TAB 64

REPORTER'S RECORD 1 VOLUME 1 OF 1 2 TRIAL COURT CAUSE NO. 412249-401 3 APPELLATE COURT NO. ____ 4) IN THE PROBATE COURT THE ESTATE OF: 5) NUMBER 4 (FOUR) OF NELVA E. BRUNSTING,) HARRIS COUNTY, TEXAS DECEASED 7 8 9 10 11 MOTION TO COMPEL THE DEPOSITION OF CANDACE 12 KUNZ-FREED/MOTION TO QUASH/MOTION FOR PROTECTION 13 14 15 16 17 On the 24th day of January, 2019, the following 18 proceedings came to be heard in the above-entitled and 19 numbered cause before the Honorable James Horwitz 20 Associate Judge of Probate Court No. 4, held in Houston, 21 22 Harris County, Texas: 23 24 Proceedings reported by Machine Shorthand 25

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January 24, 2019

protection.

speak on that behalf?

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PROCEEDINGS:

412,249 in the 401, The Estate of Nelva E. Brunsting.

is first hear the motion to compel; who would like to

the deposition of Candace Kunz-Freed and Candace

Kunz-Freed's motion to quash and the motion for

THE COURT: So, today in Case Number

We have Anita Brunsting's motion to compel

So, what I'd like to do in this proceeding

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sir. 14

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MOTION TO COMPEL

ARGUMENT BY MR. JADLOSKI:

MR. JADLOSKI: I can, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Go right ahead,

MR. JADLOSKI: We filed -- first of all,

Your Honor, we asked for a deposition of Ms. Kunz-Freed. 22

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She is the attorney who prepared the QBD - the Qualified Beneficiary Designation, a trust document - that would be the focus of this deposition that we requested. essentially, Your Honor, she was, both, the attorney who drafted the document and the notary on the document.

So, she would be the only one that could testify as to,

both, the sort of the validity of the document, why the

document was drafted the way it was, and would also be 1 the only one to testify as to the decedent's capacity at 2 the time that she signed the documents. 3 So, our basic position is that she's not 4 only the best witness for this information - she's the 5 only witness for this information; and we have to have 6 that information in order to respond to Carl Brunsting's 7 argument that the QBD is not enforceable. 8 So, that, in a nutshell, is our reason 9 that we need the deposition, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: All right. Do you have a 11 12 response? ARGUMENT BY MS. FOLEY: 13 MS. FOLEY: Yes, Your Honor. 14 I'm Zandra Foley; I represent Ms. Freed 15 who is the non-party witness that they're trying to 16 compel. 17 And if I could give you a little 18 background about the case, 'cause it's kind of long, and 19 I'm not sure how much you've been able to read. 20 21 THE COURT: I'm kind of -- been trying to It is intertwined with other matters. 22 catch up. 23 It is. So, I'll keep this MS. FOLEY: brief. 24

THE COURT: You take as much time as you

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need, Counsel. Please feel free to sit.

MS. FOLEY: I actually do better when I stand 'cause I'm a hand-talker.

Okay. January 29th, 2013 - that's when my client was originally sued. She was sued in district court, and that was when Carl Brunsting was the executor of the estate at that point in time represented by Ms. Bayless. They chose to file that lawsuit in district court, the 164th, and they proceeded to litigate that lawsuit for two years. And in August of 2013, we did the written discovery, got verified responses to interrogatories from Mr. Brunsting --

THE COURT: Now, excuse me for interrupting you. But the subject matter of that was a malpractice claim?

MS. FOLEY: Malpractice claim. But essentially, similar to the claims being made in the probate matter regarding whether or not Ms. Brunsting had capacity; however, the allegation against my client is that she should have, in that lawsuit, that she should have known she did not have capacity and as a result breached various duties, you know, duties for negligence, breach of fiduciary duty, DTPA, et cetera.

So, we litigate that case. We're doing written discovery. They designate experts.

And then in February of 2015, we decide to take Mr. Brunsting's deposition as the executor. We go to that deposition on February 3rd. He is deposed for three hours.

THE COURT: Which year of February, 3rd?

MS. FOLEY: 2015.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. FOLEY: So, it's 2015, February 3rd.

He is deposed for three hours. I asked him every question related to: What are your claims? What evidence do you have of these claims? What did you see? Hear? What can you tell me? And he, essentially, said, "Nothing." That was generally the answers. He didn't have any evidence to backup any of these claims. After that deposition was over, sometime later, I get a call from Ms. Bayless telling me, "Oh, you know what - I don't think Mr. Brunsting had capacity when he said all that stuff to you."

Now, my guess is already -- I'm trying to come up with my motion for summary judgment 'cause I'm trying to get this case dismissed for my client because there is no evidence to backup any of these claims.

And then later, once we get the return from the -- they returned their deposition, the errata sheet, instead of being changes or corrections, what we

get is a letter from Ms. Bayless basically saying - yes, I don't think he had any capacity. He really didn't know anything and basically this deposition has no value. She says that having not made a single objection during that deposition, not saying anything about - oh, I think he may not have capacity of anything; as a matter of fact, said that he was, in fact, the executor and that he could give his deposition. So, when we're trying to gear up to get the case dismissed, then all of a sudden in March of 2015, she's - after she sends this letter - she let's us know what she's going to do now is have him resign as the executor. So, she files that in this court which, again, my client is not a party to this case - we're in district court - and then has the Court here remove him as the executor. And, now, of course, what happens in my case, it comes to a screeching halt. We can't do anything as a result of that because there is no executor to pursue the claim.

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So, now, 2019, we've been through two presidents, and my client is still a party in that lawsuit - not this one - not able to do anything about trying to move her case along, to make efforts to get it dismissed, and to do anything to even just have a trial on the merits.

There was a motion that was filed in this

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court to consolidate our case here, but again --
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                  THE COURT:
                              Who filed that motion?
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                  MS. FOLEY:
                              I believe Ms. Bayless filed it
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    initially and maybe others then jumped in. But the deal
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    was, again, based on what happened in my case from our
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    standpoint, this was just a tactical move to prevent
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    dismissal of the claim in district court. So, now
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    we're --
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                  THE COURT: So, are you opposing that
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    motion for consolidation?
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                  MS. FOLEY: We did oppose that motion.
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    And as a result, there was no ruling.
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                  Now, at some point there was a temporary
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    executor who was appointed --
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                  THE COURT:
                              The administrator?
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                  MS. FOLEY: Administrator - I'm sorry,
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    Your Honor - to evaluate all the claims.
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               But now there is no one, and it's been that
    way for some time. And even though in the reply there's
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    some accusations that that's somehow our fault - Ms.
    Freed is not party to this case and has no power to
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    compel an executor to be appointed or administrator to
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    be appointed or not.
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                  So, the point is, is even though we're
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   here now with no executor of the estate, no
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administrator or anything, the first argument is that because she was the lawyer for Ms. Brunsting, there is an attorney-client privilege that she ethically has to protect. And just because they're all the siblings and the children of the -- of Ms. Brunsting, that does not give them a right for us to waive that privilege. That privilege is owed to the estate. And because there is no administrator or executor - who is the estate - that can direct whether or not those privileges can be waived, she cannot be subjected to that position.

I would argue that on top of that - if they're talking about taking a deposition in this case, in the probate case, with no administrator or executor - you don't even have all the necessary parties to take a deposition. So, that would also be incorrect.

And then lastly, it's just fundamentally unfair that we're going to now take Ms. Freed's deposition in this case knowing that there's another case pending, and she is in a situation where she can do nothing about it but sit there, not have due process to do the things any defendant would want to do to try to either move their case along to get to resolution or get it dismissed, but yet has to come into this case where there is still no administrator or executor, sit for a deposition and, essentially, she'd have to assert the

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privilege every time.
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                 THE COURT: Let me ask you a question.
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                 MS. FOLEY: Yes, Your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: In the other case, the
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   district court case, your position is there's no
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   representative of the estate at this time --
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                  MS. FOLEY: Yes, Your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: -- and therefore there is no
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   one to request the deposition of Ms. Freed in that case.
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                  MS. FOLEY: No, not exactly. There is no
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   one to do anything because that case is now abated by
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   result of -- there was a resignation. So, we can't do
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   anything.
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                  THE COURT: Resignation of the temporary
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    administrator?
                  MS. FOLEY: Yes, Your Honor
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                  THE COURT: And no one to replace that
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    person?
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                  MS. FOLEY: Right. And so, we're,
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    essentially, frozen.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. I'm sorry to interrupt
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    you; I just needed to get that clear.
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                  MS. FOLEY: No, that's okay.
                  And then on top of that, obviously -- I
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    know we're not here on a consolidation, but just so you
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understand why we were opposing it is, first of all, obviously, we litigated in the other court for two years. And to me, I felt like they're trying to undo things because it didn't go their way when she's, you know, set for a deposition.

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Second of all, obviously, there's all kinds of other sorts of parties and claims over here that we believe would prejudice us with respect to the lawsuit against Ms. Freed in the other court mainly because it's just one party, and she's suing Ms. Freed and her firm against whoever is going to be representing the estate. And so therefore, our ability to quickly move through the system in order to get to a resolution - whether it be, you know, by trial or what not - would be impacted if we are then put into this case with all of these other issues that really have nothing to do with the claims against my client. I'm specifically talking about the claims. I understand that some of the facts intersect, but the claims against my client - nobody's ever going to find in that case whether or not Ms. Brunsting had capacity or not; that's not the question that will be asked. The questions will Was my client negligent? Did my client breach a fiduciary duty? Did she violate the DTPA? she's the only party in that case, meaning none of the

children are in that particular case; it is just the estate versus the lawyer and the law firm, then there will be no impact on whatever the findings are in this court with regard to the probate of estate. There won't be. The only thing that will be determined is whether or not my client breached a duty.

And so, for all of those reasons - yes, there is no -- either we don't have all the necessary parties, even if you wanted to do a deposition at this point, but on top of that, because there is not one, there is nobody who can waive any privilege that my client has with the estate at this time.

And so therefore, we are opposing or resisting presenting for a deposition at this time.

THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

MR. SPIELMAN: Your Honor, my name is Neal Spielman, and I represent one of the trustees or one of the apparent trustees of the estate - Amy Brunsting.

Can I ask the Court, just because of the way things have gone on in this case, can I ask the Court to notice which parties and which counsel are here because there is a party that isn't here who we may want to --

THE COURT: I think that's a good idea. Why don't you go ahead and give your name and who you

represent to the court reporter.

MS. FOLEY: Hello. My name is Zandra, Z-A-N-D-R-A, Foley with Thompson Coe, and I represent Candace Kunz-Freed and Vacek & Freed.

MS. CAROLE BRUNSTING: My name is Carole Brunsting; I'm a beneficiary; and I'm a pro se litigant.

MR. SPIELMAN: As I mentioned, my name is Neal Spielman, and I represent Amy Brunsting.

MR. JADLOSKI: My name is Tim Jadloski, and I represent Anita Brunsting.

MS. BAYLESS: My name is Bobbie Bayless; I represent Carl Brunsting.

MR. SPIELMAN: Okay. Thank you. And the party that's not here is Candace Curtis who is another one of the Brunsting siblings. She is also a Pro Se Plaintiff.

THE COURT: Okay.

ARGUMENT BY MR. SPIELMAN:

MR. SPIELMAN: Your Honor, you know, as you're learning this case, there are some unique things to it - it's got a very long history and multiple different issues and pending motions that have been heard but not yet ruled upon overtime.

One of the things that's unique, in my mind, with respect to what I'd like talk to you about is

that I find myself arguing against Ms. Foley as it pertains to today's limited issue of - should we be able to proceed forward with her client's deposition, but I will likely be arguing in conjunction and with Ms. Foley when it comes to the concept of whether or not the documents that Ms. Freed drafted were properly drafted, are enforceable, and things like that. So, it's a little unique to be arguing against somebody that, in the bigger picture, you're probably going to wind up being allied with.

The issue, Judge, with respect to Ms.

Foley is that -- so there's a couple of things that she

left out.

The district court case - at least as I understand it - based on what I have perceived or determined or believed to be the live pleading, I believe Ms. Foley left out that there is an aiding and abetting claim in which her clients are accused of aiding and abetting improper activities by the trustees, one of whom is my client, the other --

 $$\operatorname{MR}.\ JADLOSKI:\ The\ other\ is\ my\ client,$ Anita Brunsting.

MR. SPIELMAN: Either of our clients are parties or have ever been parties to the district court case. And both of our -- both, Anita and Amy, are

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accused of or have fiduciary breach claims pending
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    against them in this court --
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                  THE COURT: Filed by the?
                  MR. SPIELMAN: Filed by Carl Brunsting and
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    Candace Curtis.
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                  THE COURT: And Carl is now presumed to
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   be -- well, let me say this: He's resigned as the
    representative of the estate; is that correct?
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                  MR. SPIELMAN: Now has his wife, Drina
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   Brunsting, acting within the confines of this lawsuit,
   the probate court lawsuit as, I believe they call her,
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    the "Attorney in Fact," I think is what --
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                  MS. BAYLESS: Yes, she's operating under
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   power of attorney, Your Honor, as to this case.
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                  THE COURT: Is your client still the
    executor?
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                  MS. BAYLESS: No, Your Honor.
                  THE COURT: In what way did he cease to be
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    the executor?
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                  MS. BAYLESS: He resigned. Let me give
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   you just a little bit --
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                  THE COURT: No, I'll let you speak at a
    time.
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                  MS. BAYLESS: Okay. Yes, he resigned.
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                  THE COURT: I don't want to interrupt too
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much his flow.

MR. SPIELMAN: If he did resign, that
was -- there was a proceeding in this courtroom that had
to do -- my recollection -- it was anonymous, the
resignation, and two competing applications to be named
the -- I might be using the wrong words, but the
"replacement executor". That process, I believe,
resulted in the Court's appointment of Mr. Lester as the
temporary administrator whose specific mandate was to
evaluate the merits of both the claims pending in this
case and the claims pending in the district court case.

Mr. Lester prepared and submitted to this
Court a comprehensive report for which the estate was
required to pay him upwards of - I believe it was
10-if-not-closer to - \$11,000.

In his report, he mentions to the Court or concludes that the documents that are at issue in the case were properly drafted and enforceable as written.

He didn't address the issue about whether or not Nelva Brunsting had capacity at the time they were signed which again speaks to why it's important to get information from Ms. Freed about capacity... Sorry, I'm trying to keep this constrained, but I, myself, have now gotten twisted up in how complicated this is.

THE COURT: Join the club.

MR. SPIELMAND: There is also a conspiracy claim in the district court case in which it's alleged that the Vacek & Freed Law Firm conspired with the co-trustees, Amy and Anita. Those causes of action - I don't see how they can ever be addressed in the district court case until we have first resolved the issues that are pending in this case, at least the issues that relate to the drafting of these documents, the Qualified Beneficiary Documents, and other documents that were drafted and executed during a period of time in which I believe it is Carl's position and Candace Curtis' position that they were drafted in violation of the trust documents which would have been irrevocable and not subject to change at that point in time.

So, either we are going to be persuaded by Mr. Lester's report and find that those allegations or those contentions are - right now as they exist - false, incorrect, and capable of being dismissed or, we need to move forward with the deposition of Ms. Freed, the drafter of those documents, so that we can begin to evaluate whether or not those documents were properly drafted, are compliant with the law as it relates to Qualified Beneficiary Designations versus irrevocable language in trust documents, and the capacity and undue influence issues. I believe that's where Amy and

Anita's positions will sort of dovetail into Ms. Foley's client's positions and ultimately result in a resolution of the majority of what is at issue in the case, and I would expect all of what is at issue in the district court case.

I think, while my client did not file the consolidation, as we were now in 2019 and given the twists and the turns that this whole case has taken and the need to now address Ms. Bayless' summary judgment, I think the need for Ms. Freed's deposition is very important at this time.

We can -- I guess the Court can bring that case over and still keep it separate through a 403 designation but then consolidate it for discovery purposes.

As to the privilege, I think that's, frankly, Ms. Foley's strongest argument, one which I could see myself making if our situations were reversed; but the Court has ways to solve that problem by either simply ruling that the privilege doesn't apply, in which case, there is protection for Ms. Freed to speak about what would otherwise be privileged issues; or, the Brunsting siblings could agree to collectively waive the privilege which, frankly, I'm not so sure we could expect; or, we could take the example of using a

temporary administrator to evaluate and waive the privilege specific to allow the deposition to proceed.

My client has an application to be the replacement administrator, which is what the Will documents call for.

There is also a pending, similar motion by Candace Curtis. Those motions have, again, they've been argued; they haven't been ruled on. They are, I guess, pending. But I think that to the extent that there might be a conflict between who should take that role in a more permanent way - a temporary, finite-defined appointment - to waive the privilege and allow the deposition to proceed solves -- I think is another mechanism by which the attorney-client privilege can be solved and resolved.

The bottom line, Judge, is that if you really do sort of look at the evolution of the cases together - not necessarily the evolution, but the issues of the cases together - I can't see any sort of methodical, logical approach that says that evaluating what's going on in this case shouldn't take precedence over evaluating Ms. Freed's conduct or the law firm's conduct but with respect to the drafting. Those things are intertwined. And before we can know whether or not malpractice was committed or conspiracy was engaged in

or there was an aiding and abetting and breaching of fiduciary duties - we have to know if the documents themselves will hold up under a factual, legal analysis.

Mr. Lester says that at least on the legal analysis, they do; on a factual analysis, we have, at the very minimum, Ms. Curtis suggesting that her mother was incompetent or unduly influenced. And again, I think, as we've said, the best way to start getting to the bottom of that is with this deposition in talking to Ms. Freed about her interactions with Nelva Brunsting in the ramp-up to drafting of and execution of both the documents that are at issue in this case.

THE COURT: Do you see any value in the deposition if Ms. Freed were to utilize the attorney-client privilege and the work-product privilege? And if that existed, do you see much value in taking her deposition?

MR. SPIELMAN: Well, Judge, I suppose it may come down to the way the questions are asked; but at least with respect to the issues of capacity and influence - if the allegations in this case are that Nelva Brunsting was unduly influenced to execute those documents, I suspect we'll be talking to Ms. Freed about what her involvement -- not involvement, what her observations were with respect to potential issues of

undue influence, who may have been at different meetings with Nelva Brunsting, if anybody - in which case, by the way, I don't know that the attorney-client privilege would apply - what were the circumstances that went on with respect to Nelva Brunsting's execution of the documents the day she literally came to, I believe - I don't know this for sure; I assume - that she went to the law -- lawyer's office to execute the documents, what was their execution meeting like? What was Ms. Brunsting's state of mind? What did it appear to be? What did Ms. Freed do, if anything, to evaluate that state of mind on that particular day which I believe starts to speak to some of the issues about whether somebody is competent or incompetent, has capacity or lacks capacity on the day of execution? I believe these are all things that are very relevant to our 401/402 proceeding that can be addressed even if the attorney-client privilege might apply all the way.

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I will tell you that I think that Ms.

Freed can only benefit herself by talking about what happened in attorney-client circumstances in the broader picture. And I think that giving her the way out, allowing her to talk about those things without violating the privilege - I expect that that will ultimately benefit her whether her case moves forward in

the district court or gets brought over and is dealt with in totality with everything else we've got here or just as a 403.

THE COURT: Okay. And I'd like you to address an issue which, if I understand it correctly, the party that initiated this 401 suit isn't available or present to respond to the motion to compel, is that -- am I correct in that assumption?

MR. SPIELMAN: I don't know if that's exactly correct, but it's also --

THE COURT: We don't have a representative of the estate at this point

MR. SPIELMAN: Well, it's not exactly -- there's more to it.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. SPIELMAN: Now, I wasn't involved when this whole thing started, but I believe that it all started in February of 2012 when Candace Curtis filed a lawsuit in federal court alleging many of the same things that were then issued -- or that then became at issue when this 401 proceeding was initiated by Carl in April of 2013.

The federal lawsuit filed by Candace

Curtis is what eventually has become recognized as the

402 in this court which has been consolidated with the

401. So, while it's true that Carl has brought claims... I'm stopping, Judge, because I'm noting that in my file that I have in front of me, I use, "et al" all the time, and I don't know, then, if Carl brought his claims in an individual capacity or just as the executor of the estate. I think he brought them in his individual capacity which means he is represented through Ms. Bayless by virtue of a power of attorney. So, whether there is -- my recollection -- and I know someone will correct me if I'm wrong. My recollection is that the estate is not actually a party to this 401 proceeding even though this 401 proceeding is subordinate to or ancillary to the base case. I'm not a hundred percent sure about that.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SPIELMAN: But that also does speak to the issue that Ms. Foley raised which is, you don't -- if I'm right, you don't need an estate representative to proceed with the deposition in this case because the estate isn't in this case or whatever that, whatever that adds to the story.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MR. SPIELMAN: Just whatever more

questions you have for me.

THE COURT: All right. I'd like to hear

from Ms. Bayless, please.

MS. BAYLESS: Thank you, Your Honor. I'm going to sit, if it's okay.

THE COURT: Sure. Absolutely.

MS. BAYLESS: Although, I'm tempted by Ms. Foley's argument that it's better to stand. I agree with her.

THE COURT: You can stand and sit at all different times. Whatever you want.

ARGUMENT BY MS. BAYLESS:

MS. BAYLESS: A lot of ground has been covered. I hope I pick up on all of the issues that have been brought up.

As Mr. Spielman just said, you know, he says that he doesn't believe the estate is a party to this action. That's not true. The action was brought when my client was executor on behalf of the estate and himself, individually. So, there is a party, the party that holds the privilege that can't - Ms. Foley is right - can't deal with that issue. I don't think that issue is solved by saying - well, let's appoint somebody for five minutes to say, okay, we waive the privilege. The siblings certainly can't get together and say - okay, we'll waive the privilege. It's not their privilege. So, that is an issue, and it's an issue that

when -- there's a lot of things that led us to this.

I will tell you that I don't know if
the Court has ever represented a party who has suffered
from encephalitis before, but I had no idea this was an
issue until Ms. Foley took my client's deposition. In
my interactions with him - there was no issue. But
under the stress of a deposition, a video-taped
deposition, the symptoms of his encephalitis came
rushing back.

THE COURT: When was the approximate date of that deposition?

MS. BAYLESS: I think Ms. Foley said --

THE COURT: 2015?

MS. FOLEY: February 3rd, 2015.

MS. BAYLESS: And so, immediately, I took steps to get him out as executor because it was clear it was not appropriate for him to have that role.

Where we've tumbled since then is a long and windy road. We've been to federal court. Many of us - I guess everybody at this table - is a defendant in a RICO action in federal court filed by one of the other parties in the case. So, the malpractice case -- and let me get back to the beginnings of that --

THE COURT: Let me ask you one more question, quickly.

MS. BAYLESS: Sure.

THE COURT: When did you obtain your power of attorney?

MS. BAYLESS: Well, there was a power of attorney that predated all of this action.

Subsequently, there was an evaluation done and even another power of attorney has been done under the guide -- under the guidance of medical professionals.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.

MS. BAYLESS: And, again, I don't know if the Court's had any involvement with encephalitis victims, but there are many things about -- many functioning things that Mr. Brunsting does just fine. What he can't deal with is the stress that is brought on by confrontation with strangers under, you know, basically what all of us would call nerve-racking situations. Apparently, he didn't have any of that with me; and so, until his deposition, these problems didn't surface. But since then -- and we have an affidavit from his physician about some of these issues and about the power of attorney and his ability to, you know, enter into a power of attorney at various stages and that kind of thing. We can go into that in an evidentiary hearing if the Court wishes.

The way we got to this spot, though, is

that initially when all of this controversy came up, we had a tolling agreement - Ms. Foley's client and I had a -- and my client had a tolling agreement - because we saw that there was overlap between these issues among the trustees and the beneficiaries. And, frankly, I envision that we would be able to resolve these issues - crazy me - at some point in time, and the malpractice issues might not be needed or they might go away because the issues could be resolved among the beneficiaries. So, initially, we had a tolling agreement. They didn't want to continue the tolling agreement as was their right; and so, at that point, there wasn't really anything to do other than file the action or it would be lost to limitations.

So, you know, regardless of how we got -regardless of who may have made the better decision or
the worse decision - that's how we got where we are. We
tried to prolong that. We tried to put that off, and it
didn't work; and so, now we are where we are.

Subsequently, it's come to light that my client is not a proper party to pursue a lawsuit. He may be able to do other things, but he's not the proper party to pursue a lawsuit on behalf of the estate. And since then, there's been so much fighting about who should do that, who should jump into that role that

we're still mired in this mess that allowed us to also get taken over to federal court; had to go to the Fifth Circuit to get back over here to try and sort things out.

Yes, there's been a temporary

administrator who was assigned one task which was to

make a recommendation to the Court about some issues.

I'm not sure he really even addressed the issues he was

asked to address, but he doesn't resolve those issues.

I tend to agree with Ms. Foley on this question, and I've tried to make that clear to the parties who want to take her deposition, and I don't think this is a very good exercise of time, anybody's time, on where the case should be going right now to get it back on track.

I have a motion for partial summary
judgment on file which does not deal with the issue of
capacity at all; it is based upon the structure and
construction of the Trust instrument and whether it's
enforceable. It is based upon some other transfers from
the Trust and whether they violated the Trust. It
doesn't have anything to do with capacity. I don't
think that - and the parties are not here, and I
hesitate greatly to speak for them because half the time
I don't know what they're saying - but I don't think

they've claimed incapacity in any of their issues. not saying at some point in time it may not be necessary to talk to Ms. Freed. I think it probably will be unless we can get all this resolved which some of us have been trying to do without much success. don't think this is the time for that. I don't think the right parties are engaged or even exist at this moment, and I think there are other things, other issues, that need to be resolved that can be resolved that don't have anything to do with what ultimately would be a very complicated, factually-intense question of capacity and undue influence. I don't even know, frankly, if Ms. Foley's client would have the expertise to address capacity. I don't even know if she would be the proper witness to addressing capacity. Point is - I don't know why we're dealing with those issues when there's so many other issues that need to be addressed that might lead us in the direction of a resolution.

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There's a farm in Iowa that is worth a lot of money that is just sitting there that has to be divided among these family members, and nobody can even get to the point of addressing that.

So, I find myself aligned with Ms. Foley as Mr. Spielman had said he thought it was strange that he was opposing her in this situation. I find it

the right time to take her client's deposition. Will that time come? Maybe. Maybe not. I don't know the answer to that right now, but I do know that if they're saying - this is what they said when we last had a hearing before Judge Butts - that they needed this deposition in order to defend my motion for summary judgment. There is not a single shred of anything in my motion about capacity or undue influence. So, I don't think they need it to address my motion.

Now, my motion is a partial motion for summary judgment; I'm not suggesting that that ends the case, but the point is - we don't ever deal with anything. We deal with more sometimes than we do at other times. But to take this deposition, get bogged down in - what do we do with the privilege with a witness that I don't think makes any difference on the issues that are currently before the Court, seems like to me, you know, a little bit of a wrong-headed direction.

THE COURT: Do you have any opinion on who might represent the estate?

MS. BAYLESS: I will tell you that I don't think any of these siblings can agree on that. I mean, some may agree with others, but there's always somebody

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who doesn't agree. I mean, we had a big fight just over
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    Mr. Lester, but I think I almost feel like it has to be
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    a third party. Sorry to have to say that, but I
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    think --
                  THE COURT: Do you think your client has
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    capacity to agree to a person should we find somebody
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    that's suitable to everybody else?
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                  MS. BAYLESS: Well, I think that my client
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    is -- he's represented by his wife through a power of
    attorney, and she certainly has capacity. So, yes, I
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    think, I think that there is not a problem in terms of
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    my party in this case agreeing to someone.
                                                 I don't
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    believe he has the capacity to be that person.
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                  THE COURT: Ms. Candace Curtis? Is that
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    you?
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                  MS. CAROLE BRUNSTING: No, I'm Carole
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    Brunsting.
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                  THE COURT:
                             You're Carole, I apologize.
    We haven't heard from you. Do you want to -- I think
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    maybe she should be sworn.
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                  (Ms. Carole Brunsting sworn)
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                  THE COURT:
                             Would you like -- please be
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           Would you like to opine on any of these matters
    seated.
    in regard to who might be somebody that can be appointed
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    to represent the estate and -- well, let's talk about
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that first.

MS. CAROLE BRUNSTING: I really -- first, I really appreciate you asking me that question.

THE COURT: Sure.

contact role.

ARGUMENT BY MS. CAROLE BRUNSTING:

MS. CAROLE BRUNSTING: And I would like to be considered as the person that fills that role only because -- or one of the reasons is because I have attended every single hearing. I have been extremely involved in this case. I was there with my parents from beginning to end. I've done my best to reach out to all my siblings to the best of my ability. And, I mean, I have a vested interest in getting this resolved. So, and also, too, I really feel like I'm a very fair and balanced person - at least I try to be. So, I would like to be considered as a possible person to take the

THE COURT: Thank you for that statement.

Have you talked to your siblings about
that as a possibility?

MS. CAROLE BRUNSTING: I have done my best. My siblings will not speak with me. I have done my best to try and re-establish some type of a relationship because I find myself -- I feel like I'm always kind of in the middle, and I'm trying not to take

sides; and honestly - and you may not believe me - I have not taken a side. I see both sides, and I struggle with that; but I also keep in mind all the time that I spent with my parents and all the time that my father talked about this Trust and what it meant to him; and I know my siblings, and I know that they need for this to be resolved because of a lot of things that have happened over the past eight or nine years. And I also have a vested interest and really want to see this over and done with.

seriously. And that is why I leave work and I come here. I've never missed a hearing. I read as much as I possibly can. I reread the Trust and I reread the QBD. I do my best to understand as much language as possible. I understand that in that role, that that person would have to hire an attorney, and I understand that. But, I really want to see this moving forward, and it's something that if I needed to try to reach out to my siblings, I would be willing to do. I really feel like I could make a good case for that. I can try.

THE COURT: All right. Does anybody else have any concluding comments? Please. You raised your hand first.

FURTHER ARGUMENT BY MR. JADLOSKI:

MR. JADLOSKI: Thank you, Judge.

Just to sort of get back to why I feel -- and it's very important that we've gone through all of the sorted history of this case, and it's complicated.

MS. BAYLESS: Not all.

MR. JADLOSKI: No, not all of it, but a very good portion of it so I think, Judge, you have some idea of what's happened here as much as anyone can.

It's a little bit of a mess.

But I think if we can get back to the issue at hand here which is - does my client, does Mr. Spielman's client, have the right to take this deposition at this time? I think the important thing to consider there is, there's two issues that we are being asked to respond to; but yet, if we're not allowed to take this deposition, we can't get the information that we need.

One is, Mr. Brunsting, Carl Brunsting, has raised the issue of whether or not the QBD is, in fact, enforceable; and the second issue is whether or not Nelva Brunsting, Decedent, had the capacity to sign the QBD when she signed it, and that's at least been raised by Ms. Curtis in her pleadings even though she hasn't filed a motion for summary judgment or anything like

that, but it's been raised in the pleadings. The one issue comes from the pleading, and the other one comes from the summary judgment that's on file.

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If you look at those two issues, Your Honor, I'm not entirely sure that either one of them actually implicates the attorney-client privilege and I'll tell you why.

First of all, Judge, when it comes to the capacity issue - there is a rule in the Texas Rules of Evidence, Texas Evidence 503(d)4, which deals with precisely these kinds of issues, a situation where you have an attorney who is -- who drafted a document and, essentially, also functioning as a witness on that document. I think that's what happened here, essentially, because you have Ms. Kunz-Freed who drafted -- who drafts the QBD. And then there's the one who is there who notarizes Nelva's signature on the QBD. And as far as we understand, Your Honor, she was the only one who was there on the date that she signed the document, and that's the date that's important for capacity because as you know, she could have capacity on that day and not have it on another day or vice versa. And so, it's really important - the only person who was there to observe her and able to comment on the kinds of observations that a lay witness would typically make

regarding capacity is Ms. Kunz-Freed.

Now, there's also case law, Your Honor, that deals with a -- there's a -- I believe it's the Cochron v. Cochron which is in the Houston Court of Appeals that deals with the situation where an attorney is also a witness. So, you're seeing that application, you're seeing that application of rule -- I'm sorry. You're seeing that application of the Rule 503 exception being applied to an attorney who was also a witness on a document.

And then if you look - and these are all cited in our response, Your Honor - there's also the case of In Re: Estate of Kam which was in the El Paso Court of Appeals in which was citing to Brown versus Traylor which was a Houston opinion that talks about a situation which a notary is allowed to testif -- was allowed to testify, again, as to capacity that's -- and because the note -- in the same way that a witness typically would be.

Now, if you look at, if you look at, again, coming back to this situation. Ms. Kunz-Freed was, both, the attorney and the notary; and therefore, even if she couldn't testify about capacity as the attorney because of the attorney-client privilege, she could certainly testify about capacity as the notary who

observed the person when they signed their signature.

Now, moving on to the second issue which is the issue of whether or not Ms. Kunz-Freed could testify about the drafting of the QBD itself so we could get to whether or not the terms of the QBD are valid.

In her response to our motion to compel and also in her motion for protection and to quash, Ms. Kunz-Freed raised the idea that, you know - well, Judge, maybe there's another source that we could get that information from her. Have we exhausted all of the possible sources from which we could determine whether or not those documents are valid? And, frankly, Judge, there is no other source. She is the only source. So, asking us to exhaust the sources before we depose Ms. Kunz-Freed is really -- there are no other sources to exhaust. She was the one who drafted the document. She was the one who witnessed who was there on the day that Ms. Brunsting signed the document.

And so, frankly, Your Honor, I just don't see how we can do this deposition without asking questions that even touch upon the attorney-client privilege. And if you're uncomfortable with that, Your Honor, then I would say that you have the power under Rule of Civil Procedure 192.4 to specifically limit us to those issues which the Court is comfortable saying

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   are not part of the -- would not be covered by the
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   attorney-client privilege.
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                  So, I believe, Judge, so in essence,
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   Judge, I believe:
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                      Because of the pleadings and the
   motion for summary judgment that are on file, we do need
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   to answer these questions so that my client can respond
   to the claims relating to the QBD and;
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                      I really don't think that there is
   a -- I really don't think there's an attorney-client
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   privilege issue here; and if there is, there is a
   procedural work-around that the Court could utilize.
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                  THE COURT: Thank you for that. Let me
   ask you a question.
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                  MR. JADLOSKI: Yes, Your Honor.
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                  THE COURT: In Ms. Freed's response, she
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   talks about that there's other witnesses present when
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   the QBD was executed. I'm just curious. Is that a fact
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   that you contest? Are you aware that there are other
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   witnesses?
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                  MR. JADLOSKI: We are not -- we're not --
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   no, Your Honor, we're not aware of witnesses --
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                  THE COURT: Wait. I didn't understand
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   that.
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MR. JADLOSKI: We are not aware that there

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were any witnesses.

THE COURT: I just wanted to know that.

All right. Anybody else? Yes? Go ahead,

ma'am.

FURTHER ARGUMENT BY MS. CAROLE BRUNSTING:

MS. CAROLE BRUNSTING: I just want to make one more comment as far as to my mother's capacity.

I was her care giver per my parents' --

THE COURT: I appreciate your wanting to say that. I don't know that that's on point for what I have to deal with today.

MS. CAROLE BRUNSTING: Well, it is because it talks to capacity, and I'm thinking that there is a lot of information I have; and perhaps I need to be deposed because it does impact this QBD because I was my mother's care giver. I was there. And, I mean, I was one of the ones taking care of my mother, and she spoke with me about a lot of things, and then things were going on. So, it's really hard to hear all this going on when I'm thinking - okay, I have a lot of facts that may pertain to this.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

MS. FOLEY: If I may respond, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

FURTHER ARGUMENT BY MS. FOLEY:

MS. FOLEY: Okay. So, nobody's going to remember this because me and Bobbie were the only ones there. She has been deposed in the other case. I don't know if you remember that. It was a long time ago.

MS. CAROLE BRUNSTING: I do.

MS. FOLEY: She was present at some of the meetings between my client and Ms. Brunsting because she brought her there. So, yes, there are other sources of that information, number one.

Number two, what I hear from these parties is that - hey, you've got to let us take just part of her deposition so we can move our case forward. And nobody's really considering what my client is going to have to deal with which means if you take her deposition, and she only has to answer, you know, questions that aren't privilege, that means that at some point, she's going to have to sit again for another deposition.

So, my thing is, if we're going to compel her deposition, why not get somebody put in place so my client only has to sit once and answer whatever questions that need to be answered.

The other thing I want to point out is that there are cases out there where - and this comes

with the problem of who is going to be the administrator or the executor - but there are cases out there where lawyers are compelled by a trial judge, for whatever reason, to waive that privilege. They sit. They waive that privilege. And then later on get sued because they didn't appeal it. And I don't want to put my client in that position given what the fighting has been between these siblings. And so, I ask that we not be put in that position. And I think it solves it if the Court would just appoint someone to be the executor or the administrator; and then if people want to take a deposition - I get it; that's fine; we'll have to sit for that, but it doesn't put my client in a precarious position when having to deal with the privilege issues of what comes next after that. And then, obviously, too, it makes my day because my client now has somebody that's there in her lawsuit so she can be able to move that along.

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But, then the last point I want to make is that based on what everybody has said about this capacity issue, it sounds like nobody really thinks that there is really an issue there anyway. There is no evidence whatsoever. And the thing is, is that all these allegations that were made in that lawsuit against my client, had to do with that - that she somehow was

duped because she did not have capacity; yet, when she sends her letter saying, oh --

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THE COURT: When you say your client was duped --

MS. FOLEY: I'm sorry. They're saying about Ms. Brunsting. My client's client. My client's client was duped by Ms. Freed into signing off on documents. She made these allegations. She had her client verify interrogatories before she declared to be incapacitated saying that - yes, all this stuff is true, and then sends a letter saying, "Well, he had no personal knowledge. He was never there. He doesn't know anything. It's all useless information now." So, the question is - well, then where did all that come Somebody filed those claims. Somebody made those from? allegations. Somebody is saying that is a fact; yet, there is not a single person, based on what you've heard so far, that has any knowledge of that whatsoever.

So, you know -- and, yes, there was a tolling agreement in place that was filed because we were led to believe that it was actually a 202 deposition that was requested initially of us. So, we thought we were given documents to help you decide whatever your probate issue is. And then once we figured out this does not seem right, we went ahead and

said - no, we're not extending any tolling. And you heard her just say, "So, we went ahead and filed a lawsuit," and it's because there was no due diligence done, no investigation as to any of these claims. It was simply - just let me file that lawsuit to get those claims out there so we can have somebody to go blame and seek money from. There is absolutely no evidence of any of these claims. I know I'm harping on the wrong thing, but I just wanted to point that out based on what you said everybody agrees, really, is what you heard. The others aren't really capacity, is not an issue. Well then, if that's the case, why is my client even sued in the first place?

But, anyways, so I would just say in closing:

If we're going to make my client sit for a deposition, I'd like for her to only have to sit once, and I'd like for her to not have to be put in a position to where she's going to be just requested to waive privilege like they suggested with no basis and then have to deal with what to do after that. Should we sit there and wait for privilege or do we have a duty to make sure we protect it until somebody - meaning a representative of the estate - gives us some direction on that?

Thank you, Your Honor.

FURTHER ARGUMENT BY MS. BAYLESS:

MS. BAYLESS: Judge, since I heard my letter paraphrased several times now by Ms. Foley, that is not at all what it said.

But the point is what I am saying here today -- well, first of all, we had lots of documentation. We had lots of evidence about these claims. Did that mean that we didn't want to try to continue a tolling agreement so that we can fight the fight with the siblings and get that resolved so that we didn't have to file more lawsuits? That's what I was saying. I wasn't saying there was no due diligence, that capacity wasn't an issue. I'm not saying that capacity isn't an issue. At some point - I'm saying in my motion that is pending before this court - capacity is not an issue. And if somebody heard me say otherwise, let me correct it right now.

What I'm talking about today is what the Court has in front of it that's been on file since before the RICO case and all the Fifth Circuit travels and all of that kind of stuff. That has been on file for sometime now. It's a motion that does not go to the capacity issue in any form. And so, the issue always, I think, has been how splintered this thing gets, and we

go off on this rabbit trial and that rabbit trail, and I think that's what taking this deposition at this time does - is it takes us down another rabbit trail. This case needs to get on track for everybody's benefit so that it can be resolved in total.

And I think anybody who thinks taking Ms.

Freed's deposition is going to do that, is just not
thinking through what the issues are. That's my point.

And even if the Court denied my motion for summary
judgment, it wouldn't be because they didn't have the
evidence to address the capacity issue because capacity
is not an issue in that motion. That's all I was trying
to say.

THE COURT: All right.

FURTHER ARGUMENT BY MR. SPIELMAN:

MR. SPIELMAN: Judge, I'm sorry; if you can indulge me just a minute.

We've talked a lot about a lot, and that's what happens. Judge Comstock will tell you. Everything about this case, once you start talking about it, something, some other layer of it gets unpeeled. I think the one thing that everybody will ultimately agree with is that we do need the Court's help in getting us moving. Anita and Amy believe that the way to get us moving is through this deposition.

The reason, while capacity is a point in this lawsuit, to be specific -- start over.

Amy and Anita filed a no-evidence summary judgment against Candace Curtis and the claims that she has brought in this lawsuit.

Candace Curtis' claims include the capacity issue, or at the very least, her response to our no-evidence summary judgment raises the capacity issue.

So, with respect to our ability to try to get this case moving by dismissing Candace Curtis' portion of the case, we are precluded from doing so because of the issues that she has brought up in her response. That motion has not yet been heard because we now need to address what she says is evidence of capacity and would like to do that through Ms. Foley's client. That is the full story now on why capacity is being discussed in the broader sense of this litigation.

Ms. Bayless says that capacity doesn't relate to her MSJ. I can't remember its contents. If she says it doesn't - it doesn't. But let's be very clear what her motion does say.

She is seeking, from this Court, summary judgment on the issue that the documents drafted by Ms. Foley's client were drafted improperly, contrary to law,

and in violation of other portions of the primary trust documents. That is the very issue that is pending in the district court case. If she is - I assume - that Ms. Foley would not want this Court doing anything about that issue in this case for fear of how that might then show up in the district court case. It is my belief, and it is Anita's belief - or my client's belief and Anita's belief, the lawyers' belief - that the way to deal with and learn more about the circumstances pertaining to the drafting and the creation of the documents is by examining the person, the lawyer, who drafted them. We want to know why she drafted them, what were the circumstances behind why they were drafted, how does their drafting not violate other aspects of the prior-in-time trust documents; and from that information, we hope to be able to, not only resist multiple causes of action brought by Candace Curtis and Carl Brunsting, but also put together a comprehensive, fair, balanced, accurate response to the motion for summary judgment. And that's what I have to say about that.

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THE COURT: Counsel, for the two

trustees - do you have an opinion as to her request to

be named as a temporary administrator or administrator

for this estate? Can you speak on behalf of your

clients as to that?

MR. SPIELMAN: I can do so -- yes, I can.
So, two things, Judge.

If we do that, then we are - and I don't mean this disrespectfully - then we are putting a person in that position who is the only person who was never considered for that position amongst all of the Brunsting siblings. So, we are now going far afield of what - at least on paper - Elmer Brunsting and Nelva Brunsting wanted with respect to the succession of their executors. That's one concern in the global picture.

In the smaller picture - if I understand the position of Candace Curtis correctly - the reason she wants to be named as the replacement executor is because she thinks that my client, Amy, is disqualified because of the fact that Amy is a defendant in this 401 and 402. If that is the reason for disqualifying Amy, then Carole Brunsting is likewise disqualified because - with all due respect while Ms. Carole Brunsting describes herself as, "in the middle and not taking a side" - she is absolutely a defendant in claims asserted by, both, Carl and Candy: Money hadn't received, conversion, breach of fiduciary duty. They are abs -- Carl and Candy, separately but in conjunction through the pendency of this lawsuit, are

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   absolutely trying to get into Carole Brunsting's pocket
   unless she has worked out a deal with them that the rest
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   of us don't know about.
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                  So, my point for that is - if Amy
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   Brunsting, who is the next in line, is disqualified
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   because she is a litigant, a defendant, then Carole is
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   disqualified and we're nowhere.
                  If Carole is not disqualified, then
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   neither is Amy, and let's do what the Will says and let
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   Amy Brunsting take over as the executor of the two
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    estates and all of these problems are solved.
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                  THE COURT: So, in short, you believe your
    client would object?
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                  MR. SPIELMAN:
                                 Yes.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. And how about you,
    Counsel?
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                  MR. JADLOSKI: I believe my client would
    object, but to know for sure, Judge, I'd have to discuss
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    it with her.
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                  THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate everybody
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    coming in. It's very persuasive. I am going to take
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    this under -- go right ahead if you'd like to say one
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    more thing.
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              FURTHER ARGUMENT BY MS. CAROLE BRUNSTING:
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                  MS. CAROLE BRUNSTING: Yeah, Mr. Spielman
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keeps talking about Candy's case about the 402. It was never consolidated. So, it's my understanding that that case went away.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. CAROLE BRUNSTING: So, it's the 401 but it was supposed to be brought over from the federal court, consolidated with the 401 - that never happened. So, it's my understanding that Candy's case is no more, and that's why she never takes much involvement with what happens in the probate court.

FURTHER ARGUMENT BY MR. SPIELMAN:

MR. SPIELMAN: Judge, that's, first of all, that's -- let me say this.

One, I believe that the various docket sheets will prove that that's absolutely incorrect.

However, if the Court would like to put an order in the case that says that Ms. Candace Curtis' claims in this case have been non suited, I wouldn't object to that either, but I don't believe that what Ms. Brunsting just said about there not being a consolidation order as to the 402 to the 401 is correct.

And I think, Judge, if you look in the Court's file around May of 2014-ish, I think that would be where you would look to see that the 402 was opened -- no, actually the 402 wasn't opened until

February of 2015. But in May of 2014, the Court's file reflects the federal court sending Candace Curtis' claims to Probate Court 4 where they were always discussed. There are multiple motions that were filed by Ms. Curtis and her attorney at the time within the 401 that ultimately led to the opening of the 402. And I'm quite positive that there was an order consolidating the 402 and the 401. However, I would be equally happy with an order dismissing Ms. Curtis' claims.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

FURTHER ARGUMENT BY MS. BAYLESS:

MS. BAYLESS: If I could just raise one other point.

This came up when Mr. Lester was appointed, and that's the issue of how a temporary administrator gets paid. And there was a lot of discussion about the fact that the money in the case is in Trust, and I think Ms. Curtis was one of the big objectors to the appointment of temporary administrator resulting in fees that would have to be paid by the Trust and that that was not appropriate, and I think some other -- I don't know, Carole, did you object to that?

MS. CAROLE BRUNSTING: Did [sic].

MS. BAYLESS: So, I just say that so that

the Court has that in mind in trying to formulate a plan that that is also an issue that would seem to have been able to overcome it with Mr. Lester, but frankly, I don't remember how we did now.

COURT'S RULING:

THE COURT: All right. Well, I think that as often in cases like this, people tend to try to put a lot of different food in their mouth at one time and choke when it probably is best resolved by taking a bite at a time.

And I'm going to take this matter for the motion to compel the deposition and the contravening motion to quash under consideration. I'll give you an answer by tomorrow.

So, thank you for your time.

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    The State of Texas
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   County of Harris
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           I, Hipolita Lopez, Official Court Reporter in and
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   for the Probate Court Number Four of Harris County,
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 6
    State of Texas, do hereby certify that the above and
   foregoing contains a true and correct transcription of
 7
 8
   all portions of evidence and other proceedings requested
    in writing by counsel for the parties to be included in
 9
    this volume of the Reporter's Record, in the
10
    above-styled and numbered cause, all of which occurred
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    in open court or in chambers and were reported by me.
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           I further certify that this Reporter's Record
14
    truly and correctly reflects the exhibits, if any,
15
    admitted by the respective parties.
           I further certify that the total cost for the
16
   preparation of this Reporter's Record is $351.00.
17
    and was paid by Ms. Candy Curtis.
18
           WITNESS MY OFFICIAL HAND this the 6th day of
19
20
           February, 2019.
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                     Expiration Date: 12-31-20
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                     Official Court Reporter
                     Probate Court Number Four
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