omitted). Here, the "issue sought to be precluded" is Eliot's lack of a cognizable interest in the Estate and the testamentary trust, precisely "the same as that involved" in the Probate Court. This issue was "actually litigated," as the Probate Court held a full trial on this issue, and resolution of this question formed the crux of the Probate Court's final judgments. Finally, Eliot, the party against whom estoppel is invoked, was "fully represented," as he had a full and fair opportunity to litigate this question at trial. *See Murray v. Nationwide Better Health*, No. 10-cv-3262, 2014 WL 53255, at *4 (C.D. Ill. Jan. 7, 2014) (The "overarching concern when applying issue preclusion is that the party against whom the prior action is invoked must have had a full and fair opportunity to litigate the issue.").

Eliot argues that the application of collateral estoppel is inappropriate, given that he was proceeding *pro se* in the Probate Court and the Probate Court's orders were appealed. Neither of these concerns have merit. *See DeGuelle v. Camilli*, 724 F.3d 933, 938 (7th Cir. 2013) (The "idea that litigating *pro se* should insulate a litigant from application of the collateral estoppel doctrine, or, more broadly, the doctrine of res judicata, of which collateral estoppel is an aspect, is absurd."); *Robinson v. Stanley*, No. 06-cv-5158, 2011 WL 3876903, at *5 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 31, 2011), *aff'd*, 474 F. App'x 456 (7th Cir. 2012) (The Seven Circuit "has adhered to the general rule in American jurisprudence that a final judgment of a court of first instance can be given collateral estoppel effect even while an appeal is pending.") (internal quotation omitted).

an equal share of the same. [265] at 3 (asserting a claim to the Policy Proceeds "on behalf of all five siblings, *including* Eliot") (emphasis in original).

In his response opposing summary judgment, Eliot fails to articulate a coherent response to Plaintiffs' argument. *See generally* [261]. Indeed, Eliot does not identify any material in the record to support his vague and conclusory damages allegations. Eliot has simply recycled his previous arguments, and cited only his pleadings in support of the same. *See, e.g.,* [261] at 3 ("Moreover, the Counterclaims have express language seeking claims to the proceeds and damages from the wrongful conduct . . . See ECF No. 35.").

Eliot's exclusive reliance on his pleadings rather than evidence, at this point in the proceedings, is both: (1) inconsistent with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56, this district's local rules, and this Court's standing orders; and (2) insufficient to defeat a motion for summary judgment. *See Essex Crane Rental Corp. v. C.J. Mahan Const. Co.*, No. 07-cv-439, 2008 WL 3978345, at *10 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 25, 2008) ("Unlike a motion to dismiss, summary judgment is the put up or shut up moment in a lawsuit, and the nonmovant must do more than merely rest on its pleadings.") (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs have cited ample evidence in the record to support their argument that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice must fail, as Eliot cannot adduce any evidence of the requisite damages. Eliot's opposition fails to formulate a cogent response, much less cite any

countervailing evidence in the record. Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is accordingly granted with respect to these four claims.

2. Conversion

The elements of conversion under Illinois law are: "(1) the unauthorized and wrongful assumption of control or ownership by one person over the personalty of another; (2) the other person's right in the property; (3) the right to immediate possession of the property; and (4) a demand for possession." *Jordan v. Dominick's Finer Foods*, 115 F. Supp. 3d 950, 956 (N.D. Ill. 2015).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claim for conversion fails, because Eliot cannot identify "a specific asset or piece of property that was converted" or "show an unfettered right of ownership to such property." [241] at 15. This argument similarly turns on Eliot's lack of legal interest in the Estate or testamentary trust, and the Plaintiffs' acknowledgement that Eliot, under their theory, is entitled to an equal share of the Policy Proceeds. *Id.*

Here again, Eliot has failed to formulate an intelligible response. His brief does not even mention his conversion claim. *See generally* [261]. Eliot makes no effort to either identify any purportedly converted property or cite material in the record in support of his conversion claim. *See id.* In light of the foregoing, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is also granted with respect to Eliot's conversion claim.

3. Abuse of Process

Under Illinois law, abuse of process "is the misuse of legal process to accomplish some purpose outside the scope of the process itself." *Neurosurgery & Spine Surgery, S.C. v. Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d 925, 929 (Ill. App. Ct. 2003). The "two distinct elements of an abuse of process claim are: (1) the existence of an ulterior purpose or motive; and (2) some act in the use of process that is not proper in the regular course of proceedings." *Id.* at 930. The "tort of abuse of process is not favored under Illinois law," and its "elements must be strictly construed." *Id.*

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot cannot satisfy either element of his abuse of process claim. More specifically, they claim that the Probate Actions were simply "filed by the named beneficiary of a life insurance policy to pursue a death claim against a life insurer for the Policy Proceeds," and that no "act in the use of" that process was improper. [241] at 13.

Eliot's response does not specifically address his claim for abuse of process; indeed, the phrase "abuse of process" does not appear in his briefing. *See generally* [261]. Instead, Eliot asserts, without citation to the record, that Plaintiffs have "repeatedly taken action to barrage and occupy" him in one case in order "to improperly gain advantage" in the other. *Id.* at 6. These allegations, in addition to having no evidentiary basis in the record, are insufficient under Illinois law. *Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d at 930 ("abuse of process is a very narrow tort" typically "found only in cases in which a plaintiff has suffered an actual arrest or seizure of

property"). Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment on Eliot's abuse of process claim.

4. Civil Conspiracy

Under Illinois law, the elements for a civil conspiracy are: (1) a combination of two or more persons; (2) for the purpose of accomplishing by some concerted action either an unlawful purpose or a lawful purpose by unlawful means; and (3) in the furtherance of the same, one of the conspirators committed an overt tortious or unlawful act. *See Fritz v. Johnston,* 807 N.E.2d 461, 470 (Ill. 2004). As "the third element of this test indicates, however, civil conspiracy is not an independent tort: if a plaintiff fails to state an independent cause of action underlying his conspiracy allegations, the claim for conspiracy also fails." *Jones v. City of Chicago*, No. 08-cv-3501, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 (N.D. Ill. May 18, 2011) (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's civil conspiracy claim fails, because it remains predicated upon his other deficient claims. Eliot fails to respond to this argument. *See Jones*, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 ("Because defendants are entitled to summary judgment on Jones's state law claim for malicious prosecution, and Jones's conspiracy claim is predicated on her malicious prosecution claim, defendants are also entitled to summary judgment on count four."); *Siegel v. Shell Oil Co.,* 656 F. Supp. 2d 825, 836 (N.D.Ill. 2009), *aff'd*, 612 F.3d 932 (7th Cir. 2010) (granting summary judgment in favor of defendants on plaintiff's civil conspiracy claim because "Siegel has failed to establish his ICFA deceptive and unfair practices claim or his unjust enrichment claims").

In short, Eliot "fails to present any evidence or legal arguments as to the underlying elements of his conspiracy claim," such that the Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment. *Siegel*, 656 F. Supp. 2d at 836.

5. Additional Discovery

Eliot, in the alternative, also "respectfully seeks application of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 56(f) to obtain either a continuance or Deposition and Discovery." [261] at 11. The Court presumes that Eliot actually intended to invoke Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(d), which provides that a "nonmovant" may receive "time to obtain affidavits or declarations or to take discovery" when that same party demonstrates that it currently "cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition." In either event, this effort is rejected. Eliot's untimely request is not supported by the requisite "affidavit or declaration," the discovery he seeks would not alter the Court's analysis, and fact discovery has been closed since January of 2015. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d).

B. The Estate's Motion for Summary Judgment

In the other summary judgment motion pending before the Court, the Estate argues that Plaintiffs cannot establish the existence of the 1995 Trust, such that the Estate is entitled to the Policy Proceeds as Simon Bernstein's default beneficiary. The Trust and the Agreed Siblings essentially concede that: (1) absent valid countervailing provisions in the 1995 Trust, the Estate would be entitled to the Policy Proceeds; and (2) they are unable to produce the executed version of the 1995

Trust, and they must rely on extrinsic evidence to support their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists.

A party "seeking to establish an express trust" by such evidence "bears the burden of proving the trust by clear and convincing evidence" and the "acts or words relied upon must be so unequivocal and unmistakable as to lead to only one conclusion." *Eychaner v. Gross*, 779 N.E.2d 1115, 1135 (Ill. 2002). If such evidence is "doubtful or capable of reasonable explanation upon any other theory, it is not sufficient to establish an express trust." *Id.*

1. Evidence Suggesting That The 1995 Trust Was Created

Plaintiffs' extrinsic evidence falls into three discrete categories: (1) testimony from the Agreed Siblings (and Linda Simon's spouse, David Simon) regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust by Simon Bernstein; (2) the affidavit of attorney Robert Spallina regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust and his understanding of Simon Bernstein's intentions; and (3) six documents that Plaintiffs characterize as "a comprehensive and cohesive bundle of evidence" supporting their allegation that the 1995 Trust exists. *Id.* Before deciding whether a reasonable factfinder could infer that the 1995 Trust exists based on this evidence, however, the Court must first determine whether this material is cognizable on summary judgment.

a) The Agreed Siblings' Testimony

As the Court previously explained, "the testimony of David Simon and Ted Bernstein, along with the testimony of the other Plaintiffs, is barred by the Illinois Dead Man's Act to the extent it relates to conversations with the deceased or to any

events which took place in the presence of the deceased." [220] at 3. The Agreed Siblings and their spouses remain "directly interested" in this action, and the Court accordingly disregards their testimony regarding "any conversation with the deceased person," Simon Bernstein. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/8-201.[5]

b) Mr. Spallina's Affidavit and Notes

In the affidavit relied upon by Plaintiffs, Mr. Spallina avers, *inter alia*, that:

- He "provided estate planning advice and represented Simon Bernstein in connection with the preparation and execution of various testamentary documents from late 2007 until his death on September 13, 2012."

- "Simon Bernstein told me he owned a life insurance policy with a current death benefit of $1.6 million (the 'Policy'). This is reflected in my attached notes of a meeting with Simon Bernstein on February 1, 2012. During this meeting and over the course of the next few months, Simon Bernstein and I discussed the Policy as part of his estate planning."

- "Simon Bernstein told me the intended beneficiaries of the Policy were his five children equally, through an irrevocable life insurance trust that was named beneficiary of the Policy."

- "Simon Bernstein also wanted to change other parts of his estate plan in 2012. Primarily, he wanted to change his current estate plan, which benefitted only three of his five children, and had caused some family disharmony. As part of these discussions, Simon Bernstein and I again discussed the Policy. In the end, Simon Bernstein told me he had decided to leave the Policy unchanged, so that all of the proceeds would go equally to his five children through the 1995 Trust. Having thus provided for all of his children, Simon Bernstein decided to alter his testamentary documents and to exercise a power of appointment he

5 While it is true that "as a general rule federal rather than state law governs the admissibility of evidence in federal diversity cases, there are a number of express exemptions to this rule, including state dead man laws." *Campbell v. RAP Trucking Inc.*, No. 09-CV-2256, 2011 WL 4001348, at *3 (C.D. Ill. Sept. 8, 2011).

held to leave all of his family's wealth to his ten grandchildren equally."

- "Simon Bernstein never showed me the 1995 Trust, although we discussed several times the fact that (i) the 1995 Trust had been created, and (ii) now that his wife had died, the beneficiaries of the 1995 Trust were his five adult children: Ted, Pam, Eliot, Jill and Lisa, each of whom would receive one-fifth, or 20%, of the proceeds of the Policy."

- "Having discussed these matters with Simon Bernstein, and based upon my years of experience as an estate planning lawyer, Simon Bernstein understood that he retained ownership of the Policy. Simon Bernstein always wanted maximum flexibility to change his estate plan, and putting ownership of the Policy into an irrevocable trust (such as the 2000 trust drafted by lawyers at Proskauer Rose) would have taken away Simon Bernstein's ability to change the Policy or the beneficiaries. Because Simon Bernstein remained the owner of the policy, he had the ability to change the beneficiary from the ILIT to a different beneficiary or beneficiaries up until the moment he died."

- "In light of Simon Bernstein's overall estate plan, including our specific discussions about the beneficiaries of the proceeds of the Policy, Simon Bernstein in fact executed new testamentary documents. Under Simon Bernstein's new Will and his Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, both of which were formally executed on July 25, 2012, his ten grandchildren are the ultimate beneficiaries of all of his wealth other than the Policy, which I have no doubt he intended to go to his children."

- "I believe that Simon Bernstein intended the Policy proceeds to be paid to his 1995 Trust, for the benefit of his five children."

[255-2] at 2-7.

The Estate argues that these statements by Mr. Spallina constitute inadmissible hearsay or expressions of subjective belief, which "cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment." *Sys. Dev. Integration, LLC v. Computer Scis. Corp.*, 739 F. Supp. 2d 1063, 1069, 1078 (N.D. Ill. 2010); *see also Richardson v. Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Med. Ctr.*, 63 Fed. App'x 886, 890 (7th Cir. 2003)

("Lampkin's averment [of what "she was informed by other patients"] is inadmissible hearsay and is not based upon her personal knowledge, so it cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment."); *Hammer v. Residential Credit Sols., Inc.*, No. 13-cv-6397, 2015 WL 7776807, at *12 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 3, 2015) ("A testimonial statement about contract formation would be a statement to the effect that a contract does or does not exist. Such an out-of-court statement would be impermissible hearsay."); *Hindin/Owen/Engelke, Inc. v. GRM Indus., Inc.*, 869 F. Supp. 539, 544 (N.D. Ill. 1994) ("A statement by an employee that his employer agrees to make a proposal would be a statement offered for the truth of the matter asserted, *i.e.,* that his employer agreed to make a proposal, and constitutes hearsay."); Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(4) ("An affidavit or declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify on the matters stated.").

The Estate, however, paints with too broad a brush. Mr. Spallina's statements regarding his work for Simon Bernstein (including his statements regarding Simon Bernstein's modifications to his testamentary documents) are based upon Mr. Spallina's personal knowledge, and ostensibly are not hearsay. For example, Mr. Spallina might competently testify that: (1) Simon Bernstein modified his testamentary documents in 2012 to name his grandchildren (instead of his children) as the sole beneficiaries of his Estate; (2) when Simon Bernstein made those modifications in 2012, he was aware of the life insurance policy at issue here;

and (3) Simon Bernstein, in 2000, considered but ultimately decided against placing that same life insurance policy into an irrevocable trust. Considered in conjunction, this testimony suggests that Simon Bernstein provided for his children in a manner outside of his testamentary documents.

c) Plaintiffs' Documentary Evidence

In their attempt to resist the Estate's motion for summary judgment, Plaintiffs also identify six separate documents that they contend represent evidence of the 1995 Trust's existence.

The Court previously considered this same documentary evidence when it rejected *Plaintiffs'* motion for summary judgment in March of 2016. At that time, the Court noted that this documentary evidence does "provide some evidence that the Trust was created," though it was "far from dispositive." [220] at 4. Ultimately, while the party moving for summary judgment may have changed, the weight of this documentary evidence has not, as discussed below.

(1) Drafts Of The 1995 Trust

Two of the principal documents relied upon by Plaintiffs are unexecuted drafts of the 1995 Trust itself. As the Court previously explained, however, these "documents offer Plaintiffs little support in the absence of the testimony from David Simon and Ted Bernstein describing how some form of those exhibits was executed by Simon Bernstein," and that same testimony is excluded by the Illinois Dead Man's Act. *Id.* at 3.

(2) The Request Letter

Plaintiffs identify a "Request Letter" dated November 7, 1995 in support of their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists. The Request Letter is a standardized form, which instructs Capitol Bankers Life to "Change Beneficiary As Follows"—the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated June 21, 1995" is the new "successor" to the Policy Proceeds. [150-9] at 2.

(3) The Request for Service

Plaintiffs also rely upon a "Request for Service" form dated August 8, 1995, which seeks to transfer ownership of the life insurance policy to the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dtd 6/21/1995." [150-19]. As the Court previously noted, however, this "document refers to 'ownership' of the policy, and does not affect the policy's beneficiaries." [220] at 4.

(4) The Beneficiary Designation

In a "Beneficiary Designation" dated August 26, 1995, Simon Bernstein designated the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" as the beneficiary to receive his death benefits. Plaintiffs suggest that this designation is probative of the fact that the Trust actually exists; however, "this document does not refer to the Trust at issue here, the 'Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dated 6/21/95.'" [220] at 4. It remains "unclear from the record if that was an oversight, or was intentionally done to refer to a distinct trust." *Id.*

(5) The IRS Form 22-4

Finally, Plaintiffs point to an IRS "Form 22-4" (or application for an Employer Identification Number) in support of their contention that the 1995 Trust exists as alleged. [150-20]. The Form 22-4 reflects that it was executed on behalf of the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" and signed by Shirley Bernstein, Simon's wife. *Id.* It is unclear from the record whether the Form 22-4 was actually submitted to, or approved by, the IRS. *Id.*

2. The Weight of the Evidence

As the Court previously explained, Plaintiffs' documents, while not "dispositive," provide "some evidence that the Trust was created." [220] at 4. In fact, Plaintiffs' case has improved since the Court first considered their evidence in March of 2016, in light of the new affidavit from Mr. Spallina, and the Court remains incapable of resolving these disputed factual questions on summary judgment.

A reasonable factfinder could infer, based upon both the potential testimony of Mr. Spallina and the documentary evidence previously discussed, that Simon Bernstein created the 1995 Trust in the manner alleged by Plaintiffs. The Estate's motion for summary judgment is accordingly denied.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on Eliot Bernstein's claims [239] is granted, and the Estate's motion for summary judgment [245] is denied.

Dated: January 30, 2016

Entered:

John Robert Blakey
United States District Judge

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

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Defendant.

Case No. 1:13-cv-3643

Judge John Robert Blakey

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Counter-Plaintiff,

v.

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95,

Counter-Defendant,

and

FIRST ARLINGTON NATIONAL BANK, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

ELIOT IVAN BERNSTEIN,

Cross-Plaintiff,

v.

TED BERNSTEIN, *et al.*,

Cross-Defendants,

and

PAMELA B. SIMON, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This action concerns the distribution of proceeds from a life insurance policy (the "Policy Proceeds") previously held by decedent Simon Bernstein. The principal parties remaining in the case are: (1) Plaintiff Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated 6/21/95 (the "1995 Trust"); (2) the four Bernstein siblings who believe the Policy Proceeds should be distributed to the 1995 Trust (Ted Bernstein, Lisa Friedstein, Jill Iantoni and Pam Simon; collectively, the "Agreed Siblings"); (3) the fifth Bernstein sibling, Eliot Bernstein, a *pro se* third-party Plaintiff who disputes that approach ("Eliot"); and (4) the intervenor estate of Simon Bernstein (the "Estate"), which contends that the 1995 Trust was never actually created, such that the Policy Proceeds should default to the Estate.

Before the Court are two motions for summary judgment. In the first, [239] at 1-4, the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings seek judgment on Eliot's third-party claims. In the second, [245] at 1-6, the Estate seeks judgment against the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings on their claims in the Second Amended Complaint, [73], and entry of judgment in the Estate's favor on its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment. [112] at 1-17. For the reasons explained below, the former is granted while the latter is denied.

I. Background[1]

A. Procedural Posture

Following Simon Bernstein's death on September 13, 2012, the 1995 Trust submitted a death claim to Heritage pursuant to Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. [150] at 15; [240] at 13. After Heritage failed to pay, the 1995 Trust initiated this lawsuit in the Circuit Court of Cook County, alleging that Heritage had breached its contractual obligations. [1-1] at 1-3. On May 20, 2013, Jackson National Life Insurance Company ("Jackson"), as successor in interest to Heritage, removed the case to this Court. [1] at 1-2.

On June 26, 2013, Heritage, through Jackson, filed a Third-Party Complaint and Counter-Claim for Interpleader pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1335(a) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 14, seeking a declaration of rights under the life insurance policy. [17] at 1-10. Heritage was eventually dismissed in February of 2014 after interpleading the Policy Proceeds. [101] at 2.

On September 22, 2013, Eliot, a third-party Defendant to Jackson's interpleader claim, filed a 177-page Answer, Cross-Claim and Counter-Claim. [35] at 1-117. Eliot brought claims against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, and

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[1] The facts are taken from the parties' Local Rule 56.1 statements and the Court's previous rulings [106, 220]. [240] refers to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts. [247] refers to the Estate's statement of material facts. [255], which incorporates [150] by reference, refers to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts. [257] refers to both Eliot's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts and Eliot's statement of additional material facts. [260] refers to Eliot's responses to the Estate's statement of material facts. [266] refers to the Estate's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts.

The Estate correctly notes that [255] deviates in certain respects from the procedure enumerated in Local Rule 56.1. Given this lawsuit's convoluted history, and in the interests of justice and judicial economy, the Court nevertheless elects to consider [255] and [150] in support of Plaintiffs' opposition to the Estate's motion for summary judgment.

multiple third-party Defendants (including the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A., The Simon Law Firm, Donald Tescher, Robert Spallina, David Simon, Adam Simon, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.). *Id.*

On January 13, 2014, the Agreed Siblings and the 1995 Trust filed their First Amended Complaint. [73] at 1-11. Plaintiffs alleged that: (1) the 1995 Trust was a common law trust established in Chicago by Simon Bernstein; (2) Ted Bernstein is the trustee of the 1995 Trust; and (3) the 1995 Trust was the beneficiary of Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. *Id.* In addition, Plaintiffs alleged that all of Simon Bernstein's children, *including Eliot*, are equal beneficiaries to the Trust. *Id.*

On March 3, 2014, the Court dismissed Eliot's claims against Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina. [106] at 1-4. The Court explained that Eliot, as a third-party Defendant to an interpleader claim, was "not facing any liability" in this action, and he was accordingly not authorized to seek relief against other third parties. *Id.*

On June 5, 2014, the Estate filed its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, [112] at 1-16, and on July 28, 2014, the Court granted the Estate's motion to intervene. [121] at 3-4.

Fact discovery closed on January 9, 2015, [123], and on March 15, 2016 the Court denied Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment. [220] at 1-6. The Court found, *inter alia,* that while Plaintiffs were able to adduce "some evidence that the [1995] Trust was created," this evidence was "far from dispositive." *Id.* at 4.

B. Probate Actions

The Probate Division of the Palm Beach County Circuit Court recently resolved two other cases related to the disposition of Simon Bernstein's assets: *In re Estate of Simon L. Bernstein*, No. 502012CP004391XXXNBIH (Fla. Cir. Ct.) and *Ted Bernstein, as Trustee of the Shirley Bernstein Trust Agreement dtd 5/20/2008 v. Alexandra Bernstein, et al.,* No. 502014CP003698XXXXNBIJ (Fla. Cir. Ct.) (collectively, the "Probate Actions").

Judge John L. Phillips presided over a joint trial of the Probate Actions in December of 2015. A full recitation of Judge Phillips' findings is unnecessary here, but relevant portions of his finals orders include:

- The testamentary document identified as the "Will of Simon Bernstein" was "genuine and authentic," and "valid and enforceable according to [its] terms."

- Ted Bernstein "was not involved in the preparation or creation of" the Will of Simon Bernstein, "played no role in any questioned activities of the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A.," there was "no evidence to support the assertions of Eliot Bernstein that Ted Bernstein forged or fabricated" the Will of Simon Bernstein, and, in fact, "Ted Bernstein played no role in the preparation of any improper documents, the presentation of any improper documents to the Court, or any other improper act, contrary to the allegations of Eliot Bernstein."

- The beneficiaries of the testamentary trust identified in the Will of Simon Bernstein are "Simon Bernstein's then living grandchildren," while "Simon's children – including Eliot Bernstein – are not beneficiaries."

- Eliot "should not be permitted to continue representing the interests of his minor children, because his actions have been adverse and destructive to his children's interest," such that it became necessary to appoint a *guardian ad litem*.

[240-11] at 2-5; [240-12] at 2-3.

II. Legal Standard

Summary judgment is appropriate if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Spurling v. C & M Fine Pack, Inc.,* 739 F.3d 1055, 1060 (7th Cir. 2014). A genuine dispute as to any material fact exists if "the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.,* 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). The party seeking summary judgment has the burden of establishing that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact. *See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett,* 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). In determining whether a genuine issue of material fact exists, this Court must construe all facts and reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *See CTL ex rel. Trebatoski v. Ashland Sch. Dist.,* 743 F.3d 524, 528 (7th Cir. 2014).

III. Analysis

A. Motion for Summary Judgment on Eliot's Claims

Eliot currently has seven claims pending against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, David Simon, Adam Simon, The Simon Law Firm, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.[2]

[2] As Judge St. Eve (the District Judge originally assigned to this case) previously explained before dismissing third-party Defendants Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina: "Eliot is not an original Defendant to Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint . . . . Instead, Eliot is a Third-Party Defendant in Jackson's interpleader action [such that] he is not facing any liability in this lawsuit . . . . Rule 14(a) does not authorize Eliot to seek any such relief in the present lawsuit because Eliot is not facing any liability in the first instance." [106] at 3-4. This reasoning applies with equal force to the remaining third-party Defendants. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permit a defendant to "serve a summons and complaint on a nonparty who is or may be liable to it for all or part of the claim against it." Fed. R. Civ. P. 14(a)(1). Here, Eliot is not facing any liability, and his claims against the remaining third-party Defendants are procedurally

[35] at 61-117. Eliot's causes of action sound in fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, abuse of legal process, legal malpractice, and civil conspiracy.[3]

1. Fraud, Negligence, Breach of Fiduciary Duty & Legal Malpractice

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice fail because Eliot "cannot show that he sustained damages or that he has standing to assert damages on behalf of his children or the Estate." [241] at 14; *see also Damato v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.*, 878 F. Supp. 1156, 1162 (N.D. Ill. 1995) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for fraud); *Elliot v. Chicago Hous. Auth.*, No. 98-cv-6307, 1999 WL 519200, at *9 (N.D. Ill. July 14, 1999) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for negligence); *Pearson v. Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, Inc.*, 790 F. Supp. 2d 759, 768 (N.D. Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for breach of fiduciary duty); *Snyder v. Heidelberger*, 953 N.E.2d 415, 424 (Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for legal malpractice).

First, Eliot cannot sustain cognizable damages related to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust in light of the Probate Court's rulings. The

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defective. Because all of Eliot's claims also fail as a substantive matter, however, they are dismissed on that basis, as discussed *infra*.

[3] The Court construes Eliot's arguments on each claim liberally, in light of his *pro se* status. *See Johnson v. Cook Cty. Jail*, No. 14-cv-0007, 2015 WL 2149468, at *2 (N.D. Ill. May 6, 2015) ("Motions for summary judgment involving *pro se* litigants are construed liberally for the benefit of the unrepresented party, so as to ensure that otherwise understandable filings are not disregarded if the *pro se* litigant stumbles on a technicality. That said, pro se litigants are not entitled to a general dispensation from the rules of procedure.") (internal quotations omitted).

Probate Court found, *inter alia*, that Simon Bernstein's "children – including Eliot – are not beneficiaries" of the Will of Simon Bernstein or the related testamentary trust. [240] at 11. Instead, Simon Bernstein's grandchildren (including Eliot's children) are the testamentary trust's beneficiaries. *Id.* Eliot also has no interest in the disposition of the testamentary trust vis-à-vis his own children, as the Probate Court was forced to appoint a *guardian ad litem* in light of Eliot's "adverse and destructive" actions relative "to his children's interest." *Id.* These findings have preclusive effect in this case,[4] such that Eliot cannot demonstrate cognizable damages relative to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust.

Second, Eliot cannot identify cognizable damages relating to the disposition of the Policy Proceeds, as Plaintiffs have consistently argued that Eliot is entitled to

[4] All four elements of collateral estoppel are present in this case. *See Westport Ins. Corp. v. City of Waukegan*, 157 F. Supp. 3d 769, 778 (N.D. Ill. 2016) ("Collateral estoppel applies if the following four elements are met: (1) the issue sought to be precluded must be the same as that involved in the prior action; (2) the issue must have been actually litigated; (3) the determination of the issue must have been essential to the final judgment; and (4) the party against whom estoppel is invoked must be fully represented in the prior action.") (internal quotation omitted). Here, the "issue sought to be precluded" is Eliot's lack of a cognizable interest in the Estate and the testamentary trust, precisely "the same as that involved" in the Probate Court. This issue was "actually litigated," as the Probate Court held a full trial on this issue, and resolution of this question formed the crux of the Probate Court's final judgments. Finally, Eliot, the party against whom estoppel is invoked, was "fully represented," as he had a full and fair opportunity to litigate this question at trial. *See Murray v. Nationwide Better Health*, No. 10-cv-3262, 2014 WL 53255, at *4 (C.D. Ill. Jan. 7, 2014) (The "overarching concern when applying issue preclusion is that the party against whom the prior action is invoked must have had a full and fair opportunity to litigate the issue.").

Eliot argues that the application of collateral estoppel is inappropriate, given that he was proceeding *pro se* in the Probate Court and the Probate Court's orders were appealed. Neither of these concerns have merit. *See DeGuelle v. Camilli*, 724 F.3d 933, 938 (7th Cir. 2013) (The "idea that litigating *pro se* should insulate a litigant from application of the collateral estoppel doctrine, or, more broadly, the doctrine of res judicata, of which collateral estoppel is an aspect, is absurd."); *Robinson v. Stanley*, No. 06-cv-5158, 2011 WL 3876903, at *5 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 31, 2011), *aff'd*, 474 F. App'x 456 (7th Cir. 2012) (The Seven Circuit "has adhered to the general rule in American jurisprudence that a final judgment of a court of first instance can be given collateral estoppel effect even while an appeal is pending.") (internal quotation omitted).

an equal share of the same. [265] at 3 (asserting a claim to the Policy Proceeds "on behalf of all five siblings, *including* Eliot") (emphasis in original).

In his response opposing summary judgment, Eliot fails to articulate a coherent response to Plaintiffs' argument. *See generally* [261]. Indeed, Eliot does not identify any material in the record to support his vague and conclusory damages allegations. Eliot has simply recycled his previous arguments, and cited only his pleadings in support of the same. *See, e.g.,* [261] at 3 ("Moreover, the Counterclaims have express language seeking claims to the proceeds and damages from the wrongful conduct . . . See ECF No. 35.").

Eliot's exclusive reliance on his pleadings rather than evidence, at this point in the proceedings, is both: (1) inconsistent with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56, this district's local rules, and this Court's standing orders; and (2) insufficient to defeat a motion for summary judgment. *See Essex Crane Rental Corp. v. C.J. Mahan Const. Co.*, No. 07-cv-439, 2008 WL 3978345, at *10 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 25, 2008) ("Unlike a motion to dismiss, summary judgment is the put up or shut up moment in a lawsuit, and the nonmovant must do more than merely rest on its pleadings.") (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs have cited ample evidence in the record to support their argument that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice must fail, as Eliot cannot adduce any evidence of the requisite damages. Eliot's opposition fails to formulate a cogent response, much less cite any

countervailing evidence in the record. Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is accordingly granted with respect to these four claims.

2. Conversion

The elements of conversion under Illinois law are: "(1) the unauthorized and wrongful assumption of control or ownership by one person over the personalty of another; (2) the other person's right in the property; (3) the right to immediate possession of the property; and (4) a demand for possession." *Jordan v. Dominick's Finer Foods*, 115 F. Supp. 3d 950, 956 (N.D. Ill. 2015).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claim for conversion fails, because Eliot cannot identify "a specific asset or piece of property that was converted" or "show an unfettered right of ownership to such property." [241] at 15. This argument similarly turns on Eliot's lack of legal interest in the Estate or testamentary trust, and the Plaintiffs' acknowledgement that Eliot, under their theory, is entitled to an equal share of the Policy Proceeds. *Id.*

Here again, Eliot has failed to formulate an intelligible response. His brief does not even mention his conversion claim. *See generally* [261]. Eliot makes no effort to either identify any purportedly converted property or cite material in the record in support of his conversion claim. *See id.* In light of the foregoing, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is also granted with respect to Eliot's conversion claim.

3. Abuse of Process

Under Illinois law, abuse of process "is the misuse of legal process to accomplish some purpose outside the scope of the process itself." *Neurosurgery & Spine Surgery, S.C. v. Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d 925, 929 (Ill. App. Ct. 2003). The "two distinct elements of an abuse of process claim are: (1) the existence of an ulterior purpose or motive; and (2) some act in the use of process that is not proper in the regular course of proceedings." *Id.* at 930. The "tort of abuse of process is not favored under Illinois law," and its "elements must be strictly construed." *Id.*

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot cannot satisfy either element of his abuse of process claim. More specifically, they claim that the Probate Actions were simply "filed by the named beneficiary of a life insurance policy to pursue a death claim against a life insurer for the Policy Proceeds," and that no "act in the use of" that process was improper. [241] at 13.

Eliot's response does not specifically address his claim for abuse of process; indeed, the phrase "abuse of process" does not appear in his briefing. *See generally* [261]. Instead, Eliot asserts, without citation to the record, that Plaintiffs have "repeatedly taken action to barrage and occupy" him in one case in order "to improperly gain advantage" in the other. *Id.* at 6. These allegations, in addition to having no evidentiary basis in the record, are insufficient under Illinois law. *Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d at 930 ("abuse of process is a very narrow tort" typically "found only in cases in which a plaintiff has suffered an actual arrest or seizure of

property"). Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment on Eliot's abuse of process claim.

4. Civil Conspiracy

Under Illinois law, the elements for a civil conspiracy are: (1) a combination of two or more persons; (2) for the purpose of accomplishing by some concerted action either an unlawful purpose or a lawful purpose by unlawful means; and (3) in the furtherance of the same, one of the conspirators committed an overt tortious or unlawful act. *See Fritz v. Johnston,* 807 N.E.2d 461, 470 (Ill. 2004). As "the third element of this test indicates, however, civil conspiracy is not an independent tort: if a plaintiff fails to state an independent cause of action underlying his conspiracy allegations, the claim for conspiracy also fails." *Jones v. City of Chicago*, No. 08-cv-3501, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 (N.D. Ill. May 18, 2011) (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's civil conspiracy claim fails, because it remains predicated upon his other deficient claims. Eliot fails to respond to this argument. *See Jones*, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 ("Because defendants are entitled to summary judgment on Jones's state law claim for malicious prosecution, and Jones's conspiracy claim is predicated on her malicious prosecution claim, defendants are also entitled to summary judgment on count four."); *Siegel v. Shell Oil Co.,* 656 F. Supp. 2d 825, 836 (N.D.Ill. 2009), *aff'd*, 612 F.3d 932 (7th Cir. 2010) (granting summary judgment in favor of defendants on plaintiff's civil conspiracy claim because "Siegel has failed to establish his ICFA deceptive and unfair practices claim or his unjust enrichment claims").

In short, Eliot "fails to present any evidence or legal arguments as to the underlying elements of his conspiracy claim," such that the Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment. *Siegel*, 656 F. Supp. 2d at 836.

5. Additional Discovery

Eliot, in the alternative, also "respectfully seeks application of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 56(f) to obtain either a continuance or Deposition and Discovery." [261] at 11. The Court presumes that Eliot actually intended to invoke Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(d), which provides that a "nonmovant" may receive "time to obtain affidavits or declarations or to take discovery" when that same party demonstrates that it currently "cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition." In either event, this effort is rejected. Eliot's untimely request is not supported by the requisite "affidavit or declaration," the discovery he seeks would not alter the Court's analysis, and fact discovery has been closed since January of 2015. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d).

B. The Estate's Motion for Summary Judgment

In the other summary judgment motion pending before the Court, the Estate argues that Plaintiffs cannot establish the existence of the 1995 Trust, such that the Estate is entitled to the Policy Proceeds as Simon Bernstein's default beneficiary. The Trust and the Agreed Siblings essentially concede that: (1) absent valid countervailing provisions in the 1995 Trust, the Estate would be entitled to the Policy Proceeds; and (2) they are unable to produce the executed version of the 1995

Trust, and they must rely on extrinsic evidence to support their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists.

A party "seeking to establish an express trust" by such evidence "bears the burden of proving the trust by clear and convincing evidence" and the "acts or words relied upon must be so unequivocal and unmistakable as to lead to only one conclusion." *Eychaner v. Gross*, 779 N.E.2d 1115, 1135 (Ill. 2002). If such evidence is "doubtful or capable of reasonable explanation upon any other theory, it is not sufficient to establish an express trust." *Id.*

1. Evidence Suggesting That The 1995 Trust Was Created

Plaintiffs' extrinsic evidence falls into three discrete categories: (1) testimony from the Agreed Siblings (and Linda Simon's spouse, David Simon) regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust by Simon Bernstein; (2) the affidavit of attorney Robert Spallina regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust and his understanding of Simon Bernstein's intentions; and (3) six documents that Plaintiffs characterize as "a comprehensive and cohesive bundle of evidence" supporting their allegation that the 1995 Trust exists. *Id.* Before deciding whether a reasonable factfinder could infer that the 1995 Trust exists based on this evidence, however, the Court must first determine whether this material is cognizable on summary judgment.

a) The Agreed Siblings' Testimony

As the Court previously explained, "the testimony of David Simon and Ted Bernstein, along with the testimony of the other Plaintiffs, is barred by the Illinois Dead Man's Act to the extent it relates to conversations with the deceased or to any

events which took place in the presence of the deceased." [220] at 3. The Agreed Siblings and their spouses remain "directly interested" in this action, and the Court accordingly disregards their testimony regarding "any conversation with the deceased person," Simon Bernstein. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/8-201.[5]

b) Mr. Spallina's Affidavit and Notes

In the affidavit relied upon by Plaintiffs, Mr. Spallina avers, *inter alia*, that:

- He "provided estate planning advice and represented Simon Bernstein in connection with the preparation and execution of various testamentary documents from late 2007 until his death on September 13, 2012."

- "Simon Bernstein told me he owned a life insurance policy with a current death benefit of $1.6 million (the 'Policy'). This is reflected in my attached notes of a meeting with Simon Bernstein on February 1, 2012. During this meeting and over the course of the next few months, Simon Bernstein and I discussed the Policy as part of his estate planning."

- "Simon Bernstein told me the intended beneficiaries of the Policy were his five children equally, through an irrevocable life insurance trust that was named beneficiary of the Policy."

- "Simon Bernstein also wanted to change other parts of his estate plan in 2012. Primarily, he wanted to change his current estate plan, which benefitted only three of his five children, and had caused some family disharmony. As part of these discussions, Simon Bernstein and I again discussed the Policy. In the end, Simon Bernstein told me he had decided to leave the Policy unchanged, so that all of the proceeds would go equally to his five children through the 1995 Trust. Having thus provided for all of his children, Simon Bernstein decided to alter his testamentary documents and to exercise a power of appointment he

[5] While it is true that "as a general rule federal rather than state law governs the admissibility of evidence in federal diversity cases, there are a number of express exemptions to this rule, including state dead man laws." *Campbell v. RAP Trucking Inc.*, No. 09-CV-2256, 2011 WL 4001348, at *3 (C.D. Ill. Sept. 8, 2011).

held to leave all of his family's wealth to his ten grandchildren equally."

- "Simon Bernstein never showed me the 1995 Trust, although we discussed several times the fact that (i) the 1995 Trust had been created, and (ii) now that his wife had died, the beneficiaries of the 1995 Trust were his five adult children: Ted, Pam, Eliot, Jill and Lisa, each of whom would receive one-fifth, or 20%, of the proceeds of the Policy."

- "Having discussed these matters with Simon Bernstein, and based upon my years of experience as an estate planning lawyer, Simon Bernstein understood that he retained ownership of the Policy. Simon Bernstein always wanted maximum flexibility to change his estate plan, and putting ownership of the Policy into an irrevocable trust (such as the 2000 trust drafted by lawyers at Proskauer Rose) would have taken away Simon Bernstein's ability to change the Policy or the beneficiaries. Because Simon Bernstein remained the owner of the policy, he had the ability to change the beneficiary from the ILIT to a different beneficiary or beneficiaries up until the moment he died."

- "In light of Simon Bernstein's overall estate plan, including our specific discussions about the beneficiaries of the proceeds of the Policy, Simon Bernstein in fact executed new testamentary documents. Under Simon Bernstein's new Will and his Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, both of which were formally executed on July 25, 2012, his ten grandchildren are the ultimate beneficiaries of all of his wealth other than the Policy, which I have no doubt he intended to go to his children."

- "I believe that Simon Bernstein intended the Policy proceeds to be paid to his 1995 Trust, for the benefit of his five children."

[255-2] at 2-7.

The Estate argues that these statements by Mr. Spallina constitute inadmissible hearsay or expressions of subjective belief, which "cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment." *Sys. Dev. Integration, LLC v. Computer Scis. Corp.*, 739 F. Supp. 2d 1063, 1069, 1078 (N.D. Ill. 2010); *see also Richardson v. Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Med. Ctr.*, 63 Fed. App'x 886, 890 (7th Cir. 2003)

("Lampkin's averment [of what "she was informed by other patients"] is inadmissible hearsay and is not based upon her personal knowledge, so it cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment."); *Hammer v. Residential Credit Sols., Inc.*, No. 13-cv-6397, 2015 WL 7776807, at *12 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 3, 2015) ("A testimonial statement about contract formation would be a statement to the effect that a contract does or does not exist. Such an out-of-court statement would be impermissible hearsay."); *Hindin/Owen/Engelke, Inc. v. GRM Indus., Inc.*, 869 F. Supp. 539, 544 (N.D. Ill. 1994) ("A statement by an employee that his employer agrees to make a proposal would be a statement offered for the truth of the matter asserted, *i.e.,* that his employer agreed to make a proposal, and constitutes hearsay."); Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(4) ("An affidavit or declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify on the matters stated.").

The Estate, however, paints with too broad a brush. Mr. Spallina's statements regarding his work for Simon Bernstein (including his statements regarding Simon Bernstein's modifications to his testamentary documents) are based upon Mr. Spallina's personal knowledge, and ostensibly are not hearsay. For example, Mr. Spallina might competently testify that: (1) Simon Bernstein modified his testamentary documents in 2012 to name his grandchildren (instead of his children) as the sole beneficiaries of his Estate; (2) when Simon Bernstein made those modifications in 2012, he was aware of the life insurance policy at issue here;

and (3) Simon Bernstein, in 2000, considered but ultimately decided against placing that same life insurance policy into an irrevocable trust. Considered in conjunction, this testimony suggests that Simon Bernstein provided for his children in a manner outside of his testamentary documents.

c) Plaintiffs' Documentary Evidence

In their attempt to resist the Estate's motion for summary judgment, Plaintiffs also identify six separate documents that they contend represent evidence of the 1995 Trust's existence.

The Court previously considered this same documentary evidence when it rejected *Plaintiffs'* motion for summary judgment in March of 2016. At that time, the Court noted that this documentary evidence does "provide some evidence that the Trust was created," though it was "far from dispositive." [220] at 4. Ultimately, while the party moving for summary judgment may have changed, the weight of this documentary evidence has not, as discussed below.

(1) Drafts Of The 1995 Trust

Two of the principal documents relied upon by Plaintiffs are unexecuted drafts of the 1995 Trust itself. As the Court previously explained, however, these "documents offer Plaintiffs little support in the absence of the testimony from David Simon and Ted Bernstein describing how some form of those exhibits was executed by Simon Bernstein," and that same testimony is excluded by the Illinois Dead Man's Act. *Id.* at 3.

(2) The Request Letter

Plaintiffs identify a "Request Letter" dated November 7, 1995 in support of their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists. The Request Letter is a standardized form, which instructs Capitol Bankers Life to "Change Beneficiary As Follows"—the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated June 21, 1995" is the new "successor" to the Policy Proceeds. [150-9] at 2.

(3) The Request for Service

Plaintiffs also rely upon a "Request for Service" form dated August 8, 1995, which seeks to transfer ownership of the life insurance policy to the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dtd 6/21/1995." [150-19]. As the Court previously noted, however, this "document refers to 'ownership' of the policy, and does not affect the policy's beneficiaries." [220] at 4.

(4) The Beneficiary Designation

In a "Beneficiary Designation" dated August 26, 1995, Simon Bernstein designated the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" as the beneficiary to receive his death benefits. Plaintiffs suggest that this designation is probative of the fact that the Trust actually exists; however, "this document does not refer to the Trust at issue here, the 'Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dated 6/21/95.'" [220] at 4. It remains "unclear from the record if that was an oversight, or was intentionally done to refer to a distinct trust." *Id.*

(5) The IRS Form 22-4

Finally, Plaintiffs point to an IRS "Form 22-4" (or application for an Employer Identification Number) in support of their contention that the 1995 Trust exists as alleged. [150-20]. The Form 22-4 reflects that it was executed on behalf of the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" and signed by Shirley Bernstein, Simon's wife. *Id.* It is unclear from the record whether the Form 22-4 was actually submitted to, or approved by, the IRS. *Id.*

2. The Weight of the Evidence

As the Court previously explained, Plaintiffs' documents, while not "dispositive," provide "some evidence that the Trust was created." [220] at 4. In fact, Plaintiffs' case has improved since the Court first considered their evidence in March of 2016, in light of the new affidavit from Mr. Spallina, and the Court remains incapable of resolving these disputed factual questions on summary judgment.

A reasonable factfinder could infer, based upon both the potential testimony of Mr. Spallina and the documentary evidence previously discussed, that Simon Bernstein created the 1995 Trust in the manner alleged by Plaintiffs. The Estate's motion for summary judgment is accordingly denied.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on Eliot Bernstein's claims [239] is granted, and the Estate's motion for summary judgment [245] is denied.

Dated: January 30, 2016

Entered:

John Robert Blakey
United States District Judge

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

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Defendant.

Case No. 1:13-cv-3643

Judge John Robert Blakey

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Counter-Plaintiff,

v.

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95,

Counter-Defendant,

and

FIRST ARLINGTON NATIONAL BANK, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

ELIOT IVAN BERNSTEIN,

Cross-Plaintiff,

v.

TED BERNSTEIN, *et al.*,

Cross-Defendants,

and

PAMELA B. SIMON, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This action concerns the distribution of proceeds from a life insurance policy (the "Policy Proceeds") previously held by decedent Simon Bernstein. The principal parties remaining in the case are: (1) Plaintiff Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated 6/21/95 (the "1995 Trust"); (2) the four Bernstein siblings who believe the Policy Proceeds should be distributed to the 1995 Trust (Ted Bernstein, Lisa Friedstein, Jill Iantoni and Pam Simon; collectively, the "Agreed Siblings"); (3) the fifth Bernstein sibling, Eliot Bernstein, a *pro se* third-party Plaintiff who disputes that approach ("Eliot"); and (4) the intervenor estate of Simon Bernstein (the "Estate"), which contends that the 1995 Trust was never actually created, such that the Policy Proceeds should default to the Estate.

Before the Court are two motions for summary judgment. In the first, [239] at 1-4, the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings seek judgment on Eliot's third-party claims. In the second, [245] at 1-6, the Estate seeks judgment against the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings on their claims in the Second Amended Complaint, [73], and entry of judgment in the Estate's favor on its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment. [112] at 1-17. For the reasons explained below, the former is granted while the latter is denied.

I. Background[1]

A. Procedural Posture

Following Simon Bernstein's death on September 13, 2012, the 1995 Trust submitted a death claim to Heritage pursuant to Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. [150] at 15; [240] at 13. After Heritage failed to pay, the 1995 Trust initiated this lawsuit in the Circuit Court of Cook County, alleging that Heritage had breached its contractual obligations. [1-1] at 1-3. On May 20, 2013, Jackson National Life Insurance Company ("Jackson"), as successor in interest to Heritage, removed the case to this Court. [1] at 1-2.

On June 26, 2013, Heritage, through Jackson, filed a Third-Party Complaint and Counter-Claim for Interpleader pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1335(a) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 14, seeking a declaration of rights under the life insurance policy. [17] at 1-10. Heritage was eventually dismissed in February of 2014 after interpleading the Policy Proceeds. [101] at 2.

On September 22, 2013, Eliot, a third-party Defendant to Jackson's interpleader claim, filed a 177-page Answer, Cross-Claim and Counter-Claim. [35] at 1-117. Eliot brought claims against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, and

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[1] The facts are taken from the parties' Local Rule 56.1 statements and the Court's previous rulings [106, 220]. [240] refers to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts. [247] refers to the Estate's statement of material facts. [255], which incorporates [150] by reference, refers to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts. [257] refers to both Eliot's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts and Eliot's statement of additional material facts. [260] refers to Eliot's responses to the Estate's statement of material facts. [266] refers to the Estate's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts.

The Estate correctly notes that [255] deviates in certain respects from the procedure enumerated in Local Rule 56.1. Given this lawsuit's convoluted history, and in the interests of justice and judicial economy, the Court nevertheless elects to consider [255] and [150] in support of Plaintiffs' opposition to the Estate's motion for summary judgment.

multiple third-party Defendants (including the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A., The Simon Law Firm, Donald Tescher, Robert Spallina, David Simon, Adam Simon, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.). *Id.*

On January 13, 2014, the Agreed Siblings and the 1995 Trust filed their First Amended Complaint. [73] at 1-11. Plaintiffs alleged that: (1) the 1995 Trust was a common law trust established in Chicago by Simon Bernstein; (2) Ted Bernstein is the trustee of the 1995 Trust; and (3) the 1995 Trust was the beneficiary of Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. *Id.* In addition, Plaintiffs alleged that all of Simon Bernstein's children, *including Eliot*, are equal beneficiaries to the Trust. *Id.*

On March 3, 2014, the Court dismissed Eliot's claims against Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina. [106] at 1-4. The Court explained that Eliot, as a third-party Defendant to an interpleader claim, was "not facing any liability" in this action, and he was accordingly not authorized to seek relief against other third parties. *Id.*

On June 5, 2014, the Estate filed its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, [112] at 1-16, and on July 28, 2014, the Court granted the Estate's motion to intervene. [121] at 3-4.

Fact discovery closed on January 9, 2015, [123], and on March 15, 2016 the Court denied Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment. [220] at 1-6. The Court found, *inter alia,* that while Plaintiffs were able to adduce "some evidence that the [1995] Trust was created," this evidence was "far from dispositive." *Id.* at 4.

B. Probate Actions

The Probate Division of the Palm Beach County Circuit Court recently resolved two other cases related to the disposition of Simon Bernstein's assets: *In re Estate of Simon L. Bernstein*, No. 502012CP004391XXXNBIH (Fla. Cir. Ct.) and *Ted Bernstein, as Trustee of the Shirley Bernstein Trust Agreement dtd 5/20/2008 v. Alexandra Bernstein, et al.,* No. 502014CP003698XXXXNBIJ (Fla. Cir. Ct.) (collectively, the "Probate Actions").

Judge John L. Phillips presided over a joint trial of the Probate Actions in December of 2015. A full recitation of Judge Phillips' findings is unnecessary here, but relevant portions of his finals orders include:

- The testamentary document identified as the "Will of Simon Bernstein" was "genuine and authentic," and "valid and enforceable according to [its] terms."

- Ted Bernstein "was not involved in the preparation or creation of" the Will of Simon Bernstein, "played no role in any questioned activities of the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A.," there was "no evidence to support the assertions of Eliot Bernstein that Ted Bernstein forged or fabricated" the Will of Simon Bernstein, and, in fact, "Ted Bernstein played no role in the preparation of any improper documents, the presentation of any improper documents to the Court, or any other improper act, contrary to the allegations of Eliot Bernstein."

- The beneficiaries of the testamentary trust identified in the Will of Simon Bernstein are "Simon Bernstein's then living grandchildren," while "Simon's children – including Eliot Bernstein – are not beneficiaries."

- Eliot "should not be permitted to continue representing the interests of his minor children, because his actions have been adverse and destructive to his children's interest," such that it became necessary to appoint a *guardian ad litem*.

[240-11] at 2-5; [240-12] at 2-3.

II. Legal Standard

Summary judgment is appropriate if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Spurling v. C & M Fine Pack, Inc.,* 739 F.3d 1055, 1060 (7th Cir. 2014). A genuine dispute as to any material fact exists if "the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.,* 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). The party seeking summary judgment has the burden of establishing that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact. *See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett,* 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). In determining whether a genuine issue of material fact exists, this Court must construe all facts and reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *See CTL ex rel. Trebatoski v. Ashland Sch. Dist.,* 743 F.3d 524, 528 (7th Cir. 2014).

III. Analysis

A. Motion for Summary Judgment on Eliot's Claims

Eliot currently has seven claims pending against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, David Simon, Adam Simon, The Simon Law Firm, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.[2]

[2] As Judge St. Eve (the District Judge originally assigned to this case) previously explained before dismissing third-party Defendants Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina: "Eliot is not an original Defendant to Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint . . . . Instead, Eliot is a Third-Party Defendant in Jackson's interpleader action [such that] he is not facing any liability in this lawsuit . . . . Rule 14(a) does not authorize Eliot to seek any such relief in the present lawsuit because Eliot is not facing any liability in the first instance." [106] at 3-4. This reasoning applies with equal force to the remaining third-party Defendants. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permit a defendant to "serve a summons and complaint on a nonparty who is or may be liable to it for all or part of the claim against it." Fed. R. Civ. P. 14(a)(1). Here, Eliot is not facing any liability, and his claims against the remaining third-party Defendants are procedurally

[35] at 61-117. Eliot's causes of action sound in fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, abuse of legal process, legal malpractice, and civil conspiracy.[3]

1. Fraud, Negligence, Breach of Fiduciary Duty & Legal Malpractice

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice fail because Eliot "cannot show that he sustained damages or that he has standing to assert damages on behalf of his children or the Estate." [241] at 14; *see also Damato v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.*, 878 F. Supp. 1156, 1162 (N.D. Ill. 1995) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for fraud); *Elliot v. Chicago Hous. Auth.*, No. 98-cv-6307, 1999 WL 519200, at *9 (N.D. Ill. July 14, 1999) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for negligence); *Pearson v. Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, Inc.*, 790 F. Supp. 2d 759, 768 (N.D. Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for breach of fiduciary duty); *Snyder v. Heidelberger*, 953 N.E.2d 415, 424 (Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for legal malpractice).

First, Eliot cannot sustain cognizable damages related to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust in light of the Probate Court's rulings. The

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defective. Because all of Eliot's claims also fail as a substantive matter, however, they are dismissed on that basis, as discussed *infra*.

[3] The Court construes Eliot's arguments on each claim liberally, in light of his *pro se* status. *See Johnson v. Cook Cty. Jail*, No. 14-cv-0007, 2015 WL 2149468, at *2 (N.D. Ill. May 6, 2015) ("Motions for summary judgment involving *pro se* litigants are construed liberally for the benefit of the unrepresented party, so as to ensure that otherwise understandable filings are not disregarded if the *pro se* litigant stumbles on a technicality. That said, pro se litigants are not entitled to a general dispensation from the rules of procedure.") (internal quotations omitted).

Probate Court found, *inter alia*, that Simon Bernstein's "children – including Eliot – are not beneficiaries" of the Will of Simon Bernstein or the related testamentary trust. [240] at 11. Instead, Simon Bernstein's grandchildren (including Eliot's children) are the testamentary trust's beneficiaries. *Id.* Eliot also has no interest in the disposition of the testamentary trust vis-à-vis his own children, as the Probate Court was forced to appoint a *guardian ad litem* in light of Eliot's "adverse and destructive" actions relative "to his children's interest." *Id.* These findings have preclusive effect in this case,[4] such that Eliot cannot demonstrate cognizable damages relative to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust.

Second, Eliot cannot identify cognizable damages relating to the disposition of the Policy Proceeds, as Plaintiffs have consistently argued that Eliot is entitled to

[4] All four elements of collateral estoppel are present in this case. *See Westport Ins. Corp. v. City of Waukegan*, 157 F. Supp. 3d 769, 778 (N.D. Ill. 2016) ("Collateral estoppel applies if the following four elements are met: (1) the issue sought to be precluded must be the same as that involved in the prior action; (2) the issue must have been actually litigated; (3) the determination of the issue must have been essential to the final judgment; and (4) the party against whom estoppel is invoked must be fully represented in the prior action.") (internal quotation omitted). Here, the "issue sought to be precluded" is Eliot's lack of a cognizable interest in the Estate and the testamentary trust, precisely "the same as that involved" in the Probate Court. This issue was "actually litigated," as the Probate Court held a full trial on this issue, and resolution of this question formed the crux of the Probate Court's final judgments. Finally, Eliot, the party against whom estoppel is invoked, was "fully represented," as he had a full and fair opportunity to litigate this question at trial. *See Murray v. Nationwide Better Health*, No. 10-cv-3262, 2014 WL 53255, at *4 (C.D. Ill. Jan. 7, 2014) (The "overarching concern when applying issue preclusion is that the party against whom the prior action is invoked must have had a full and fair opportunity to litigate the issue.").

Eliot argues that the application of collateral estoppel is inappropriate, given that he was proceeding *pro se* in the Probate Court and the Probate Court's orders were appealed. Neither of these concerns have merit. *See DeGuelle v. Camilli*, 724 F.3d 933, 938 (7th Cir. 2013) (The "idea that litigating *pro se* should insulate a litigant from application of the collateral estoppel doctrine, or, more broadly, the doctrine of res judicata, of which collateral estoppel is an aspect, is absurd."); *Robinson v. Stanley*, No. 06-cv-5158, 2011 WL 3876903, at *5 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 31, 2011), *aff'd*, 474 F. App'x 456 (7th Cir. 2012) (The Seven Circuit "has adhered to the general rule in American jurisprudence that a final judgment of a court of first instance can be given collateral estoppel effect even while an appeal is pending.") (internal quotation omitted).

an equal share of the same. [265] at 3 (asserting a claim to the Policy Proceeds "on behalf of all five siblings, *including* Eliot") (emphasis in original).

In his response opposing summary judgment, Eliot fails to articulate a coherent response to Plaintiffs' argument. *See generally* [261]. Indeed, Eliot does not identify any material in the record to support his vague and conclusory damages allegations. Eliot has simply recycled his previous arguments, and cited only his pleadings in support of the same. *See, e.g.,* [261] at 3 ("Moreover, the Counterclaims have express language seeking claims to the proceeds and damages from the wrongful conduct . . . See ECF No. 35.").

Eliot's exclusive reliance on his pleadings rather than evidence, at this point in the proceedings, is both: (1) inconsistent with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56, this district's local rules, and this Court's standing orders; and (2) insufficient to defeat a motion for summary judgment. *See Essex Crane Rental Corp. v. C.J. Mahan Const. Co.*, No. 07-cv-439, 2008 WL 3978345, at *10 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 25, 2008) ("Unlike a motion to dismiss, summary judgment is the put up or shut up moment in a lawsuit, and the nonmovant must do more than merely rest on its pleadings.") (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs have cited ample evidence in the record to support their argument that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice must fail, as Eliot cannot adduce any evidence of the requisite damages. Eliot's opposition fails to formulate a cogent response, much less cite any

countervailing evidence in the record. Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is accordingly granted with respect to these four claims.

2. Conversion

The elements of conversion under Illinois law are: "(1) the unauthorized and wrongful assumption of control or ownership by one person over the personalty of another; (2) the other person's right in the property; (3) the right to immediate possession of the property; and (4) a demand for possession." *Jordan v. Dominick's Finer Foods*, 115 F. Supp. 3d 950, 956 (N.D. Ill. 2015).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claim for conversion fails, because Eliot cannot identify "a specific asset or piece of property that was converted" or "show an unfettered right of ownership to such property." [241] at 15. This argument similarly turns on Eliot's lack of legal interest in the Estate or testamentary trust, and the Plaintiffs' acknowledgement that Eliot, under their theory, is entitled to an equal share of the Policy Proceeds. *Id.*

Here again, Eliot has failed to formulate an intelligible response. His brief does not even mention his conversion claim. *See generally* [261]. Eliot makes no effort to either identify any purportedly converted property or cite material in the record in support of his conversion claim. *See id.* In light of the foregoing, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is also granted with respect to Eliot's conversion claim.

3. Abuse of Process

Under Illinois law, abuse of process "is the misuse of legal process to accomplish some purpose outside the scope of the process itself." *Neurosurgery & Spine Surgery, S.C. v. Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d 925, 929 (Ill. App. Ct. 2003). The "two distinct elements of an abuse of process claim are: (1) the existence of an ulterior purpose or motive; and (2) some act in the use of process that is not proper in the regular course of proceedings." *Id.* at 930. The "tort of abuse of process is not favored under Illinois law," and its "elements must be strictly construed." *Id.*

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot cannot satisfy either element of his abuse of process claim. More specifically, they claim that the Probate Actions were simply "filed by the named beneficiary of a life insurance policy to pursue a death claim against a life insurer for the Policy Proceeds," and that no "act in the use of" that process was improper. [241] at 13.

Eliot's response does not specifically address his claim for abuse of process; indeed, the phrase "abuse of process" does not appear in his briefing. *See generally* [261]. Instead, Eliot asserts, without citation to the record, that Plaintiffs have "repeatedly taken action to barrage and occupy" him in one case in order "to improperly gain advantage" in the other. *Id.* at 6. These allegations, in addition to having no evidentiary basis in the record, are insufficient under Illinois law. *Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d at 930 ("abuse of process is a very narrow tort" typically "found only in cases in which a plaintiff has suffered an actual arrest or seizure of

property"). Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment on Eliot's abuse of process claim.

4. Civil Conspiracy

Under Illinois law, the elements for a civil conspiracy are: (1) a combination of two or more persons; (2) for the purpose of accomplishing by some concerted action either an unlawful purpose or a lawful purpose by unlawful means; and (3) in the furtherance of the same, one of the conspirators committed an overt tortious or unlawful act. *See Fritz v. Johnston,* 807 N.E.2d 461, 470 (Ill. 2004). As "the third element of this test indicates, however, civil conspiracy is not an independent tort: if a plaintiff fails to state an independent cause of action underlying his conspiracy allegations, the claim for conspiracy also fails." *Jones v. City of Chicago*, No. 08-cv-3501, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 (N.D. Ill. May 18, 2011) (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's civil conspiracy claim fails, because it remains predicated upon his other deficient claims. Eliot fails to respond to this argument. *See Jones*, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 ("Because defendants are entitled to summary judgment on Jones's state law claim for malicious prosecution, and Jones's conspiracy claim is predicated on her malicious prosecution claim, defendants are also entitled to summary judgment on count four."); *Siegel v. Shell Oil Co.,* 656 F. Supp. 2d 825, 836 (N.D.Ill. 2009), *aff'd*, 612 F.3d 932 (7th Cir. 2010) (granting summary judgment in favor of defendants on plaintiff's civil conspiracy claim because "Siegel has failed to establish his ICFA deceptive and unfair practices claim or his unjust enrichment claims").

In short, Eliot "fails to present any evidence or legal arguments as to the underlying elements of his conspiracy claim," such that the Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment. *Siegel*, 656 F. Supp. 2d at 836.

5. Additional Discovery

Eliot, in the alternative, also "respectfully seeks application of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 56(f) to obtain either a continuance or Deposition and Discovery." [261] at 11. The Court presumes that Eliot actually intended to invoke Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(d), which provides that a "nonmovant" may receive "time to obtain affidavits or declarations or to take discovery" when that same party demonstrates that it currently "cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition." In either event, this effort is rejected. Eliot's untimely request is not supported by the requisite "affidavit or declaration," the discovery he seeks would not alter the Court's analysis, and fact discovery has been closed since January of 2015. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d).

B. The Estate's Motion for Summary Judgment

In the other summary judgment motion pending before the Court, the Estate argues that Plaintiffs cannot establish the existence of the 1995 Trust, such that the Estate is entitled to the Policy Proceeds as Simon Bernstein's default beneficiary. The Trust and the Agreed Siblings essentially concede that: (1) absent valid countervailing provisions in the 1995 Trust, the Estate would be entitled to the Policy Proceeds; and (2) they are unable to produce the executed version of the 1995

Trust, and they must rely on extrinsic evidence to support their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists.

A party "seeking to establish an express trust" by such evidence "bears the burden of proving the trust by clear and convincing evidence" and the "acts or words relied upon must be so unequivocal and unmistakable as to lead to only one conclusion." *Eychaner v. Gross*, 779 N.E.2d 1115, 1135 (Ill. 2002). If such evidence is "doubtful or capable of reasonable explanation upon any other theory, it is not sufficient to establish an express trust." *Id.*

1. Evidence Suggesting That The 1995 Trust Was Created

Plaintiffs' extrinsic evidence falls into three discrete categories: (1) testimony from the Agreed Siblings (and Linda Simon's spouse, David Simon) regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust by Simon Bernstein; (2) the affidavit of attorney Robert Spallina regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust and his understanding of Simon Bernstein's intentions; and (3) six documents that Plaintiffs characterize as "a comprehensive and cohesive bundle of evidence" supporting their allegation that the 1995 Trust exists. *Id.* Before deciding whether a reasonable factfinder could infer that the 1995 Trust exists based on this evidence, however, the Court must first determine whether this material is cognizable on summary judgment.

a) The Agreed Siblings' Testimony

As the Court previously explained, "the testimony of David Simon and Ted Bernstein, along with the testimony of the other Plaintiffs, is barred by the Illinois Dead Man's Act to the extent it relates to conversations with the deceased or to any

events which took place in the presence of the deceased." [220] at 3. The Agreed Siblings and their spouses remain "directly interested" in this action, and the Court accordingly disregards their testimony regarding "any conversation with the deceased person," Simon Bernstein. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/8-201.[5]

b) Mr. Spallina's Affidavit and Notes

In the affidavit relied upon by Plaintiffs, Mr. Spallina avers, *inter alia*, that:

- He "provided estate planning advice and represented Simon Bernstein in connection with the preparation and execution of various testamentary documents from late 2007 until his death on September 13, 2012."

- "Simon Bernstein told me he owned a life insurance policy with a current death benefit of $1.6 million (the 'Policy'). This is reflected in my attached notes of a meeting with Simon Bernstein on February 1, 2012. During this meeting and over the course of the next few months, Simon Bernstein and I discussed the Policy as part of his estate planning."

- "Simon Bernstein told me the intended beneficiaries of the Policy were his five children equally, through an irrevocable life insurance trust that was named beneficiary of the Policy."

- "Simon Bernstein also wanted to change other parts of his estate plan in 2012. Primarily, he wanted to change his current estate plan, which benefitted only three of his five children, and had caused some family disharmony. As part of these discussions, Simon Bernstein and I again discussed the Policy. In the end, Simon Bernstein told me he had decided to leave the Policy unchanged, so that all of the proceeds would go equally to his five children through the 1995 Trust. Having thus provided for all of his children, Simon Bernstein decided to alter his testamentary documents and to exercise a power of appointment he

[5] While it is true that "as a general rule federal rather than state law governs the admissibility of evidence in federal diversity cases, there are a number of express exemptions to this rule, including state dead man laws." *Campbell v. RAP Trucking Inc.*, No. 09-CV-2256, 2011 WL 4001348, at *3 (C.D. Ill. Sept. 8, 2011).

held to leave all of his family's wealth to his ten grandchildren equally."

- "Simon Bernstein never showed me the 1995 Trust, although we discussed several times the fact that (i) the 1995 Trust had been created, and (ii) now that his wife had died, the beneficiaries of the 1995 Trust were his five adult children: Ted, Pam, Eliot, Jill and Lisa, each of whom would receive one-fifth, or 20%, of the proceeds of the Policy."

- "Having discussed these matters with Simon Bernstein, and based upon my years of experience as an estate planning lawyer, Simon Bernstein understood that he retained ownership of the Policy. Simon Bernstein always wanted maximum flexibility to change his estate plan, and putting ownership of the Policy into an irrevocable trust (such as the 2000 trust drafted by lawyers at Proskauer Rose) would have taken away Simon Bernstein's ability to change the Policy or the beneficiaries. Because Simon Bernstein remained the owner of the policy, he had the ability to change the beneficiary from the ILIT to a different beneficiary or beneficiaries up until the moment he died."

- "In light of Simon Bernstein's overall estate plan, including our specific discussions about the beneficiaries of the proceeds of the Policy, Simon Bernstein in fact executed new testamentary documents. Under Simon Bernstein's new Will and his Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, both of which were formally executed on July 25, 2012, his ten grandchildren are the ultimate beneficiaries of all of his wealth other than the Policy, which I have no doubt he intended to go to his children."

- "I believe that Simon Bernstein intended the Policy proceeds to be paid to his 1995 Trust, for the benefit of his five children."

[255-2] at 2-7.

The Estate argues that these statements by Mr. Spallina constitute inadmissible hearsay or expressions of subjective belief, which "cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment." *Sys. Dev. Integration, LLC v. Computer Scis. Corp.*, 739 F. Supp. 2d 1063, 1069, 1078 (N.D. Ill. 2010); *see also Richardson v. Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Med. Ctr.*, 63 Fed. App'x 886, 890 (7th Cir. 2003)

("Lampkin's averment [of what "she was informed by other patients"] is inadmissible hearsay and is not based upon her personal knowledge, so it cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment."); *Hammer v. Residential Credit Sols., Inc.*, No. 13-cv-6397, 2015 WL 7776807, at *12 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 3, 2015) ("A testimonial statement about contract formation would be a statement to the effect that a contract does or does not exist. Such an out-of-court statement would be impermissible hearsay."); *Hindin/Owen/Engelke, Inc. v. GRM Indus., Inc.*, 869 F. Supp. 539, 544 (N.D. Ill. 1994) ("A statement by an employee that his employer agrees to make a proposal would be a statement offered for the truth of the matter asserted, *i.e.,* that his employer agreed to make a proposal, and constitutes hearsay."); Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(4) ("An affidavit or declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify on the matters stated.").

The Estate, however, paints with too broad a brush. Mr. Spallina's statements regarding his work for Simon Bernstein (including his statements regarding Simon Bernstein's modifications to his testamentary documents) are based upon Mr. Spallina's personal knowledge, and ostensibly are not hearsay. For example, Mr. Spallina might competently testify that: (1) Simon Bernstein modified his testamentary documents in 2012 to name his grandchildren (instead of his children) as the sole beneficiaries of his Estate; (2) when Simon Bernstein made those modifications in 2012, he was aware of the life insurance policy at issue here;

and (3) Simon Bernstein, in 2000, considered but ultimately decided against placing that same life insurance policy into an irrevocable trust. Considered in conjunction, this testimony suggests that Simon Bernstein provided for his children in a manner outside of his testamentary documents.

c) Plaintiffs' Documentary Evidence

In their attempt to resist the Estate's motion for summary judgment, Plaintiffs also identify six separate documents that they contend represent evidence of the 1995 Trust's existence.

The Court previously considered this same documentary evidence when it rejected *Plaintiffs'* motion for summary judgment in March of 2016. At that time, the Court noted that this documentary evidence does "provide some evidence that the Trust was created," though it was "far from dispositive." [220] at 4. Ultimately, while the party moving for summary judgment may have changed, the weight of this documentary evidence has not, as discussed below.

(1) Drafts Of The 1995 Trust

Two of the principal documents relied upon by Plaintiffs are unexecuted drafts of the 1995 Trust itself. As the Court previously explained, however, these "documents offer Plaintiffs little support in the absence of the testimony from David Simon and Ted Bernstein describing how some form of those exhibits was executed by Simon Bernstein," and that same testimony is excluded by the Illinois Dead Man's Act. *Id.* at 3.

(2) The Request Letter

Plaintiffs identify a "Request Letter" dated November 7, 1995 in support of their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists. The Request Letter is a standardized form, which instructs Capitol Bankers Life to "Change Beneficiary As Follows"—the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated June 21, 1995" is the new "successor" to the Policy Proceeds. [150-9] at 2.

(3) The Request for Service

Plaintiffs also rely upon a "Request for Service" form dated August 8, 1995, which seeks to transfer ownership of the life insurance policy to the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dtd 6/21/1995." [150-19]. As the Court previously noted, however, this "document refers to 'ownership' of the policy, and does not affect the policy's beneficiaries." [220] at 4.

(4) The Beneficiary Designation

In a "Beneficiary Designation" dated August 26, 1995, Simon Bernstein designated the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" as the beneficiary to receive his death benefits. Plaintiffs suggest that this designation is probative of the fact that the Trust actually exists; however, "this document does not refer to the Trust at issue here, the 'Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dated 6/21/95.'" [220] at 4. It remains "unclear from the record if that was an oversight, or was intentionally done to refer to a distinct trust." *Id.*

(5) The IRS Form 22-4

Finally, Plaintiffs point to an IRS "Form 22-4" (or application for an Employer Identification Number) in support of their contention that the 1995 Trust exists as alleged. [150-20]. The Form 22-4 reflects that it was executed on behalf of the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" and signed by Shirley Bernstein, Simon's wife. *Id.* It is unclear from the record whether the Form 22-4 was actually submitted to, or approved by, the IRS. *Id.*

2. The Weight of the Evidence

As the Court previously explained, Plaintiffs' documents, while not "dispositive," provide "some evidence that the Trust was created." [220] at 4. In fact, Plaintiffs' case has improved since the Court first considered their evidence in March of 2016, in light of the new affidavit from Mr. Spallina, and the Court remains incapable of resolving these disputed factual questions on summary judgment.

A reasonable factfinder could infer, based upon both the potential testimony of Mr. Spallina and the documentary evidence previously discussed, that Simon Bernstein created the 1995 Trust in the manner alleged by Plaintiffs. The Estate's motion for summary judgment is accordingly denied.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on Eliot Bernstein's claims [239] is granted, and the Estate's motion for summary judgment [245] is denied.

Dated: January 30, 2016

Entered:

John Robert Blakey
United States District Judge

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

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95, *et al.*,

Plaintiffs,

v.

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Defendant.

Case No. 1:13-cv-3643

Judge John Robert Blakey

HERITAGE UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Counter-Plaintiff,

v.

SIMON BERNSTEIN IRREVOCABLE INSURANCE TRUST DTD 6/21/95,

Counter-Defendant,

and

FIRST ARLINGTON NATIONAL BANK, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

ELIOT IVAN BERNSTEIN,

Cross-Plaintiff,

v.

TED BERNSTEIN, *et al.*,

Cross-Defendants,

and

PAMELA B. SIMON, *et al.*,

Third-Party Defendants.

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER

This action concerns the distribution of proceeds from a life insurance policy (the "Policy Proceeds") previously held by decedent Simon Bernstein. The principal parties remaining in the case are: (1) Plaintiff Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated 6/21/95 (the "1995 Trust"); (2) the four Bernstein siblings who believe the Policy Proceeds should be distributed to the 1995 Trust (Ted Bernstein, Lisa Friedstein, Jill Iantoni and Pam Simon; collectively, the "Agreed Siblings"); (3) the fifth Bernstein sibling, Eliot Bernstein, a *pro se* third-party Plaintiff who disputes that approach ("Eliot"); and (4) the intervenor estate of Simon Bernstein (the "Estate"), which contends that the 1995 Trust was never actually created, such that the Policy Proceeds should default to the Estate.

Before the Court are two motions for summary judgment. In the first, [239] at 1-4, the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings seek judgment on Eliot's third-party claims. In the second, [245] at 1-6, the Estate seeks judgment against the 1995 Trust and the Agreed Siblings on their claims in the Second Amended Complaint, [73], and entry of judgment in the Estate's favor on its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment. [112] at 1-17. For the reasons explained below, the former is granted while the latter is denied.

I. Background[1]

A. Procedural Posture

Following Simon Bernstein's death on September 13, 2012, the 1995 Trust submitted a death claim to Heritage pursuant to Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. [150] at 15; [240] at 13. After Heritage failed to pay, the 1995 Trust initiated this lawsuit in the Circuit Court of Cook County, alleging that Heritage had breached its contractual obligations. [1-1] at 1-3. On May 20, 2013, Jackson National Life Insurance Company ("Jackson"), as successor in interest to Heritage, removed the case to this Court. [1] at 1-2.

On June 26, 2013, Heritage, through Jackson, filed a Third-Party Complaint and Counter-Claim for Interpleader pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1335(a) and Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 14, seeking a declaration of rights under the life insurance policy. [17] at 1-10. Heritage was eventually dismissed in February of 2014 after interpleading the Policy Proceeds. [101] at 2.

On September 22, 2013, Eliot, a third-party Defendant to Jackson's interpleader claim, filed a 177-page Answer, Cross-Claim and Counter-Claim. [35] at 1-117. Eliot brought claims against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, and

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[1] The facts are taken from the parties' Local Rule 56.1 statements and the Court's previous rulings [106, 220]. [240] refers to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts. [247] refers to the Estate's statement of material facts. [255], which incorporates [150] by reference, refers to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts. [257] refers to both Eliot's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of material facts and Eliot's statement of additional material facts. [260] refers to Eliot's responses to the Estate's statement of material facts. [266] refers to the Estate's responses to Plaintiffs' statement of additional facts.

The Estate correctly notes that [255] deviates in certain respects from the procedure enumerated in Local Rule 56.1. Given this lawsuit's convoluted history, and in the interests of justice and judicial economy, the Court nevertheless elects to consider [255] and [150] in support of Plaintiffs' opposition to the Estate's motion for summary judgment.

multiple third-party Defendants (including the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A., The Simon Law Firm, Donald Tescher, Robert Spallina, David Simon, Adam Simon, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.). *Id.*

On January 13, 2014, the Agreed Siblings and the 1995 Trust filed their First Amended Complaint. [73] at 1-11. Plaintiffs alleged that: (1) the 1995 Trust was a common law trust established in Chicago by Simon Bernstein; (2) Ted Bernstein is the trustee of the 1995 Trust; and (3) the 1995 Trust was the beneficiary of Simon Bernstein's life insurance policy. *Id.* In addition, Plaintiffs alleged that all of Simon Bernstein's children, *including Eliot*, are equal beneficiaries to the Trust. *Id.*

On March 3, 2014, the Court dismissed Eliot's claims against Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina. [106] at 1-4. The Court explained that Eliot, as a third-party Defendant to an interpleader claim, was "not facing any liability" in this action, and he was accordingly not authorized to seek relief against other third parties. *Id.*

On June 5, 2014, the Estate filed its Complaint for Declaratory Judgment, [112] at 1-16, and on July 28, 2014, the Court granted the Estate's motion to intervene. [121] at 3-4.

Fact discovery closed on January 9, 2015, [123], and on March 15, 2016 the Court denied Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment. [220] at 1-6. The Court found, *inter alia,* that while Plaintiffs were able to adduce "some evidence that the [1995] Trust was created," this evidence was "far from dispositive." *Id.* at 4.

B. Probate Actions

The Probate Division of the Palm Beach County Circuit Court recently resolved two other cases related to the disposition of Simon Bernstein's assets: *In re Estate of Simon L. Bernstein*, No. 502012CP004391XXXNBIH (Fla. Cir. Ct.) and *Ted Bernstein, as Trustee of the Shirley Bernstein Trust Agreement dtd 5/20/2008 v. Alexandra Bernstein, et al.,* No. 502014CP003698XXXXNBIJ (Fla. Cir. Ct.) (collectively, the "Probate Actions").

Judge John L. Phillips presided over a joint trial of the Probate Actions in December of 2015. A full recitation of Judge Phillips' findings is unnecessary here, but relevant portions of his finals orders include:

- The testamentary document identified as the "Will of Simon Bernstein" was "genuine and authentic," and "valid and enforceable according to [its] terms."

- Ted Bernstein "was not involved in the preparation or creation of" the Will of Simon Bernstein, "played no role in any questioned activities of the law firm of Tescher & Spallina, P.A.," there was "no evidence to support the assertions of Eliot Bernstein that Ted Bernstein forged or fabricated" the Will of Simon Bernstein, and, in fact, "Ted Bernstein played no role in the preparation of any improper documents, the presentation of any improper documents to the Court, or any other improper act, contrary to the allegations of Eliot Bernstein."

- The beneficiaries of the testamentary trust identified in the Will of Simon Bernstein are "Simon Bernstein's then living grandchildren," while "Simon's children – including Eliot Bernstein – are not beneficiaries."

- Eliot "should not be permitted to continue representing the interests of his minor children, because his actions have been adverse and destructive to his children's interest," such that it became necessary to appoint a *guardian ad litem*.

[240-11] at 2-5; [240-12] at 2-3.

II. Legal Standard

Summary judgment is appropriate if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. *Spurling v. C & M Fine Pack, Inc.,* 739 F.3d 1055, 1060 (7th Cir. 2014). A genuine dispute as to any material fact exists if "the evidence is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party." *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.,* 477 U.S. 242, 248 (1986). The party seeking summary judgment has the burden of establishing that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact. *See Celotex Corp. v. Catrett,* 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986). In determining whether a genuine issue of material fact exists, this Court must construe all facts and reasonable inferences in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *See CTL ex rel. Trebatoski v. Ashland Sch. Dist.,* 743 F.3d 524, 528 (7th Cir. 2014).

III. Analysis

A. Motion for Summary Judgment on Eliot's Claims

Eliot currently has seven claims pending against the 1995 Trust, the Agreed Siblings, David Simon, Adam Simon, The Simon Law Firm, S.B. Lexington, Inc., S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, and S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc.[2]

[2] As Judge St. Eve (the District Judge originally assigned to this case) previously explained before dismissing third-party Defendants Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Donald Tescher, and Robert Spallina: "Eliot is not an original Defendant to Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint . . . . Instead, Eliot is a Third-Party Defendant in Jackson's interpleader action [such that] he is not facing any liability in this lawsuit . . . . Rule 14(a) does not authorize Eliot to seek any such relief in the present lawsuit because Eliot is not facing any liability in the first instance." [106] at 3-4. This reasoning applies with equal force to the remaining third-party Defendants. The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permit a defendant to "serve a summons and complaint on a nonparty who is or may be liable to it for all or part of the claim against it." Fed. R. Civ. P. 14(a)(1). Here, Eliot is not facing any liability, and his claims against the remaining third-party Defendants are procedurally

[35] at 61-117. Eliot's causes of action sound in fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, abuse of legal process, legal malpractice, and civil conspiracy.[3]

1. Fraud, Negligence, Breach of Fiduciary Duty & Legal Malpractice

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice fail because Eliot "cannot show that he sustained damages or that he has standing to assert damages on behalf of his children or the Estate." [241] at 14; *see also Damato v. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc.*, 878 F. Supp. 1156, 1162 (N.D. Ill. 1995) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for fraud); *Elliot v. Chicago Hous. Auth.*, No. 98-cv-6307, 1999 WL 519200, at *9 (N.D. Ill. July 14, 1999) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for negligence); *Pearson v. Garrett-Evangelical Theological Seminary, Inc.*, 790 F. Supp. 2d 759, 768 (N.D. Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for breach of fiduciary duty); *Snyder v. Heidelberger*, 953 N.E.2d 415, 424 (Ill. 2011) (damages are a requisite element of a claim for legal malpractice).

First, Eliot cannot sustain cognizable damages related to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust in light of the Probate Court's rulings. The

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defective. Because all of Eliot's claims also fail as a substantive matter, however, they are dismissed on that basis, as discussed *infra*.

[3] The Court construes Eliot's arguments on each claim liberally, in light of his *pro se* status. *See Johnson v. Cook Cty. Jail*, No. 14-cv-0007, 2015 WL 2149468, at *2 (N.D. Ill. May 6, 2015) ("Motions for summary judgment involving *pro se* litigants are construed liberally for the benefit of the unrepresented party, so as to ensure that otherwise understandable filings are not disregarded if the *pro se* litigant stumbles on a technicality. That said, pro se litigants are not entitled to a general dispensation from the rules of procedure.") (internal quotations omitted).

Probate Court found, *inter alia*, that Simon Bernstein's "children – including Eliot – are not beneficiaries" of the Will of Simon Bernstein or the related testamentary trust. [240] at 11. Instead, Simon Bernstein's grandchildren (including Eliot's children) are the testamentary trust's beneficiaries. *Id.* Eliot also has no interest in the disposition of the testamentary trust vis-à-vis his own children, as the Probate Court was forced to appoint a *guardian ad litem* in light of Eliot's "adverse and destructive" actions relative "to his children's interest." *Id.* These findings have preclusive effect in this case,[4] such that Eliot cannot demonstrate cognizable damages relative to the disposition of the Estate or the testamentary trust.

Second, Eliot cannot identify cognizable damages relating to the disposition of the Policy Proceeds, as Plaintiffs have consistently argued that Eliot is entitled to

[4] All four elements of collateral estoppel are present in this case. *See Westport Ins. Corp. v. City of Waukegan*, 157 F. Supp. 3d 769, 778 (N.D. Ill. 2016) ("Collateral estoppel applies if the following four elements are met: (1) the issue sought to be precluded must be the same as that involved in the prior action; (2) the issue must have been actually litigated; (3) the determination of the issue must have been essential to the final judgment; and (4) the party against whom estoppel is invoked must be fully represented in the prior action.") (internal quotation omitted). Here, the "issue sought to be precluded" is Eliot's lack of a cognizable interest in the Estate and the testamentary trust, precisely "the same as that involved" in the Probate Court. This issue was "actually litigated," as the Probate Court held a full trial on this issue, and resolution of this question formed the crux of the Probate Court's final judgments. Finally, Eliot, the party against whom estoppel is invoked, was "fully represented," as he had a full and fair opportunity to litigate this question at trial. *See Murray v. Nationwide Better Health*, No. 10-cv-3262, 2014 WL 53255, at *4 (C.D. Ill. Jan. 7, 2014) (The "overarching concern when applying issue preclusion is that the party against whom the prior action is invoked must have had a full and fair opportunity to litigate the issue.").

Eliot argues that the application of collateral estoppel is inappropriate, given that he was proceeding *pro se* in the Probate Court and the Probate Court's orders were appealed. Neither of these concerns have merit. *See DeGuelle v. Camilli*, 724 F.3d 933, 938 (7th Cir. 2013) (The "idea that litigating *pro se* should insulate a litigant from application of the collateral estoppel doctrine, or, more broadly, the doctrine of res judicata, of which collateral estoppel is an aspect, is absurd."); *Robinson v. Stanley*, No. 06-cv-5158, 2011 WL 3876903, at *5 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 31, 2011), *aff'd*, 474 F. App'x 456 (7th Cir. 2012) (The Seven Circuit "has adhered to the general rule in American jurisprudence that a final judgment of a court of first instance can be given collateral estoppel effect even while an appeal is pending.") (internal quotation omitted).

an equal share of the same. [265] at 3 (asserting a claim to the Policy Proceeds "on behalf of all five siblings, *including* Eliot") (emphasis in original).

In his response opposing summary judgment, Eliot fails to articulate a coherent response to Plaintiffs' argument. *See generally* [261]. Indeed, Eliot does not identify any material in the record to support his vague and conclusory damages allegations. Eliot has simply recycled his previous arguments, and cited only his pleadings in support of the same. *See, e.g.,* [261] at 3 ("Moreover, the Counterclaims have express language seeking claims to the proceeds and damages from the wrongful conduct . . . See ECF No. 35.").

Eliot's exclusive reliance on his pleadings rather than evidence, at this point in the proceedings, is both: (1) inconsistent with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56, this district's local rules, and this Court's standing orders; and (2) insufficient to defeat a motion for summary judgment. *See Essex Crane Rental Corp. v. C.J. Mahan Const. Co.*, No. 07-cv-439, 2008 WL 3978345, at *10 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 25, 2008) ("Unlike a motion to dismiss, summary judgment is the put up or shut up moment in a lawsuit, and the nonmovant must do more than merely rest on its pleadings.") (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs have cited ample evidence in the record to support their argument that Eliot's claims for fraud, negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, and legal malpractice must fail, as Eliot cannot adduce any evidence of the requisite damages. Eliot's opposition fails to formulate a cogent response, much less cite any

countervailing evidence in the record. Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is accordingly granted with respect to these four claims.

2. Conversion

The elements of conversion under Illinois law are: "(1) the unauthorized and wrongful assumption of control or ownership by one person over the personalty of another; (2) the other person's right in the property; (3) the right to immediate possession of the property; and (4) a demand for possession." *Jordan v. Dominick's Finer Foods*, 115 F. Supp. 3d 950, 956 (N.D. Ill. 2015).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's claim for conversion fails, because Eliot cannot identify "a specific asset or piece of property that was converted" or "show an unfettered right of ownership to such property." [241] at 15. This argument similarly turns on Eliot's lack of legal interest in the Estate or testamentary trust, and the Plaintiffs' acknowledgement that Eliot, under their theory, is entitled to an equal share of the Policy Proceeds. *Id.*

Here again, Eliot has failed to formulate an intelligible response. His brief does not even mention his conversion claim. *See generally* [261]. Eliot makes no effort to either identify any purportedly converted property or cite material in the record in support of his conversion claim. *See id.* In light of the foregoing, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment is also granted with respect to Eliot's conversion claim.

3. Abuse of Process

Under Illinois law, abuse of process "is the misuse of legal process to accomplish some purpose outside the scope of the process itself." *Neurosurgery & Spine Surgery, S.C. v. Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d 925, 929 (Ill. App. Ct. 2003). The "two distinct elements of an abuse of process claim are: (1) the existence of an ulterior purpose or motive; and (2) some act in the use of process that is not proper in the regular course of proceedings." *Id.* at 930. The "tort of abuse of process is not favored under Illinois law," and its "elements must be strictly construed." *Id.*

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot cannot satisfy either element of his abuse of process claim. More specifically, they claim that the Probate Actions were simply "filed by the named beneficiary of a life insurance policy to pursue a death claim against a life insurer for the Policy Proceeds," and that no "act in the use of" that process was improper. [241] at 13.

Eliot's response does not specifically address his claim for abuse of process; indeed, the phrase "abuse of process" does not appear in his briefing. *See generally* [261]. Instead, Eliot asserts, without citation to the record, that Plaintiffs have "repeatedly taken action to barrage and occupy" him in one case in order "to improperly gain advantage" in the other. *Id.* at 6. These allegations, in addition to having no evidentiary basis in the record, are insufficient under Illinois law. *Goldman*, 790 N.E.2d at 930 ("abuse of process is a very narrow tort" typically "found only in cases in which a plaintiff has suffered an actual arrest or seizure of

property"). Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment on Eliot's abuse of process claim.

4. Civil Conspiracy

Under Illinois law, the elements for a civil conspiracy are: (1) a combination of two or more persons; (2) for the purpose of accomplishing by some concerted action either an unlawful purpose or a lawful purpose by unlawful means; and (3) in the furtherance of the same, one of the conspirators committed an overt tortious or unlawful act. *See Fritz v. Johnston,* 807 N.E.2d 461, 470 (Ill. 2004). As "the third element of this test indicates, however, civil conspiracy is not an independent tort: if a plaintiff fails to state an independent cause of action underlying his conspiracy allegations, the claim for conspiracy also fails." *Jones v. City of Chicago*, No. 08-cv-3501, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 (N.D. Ill. May 18, 2011) (internal quotation omitted).

Plaintiffs argue that Eliot's civil conspiracy claim fails, because it remains predicated upon his other deficient claims. Eliot fails to respond to this argument. *See Jones*, 2011 WL 1898243, at *6 ("Because defendants are entitled to summary judgment on Jones's state law claim for malicious prosecution, and Jones's conspiracy claim is predicated on her malicious prosecution claim, defendants are also entitled to summary judgment on count four."); *Siegel v. Shell Oil Co.,* 656 F. Supp. 2d 825, 836 (N.D.Ill. 2009), *aff'd*, 612 F.3d 932 (7th Cir. 2010) (granting summary judgment in favor of defendants on plaintiff's civil conspiracy claim because "Siegel has failed to establish his ICFA deceptive and unfair practices claim or his unjust enrichment claims").

In short, Eliot "fails to present any evidence or legal arguments as to the underlying elements of his conspiracy claim," such that the Plaintiffs are entitled to summary judgment. *Siegel*, 656 F. Supp. 2d at 836.

5. Additional Discovery

Eliot, in the alternative, also "respectfully seeks application of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 56(f) to obtain either a continuance or Deposition and Discovery." [261] at 11. The Court presumes that Eliot actually intended to invoke Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 56(d), which provides that a "nonmovant" may receive "time to obtain affidavits or declarations or to take discovery" when that same party demonstrates that it currently "cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition." In either event, this effort is rejected. Eliot's untimely request is not supported by the requisite "affidavit or declaration," the discovery he seeks would not alter the Court's analysis, and fact discovery has been closed since January of 2015. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d).

B. The Estate's Motion for Summary Judgment

In the other summary judgment motion pending before the Court, the Estate argues that Plaintiffs cannot establish the existence of the 1995 Trust, such that the Estate is entitled to the Policy Proceeds as Simon Bernstein's default beneficiary. The Trust and the Agreed Siblings essentially concede that: (1) absent valid countervailing provisions in the 1995 Trust, the Estate would be entitled to the Policy Proceeds; and (2) they are unable to produce the executed version of the 1995

Trust, and they must rely on extrinsic evidence to support their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists.

A party "seeking to establish an express trust" by such evidence "bears the burden of proving the trust by clear and convincing evidence" and the "acts or words relied upon must be so unequivocal and unmistakable as to lead to only one conclusion." *Eychaner v. Gross*, 779 N.E.2d 1115, 1135 (Ill. 2002). If such evidence is "doubtful or capable of reasonable explanation upon any other theory, it is not sufficient to establish an express trust." *Id.*

1. Evidence Suggesting That The 1995 Trust Was Created

Plaintiffs' extrinsic evidence falls into three discrete categories: (1) testimony from the Agreed Siblings (and Linda Simon's spouse, David Simon) regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust by Simon Bernstein; (2) the affidavit of attorney Robert Spallina regarding the creation of the 1995 Trust and his understanding of Simon Bernstein's intentions; and (3) six documents that Plaintiffs characterize as "a comprehensive and cohesive bundle of evidence" supporting their allegation that the 1995 Trust exists. *Id.* Before deciding whether a reasonable factfinder could infer that the 1995 Trust exists based on this evidence, however, the Court must first determine whether this material is cognizable on summary judgment.

a) The Agreed Siblings' Testimony

As the Court previously explained, "the testimony of David Simon and Ted Bernstein, along with the testimony of the other Plaintiffs, is barred by the Illinois Dead Man's Act to the extent it relates to conversations with the deceased or to any

events which took place in the presence of the deceased." [220] at 3. The Agreed Siblings and their spouses remain "directly interested" in this action, and the Court accordingly disregards their testimony regarding "any conversation with the deceased person," Simon Bernstein. 735 Ill. Comp. Stat. 5/8-201.[5]

b) Mr. Spallina's Affidavit and Notes

In the affidavit relied upon by Plaintiffs, Mr. Spallina avers, *inter alia*, that:

- He "provided estate planning advice and represented Simon Bernstein in connection with the preparation and execution of various testamentary documents from late 2007 until his death on September 13, 2012."

- "Simon Bernstein told me he owned a life insurance policy with a current death benefit of $1.6 million (the 'Policy'). This is reflected in my attached notes of a meeting with Simon Bernstein on February 1, 2012. During this meeting and over the course of the next few months, Simon Bernstein and I discussed the Policy as part of his estate planning."

- "Simon Bernstein told me the intended beneficiaries of the Policy were his five children equally, through an irrevocable life insurance trust that was named beneficiary of the Policy."

- "Simon Bernstein also wanted to change other parts of his estate plan in 2012. Primarily, he wanted to change his current estate plan, which benefitted only three of his five children, and had caused some family disharmony. As part of these discussions, Simon Bernstein and I again discussed the Policy. In the end, Simon Bernstein told me he had decided to leave the Policy unchanged, so that all of the proceeds would go equally to his five children through the 1995 Trust. Having thus provided for all of his children, Simon Bernstein decided to alter his testamentary documents and to exercise a power of appointment he

[5] While it is true that "as a general rule federal rather than state law governs the admissibility of evidence in federal diversity cases, there are a number of express exemptions to this rule, including state dead man laws." *Campbell v. RAP Trucking Inc.*, No. 09-CV-2256, 2011 WL 4001348, at *3 (C.D. Ill. Sept. 8, 2011).

held to leave all of his family's wealth to his ten grandchildren equally."

- "Simon Bernstein never showed me the 1995 Trust, although we discussed several times the fact that (i) the 1995 Trust had been created, and (ii) now that his wife had died, the beneficiaries of the 1995 Trust were his five adult children: Ted, Pam, Eliot, Jill and Lisa, each of whom would receive one-fifth, or 20%, of the proceeds of the Policy."

- "Having discussed these matters with Simon Bernstein, and based upon my years of experience as an estate planning lawyer, Simon Bernstein understood that he retained ownership of the Policy. Simon Bernstein always wanted maximum flexibility to change his estate plan, and putting ownership of the Policy into an irrevocable trust (such as the 2000 trust drafted by lawyers at Proskauer Rose) would have taken away Simon Bernstein's ability to change the Policy or the beneficiaries. Because Simon Bernstein remained the owner of the policy, he had the ability to change the beneficiary from the ILIT to a different beneficiary or beneficiaries up until the moment he died."

- "In light of Simon Bernstein's overall estate plan, including our specific discussions about the beneficiaries of the proceeds of the Policy, Simon Bernstein in fact executed new testamentary documents. Under Simon Bernstein's new Will and his Amended and Restated Trust Agreement, both of which were formally executed on July 25, 2012, his ten grandchildren are the ultimate beneficiaries of all of his wealth other than the Policy, which I have no doubt he intended to go to his children."

- "I believe that Simon Bernstein intended the Policy proceeds to be paid to his 1995 Trust, for the benefit of his five children."

[255-2] at 2-7.

The Estate argues that these statements by Mr. Spallina constitute inadmissible hearsay or expressions of subjective belief, which "cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment." *Sys. Dev. Integration, LLC v. Computer Scis. Corp.*, 739 F. Supp. 2d 1063, 1069, 1078 (N.D. Ill. 2010); *see also Richardson v. Rush Presbyterian St. Luke's Med. Ctr.*, 63 Fed. App'x 886, 890 (7th Cir. 2003)

("Lampkin's averment [of what "she was informed by other patients"] is inadmissible hearsay and is not based upon her personal knowledge, so it cannot be used to defeat a motion for summary judgment."); *Hammer v. Residential Credit Sols., Inc.*, No. 13-cv-6397, 2015 WL 7776807, at *12 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 3, 2015) ("A testimonial statement about contract formation would be a statement to the effect that a contract does or does not exist. Such an out-of-court statement would be impermissible hearsay."); *Hindin/Owen/Engelke, Inc. v. GRM Indus., Inc.*, 869 F. Supp. 539, 544 (N.D. Ill. 1994) ("A statement by an employee that his employer agrees to make a proposal would be a statement offered for the truth of the matter asserted, *i.e.,* that his employer agreed to make a proposal, and constitutes hearsay."); Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c)(4) ("An affidavit or declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify on the matters stated.").

The Estate, however, paints with too broad a brush. Mr. Spallina's statements regarding his work for Simon Bernstein (including his statements regarding Simon Bernstein's modifications to his testamentary documents) are based upon Mr. Spallina's personal knowledge, and ostensibly are not hearsay. For example, Mr. Spallina might competently testify that: (1) Simon Bernstein modified his testamentary documents in 2012 to name his grandchildren (instead of his children) as the sole beneficiaries of his Estate; (2) when Simon Bernstein made those modifications in 2012, he was aware of the life insurance policy at issue here;

and (3) Simon Bernstein, in 2000, considered but ultimately decided against placing that same life insurance policy into an irrevocable trust. Considered in conjunction, this testimony suggests that Simon Bernstein provided for his children in a manner outside of his testamentary documents.

c) Plaintiffs' Documentary Evidence

In their attempt to resist the Estate's motion for summary judgment, Plaintiffs also identify six separate documents that they contend represent evidence of the 1995 Trust's existence.

The Court previously considered this same documentary evidence when it rejected *Plaintiffs'* motion for summary judgment in March of 2016. At that time, the Court noted that this documentary evidence does "provide some evidence that the Trust was created," though it was "far from dispositive." [220] at 4. Ultimately, while the party moving for summary judgment may have changed, the weight of this documentary evidence has not, as discussed below.

(1) Drafts Of The 1995 Trust

Two of the principal documents relied upon by Plaintiffs are unexecuted drafts of the 1995 Trust itself. As the Court previously explained, however, these "documents offer Plaintiffs little support in the absence of the testimony from David Simon and Ted Bernstein describing how some form of those exhibits was executed by Simon Bernstein," and that same testimony is excluded by the Illinois Dead Man's Act. *Id.* at 3.

(2) The Request Letter

Plaintiffs identify a "Request Letter" dated November 7, 1995 in support of their claim that the 1995 Trust actually exists. The Request Letter is a standardized form, which instructs Capitol Bankers Life to "Change Beneficiary As Follows"—the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dated June 21, 1995" is the new "successor" to the Policy Proceeds. [150-9] at 2.

(3) The Request for Service

Plaintiffs also rely upon a "Request for Service" form dated August 8, 1995, which seeks to transfer ownership of the life insurance policy to the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dtd 6/21/1995." [150-19]. As the Court previously noted, however, this "document refers to 'ownership' of the policy, and does not affect the policy's beneficiaries." [220] at 4.

(4) The Beneficiary Designation

In a "Beneficiary Designation" dated August 26, 1995, Simon Bernstein designated the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" as the beneficiary to receive his death benefits. Plaintiffs suggest that this designation is probative of the fact that the Trust actually exists; however, "this document does not refer to the Trust at issue here, the 'Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust dated 6/21/95.'" [220] at 4. It remains "unclear from the record if that was an oversight, or was intentionally done to refer to a distinct trust." *Id.*

(5) The IRS Form 22-4

Finally, Plaintiffs point to an IRS "Form 22-4" (or application for an Employer Identification Number) in support of their contention that the 1995 Trust exists as alleged. [150-20]. The Form 22-4 reflects that it was executed on behalf of the "Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust" and signed by Shirley Bernstein, Simon's wife. *Id.* It is unclear from the record whether the Form 22-4 was actually submitted to, or approved by, the IRS. *Id.*

2. The Weight of the Evidence

As the Court previously explained, Plaintiffs' documents, while not "dispositive," provide "some evidence that the Trust was created." [220] at 4. In fact, Plaintiffs' case has improved since the Court first considered their evidence in March of 2016, in light of the new affidavit from Mr. Spallina, and the Court remains incapable of resolving these disputed factual questions on summary judgment.

A reasonable factfinder could infer, based upon both the potential testimony of Mr. Spallina and the documentary evidence previously discussed, that Simon Bernstein created the 1995 Trust in the manner alleged by Plaintiffs. The Estate's motion for summary judgment is accordingly denied.

IV. Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on Eliot Bernstein's claims [239] is granted, and the Estate's motion for summary judgment [245] is denied.

Dated: January 30, 2016

Entered:

John Robert Blakey
United States District Judge

APPEAL,ROWLAND

United States District Court
Northern District of Illinois - CM/ECF LIVE, Ver 6.1.1 (Chicago)
CIVIL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 1:13-cv-03643
Internal Use Only

Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 v. Heritage Union Life Insurance Company
Assigned to: Honorable John Robert Blakey
Case in other court: Circuit Court of Cook COunty, 2013 L 003498
Cause: 28:1441 Petition for Removal

Date Filed: 05/16/2013
Jury Demand: None
Nature of Suit: 110 Contract: Insurance
Jurisdiction: Diversity

Plaintiff

Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95
by Ted S. Bernstein, its Trustee

represented by **Adam Michael Simon**
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LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Plaintiff

Bank of America
TERMINATED: 01/13/2014

Plaintiff

Eliot Bernstein
TERMINATED: 01/13/2014

represented by **Eliot Bernstein**
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PRO SE

Plaintiff

United Bank of Illinois
TERMINATED: 01/13/2014

Plaintiff

Simon Bernstein Trust, N.A.
TERMINATED: 01/13/2014

Plaintiff

Ted Bernstein represented by **Adam Michael Simon**
(See above for address)
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Plaintiff

First Arlington National Bank

Plaintiff

Eliot Ivan Bernstein represented by **Eliot Ivan Bernstein**
TERMINATED: 01/13/2014 PRO SE

Plaintiff

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Plaintiff

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V.

Defendant

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TERMINATED: 02/18/2014

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TERMINATED: 02/18/2014

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TERMINATED: 02/18/2014

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TERMINATED: 02/21/2017

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TERMINATED: 03/12/2014

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Intervenor Plaintiff

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Benjamin P. Brown, Curator and Adminsitrator Ad Litem of The Estate of Simon L. Bernstein
TERMINATED: 11/03/2014

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Intervenor Plaintiff

Brian M. O'Connell
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Intervenor

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ThirdParty Plaintiff

Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company
TERMINATED: 02/18/2014

represented by **Alexander David Marks**
(See above for address)
TERMINATED: 02/18/2014

Frederic A. Mendelsohn
(See above for address)
TERMINATED: 02/18/2014

V.

Third Party Defendant

Bank of America
TERMINATED: 02/14/2014

Third Party Defendant

Eliot Bernstein
TERMINATED: 02/21/2017

Third Party Defendant

United Bank of Illinois

Third Party Defendant

Simon Bernstein Trust, N.A.

Third Party Defendant

Ted Bernstein

represented by **Adam Michael Simon**
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LEAD ATTORNEY
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Third Party Defendant

First Arlington National Bank
TERMINATED: 10/16/2013

Counter Claimant

Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company
TERMINATED: 02/18/2014

represented by **Alexander David Marks**
(See above for address)
TERMINATED: 02/18/2014

Frederic A. Mendelsohn
(See above for address)

TERMINATED: 02/18/2014

V.

Counter Defendant

Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95

represented by **Adam Michael Simon**
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ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

ThirdParty Plaintiff

Eliot Bernstein
TERMINATED: 02/21/2017

V.

Third Party Defendant

Adam M Simon
Professinally and Personaaly

represented by **Adam Michael Simon**
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LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Third Party Defendant

National Service Association, Inc. (of Illinois)

Third Party Defendant

Esq. Donald R Tescher
Professionally and Personally
TERMINATED: 03/17/2014

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Third Party Defendant

Jill Marla Iantoni represented by **Jill Marla Iantoni**
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ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Third Party Defendant

Tescher & Spallina, P.A. represented by **Thomas B. Underwood**
Professionally and Personally
TERMINATED: 03/17/2014
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LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Michael Duane Sanders
(See above for address)
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Third Party Defendant

The Simon Law Firm represented by **Adam Michael Simon**
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LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Third Party Defendant

David B Simon represented by **Adam Michael Simon**
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LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Third Party Defendant

S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust

Third Party Defendant

Esq. Robert L Spallina represented by **Thomas B. Underwood**
TERMINATED: 03/17/2014
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ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Michael Duane Sanders
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ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Third Party Defendant

S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc. represented by **Adam Michael Simon**
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LEAD ATTORNEY
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Third Party Defendant

Pamela Beth Simon represented by **Adam Michael Simon**
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LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Third Party Defendant

SB Lexington, Inc.

Third Party Defendant

Lisa Sue Friedstein represented by **Adam Michael Simon**
(See above for address)
TERMINATED: 04/14/2016
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Third Party Defendant

National Service Association, Inc. (Florida)

Third Party Defendant

Ted Bernstein
individually and as alleged Trustee of the Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd. 6/21/95 represented by **Adam Michael Simon**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Cross Claimant

Eliot Bernstein
TERMINATED: 02/21/2017

V.

Cross Defendant

Ted Bernstein represented by **Adam Michael Simon**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Counter Claimant

Eliot Bernstein
TERMINATED: 02/21/2017

V.

Counter Defendant

Ted Bernstein
individually and as alledged Trustee of the Simon Berustein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd. 6/21/95

represented by **Adam Michael Simon**
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LEAD ATTORNEY
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Date Filed	#	Docket Text
05/16/2013	1	NOTICE of Removal from Circuit Court of Cook County, case number (2013 L 003498) filed by Jackson National Life Insurance Company Filing fee $ 400, receipt number 0752-8351218. (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Circuit Court Complaint and Summons)(Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 05/16/2013)
05/16/2013	2	CIVIL Cover Sheet (Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 05/16/2013)
05/16/2013	3	ATTORNEY Appearance for Defendant Jackson National Life Insurance Company by Alexander David Marks (Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 05/16/2013)
05/16/2013	4	NOTICE by Jackson National Life Insurance Company re notice of removal, 1 (Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 05/16/2013)
05/16/2013		CASE ASSIGNED to the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve. Designated as Magistrate Judge the Honorable Mary M. Rowland. (nsf,) (Entered: 05/16/2013)
05/20/2013	5	MINUTE entry before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: Defendant has failed to allege subject matter jurisdiction. Defendant has until 5/24/13 to file an Amended Notice of Removal properly alleging diversity or some other basis for federal jurisdiction. Failure to do so will result in remand of the case to the Circuit Court of Cook County. [For further details, see minute order.] Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 05/20/2013)
05/20/2013	6	MAILED Notice of Removal letter with an attorney appearance form to counsel of record. (pcs,) (Entered: 05/20/2013)
05/20/2013	7	NOTICE of Removal from Circuit Court of Cook County, case number (2013-L-003498) filed by Jackson National Life Insurance Company *(amended notice)* (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 1 - Complaint and Summons)(Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 05/20/2013)
05/20/2013	8	MINUTE entry before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: Initial status hearing set for 6/7/13 at 9:00 a.m. in courtroom 1241. Parties shall refer to Judge St. Eve's web page at www.ilnd.uscourts.gov and file a joint status report by 6/4/13 as set forth in the Initial Status Conferences procedure. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 05/20/2013)

05/23/2013	9	MOTION by Defendant Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company for extension of time to file answer *and counterclaim to Plaintiff's Complaint* (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 1- Eliot Bernstein Letter)(Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 05/23/2013)
05/23/2013	10	MOTION by Defendant Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company to deposit funds (Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 05/23/2013)
05/23/2013	11	NOTICE of Motion by Alexander David Marks for presentment of motion to deposit funds 10 , motion for extension of time to file answer 9 before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 5/29/2013 at 08:30 AM. (Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 05/23/2013)
05/23/2013	12	ATTORNEY Appearance for Defendant Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company by Frederic A. Mendelsohn (Mendelsohn, Frederic) (Entered: 05/23/2013)
05/23/2013	13	ATTORNEY Appearance for Plaintiff Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 by Adam Michael Simon (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 05/23/2013)
05/28/2013	14	MINUTE entry before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: Defendant's motion for an extension of time 9 is granted. Defendant shall answer or otherwise plead by 6/27/13. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 05/28/2013)
05/29/2013	15	MINUTE entry before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: Motion hearing held on 5/29/2013. Defendant's motion to tender insurance policy proceeds to Court 10 is granted. Parties shall submit an agreed proposed order to Judge St. Eve's proposed order email, the link for which can be found on her web page. Joint status report shall be filed by 7/12/13. Status hearing set for 6/7/13 is stricken and reset to 7/23/13 at 8:30 a.m. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 05/29/2013)
06/25/2013	16	AGREED ORDER for Defendant's Motion to Tender Insurance Policy Proceeds to Court Signed by the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 6/25/2013:Mailed notice(kef,) (Entered: 06/25/2013)
06/26/2013	17	ANSWER to Complaint , THIRD party complaint by Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company against Bank of America, Eliot Bernstein, United Bank of Illinois, Simon Bernstein Trust, N.A., Ted Bernstein, First Arlington National Bank ., COUNTERCLAIM filed by Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company against Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 . by Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 1)(Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 06/26/2013)
06/26/2013	18	NOTICE by Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company re answer to complaint,, third party complaint,, counterclaim, 17 (Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 06/26/2013)
06/26/2013		SUMMONS Issued as to Third Party Defendants Bank of America, Eliot Bernstein, Ted Bernstein, First Arlington National Bank, Simon Bernstein Trust, N.A., United Bank of Illinois (ym,) (Entered: 06/26/2013)

07/11/2013	19	MOTION by Defendant Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company, Plaintiff Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 for extension of time *to file initial status report (agreed)* (Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 07/11/2013)
07/11/2013	20	NOTICE of Motion by Alexander David Marks for presentment of extension of time 19 before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 7/15/2013 at 08:30 AM. (Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 07/11/2013)
07/11/2013	21	MINUTE entry before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: Joint motion to extend 19 is granted. Joint status report shall be filed by 8/26/13. Status hearing set for 7/23/13 is stricken and reset to 8/29/13 at 8:30 a.m. No appearance is required on the 7/15/13 notice date. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 07/11/2013)
07/22/2013	22	WAIVER OF SERVICE returned executed by Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company. Eliot Bernstein waiver sent on 7/1/2013, answer due 8/30/2013. (Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 07/22/2013)
07/23/2013	23	WAIVER OF SERVICE returned executed by Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company. Ted Bernstein waiver sent on 7/1/2013, answer due 8/30/2013. (Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 07/23/2013)
08/05/2013	24	SUMMONS Returned Executed by Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company as to Bank of America on 7/29/2013, answer due 8/19/2013. (Marks, Alexander) (Docket text modified by Clerk's Office.) (Entered: 08/05/2013)
08/05/2013	25	SUMMONS Returned Executed by Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company as to United Bank of Illinois n/k/a PNC Bank on 7/25/2013, answer due 8/15/2013. (Marks, Alexander) (Docket text modified by Clerk's Office.) (Entered: 08/05/2013)
08/23/2013	26	ATTORNEY Appearance for Third Party Defendant Ted Bernstein, Plaintiff Ted Bernstein by Adam Michael Simon (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 08/23/2013)
08/26/2013	27	STATUS Report *(Initial)* by Ted Bernstein, Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 08/26/2013)
08/29/2013	28	MINUTE entry before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve:Status hearing held on 8/29/2013 and continued to 9/25/2013 at 08:30 AM. Rule 26(a)(1) disclosures by 10/1/13. Written discovery shall be issued by 10/15/13. Fact discovery shall be completed by 2/17/14. Parties are directed to meet and confer pursuant to Rule 26(f) and exhaust all settlement possibilities prior to the next status hearing. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 08/29/2013)
08/30/2013	29	ANSWER to Third Party Complaint *and Counterclaims* by Ted Bernstein, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 08/30/2013)
09/03/2013	30	MINUTE entry before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: Eliot Bernstein's oral request for an extension of time is granted. Eliot Bernstein shall answer or otherwise plead by 9/6/13. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 09/03/2013)

09/04/2013	31	MINUTE entry before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: Eliot Bernstein's oral request for an extension of time is granted. Eliot Bernstein shall answer or otherwise plead by 9/13/13.Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 09/04/2013)
09/11/2013	32	MINUTE entry before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: Eliot Bernstein's oral request for an extension of time is granted. Eliot Bernstein shall answer or otherwise plead on or before 9/23/13. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 09/11/2013)
09/21/2013	33	ATTORNEY Appearance by Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 09/21/2013)
09/21/2013	34	ATTORNEY Appearance by Plaintiff Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Third Party Defendant Eliot Ivan Bernstein (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 09/21/2013)
09/22/2013	35	ANSWER to Third Party Complaint , THIRD party complaint by Eliot Bernstein against Adam M Simon, National Service Association, Inc. (of Illinois), Donald R Tescher, Jill Marla Iantoni, Tescher & Spallina, P.A., The Simon Law Firm, David B Simon, S.B. Lexington, Inc. Employee Death Benefit Trust, Ted Bernstein, Robert L Spallina, S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc., Pamela Beth Simon, SB Lexington, Inc., Lisa Sue Friedstein, National Service Association, Inc. (Florida) ., CROSSCLAIM by Eliot Bernstein against Ted Bernstein ., COUNTERCLAIM filed by Eliot Bernstein against Ted Bernstein . by Eliot Bernstein(Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 09/22/2013)
09/25/2013	36	Pursuant to Local Rule 72.1, this case is hereby referred to the calendar of Honorable Mary M. Rowland for the purpose of holding proceedings related to: settlement conference.(kef,)Mailed notice. (Entered: 09/25/2013)
09/25/2013	37	MINUTE entry before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve:Status hearing held on 9/25/2013 and continued to 11/21/2013 at 08:30 AM.Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 09/25/2013)
09/25/2013	38	MINUTE entry before Honorable Mary M. Rowland:Initial status hearing set for 9/30/2013 at 9:00 AM before Magistrate Judge Mary M. Rowland for the purpose of scheduling a settlement conference. Parties are to bring dates when both clients and counsel will be available for a settlement conference. Judge Rowland generally conducts settlement conferences Mondays through Thursdays at 1:00 p.m. Other dates and times may be available as required by the Court or the parties. The parties are directed to review and to comply with Judge Rowland's Standing Order regarding Setting Settlement Conferences, which is available on Judge Rowland's webpage located on the Court's website at www.ilnd.uscourts.gov.Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 09/25/2013)
09/30/2013	39	MINUTE entry before Honorable Mary M. Rowland:Status hearing held on 9/30/2013 and continued to 10/7/2013 at 09:15 AM. Mr. Eliot Bernstein must appear by telephone and should contact the court at 312-435-5857, at least one day before the next status with his telephonic information. Parties should be prepared to set a settlement conference at the next hearing. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 09/30/2013)

09/30/2013		MAILED Copy of Minute Order dated 9/30/2013 to Eliot Bernstein. (gel,) (Entered: 09/30/2013)
10/07/2013	40	MINUTE entry before Honorable Mary M. Rowland: Status hearing previously set for 10/7/2013 is reset for 10/16/2013 at 09:00 AM.Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 10/07/2013)
10/08/2013	41	MOTION by Defendant Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company to substitute party (Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 10/08/2013)
10/08/2013	42	NOTICE of Motion by Alexander David Marks for presentment of motion to substitute party 41 before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 10/16/2013 at 01:00 PM. (Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 10/08/2013)
10/16/2013	43	MINUTE entry before Honorable Mary M. Rowland:Status hearing held on 10/16/2013. The court believes that a settlement conference would not be productive at this time. The court will keep the referral open. The parties are encouraged to contact chambers if they believe the court can assist with settlement. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 10/16/2013)
10/16/2013		MAILED Copy of Minute Order dated 10/16/2013 to Eliot Bernstein. (gel,) (Entered: 10/16/2013)
10/16/2013	44	ORDER Entered by the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 10/16/2013: Motion hearing held on 10/16/13. Defendant Jackson National Life Insurance Company's motion to substitute third-party defendant 41 is granted. The Clerk's Office is directed to substitute JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. for First Arlington National Bank as a third-party defendant. Mailed notice (tlm) (Entered: 10/17/2013)
10/22/2013	45	Rule 26(a)(1) Disclosure Response by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 10/22/2013)
10/22/2013		SUMMONS Issued as to Third Party Defendant JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (pg,) (Entered: 10/22/2013)
11/04/2013	46	ATTORNEY Appearance for Third Party Defendants Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc., Adam M Simon, David B Simon, Pamela Beth Simon, The Simon Law Firm by Adam Michael Simon (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 11/04/2013)
11/04/2013	47	ANSWER to Third Party Complaint *and Affirmative Defenses* by Ted Bernstein, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc., Adam M Simon, David B Simon, Pamela Beth Simon, The Simon Law Firm(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 11/04/2013)
11/04/2013	48	CERTIFICATE of Service *of Appearance, Answer and Affirmative Defenses* by Adam Michael Simon on behalf of Ted Bernstein, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc., Adam M Simon, David B Simon, Pamela Beth Simon, The Simon Law Firm regarding attorney appearance 46 , answer to third party complaint 47 (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 11/04/2013)

11/06/2013	49	CERTIFICATE of Service *on JPMorgan Chase* by Alexander David Marks on behalf of Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company (Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 11/06/2013)
11/19/2013	50	ATTORNEY Appearance for Third Party Defendant JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. by Glenn E. Heilizer (Heilizer, Glenn) (Entered: 11/19/2013)
11/19/2013	51	NOTIFICATION of Affiliates pursuant to Local Rule 3.2 by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (Heilizer, Glenn) (Entered: 11/19/2013)
11/19/2013	52	MOTION by Third Party Defendant JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. for extension of time *to respond to third-party complaint* (Heilizer, Glenn) (Entered: 11/19/2013)
11/19/2013	53	NOTICE by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. re MOTION by Third Party Defendant JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. for extension of time *to respond to third-party complaint* 52 (Heilizer, Glenn) (Entered: 11/19/2013)
11/20/2013	54	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: JP Morgan Chase Bank's motion for extension of time 52 is granted. JP Morgan shall answer or otherwise plead to the third-party complaint by 12/11/13. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 11/20/2013)
11/21/2013	55	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve:Status hearing held on 11/21/2013 and continued to 1/22/2014 at 08:30 AM. Eliot Bernstein failed to appear. PNC Bank and Bank of America are given until 12/11/13 in which to answer or otherwise plead. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 11/21/2013)
12/05/2013	56	MOTION by Intervenor William E. Stansbury to intervene (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Complaint, # 2 Exhibit Petition for Administration, # 3 Exhibit Statement of Claim by William Stansbury, # 4 Exhibit Letter of Robert Spallina, # 5 Exhibit Intervenor Complaint for Declaratory Judgment) (O'Halloran, John) (Entered: 12/05/2013)
12/06/2013	57	NOTICE of Motion by John M. O'Halloran for presentment of before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 12/11/2013 at 01:30 PM. (O'Halloran, John) (Entered: 12/06/2013)
12/08/2013	58	MOTION by Third Party Defendants Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Counter Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiffs Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein to disqualify counsel *A. SIMON* (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 12/08/2013)
12/11/2013	59	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve:Motion hearing held on 12/11/2013. Motion to intervene by interested party William Stansbury 56 is entered. Response by 1/6/14. Reply by 1/13/14. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 12/11/2013)
12/11/2013	60	ANSWER to Third Party Complaint by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.(Heilizer, Glenn) (Entered: 12/11/2013)

12/11/2013	61	NOTICE by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. re answer to third party complaint 60 (Heilizer, Glenn) (Entered: 12/11/2013)
12/20/2013	62	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: The Court denies Cross-Plaintiff Eliot Ivan Bernstein's motion to strike and disqualify counsel 58 without prejudice for failure to notice the motion before the Court as required by Northern District of Illinois Local Rule 5.3 Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 12/20/2013)
12/20/2013	63	MOTION by Third Party Defendants Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Counter Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiffs Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein to disqualify counsel *Adam Simon, Esquire* (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 12/20/2013)
12/20/2013	64	NOTICE of Motion by Adam Michael Simon, Alexander David Marks, Frederic A. Mendelsohn, Glenn E. Heilizer, John M. O'Halloran for presentment of motion to disqualify counsel, 63 before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 1/6/2014 at 08:30 AM. (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 12/20/2013)
01/03/2014	65	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: Eliot Bernstein's motion to disqualify counsel 63 is entered. Response by 1/17/14. Reply by 1/24/14. No appearance is required on the 1/6/14 notice date. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 01/03/2014)
01/03/2014	66	MOTION by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 for leave to file *First Amended Complaint* (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Exh. A -- Form of Amended Complaint)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 01/03/2014)
01/03/2014	67	NOTICE of Motion by Adam Michael Simon for presentment of motion for leave to file 66 before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 1/13/2014 at 08:30 AM. (Attachments: # 1 Certificate of Service)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 01/03/2014)
01/06/2014	68	MEMORANDUM by Ted Bernstein, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 in Opposition to motion to intervene, 56 (Attachments: # 1 Certificate of Service)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 01/06/2014)
01/12/2014	69	MOTION by Third Party Defendants Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Counter Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiffs Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein to strike MOTION by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 for leave to file *First Amended Complaint* 66 (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 01/12/2014)
01/12/2014	70	NOTICE of Motion by Adam Michael Simon, Alexander David Marks, Frederic A. Mendelsohn, Glenn E. Heilizer, John M. O'Halloran for presentment of motion to strike, motion for relief,, 69 before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 1/13/2014 at 08:30 AM. (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 01/12/2014)

01/13/2014	71	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: Motion hearing held on 1/13/2014. Plaintiffs' motion for leave to file first amended complaint 66 is granted. Counsel shall separately file the amended complaint upon receipt of this order. Eliot Bernstein's motion to strike and for default judgment 69 is denied. Parties shall answer or otherwise plead to the amended complaint by 2/3/14. Discovery is hereby stayed until the proper Trustee is determined. Status hearing set for 1/22/14 is stricken and reset to 2/6/14 at 8:30 a.m. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 01/13/2014)
01/13/2014	72	REPLY by William E. Stansbury to MOTION by Intervenor William E. Stansbury to intervene 56 (O'Halloran, John) (Entered: 01/13/2014)
01/13/2014	73	*FIRST* AMENDED complaint by Ted Bernstein, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, Pamela Beth Simon against Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company (Attachments: # 1 Certificate of Service)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 01/13/2014)
01/14/2014	74	ORDER Signed by the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 1/14/2014: The Court denies non-party William E. Stansbury's motion to intervene 56 . William E. Stansbury terminated. [For further details, see attached Order.] Mailed notice(kef,) (Entered: 01/14/2014)
01/17/2014	75	MEMORANDUM by Ted Bernstein(an individual), Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc., Adam M Simon, David B Simon, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 in Opposition to motion to disqualify counsel, 63 (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit Ex. 1-Affidavit of A. Simon, # 2 Exhibit Ex. A to Affidavit of A. Simon, # 3 Exhibit Ex B-v1 to Affidavit of A. Simon, # 4 Exhibit Ex. B-v2 to Affidavit of A. Simon)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 01/17/2014)
01/17/2014	76	CERTIFICATE of Service *Memorandum in Opposition to E. Bernstein's motion to disqualify* by Adam Michael Simon on behalf of Ted Bernstein(an individual), Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc., Adam M Simon, David B Simon, Pamela Beth Simon regarding memorandum in opposition to motion, 75 (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 01/17/2014)
01/22/2014	77	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: Cross-Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein must file proof of service of his cross-claims with the Court in accordance with Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(m) by no later than 1/31/14. Otherwise, his cross-claims may be dismissed pursuant to Rule 4(m). Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 01/22/2014)
01/23/2014	78	ANSWER To AMENDED COMPLAINT by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein 73 (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Jan 2012 P. Simon Letter to Simon with Attorney Letter)(Bernstein, Eliot) (Docket text modified by Clerk's Office.) Modified on 1/29/2014 (tlm,). (Entered: 01/23/2014)
01/23/2014	79	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: Because Heritage Union Life Insurance Company is the named Defendant in this lawsuit despite Jackson National Life Insurance Company's allegations that Heritage is a predecessor in interest, the Court directs Jackson's attention to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure

		25(c), which pertains to the substitution of parties.Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 01/23/2014)
01/23/2014		SUMMONS Issued as to Third Party Defendant Donald R Tescher. (jp,) (Entered: 01/23/2014)
01/23/2014		SUMMONS Issued as to Third Party Defendants Robert L Spallina, Tescher & Spallina, P.A. (jp,) (Entered: 01/23/2014)
01/24/2014	80	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Mary M. Rowland:All matters relating to the referral of this action having been concluded, the referral is closed and the case is returned to the assigned Judge. Judge Honorable Mary M. Rowland no longer referred to the case.Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 01/24/2014)
01/24/2014	81	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: Eliot Bernstein's oral request for an extension of time is granted. Eliot Bernstein's reply to his motion to disqualify counsel 63 shall be filed by 1/31/14. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 01/24/2014)
01/30/2014	82	SUMMONS Returned Executed by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein as to Robert L Spallina on 1/28/2014, answer due 2/18/2014. (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 01/30/2014)
01/30/2014	83	SUMMONS Returned Executed by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein as to Donald R Tescher on 1/28/2014, answer due 2/18/2014. (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 01/30/2014)
01/30/2014	84	SUMMONS Returned Executed by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein as to Tescher & Spallina, P.A. on 1/28/2014, answer due 2/18/2014. (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 01/30/2014)
01/31/2014	85	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: Eliot Bernstein's second oral request for extension of time is granted. Eliot Bernstein's reply to his motion to disqualify counsel 63 shall be filed by 2/5/14. No further extensions. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 01/31/2014)
01/31/2014	86	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: Status hearing set for 2/6/14 is stricken and reset to 2/12/2014 at 08:30 AM.Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 01/31/2014)
02/03/2014	87	MOTION by Defendant Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company Leave to File Amend Appearances, Amended Notice of Removal, and For Extension of Time to File Responsive Pleading to Amended Complaint (Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 02/03/2014)
02/03/2014	88	NOTICE of Motion by Alexander David Marks for presentment of motion for miscellaneous relief 87 before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 2/12/2014 at 08:30 AM. (Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 02/03/2014)
02/04/2014	89	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: The Court grants Heritage's motion to amend the attorney appearances in this matter and its notice of removal 87 . See 28 U.S.C. § 1653. The Court also grants Heritage's

		motion for an extension of time to respond to Plaintiffs' Amended Complaint. Heritage must answer or otherwise plead by 2/12/12. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 02/04/2014)
02/05/2014	90	REPLY by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein to memorandum in opposition to motion, 75 , MOTION by Third Party Defendants Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Counter Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiffs Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein to disqualify counsel *Ada* 63 *Adam Simon, Esquire (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 02/05/2014)*
02/06/2014	91	ORDER Signed by the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 2/6/2014: The Court, in its discretion, denies pro se Cross-Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein's motion to disqualify Plaintiffs' counsel and to strike the pleadings 63 . [For further details, see attached Order.] Mailed notice(kef,) (Entered: 02/06/2014)
02/11/2014	92	ATTORNEY Appearance for Defendant Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company by Alexander David Marks *(amended)* (Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 02/11/2014)
02/11/2014	93	NOTICE of Removal from Circuit Court of Cook County, case number (2013-L-003498) filed by Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company *(amended)* (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit)(Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 02/11/2014)
02/11/2014	94	MOTION by Defendant Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company to dismiss (Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 02/11/2014)
02/11/2014	95	NOTICE by Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company re attorney appearance 92 , notice of removal 93 , MOTION by Defendant Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company to dismiss 94 (Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 02/11/2014)
02/12/2014	96	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve:Status hearing held on 2/12/2014 and continued to 4/22/2014 at 08:30 AM. The Court hereby lifts the stay on discovery. Written discovery shall be issued by 2/28/14. Fact discovery shall be completed by 6/13/14. Third-party defendants shall answer or otherwise plead to Eliot Bernstein's third-party complaint 35 by 2/18/14. Response to any motion to dismiss third-party complaint shall be filed by 3/11/14. Reply by 3/18/14. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 02/12/2014)
02/14/2014	97	NOTICE of Voluntary Dismissal by Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company *(as to Bank of America)* (Marks, Alexander) (Entered: 02/14/2014)
02/18/2014	98	ATTORNEY Appearance for Third Party Defendants Robert L Spallina, Donald R Tescher, Tescher & Spallina, P.A. by Thomas B. Underwood (Underwood, Thomas) (Entered: 02/18/2014)
02/18/2014	99	ATTORNEY Appearance for Third Party Defendants Robert L Spallina, Donald R Tescher, Tescher & Spallina, P.A. by Michael Duane Sanders (Sanders, Michael) (Entered: 02/18/2014)
02/18/2014	100	MOTION by Third Party Defendants Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Robert L Spallina, Donald R Tescher to dismiss (Attachments: # 1 Notice of Filing)

		(Underwood, Thomas) (Entered: 02/18/2014)
02/18/2014	101	ORDER Entered by the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 2/18/2014: Pursuant to Heritage Union Life Insurance Company's notice of voluntary dismissal 97 , Bank of America, successor in interest to LaSalle National Trust, is hereby dismissed, with prejudice and without costs. Heritage's Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss 94 is granted. Heritage Union Life Insurance Company is hereby dismissed as a party from this action, including dismissal of all claims against it, with prejudice. Heritage Union Life Insurance Company is discharged of all liability under the Policy. Mailed notice (tlm) (Entered: 02/19/2014)
02/26/2014	102	MOTION by Third Party Defendant JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. for judgment on the pleadings (Heilizer, Glenn) (Entered: 02/26/2014)
02/26/2014	103	NOTICE of Motion by Glenn E. Heilizer for presentment of motion for judgment on the pleadings 102 before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 3/12/2014 at 01:30 PM. (Heilizer, Glenn) (Entered: 02/26/2014)
03/10/2014	104	RESPONSE by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernsteinin Opposition to MOTION by Third Party Defendants Tescher & Spallina, P.A., Robert L Spallina, Donald R Tescher to dismiss 100 *due to Fraud on The Court and more* (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 03/10/2014)
03/12/2014	105	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: Motion hearing held on 3/12/2014. Third-party defendants Tescher & Spallina's motion to dismiss third-party complaint 100 is entered. Reply by 3/26/14. Third-party defendant JP Morgan Chase Bank's motion for judgment on the pleadings in its favor on the counterclaim and third-party complaint 102 is granted without costs. JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. terminated. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 03/12/2014)
03/17/2014	106	ORDER Signed by the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 3/17/2014: The Court grants the Third-Party Defendants' motion to dismiss and dismisses the Third-Party Defendants from this lawsuit 100 . Tescher & Spallina, P.A. (Professionally and Personally), Robert L Spallina and Donald R Tescher (Professionally and Personally) terminated. [For further details, see attached Order.] Mailed notice(kef,) (Entered: 03/17/2014)
04/22/2014	107	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve:Status hearing held on 4/22/2014 and continued to 6/10/2014 at 08:30 AM. Any dispositive motions, with supporting memoranda, shall be filed by 7/14/14. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 04/22/2014)
06/05/2014	108	ATTORNEY Appearance for Intervenor Benjamin P Brown by James John Stamos (Stamos, James) (Entered: 06/05/2014)
06/05/2014	109	ATTORNEY Appearance for Intervenor Benjamin P Brown by Kevin Patrick Horan (Horan, Kevin) (Entered: 06/05/2014)
06/05/2014	110	MOTION by Intervenor Benjamin P Brown to intervene *Pursuant to Fed. R.Civ. P. 24* (Stamos, James) (Entered: 06/05/2014)

06/05/2014	111	NOTICE of Motion by James John Stamos for presentment of motion to intervene 110 before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 6/10/2014 at 08:30 AM. (Stamos, James) (Entered: 06/05/2014)
06/05/2014	112	INTERVENOR complaint *for Declaratory Judgment* filed by Benjamin P Brown against Heritage Union LIfe Insurance Company, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95(Stamos, James) (Entered: 06/05/2014)
06/06/2014	113	Rule 26(a)(1) Additional Disclosure Response by Eliot Ivan Bernstein by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 06/06/2014)
06/09/2014	114	Rule 26 Additional Disclosure Eliot Jackson National Lawsuit by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 06/09/2014)
06/10/2014	115	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve:Status hearing held on 6/10/2014 and continued to 8/14/14 at 8:30 a.m. Motion to intervene by Benjamin Brown 110 is entered. Response by 7/1/14. Reply by 7/15/14. Any dispositive motions, with supporting memoranda, shall be filed by 8/8/14. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 06/10/2014)
06/28/2014	116	MEMORANDUM by Ted Bernstein(an individual), Ted Bernstein, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 in Opposition to motion to intervene 110 (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Exh. A- Transcript, # 2 Exhibit Exh. B- Aff. of Don Sanders)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 06/28/2014)
07/15/2014	117	REPLY by Intervenor Benjamin P Brown *in Support of Motion to Intervene* (Stamos, James) (Entered: 07/15/2014)
07/23/2014	118	MOTION by Intervenor Benjamin P Brown for extension of time *of Deadline of Filing Dispositive Motions* (Stamos, James) (Entered: 07/23/2014)
07/23/2014	119	NOTICE of Motion by James John Stamos for presentment of extension of time 118 before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 7/29/2014 at 08:30 AM. (Stamos, James) (Entered: 07/23/2014)
07/28/2014	120	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: The Court grants Intervenor's motion for an extension of time 118 and will discuss the dispositive motion deadline at the next status hearing on 8/14/14. No appearance is required on the 7/29/14 notice date. Mailed notice(maf) (Entered: 07/28/2014)
07/28/2014	121	ORDER Entered by the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 7/28/2014: The Court grants Benjamin P. Brown's motion to intervene pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 24(a)(2) 110 . Mailed notice (tlm) (Entered: 07/28/2014)
08/14/2014	122	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve:Status hearing held on 8/14/2014 and continued to 8/28/2014 at 08:30 AM.Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 08/14/2014)
08/28/2014	123	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve:Status hearing held on 8/28/2014 and continued to 11/3/2014 at 08:30 AM. Fact discovery shall be completed by 1/9/15. Any dispositive motions, with supporting memoranda,

		shall be filed by 3/6/15. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 08/28/2014)
10/31/2014	124	MOTION by Intervenor Plaintiff Benjamin P Brown to substitute party *pursuant to Fed.R.Civ. P. 25(c)* (Horan, Kevin) (Entered: 10/31/2014)
10/31/2014	125	NOTICE of Motion by Kevin Patrick Horan for presentment of motion to substitute party 124 before Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 11/10/2014 at 08:30 AM. (Horan, Kevin) (Entered: 10/31/2014)
11/03/2014	126	ORDER Entered by the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve on 11/3/2014: Status hearing held on 11/3/14 and continued to 1/6/15 at 8:30 a.m. Intervenor's uncontested motion to substitute party 124 is granted. The Clerk's Office is directed to substitute Brian M. O'Connell as Intervenor in place of Benjamin P. Brown. Notice motion date of 11/10/14 is stricken. Mailed notice (tlm) (Entered: 11/04/2014)
12/01/2014	127	Subpoena to Testify at Deposition by Brian M. O'Connell *to David Simon* (Horan, Kevin) (Entered: 12/01/2014)
12/12/2014	128	Amended Subpoena for Deposition of David Simon by Brian M. O'Connell (Horan, Kevin) (Entered: 12/12/2014)
01/06/2015	129	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: Status hearing set for 1/6/15 is stricken and reset to 1/20/2015 at 08:30 AM.Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 01/06/2015)
01/15/2015	130	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ORDER: It appearing that, pursuant to the Executive Committee Order entered on December 30, 2014, the civil cases on the attached list have been selected for reassignment to form the initial calendar of the Honorable John Robert Blakey; therefore IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the attached list of 306 cases be reassigned to the Honorable John Robert Blakey. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this order shall become effective on January 15, 2015. Case reassigned to the Honorable John Robert Blakey for all further proceedings. Signed by Executive Committee on 1/15/15. Mailed notices. (sj) (Entered: 01/15/2015)
01/15/2015	131	MINUTE entry before the Honorable Amy J. St. Eve: This case having been reassigned, status hearing set for 1/20/15 before Judge St. Eve is stricken. Mailed notice (kef,) (Entered: 01/15/2015)
01/20/2015	132	MOTION by Plaintiff Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 for leave to file *Answer to Intervenor Complaint* (Attachments: # 1 Certificate of Service cert of service- motion for leave)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 01/20/2015)
01/22/2015	133	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey:The following case has been reassigned to form the initial calendar of the Honorable John Robert Blakey. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, all previously-set discovery and briefing schedules and deadlines remain intact, and all existing referrals to the assigned magistrate judge remain in place. All previously-set status and motion hearing dates are stricken. The court may, in due course, set the case for a

		reassignment status conference. The parties are directed not to file or notice any motions, with the exception of emergency motions, prior to appearing at the reassignment status conference. For all emergency motions arising prior to the date scheduled for the reassignment status conference, the parties are directed to contact chambers at (312) 435-6058, or Judge Blakey's courtroom deputy, Gloria Lewis, at (312) 818-6699.To assist the court with its review of the case, the parties are directed, within 10 calendar days of this order's entry, to confer and then prepare and file a joint Reassignment Status Report, not to exceed five pages. A template of the Reassignment Status Report is available on Judge Blakey's homepage at www.ilnd.uscourts.gov. Additional dates will be set in a future order, as needed.Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 01/22/2015)
01/23/2015	134	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey:Minute order dated 1/22/2015 is corrected as follows: This case has been reassigned to form the initial calendar of the Honorable John Robert Blakey. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, all previously set discovery and briefing schedules and deadlines remain intact, and all existing referrals to the assigned magistrate judge remain in place. All previously set status hearing and motion hearing dates are stricken. To assist the court with its initial review of the case, the parties are directed, within 10 calendar days of this order's entry, to confer and then prepare and file a joint Reassignment Status Report, not to exceed five pages. A template of the Reassignment Status Report is available on Judge Blakey's homepage at www.ilnd.uscourts.gov. The parties are directed not to file or notice any motions, with the exception of emergency motions, prior to filing the joint Reassignment Status Report. For all emergency motions arising prior to the due date for the Reassignment Status Report, the parties are directed to contact chambers at (312) 435-6058, or Judge Blakey's courtroom deputy, Gloria Lewis, at (312) 818-6699. Additional dates will be set in a future order, as needed. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 01/23/2015)
02/02/2015	135	STATUS Report *by Plaintiff and Estate* by Brian M. O'Connell (Horan, Kevin) (Entered: 02/02/2015)
02/03/2015	136	STATUS Report by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 02/03/2015)
02/10/2015	137	MOTION by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 for leave to file *Answer to Intervenor Complaint* (Simon, Adam) (Duplicate filing of Motion 132 .Docket Text Modified by Clerk's Office on 2/10/2015) (mr,). (Entered: 02/10/2015)
02/10/2015	138	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: The case is set for a status hearing 3/11/15 at 9:45 a.m. in Courtroom 2201. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 02/10/2015)
02/10/2015	139	NOTICE of Motion by Adam Michael Simon for presentment of motion for leave to file 132 before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 2/17/2015 at 09:45 AM. (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 02/10/2015)

02/11/2015	140	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Plaintiffs' motion for leave to file an answer to intervenor complaint 132 , 137 is entered and continued to the scheduled status hearing on 3/11/15 at 9:45 a.m. The 2/17/15 Notice of Motion date is stricken; the parties need not appear on that date. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 02/11/2015)
03/02/2015	141	MOTION by Intervenor Plaintiff Brian M. O'Connell for extension of time *of the Dispositive Motion Deadline* (Horan, Kevin) (Entered: 03/02/2015)
03/02/2015	142	NOTICE of Motion by Kevin Patrick Horan for presentment of extension of time 141 before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 3/5/2015 at 09:45 AM. (Horan, Kevin) (Entered: 03/02/2015)
03/03/2015	143	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Plaintiff's motion for leave to file an answer to Intervenor's complaint 132 137 is granted. Plaintiff is directed to file its answer as a separate docket entry by the close of business on 3/5/15. Additionally, Intervenor's motion to extend the deadline for filing dispositive motions 141 is granted. Dispositive motions are now due 4/3/15. The 3/5/15 Notice of Motion date is stricken; the parties need not appear. The status hearing set for 3/11/15 is also stricken and reset to 4/13/15 at 9:45 a.m. in Courtroom 2201. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 03/03/2015)
03/05/2015	144	*PLAINTIFFS* ANSWER to Intervenor Complaint by Ted Bernstein(an individual), Ted Bernstein, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 (Attachments: # 1 Certificate of Service Notice of Filing/Cert of Serv)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 03/05/2015)
03/16/2015	145	MOTION by Plaintiffs Eliot Bernstein, Ted Bernstein, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 for leave to file excess pages *in Plaintiffs' memorandum of law* (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 03/16/2015)
03/16/2015	146	*Certificate of Service and* NOTICE of Motion by Adam Michael Simon for presentment of motion for leave to file excess pages, 145 before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 3/19/2015 at 09:45 AM. (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 03/16/2015)
03/16/2015	147	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Plaintiffs' motion for leave to file a brief in excess of fifteen pages 145 is granted. The 3/19/15 Notice of Motion date is stricken; the parties need not appear. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 03/16/2015)
03/27/2015	148	MOTION by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95, Jill Marla Iantoni, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Pamela Beth Simon, Ted Bernstein for summary judgment *as to Count I of Claims to Policy Proceeds* (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 03/27/2015)
03/27/2015	149	NOTICE by Ted Bernstein(an individual), Ted Bernstein, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 re MOTION by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Simon Bernstein

		Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95, Jill Marla Iantoni, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Pamela Beth Simon, Ted Bernstein for summary judgment *as to Count I of Claims to Policy Proceeds* 148 *NOTICE TO PRO SE LITIGANT* (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 03/27/2015)
03/27/2015	150	RULE 56 (a) Statement by Ted Bernstein(an individual), Ted Bernstein, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 regarding motion for summary judgment, 148 *Undisputed Material Facts* (Attachments: # 1 Appendix Appendix to Statement of Facts, # 2 Exhibit Ex, 1, # 3 Exhibit Ex. 2, # 4 Exhibit Ex. 3, # 5 Exhibit Ex. 4, # 6 Exhibit Ex. 5, # 7 Exhibit Ex. 6, # 8 Exhibit Ex. 7, # 9 Exhibit Ex. 8, # 10 Exhibit Ex. 9, # 11 Exhibit Ex. 10, # 12 Exhibit Ex. 11, # 13 Exhibit Ex. 12, # 14 Exhibit Ex. 13, # 15 Exhibit Ex. 14, # 16 Exhibit Ex. 15, # 17 Exhibit Ex. 16, # 18 Exhibit Ex. 17, # 19 Exhibit Ex. 18, # 20 Exhibit Ex. 19, # 21 Exhibit Ex. 20, # 22 Exhibit Ex. 21, # 23 Exhibit Ex. 22, # 24 Exhibit Ex. 23, # 25 Exhibit Ex. 24, # 26 Exhibit Ex. 25, # 27 Exhibit Ex. 26, # 28 Exhibit Ex. 27, # 29 Exhibit Ex. 28, # 30 Exhibit Ex. 29, # 31 Exhibit Ex. 30, # 32 Exhibit Ex. 31, # 33 Exhibit Ex. 32, # 34 Exhibit Ex. 33, # 35 Exhibit Ex. 34, # 36 Exhibit Ex. 35, # 37 Exhibit Ex. 36)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 03/27/2015)
03/27/2015	151	MEMORANDUM *of Law in Support of Summary Judgment* (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 03/27/2015)
03/27/2015	152	*Certificate of Service and* NOTICE of Motion by Adam Michael Simon for presentment of motion for summary judgment, 148 before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 4/13/2015 at 09:45 AM. (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 03/27/2015)
03/27/2015	153	MOTION by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95, Jill Marla Iantoni, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Pamela Beth Simon, Ted Bernstein for summary judgment *AMENDED MOTION* (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 03/27/2015)
04/03/2015	154	MOTION by Intervenor Plaintiff Brian M. O'Connell for extension of time to complete discovery (Horan, Kevin) (Entered: 04/03/2015)
04/04/2015	155	MOTION by Third Party Defendants Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein for extension of time to file response/reply (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 04/04/2015)
04/04/2015	156	NOTICE of Motion by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein for presentment of motion for extension of time to file response/reply 155 before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 4/9/2015 at 09:45 AM. (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 04/04/2015)
04/06/2015	157	RESPONSE by Ted Bernstein(an individual), Ted Bernstein, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95in Opposition to MOTION by Intervenor Plaintiff Brian M. O'Connell for extension of time to complete discovery 154

		(Attachments: # 1 Notice of Filing CERT. OF SERVICE AND NOTICE OF FILING)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 04/06/2015)
04/06/2015	158	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Intervenor's motion to stay discovery 154 is denied, as discovery closed on 1/9/15 (see 123 , 133). Motion by Third-Party Defendant/Counter-claimant Eliot Bernstein for an extension of time to file a response to Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment 155 is granted. Third-Party Defendant/Counter-claimant Eliot Bernstein shall file his response on or before 5/15/15. Plaintiffs shall file their reply on or before 5/27/15. The notice of motion date set for 4/9/15 is stricken, the parties need not appear. The case is already set for a status hearing on 4/13/15 at 9:45 a.m. in Courtroom 1725, and that date stands. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 04/06/2015)
04/07/2015	159	MOTION by Intervenor Plaintiff Brian M. O'Connell to set a briefing schedule - *Unopposed* (Attachments: # 1 Text of Proposed Order)(Horan, Kevin) (Entered: 04/07/2015)
04/07/2015	160	NOTICE of Motion by Kevin Patrick Horan for presentment of motion by filer to set a briefing schedule 159 before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 4/13/2015 at 09:45 AM. (Horan, Kevin) (Entered: 04/07/2015)
04/07/2015	161	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Intervenor's unopposed motion to set a briefing schedule 159 is granted. Intervenor shall file any response to Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on or before 5/15/15. Plaintiffs shall file their reply, if any, on or before 5/27/15. The notice of motion date set for 4/13/15 is stricken with regard to the intervenor's motion 160 . However, this matter is already set for a status hearing on 4/13/15 at 9:45 a.m. in Courtroom 1725 [see 143]. That date stands and the parties shall appear in court at that time. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 04/07/2015)
04/13/2015	162	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Status and motion hearing held on 4/13/2015. Oral motion to reopen discovery to permit the depositions of Ted Bernstein and Don Sanders is granted. The depositions shall be completed on or before 4/27/2015. Status hearing set for 5/6/2015 at 9:45 AM in Courtroom 1725. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 04/13/2015)
04/17/2015	163	MOTION by Third Party Defendants Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein for extension of time to file response/reply (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 04/17/2015)
04/17/2015	164	NOTICE of Motion by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein for presentment of motion for extension of time to file response/reply 163 before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 4/21/2015 at 09:45 AM. (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 04/17/2015)
04/18/2015	165	MOTION by Third Party Defendants Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein to amend/correct MOTION by Third Party Defendants Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Cross

		Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein for extension of time to file response/reply 163 (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 04/18/2015)
04/20/2015	166	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Third-party defendant Eliot Bernstein's motion for additional extension of time 163 and amended motion for additional extension of time 165 are granted. Third-party defendant's response to plaintiffs' summary judgment motion is now due 6/5/15, and plaintiffs' reply is now due 6/26/15. The Court is unlikely to grant additional extensions on this briefing schedule. The 4/21/15 Notice of Motion date is stricken; the parties need not appear. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 04/20/2015)
04/21/2015	167	MOTION by Intervenor Plaintiff Brian M. O'Connell to set a briefing schedule *and extend time to complete deposition* (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit)(Horan, Kevin) (Entered: 04/21/2015)
04/21/2015	168	*Emergency Motion* NOTICE of Motion by Kevin Patrick Horan for presentment of motion by filer to set a briefing schedule 167 before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 4/23/2015 at 09:45 AM. (Horan, Kevin) (Entered: 04/21/2015)
04/22/2015	169	RESPONSE by Ted Bernstein(an individual), Ted Bernstein, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95in Opposition to MOTION by Intervenor Plaintiff Brian M. O'Connell to set a briefing schedule *and extend time to complete deposition* 167 (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 04/22/2015)
04/22/2015	170	NOTICE by Ted Bernstein(an individual), Ted Bernstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 re response in opposition to motion, 169 *Certificate of Service and Notice of Filing* (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 04/22/2015)
04/23/2015	171	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Motion hearing held on 4/23/2015. ProSe third party defendant, Eliot Bernstein failed to appear by telephone. Eliot Bernstein is ordered to appear by telephone or in person at the next court date. If Eliot Bernstein fails to appear at the next Court date he is warned that his case can be dismissed for want of prosecution. Plaintiff intervenor's motion to set a briefing schedule and extend time to complete deposition 167 is granted. Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment is briefed as follows: Defendant's response is due on or before 6/5/2015; reply, if any, is due on or before 6/26/2015. Deposition of Ted Bernstein shall be taken on or before 5/7/2015. No further extension will be granted. Status hearing previously set for 5/6/2015 is stricken and reset for 5/12/2015 at 9:45 AM in Courtroom 1725. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 04/23/2015)
05/01/2015	172	Notice of Deposition of Ted Bernstein by Brian M. O'Connell (Horan, Kevin) (Entered: 05/01/2015)
05/04/2015	173	MOTION by Third Party Defendants Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiff Eliot BernsteinOmnibus Multiple Reliefs (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered:

		05/04/2015)
05/04/2015	174	NOTICE of Motion by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein for presentment of (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 05/04/2015)
05/04/2015	175	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey:Third Party Defendant Eliot Bernstein's emergency omnibus motion 173 is taken under advisement. If Third Party Defendant Bernstein feels that he is in immediate life threatening danger he is advised to contact 911 emergency officials as needed. (rbf,) (Entered: 05/04/2015)
05/05/2015	176	MOTION by Third Party Defendants Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiffs Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan BernsteinFederal Protection (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 05/05/2015)
05/05/2015	177	NOTICE of Motion by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein for presentment of (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 05/05/2015)
05/06/2015	178	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Pursuant to LR 7.1, Third Party Defendant Eliot Bernstein's omnibus motion 173 is hereby stricken. Third Party Defendant Bernstein may re-file his motion so long as it is in compliance with LR 7.1 and does not exceed 15 pages double spaced. The Court encourages Third Party Defendant Bernstein to confine his motion to matters over which this Court has jurisdiction including time limits for discovery and summary judgment briefing. Because the omnibus motion 173 has been stricken, Third Party Defendant Bernstein's May 5, 2015 motion 176 is denied as moot. The local rules are available at http://www.ilnd.uscourts.gov/. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 05/06/2015)
05/12/2015	179	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Status hearing held on 5/12/2015 and continued to 7/20/2015 at 9:45 AM in Courtroom 1725. Schedule for Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment to stand: Defendant's response is due on or before 6/5/2015; reply, if any, is due on or before 6/26/2015. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 05/12/2015)
05/14/2015	180	Scheduling & Discovery Letter by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 05/14/2015)
05/18/2015	181	MOTION by ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiffs Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Third Party Defendant Eliot Bernstein for disbursement of funds *Interim Distribution of Interpled Funds* (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 05/18/2015)
05/18/2015	182	NOTICE of Motion by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein for presentment of motion for disbursement of funds, 181 before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 5/28/2015 at 09:45 AM. (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 05/18/2015)
05/20/2015	183	MOTION by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Trust, N.A. to strike

		MOTION by ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiffs Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Third Party Defendant Eliot Bernstein for disbursement of funds *Interim Distribution of Interpled Funds* 181 *or For Briefing Schedule* (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 05/20/2015)
05/20/2015	184	NOTICE of Motion by Adam Michael Simon for presentment of motion to strike, motion for relief,, 183 before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 5/28/2015 at 09:45 AM. (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 05/20/2015)
05/22/2015	185	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Eliot Bernstein's motion for interim disbursement of interpled funds 181 is denied. Bernstein's representations to the contrary notwithstanding, at this time the Court is unable to say that anyone has a clear right to the proceeds deposited by Heritage Union Life Insurance Company, let alone what each interested party's share should be. In his answer 35 , Bernstein concedes that he does not know who the beneficiaries are under the Trust. And although Bernstein and his siblings may claim to be entitled to the funds, the Intervenor has claimed an interest in the funds as well. Bernstein has not cited, and the Court is not aware of, any authority that would allow it to award damages before resolving the merits of the parties' dispute. Plaintiffs' motion to strike 183 is denied as moot. The 5/28/15 Notice of Motion dates are stricken; the parties need not appear. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 05/22/2015)
06/03/2015	186	RESPONSE by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernsteinin Opposition to MOTION by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95, Jill Marla Iantoni, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Pamela Beth Simon, Ted Bernstein for summary judgment *as to Count I of Claims to Policy Proceeds* 148 , MOTION by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95, Jill Marla Iantoni, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Pamela Beth Simon, Ted Bernstein for summary judgment *AMENDED MOTION* 153 (Bernstein, Eliot) Docket Text Modified by Clerk's Office on 6/4/2015 (ph,). Modified on 6/5/2015 (ph,). (Entered: 06/03/2015)
06/03/2015	187	NOTICE of Motion by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein for presentment of (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 06/03/2015)
06/05/2015	188	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Eliot Bernstein's motion in opposition to summary judgment 186 is stricken for failing to comply with Local Rules 7.1 and 56.1(b). Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 06/05/2015)
06/05/2015	189	RESPONSE by Third Party Defendants Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiffs Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein to motion for summary judgment, 148 (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 06/05/2015)
06/05/2015	190	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Eliot Bernstein's response to motion for summary judgment 189 is stricken for failing to comply with Local Rules 7.1 and 56.1(b). Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 06/05/2015)

06/05/2015	191	RESPONSE by Brian M. O'Connellin Opposition to MOTION by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95, Jill Marla Iantoni, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Pamela Beth Simon, Ted Bernstein for summary judgment *AMENDED MOTION* 153 (Stamos, James) (Entered: 06/05/2015)
06/05/2015	192	RESPONSE by Intervenor Plaintiff Brian M. O'Connell to response in opposition to motion, 191 , Rule 56 statement,,,, 150 (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit A, # 2 Exhibit B, # 3 Exhibit c)(Stamos, James) (Entered: 06/05/2015)
06/05/2015	193	RESPONSE by Brian M. O'Connellin Opposition to MOTION by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95, Jill Marla Iantoni, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Pamela Beth Simon, Ted Bernstein for summary judgment *AMENDED MOTION* 153 *Corrected Response in Opposition* (Horan, Kevin) (Entered: 06/05/2015)
06/08/2015	194	RESPONSE by Eliot Ivan Bernsteinin Opposition to MOTION by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95, Jill Marla Iantoni, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Pamela Beth Simon, Ted Bernstein for summary judgment *as to Count I of Claims to Policy Proceeds* 148 , MOTION by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95, Jill Marla Iantoni, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Pamela Beth Simon, Ted Bernstein for summary judgment *AMENDED MOTION* 153 (Attachments: # 1 Supplement Response to Statement of Fact, # 2 Supplement Memorandum of Law)(Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 06/08/2015)
06/08/2015	195	RESPONSE by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernsteinin Opposition to MOTION by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95, Jill Marla Iantoni, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Pamela Beth Simon, Ted Bernstein for summary judgment *as to Count I of Claims to Policy Proceeds* 148 , MOTION by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95, Jill Marla Iantoni, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Pamela Beth Simon, Ted Bernstein for summary judgment *AMENDED MOTION* 153 (Attachments: # 1 Supplement Amended Response to Statement of Facts, # 2 Supplement Amended Memorandum of Law)(Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 06/08/2015)
06/12/2015	196	Supplemental Exhibit 3rd Party Opposition Response to Motion for Summary Judgement by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein *Pro Se* (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 06/12/2015)
06/25/2015	197	MOTION by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 for leave to file excess pages *Reply Brief for Summary Judgment* (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 06/25/2015)
06/25/2015	198	NOTICE of Motion by Adam Michael Simon for presentment of motion for leave to file excess pages, 197 before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 6/30/2015 at 09:45 AM. (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 06/25/2015)

06/25/2015	199	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Plaintiffs' motion for leave to file a reply brief in excess of fifteen pages 197 is granted. Plaintiffs may file a consolidated reply brief of up to twenty pages. The 6/30/15 Notice of Motion date is stricken; the parties need not appear. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 06/25/2015)
06/26/2015	200	REPLY by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 to other 196 , response in opposition to motion, 193 , response in opposition to motion,, 195 *to Estate and Eliot's Responses* (Attachments: # 1 Notice of Filing Notice of Filing/Cert of Serv)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 06/26/2015)
06/26/2015	201	REPLY by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 *to Estate Stmt of Add'l Facts* (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Ex 37)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 06/26/2015)
06/26/2015	202	REPLY by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 *Reply to Eliot's Stmt of Add'l Facts* (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 06/26/2015)
07/08/2015	203	NOTICE of Motion by James John Stamos for presentment of before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 7/20/2015 at 09:45 AM. (Attachments: # 1 Supplement Motion)(Stamos, James) (Entered: 07/08/2015)
07/10/2015	204	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Intervenor Brian O'Connell's motion for leave to file a sur-reply 203 is granted. O'Connell is directed to file the sur-reply as a separate docket entry. The 7/20/15 Notice of Motion date is stricken; the parties need not appear. Additionally, the 7/20/15 status hearing is stricken and reset to 10/1/15 at 9:45 a.m. in Courtroom 1725. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 07/10/2015)
07/13/2015	205	SUR-REPLY by Intervenor Plaintiff Brian M. O'Connell (Stamos, James) (Entered: 07/13/2015)
07/17/2015	206	MOTION by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 for leave to file *Sur Sur Reply* (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Ex A)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 07/17/2015)
07/17/2015	207	NOTICE of Motion by Adam Michael Simon for presentment of motion for leave to file, 206 before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 8/4/2015 at 09:45 AM. (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 07/17/2015)
07/17/2015	208	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Plaintiffs' motion to file a sur-reply 206 is granted. Plaintiffs are directed to file the sur-reply as a separate docket entry. No further briefing will be permitted on plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment. The 8/4/15 Notice of Motion date is stricken; the parties need not appear. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 07/17/2015)

07/20/2015	209	SUR-REPLY by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 to sur-reply 205 *to Intervenor's Sur Reply* (Attachments: # 1 Certificate of Service)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 07/20/2015)
08/10/2015	210	APPLICATION by Third Party Defendants Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiffs Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein for leave to proceed in forma pauperis *and Financial Affidavit* (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 08/10/2015)
08/17/2015	211	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Eliot Ivan Bernstein's application to proceed in forma pauperis 210 is denied. First, the filing fee was paid in full years ago in this case, and no fees are required of Mr. Bernstein. Additionally, the parties have briefed summary judgment and nothing further is required of Mr. Bernstein at this time; To the extent future filings should become necessary, Mr. Bernstein has proven himself more than capable of filing pleadings. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 08/17/2015)
09/24/2015	212	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: On the Court's own motion, the 10/1/15 status hearing is stricken and reset to 12/15/15 at 9:45 a.m. in Courtroom 1725. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 09/24/2015)
12/08/2015	213	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: On the Court's own motion, the 12/15/15 status hearing is stricken and reset to 3/15/16 at 9:45 a.m. in Courtroom 1725. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 12/08/2015)
02/24/2016	214	MOTION by Third Party Defendants Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiffs Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein for preliminary injunction (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 02/24/2016)
02/24/2016	215	MEMORANDUM *OF LAW FOR MOTION FOR INJUNCTION* (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 02/24/2016)
02/24/2016	216	NOTICE of Motion by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein for presentment of motion for preliminary injunction 214 before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 2/25/2016 at 09:45 AM. (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 02/24/2016)
02/24/2016	217	MOTION by Plaintiffs Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein, Lisa Sue Friedstein, Jill Marla Iantoni, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 to strike MOTION by Third Party Defendants Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiffs Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein for preliminary injunction 214 (Attachments: # 1 Certificate of Service CERT. OF SERVICE AND NOTICE OF FILING)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 02/24/2016)
02/25/2016	218	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Emergency motion hearing held on 2/25/2016. Oral request for additional filings is denied. Third Party Defendant's motion for preliminary injunction 214 is denied as stated in open Court. Plaintiff's motion to strike 217 is denied. Status hearing date of

		3/15/2016 at 9:45 a.m. in Courtroom 1725, to stand. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 02/25/2016)
03/15/2016	219	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Enter Order. Plaintiffs' motions for summary judgment, 148 , 153 , are denied as explained in the accompanying Order. This matter remains set for a status hearing on 3/15/16 at 9:45 a.m. in Courtroom 1725. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 03/15/2016)
03/15/2016	220	MEMORANDUM Opinion and Order Signed by the Honorable John Robert Blakey on 3/15/2016. Mailed notice(gel,) (Entered: 03/15/2016)
03/15/2016	221	STATUS Report by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 03/15/2016)
03/15/2016	222	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Status hearing held on 3/15/2016 and continued to 4/14/2016 at 10:00 a.m. in Courtroom 1725. Parties wishing to appear by telephone should contact the Courtroom Deputy at 312-818-6699, by 4/13/2016, to arrange for a telephonic appearance. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 03/15/2016)
03/16/2016	223	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: The Court is in receipt of Third Party Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein's "status report." 221 . In the future, Third Party Plaintiff Bernstein is directed to submit his requests to the Court in the form of a motion, and not as a letter or status report. Any future submissions by Third Party Plaintiff Bernstein that do not comply with this directive, this District's Local Rules, and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure will be summarily stricken. To the extent the "status report" can be seen as a motion, the Court rules as follows: (1) Third Party Plaintiff Bernstein's request for leave to amend his counter-complaint/cross complaint is denied because Bernstein has not indicated how he would like to amend his pleadings, and his motion for leave to amend has been brought so late in the proceedings that it would constitute undue delay and would unfairly prejudice the other parties in this matter, see Stanard v. Nygren, 658 F.3d 792, 797 (7th Cir. 2011); and (2) Third Party Plaintiff Bernstein's request for additional discovery is denied, as fact discovery closed on 1/9/15 and Bernstein has provided no justification for allowing the late discovery sought here. As to Third Party Plaintiff Bernstein's request for clarification regarding LR 7.1., the request is denied. See Commonwealth Plaza Condo. Ass'n v. City of Chicago, 693 F.3d 743, 747 (7th Cir. 2012) (Court "may not issue advisory opinions"). Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 03/16/2016)
04/02/2016	224	MOTION by Attorney Adam M. Simon to withdraw as attorney for Lisa Sue Friedstein, Lisa Sue Friedstein. New address information: Jill Iantoni, 2101 Magnolia Lane, Highland Park, IL 60035 (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Ex 1- Party Contact Info)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 04/02/2016)
04/02/2016	225	*Certificate of Service and* NOTICE of Motion by Adam Michael Simon for presentment of motion to withdraw as attorney, 224 before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 4/14/2016 at 10:00 AM. (Simon, Adam) (Entered:

		04/02/2016)
04/14/2016	226	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Motion and status hearing held on 4/14/2016. Motion to withdraw appearance on behalf of Lisa Sue Friedstein and Jill Iantoni 224 is granted. Pro se appearance form given to Lisa Sue Friedstein and Jill Iantoni in open court. Pro Se Plaintiffs may want to review the Court's standing order for pro se litigants, which is available on the Court's webpage at www.ilnd.uscourts.gov. Plaintiff may also wish to contact the District Court Pro Se Assistance Program, the Hibbler Help Desk, which may be reached at the Clerk's Office Intake desk, Dirksen Federal Building, 219 S. Dearborn, 20th floor, or by calling (312) 435-5691. Any motion for leave to file an amended complaint shall be filed on or before 4/29/2016. Any motions for summary judgment shall be filed on or before 5/25/2016. Status hearing set for 5/26/2016 at 9:45 a.m. in Courtroom 1725. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 04/14/2016)
04/14/2016	227	PRO SE Appearance by Plaintiff Jill Marla Iantoni, Third Party Defendant Jill Marla Iantoni. (tt,) (Entered: 04/14/2016)
04/14/2016	236	PRO SE Appearance by Third Party Defendant Lisa Sue Friedstein, Plaintiff Lisa Sue Friedstein. (tt,) (Entered: 05/04/2016)
04/17/2016	228	MOTION by Third Party Defendants Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiffs Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein for leave to file excess pages (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 04/17/2016)
04/17/2016	229	NOTICE of Motion by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein for presentment of motion for leave to file excess pages 228 before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 4/21/2016 at 09:45 AM. (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 04/17/2016)
04/18/2016	230	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Third Party Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein's motion for leave to file excess pages 228 is denied. The notice of motion date set for 4/21/16 is stricken, the parties need not appear at that time. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 04/18/2016)
04/29/2016	231	MOTION by Third Party Defendants Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiffs Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein for leave to file *Amended Complaint* (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 04/29/2016)
04/29/2016	232	NOTICE of Motion by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein for presentment of motion for leave to file, 231 before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 5/12/2016 at 09:45 AM. (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 04/29/2016)
05/02/2016	233	RESPONSE by Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein(an individual), Ted Bernstein, Adam M Simon, Pamela Beth Simonin Opposition to MOTION by Third Party Defendants Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiffs Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan

		Bernstein for leave to file *Amended Complaint* 231 (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Ex-A, # 2 Exhibit Ex-B)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 05/02/2016)
05/02/2016	234	NOTICE by Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein(an individual), Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein(individually and as alleged Trustee of the Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd. 6/21/95), Adam M Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 re response in opposition to motion, 233 *NOTICE OF FILING/CERT SERV* (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 05/02/2016)
05/02/2016	235	NOTICE by Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein(an individual), Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein(individually and as alleged Trustee of the Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd. 6/21/95), Adam M Simon, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 re notice of filing, 234 *AMENDED NOTICE OF FILING* (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 05/02/2016)
05/12/2016	237	REPLY by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein to response in opposition to motion, 233 (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 05/12/2016)
05/12/2016	238	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Case called for motion hearing on 5/12/2016 and no one appeared, either initially or when the case was recalled at the end of the Court's status and motion call. Neither side advised the Court of any conflict. Status hearing reset to 5/26/2016 at 9:45 AM in Courtroom 1725. Failure to appear on 5/26/2016 may result in dismissal of this case for want of prosecution pursuant to Local Rule 41.1. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 05/12/2016)
05/21/2016	239	MOTION by Third Party Defendants David B Simon, Ted Bernstein, S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc., Adam M Simon, The Simon Law Firm, Ted Bernstein, Pamela Beth Simon, Cross Defendant Ted Bernstein for summary judgment *as to Eliot Bernstein's Claims* (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 05/21/2016)
05/21/2016	240	RULE 56 Statement by Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein(individually and as alleged Trustee of the Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd. 6/21/95), S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc., Adam M Simon, David B Simon, Pamela Beth Simon, The Simon Law Firm regarding motion for summary judgment, 239 *STMT OF UNDISPUTED FACTS* (Attachments: # 1 Appendix Appendix to Statement of Facts, # 2 Exhibit Ex. 1, # 3 Exhibit Ex. 2, # 4 Exhibit Ex. 3, # 5 Exhibit Ex. 4, # 6 Exhibit Ex. 5, # 7 Exhibit Ex. 6, # 8 Exhibit Ex. 7, # 9 Exhibit Ex. 8, # 10 Exhibit Ex. 9, # 11 Exhibit Ex. 10, # 12 Exhibit Ex. 11, # 13 Exhibit Ex. 12, # 14 Exhibit Ex. 13, # 15 Exhibit Ex. 14)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 05/21/2016)
05/21/2016	241	MEMORANDUM by Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein(individually and as alleged Trustee of the Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd. 6/21/95), S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc., Adam M Simon, David B Simon, Pamela Beth Simon, The Simon Law Firm in support of motion for summary judgment, 239 *as to Eliot Bernstein's Claims* (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 05/21/2016)

05/21/2016	242	NOTICE by Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein(individually and as alleged Trustee of the Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd. 6/21/95), S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc., Adam M Simon, David B Simon, Pamela Beth Simon, The Simon Law Firm re MOTION by Third Party Defendants David B Simon, Ted Bernstein, S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc., Adam M Simon, The Simon Law Firm, Ted Bernstein, Pamela Beth Simon, Cross Defendant Ted Bernstein for summary judgment *as to Eliot Bernstein's Claims* 239 *NOTICE OF FILING/CERT SERV* (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 05/21/2016)
05/21/2016	243	NOTICE by Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein(individually and as alleged Trustee of the Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd. 6/21/95), S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc., Adam M Simon, David B Simon, Pamela Beth Simon, The Simon Law Firm re MOTION by Third Party Defendants David B Simon, Ted Bernstein, S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc., Adam M Simon, The Simon Law Firm, Ted Bernstein, Pamela Beth Simon, Cross Defendant Ted Bernstein for summary judgment *as to Eliot Bernstein's Claims* 239 *NOTICE TO PRO SE LITIGANT* (Simon, Adam) (Entered: 05/21/2016)
05/25/2016	244	ATTORNEY Appearance for Intervenor Plaintiff Brian M. O'Connell by Theodore Herbert Kuyper (Kuyper, Theodore) (Entered: 05/25/2016)
05/25/2016	245	MOTION by Intervenor Plaintiff Brian M. O'Connell for summary judgment (Stamos, James) (Entered: 05/25/2016)
05/25/2016	246	MEMORANDUM by Brian M. O'Connell in support of motion for summary judgment 245 (Stamos, James) (Entered: 05/25/2016)
05/25/2016	247	STATEMENT by Intervenor Plaintiff Brian M. O'Connellin Support of MOTION by Intervenor Plaintiff Brian M. O'Connell for summary judgment 245 (Stamos, James) (Entered: 05/25/2016)
05/25/2016	248	NOTICE by Brian M. O'Connell re MOTION by Intervenor Plaintiff Brian M. O'Connell for summary judgment 245 *Notice to Pro Se Litigants* (Stamos, James) (Entered: 05/25/2016)
05/25/2016	249	NOTICE of Motion by James John Stamos for presentment of motion for summary judgment 245 before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 6/7/2016 at 09:45 AM. (Stamos, James) (Entered: 05/25/2016)
05/26/2016	250	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Status hearing held on 5/26/2016. Motion for leave to file amended complaint 231 is denied. Any response to dispositve motions shall be filed on or before 7/26/2016; replies shall be filed on or before 9/6/2016. Status hearing set for 9/20/2016 at 9:45 a.m. in Courtroom 1725. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 05/26/2016)
06/02/2016	251	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: In light of the proceedings in court on 5/26/16, the 6/7/16 Notice of Motion date is stricken, and the parties need not appear. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 06/02/2016)
07/17/2016	252	MOTION by Third Party Defendants Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiffs

		Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein for extension of time , MOTION by Third Party Defendants Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, ThirdParty Plaintiff Eliot Bernstein, Cross Claimant Eliot Bernstein, Plaintiffs Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein for extension of time to file response/reply (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 07/17/2016)
07/17/2016	253	NOTICE of Motion by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein for presentment of extension of time,, motion for extension of time to file response/reply, 252 before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 7/21/2016 at 09:45 AM. (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 07/17/2016)
07/18/2016	254	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Eliot Bernstein's motion for extension of time 252 is granted. Any response to dispositive motions shall be filed on or before 8/26/2016; replies shall be filed on or before 10/6/2016. The 7/21/16 Notice of Motion date is stricken, and the parties need not appear. The status hearing previously set for 9/20/2016 is stricken and reset for 10/27/2016 at 9:45 a.m. in Courtroom 1725. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 07/18/2016)
08/24/2016	255	RULE 56 Statement by Ted Bernstein(an individual), Ted Bernstein, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 regarding motion for summary judgment 245 *Supplemtal* (Attachments: # 1 Appendix Supplemantal Appx to Stmt of Facts, # 2 Exhibit Ex. 37 -- Aff. of Spallina, # 3 Exhibit Ex. 38 -- Probate Order 12/15/15)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 08/24/2016)
08/24/2016	256	MEMORANDUM by Ted Bernstein(an individual), Ted Bernstein, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95 in Opposition to motion for summary judgment 245 *by Estate of Simon Bernstein* (Attachments: # 1 Notice of Filing cert of service/not filing)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 08/24/2016)
08/26/2016	257	RESPONSE by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernsteinin Opposition to MOTION by Intervenor Plaintiff Brian M. O'Connell for summary judgment 245 (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 08/27/2016)
08/27/2016	258	RESPONSE by Eliot Ivan Bernsteinin Opposition to MOTION by Intervenor Plaintiff Brian M. O'Connell for summary judgment 245 (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit EXHIBIT 1 PART 1 - Pages 1 to 1000, # 2 Exhibit EXHIBIT 1 PART 2 - Pages 1001 to 2000, # 3 Exhibit EXHIBIT 1 PART 3 - Pages 2001 to 3000, # 4 Exhibit EXHIBIT 1 PART 4 - Pages 3001 to 3900, # 5 Exhibit EXHIBIT 1 PART 5 - Pages 3901 to 5000, # 6 Exhibit EXHIBIT 1 PART 6 - Pages 5001 to 6000, # 7 Exhibit EXHIBIT 1 PART 7 - Pages 6001 to 7000, # 8 Exhibit EXHIBIT 1 PART 8 - Pages 7001 to 7202, # 9 Exhibit EXHIBIT 2 - 20150608 AMENDED REDO Response To Plaintiffs Statement Of Facts)(Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 08/27/2016)
08/27/2016	259	MEMORANDUM by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein in Opposition to motion for summary judgment 245 (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit 20150506 Ted Bernstein Deposition with Exhibits, # 2 Exhibit 20160826 Feaman Letter to

		Judge Phillips re Simon Estate and Motion for Retention of Counsel and to Appoint Ted Adminsitrator Ad Litem, # 3 Exhibit 20160826 FINAL ESIGNED ILLINOIS DECLARATION OF ELIOT BERNSTEIN OPPOSITION TO SUMMARY JBY INTERVENOR)(Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 08/27/2016)
08/27/2016	260	RESPONSE by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernsteinin Opposition to MOTION by Third Party Defendants David B Simon, Ted Bernstein, S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc., Adam M Simon, The Simon Law Firm, Ted Bernstein, Pamela Beth Simon, Cross Defendant Ted Bernstein for summary judgment *as to Eliot Bernstein's Claims* 239 (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 08/27/2016)
08/27/2016	261	MEMORANDUM by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein in Opposition to motion for summary judgment, 239 (Attachments: # 1 Exhibit Exhibit 1)(Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 08/27/2016)
09/15/2016	262	MOTION by Intervenor Plaintiff Brian M. O'Connell for extension of time to file response/reply *in further support of Motion for Summary Judgment* (Stamos, James) (Entered: 09/15/2016)
09/15/2016	263	NOTICE of Motion by James John Stamos for presentment of motion for extension of time to file response/reply 262 before Honorable John Robert Blakey on 9/22/2016 at 09:45 AM. (Stamos, James) (Entered: 09/15/2016)
09/19/2016	264	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Intervenor's motion for extension of time to file reply 262 is granted. Intervenor's reply brief is now due 10/27/16. The 9/22/16 Notice of Motion date is stricken, and the parties need not appear. Additionally, the status hearing previously set for 10/27/16 is stricken and reset to 12/6/16 at 9:45 a.m. in Courtroom 1725. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 09/19/2016)
10/06/2016	265	REPLY by Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein, Ted Bernstein(individually and as alleged Trustee of the Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd. 6/21/95), S.T.P. Enterprises, Inc., Adam M Simon, David B Simon, Pamela Beth Simon, Simon Bernstein Irrevocable Insurance Trust Dtd 6/21/95, The Simon Law Firm to response in opposition to motion, 260 (Attachments: # 1 Certificate of Service Notice of Filing/Cert of Serv)(Simon, Adam) (Entered: 10/06/2016)
10/27/2016	266	REPLY by Intervenor Plaintiff Brian M. O'Connell (Stamos, James) (Entered: 10/27/2016)
10/27/2016	267	REPLY by Intervenor Plaintiff Brian M. O'Connell *to Plaintiff's Response to Intervenor's Motion for Summary Judgment* (Stamos, James) (Entered: 10/27/2016)
10/27/2016	268	REPLY by Intervenor Plaintiff Brian M. O'Connell *to Eliot Bernstein's Response to Intervenor's Motion for Summary Judgment* (Stamos, James) (Entered: 10/27/2016)

11/14/2016		On 11/14/16 the Clerk audited this case file and discovered that Thomas B. Underwood is not receiving electronic notice. The Clerk modified CM/ECF to provide notice to the attorney. The record indicates you are counsel of record in this case. If you are no longer representing this client, you must file a motion to withdraw from this case pursuant to LR 83.17. (tt,) (Entered: 11/14/2016)
12/02/2016	269	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: On the Court's own motion, the status hearing previously set for 12/6/2016 is reset for 12/9/2016 at 9:45 a.m. in Courtroom 1725. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 12/02/2016)
12/06/2016	270	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: On the Court's own motion, the status hearing previously set for 12/9/2016 is reset for 1/25/2017 at 9:45 a.m. in Courtroom 1725. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 12/06/2016)
01/25/2017	272	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Enter Memorandum Opinion and Order. For the reasons stated in the accompanying Memorandum Opinion and Order, Plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment 239 is granted and Intervenor's Motion for Summary Judgment 245 is denied. The status hearing previously set for 2/21/2017 at 9:45 AM in Courtroom 1725 to stand, at which time the parties shall be prepared to set a trial date. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 01/30/2017)
01/30/2017	271	Simon Bernstein Irrv. Trust Dtd 6/21/95 v. Heritage Union Ins. et al, No. 13 cv 3463 - Clarification of Last Conference Call of Jan. 25, 2017 and pending Motions STATEMENT by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein (Bernstein, Eliot) (Linked document has the incorrect case number (bg)) (Entered: 01/30/2017)
01/30/2017	273	MEMORANDUM Opinion and Order Signed by the Honorable John Robert Blakey on 1/30/2017. Mailed notice(gel,) (Entered: 01/30/2017)
02/21/2017	274	MINUTE entry before the Honorable John Robert Blakey: Status hearing held on 2/21/2017. Additional case management dates set as follows: the parties shall file their proposed final pretrial order and motions in limine on or before 7/3/2017; responses to motions in limine are due 7/10/2017; final pretrial conference set for 7/24/2017 at 1:30 p.m. in Courtroom 1725; bench trial set for 8/7/2017 at 10:00 a.m. in Courtroom 1725. The parties should review and strictly comply with the Court's standing orders, including the order on proposed pretrial procedures (including motions in limine) which is available on the Courts homepage at www.ilnd.uscourts.gov. Additionally, the case is set for a settlement conference on 7/14/2017 at 11:00 a.m. in Courtroom 1725. The parties are directed to exchange position letters as follows: Plaintiff shall provide Defendant with a demand letter by 7/3/2017, and Defendants shall provide a response by 7/10/2017. By 5:00 p.m. on 7/11/2017, Plaintiff shall submit copies of all letters exchanged by the parties to: Proposed_Order_Blakey@ilnd.uscourts.gov. Copies of the settlement conference letters shall not be filed with the Clerk's Office. The Parties shall come to the settlement conference on 7/14/2017 with an accounting of costs properly taxable under 28 U.S.C. §1920, both incurred in the litigation to date and an estimate of taxable costs that would be incurred should the matter

		proceed to trial. Parties with full and complete settlement authority must attend the conference personally. The term full and complete settlement authority includes the authority to negotiate and agree to a binding settlement agreement at any level up to the settlement demand of Plaintiff or any level as low as the offer provided by Defendant. Parties attending the conference should be sure to review and consider the settlement letters exchanged between the parties in advance of the conference. The Court generally will follow a mediation format; that is, each side will have an opportunity to make a presentation, followed by joint discussion with the Court and private meetings by the Court with each side individually. The Court expects both the lawyers and the party representatives to be fully prepared to participate in the discussions and meetings. All statements made during the settlement conference will remain confidential and will not be admissible at trial. Mailed notice (gel,) (Entered: 02/21/2017)
02/22/2017	 275	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS held on 02/21/17 before the Honorable John Robert Blakey. Court Reporter Contact Information: Lisa Breiter lisa_breiter@ilnd.uscourts.gov (312) 818-6683. <P>IMPORTANT: The transcript may be viewed at the court's public terminal or purchased through the Court Reporter/Transcriber before the deadline for Release of Transcript Restriction. After that date it may be obtained through the Court Reporter/Transcriber or PACER. For further information on the redaction process, see the Court's web site at www.ilnd.uscourts.gov under Quick Links select Policy Regarding the Availability of Transcripts of Court Proceedings.</P> Redaction Request due 3/15/2017. Redacted Transcript Deadline set for 3/27/2017. Release of Transcript Restriction set for 5/23/2017. (Breiter, Lisa) (Entered: 02/22/2017)
03/02/2017	276	NOTICE of appeal by Eliot Ivan Bernstein, Eliot Bernstein, Eliot Ivan Bernstein regarding orders 273 Filing fee $ 505. (Bernstein, Eliot) (Entered: 03/02/2017)
03/03/2017	277	NOTICE of Appeal Due letter sent to counsel of record regarding notice of appeal 276 (ek,) (Entered: 03/03/2017)