

CLERK OF THE COURT BY BRITTANY WIST DEBUTY, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF SANTA CRUZ

10	In re the Matter of:	Case Number: 21PR00218
11	in re the Matter of:	
12	THE 2012 FLESHMAN FAMILY TRUST, AS AMENDED	STATEMENT OF DECISION
13		
14	SANDY DINI,	
15	Petitioner,	
16	v.	
17	DAVID DICKINSON,	
18	Successor Trustee and Respondent.	
19	DAVID DICKINSON,	
20	Successor Trustee and Petitioner,	
21	v.	
22	GANDY DDW	
23	SANDY DINI,	
24	Respondent.	
25		-

On November 22, 2022, February 16, 17, and 22, 2023, the Court tried petitioner Sandy Dini's Amended Petition to Invalidate the First, Second and Third Amendments to the 2012 Fleshman Family Trust; and For Surcharge; Cause of Action for Intentional Interference With Expected Inheritance.

Petitioner, Sandy Dini ("Petitioner") was represented by Aaron J. Mohamed, Esq. and Danielle L. deMartino, Esq. of Brereton, Mohamed & Terrazas, LLP. Respondent, David Dickinson ("Respondent") was represented by Michael G. Desmarais, Esq.

The Court heard the testimony of six witnesses including David Dickinson, Sandy Dini, Mark Dini, Rachel Lee, Nick Dini and Timothy Morgan. The Court considered multiply exhibits, including petitioner's exhibits numbers 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 47, 49, 50, 53, 56, 58, 63, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73 and respondent's exhibit numbers 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 17, 20, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35, 39, 45, 46, 48, and 50.

Following the completion of Petitioner's presentation of his evidence, on February 22, 2023, Respondent moved for judgment under Code of Civil Procedure section 631.8. The Court considered and weighed all the evidence received, reviewed its 20 pages of notes of the evidence presented, found that petitioner had not sustained her burden of proof and granted respondent's motion and ordered that judgment be entered in favor of Respondent.

On March 1, 2023, Petitioner served a request for statement of decision. The Court now makes its findings and enters it statement of decision.

Petitioner's amended petition asked the Court to find that notice of the hearing on her petition was given as required by law, to invalidate the third amendment to the 2012 Fleshman Family Trust and the second amendment to the 2012 Fleshman Family Trust, find Respondent exercised financial elder abuse upon Charles Fleshman ("Charles") and Olean Fleshman ("Olean") and thus should be disinherited from the 2012 Fleshman Family Trust, and require Respondent to reimburse Petitioner's attorney's fees and costs and surcharge Respondent.

Petitioner gave notice of the hearing on her amended petition dated August 8, 2022 as required by law.

Petitioner presented no evidence that proved that Charles or Olean lacked testamentary capacity at the time they executed any of the foregoing documents nor at the time they executed the second amendment to the trust nor at the time that Olean executed the third amendment to the trust. No evidence was introduced that showed that they did not have sufficient mental capacity to be able to understand the nature of the testamentary act, understand and recollect the nature and situation of their property, and remember and understand their relations to their living descendants, each other, and those whose interest were affected by the trust or their Wills. No evidence was introduced that proved that either of them suffered from a mental health disorder with symptoms including delusions or hallucinations, which delusions or hallucinations resulted in either of them devising property in a way that, except for the existence of the delusions or hallucinations, they would not have done. (*Prob. Code* §86100.5, 811, 812.)

Petitioner presented no evidence that proved that Charles or Olean were unduly influenced to execute any of the foregoing documents, the second amendment to the trust or the third amendment to the trust. No evidence was introduced that showed that either of them were subjected to any persuasion, let alone excessive persuasion, that caused either of them to act or refrain from acting by overcoming their free will and resulted in inequity.

There was no evidence that respondent actively participated in procuring any of the foregoing documents nor that he unduly benefitted from them. Respondent did not destroy Olean's or Charles' free agency and substitute his will for their will, at any time. (Welf. & Inst. Code §§15610.70; Estate of Baker (1982) 131 Cal.App.3d 471, 480; Estate of Arnold (1940) 16 Cal.2d 573, 577; Rice v. Clark (2002) 28 Cal.4th 89, 96; Estate of Lingenfelter (1952) 38 Cal.2d 571, 586-587; Estate of Gleason (1913) 164 Cal. 756, 785; Estate of Ventura (1963) 217 Cal.App.2d 50.)

There was no evidence that Respondent engaged in financial elder abuse of Charles or Olean. Nor did the evidence show that any of the foregoing documents were the product of elder abuse. (Welf. & Inst. Code §§15610.30-15610.70.)

There was no evidence that showed that Respondent defrauded or misled Charles or Olean. Nor did the evidence show that any of the foregoing documents were the product of fraud

or mistake. (Civ. Code §§1571, 1572, 1573, 1577, 1710.)

Petitioner does not have standing to prosecute a cause of action for tortious interference with expected inheritance because there is an available probate remedy to contest the trust amendments. In fact, Petitioner's amended petition seeks relief under that available probate remedy. (*Prob. Code* §17200(b); *Beckwith v. Dahl* (2012) 205 Cal.App.4th 1039, 1051-1052; *Barefoot v. Jennings* (2020) 8 Cal.5th 822.)

Even if Petitioner had standing to prosecute a cause of action for tortious interference with expected inheritance, the evidence shows that she is not entitled to any such relief. Petitioner has not introduced evidence that proves to a reasonable degree of certainty that a bequest or devise to her would have been in effect at the time of Olean's death, nor that Respondent engaged in wrongful conduct that interfered with that reasonable certainty, which conduct was wrong for some reason other than the fact of the alleged interference itself. Nor was there any evidence that Respondent engaged in tortious conduct that induced or caused Olean or Charles to take some action that deprived Petitioner of an inheritance. (*Beckwith v. Dahl, supra.*)

The Court finds no evidentiary or legal basis for ordering Respondent to reimburse Petitioner's attorney's fees and costs nor to surcharge Respondent for anything.

The Court, therefore, orders judgment to be entered as follows:

- 1. The motion for judgment in favor of Respondent David Dickinson is granted;
- 2. Petitioner's Amended Petition to Invalidate the First, Second and Third Amendments to the 2012 Fleshman Family Trust; and For Surcharge; Cause of Action for Intentional Interference With Expected Inheritance is denied and the Third Amendment to the 2012 Fleshman Family Trust dated August 9, 2016 is not invalidated; and
- 3. Petitioner takes nothing by the amended petition and Respondent recovers from Petitioner costs according to a timely submitted cost bill.

Date: 5/2/2023

Judge of the Superior Court

TIMOTHY R. VOLKMANN