IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE

IN THE MATTER OF RESTATEMENT OF DECLARATION OF TRUST CREATING : THE SURVIVOR'S TRUST CREATED : C.A. No. 7743-VCG

UNDER THE RAVET FAMILY TRUST

DATED FEBRUARY 9, 2012

Chancery Courtroom No. 12D New Castle County Courthouse 500 North King Street Wilmington, Delaware Wednesday, January 29, 2013 10:10 a.m.

BEFORE: HON. SAM GLASSCOCK, III, Vice Chancellor

EVIDENTIARY HEARING TRANSCRIPT AND THE COURT'S RULING

CHANCERY COURT REPORTERS 500 North King Street Wilmington, Delaware 19801 (302) 255-0521

1	APPEARANCES:					
2	DAVID W. CARICKHOFF, JR., ESQ. Archer & Greiner, P.C.					
3	for Petitioner					
4	WILLIAM M. KELLEHER, ESQ. Gordon, Fournaris & Mammarella, P.A.					
5	for Respondent Northern Trust Co.					
6	CHAD M. SHANDLER, ESQ. Richards, Layton & Finger, P.A.					
7	for Respondents Lorey Baldwin, Deborah L. Hill and Patty J. Raphaelson					
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package on the 27th. And there is no other evidence that the notice materials were delivered to him prior to that. So, with that --

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Carickhoff.

MR. CARICKHOFF: -- thank you.

THE COURT: I appreciate that.

I appreciate the arguments from both sides. It's a very interesting set of issues. I apologize for my confusion earlier about the dates, which made this I think a more difficult situation than it needed to be.

It's clear, and I think both sides agree, that the statute that we're dealing with here, 12 Delaware Code, Section 3546, provides a statute of repose that is to be strictly construed to cut off the right to challenge a trust. And it is specifically provided to be a short period so that the settlor can learn within a reasonable period of time whether there is going to be a challenge or not so that we don't get into the situation that we unfortunately have here where the settlor has passed away, a significant amount of time has passed, and these issues become more and more difficult of proof, the issues of competence, undue influence, et cetera, that the

1 | petitioner here would like to raise.

So the question is whether this was timely filed. And, I, as I say, enforce it strictly in favor of the trust. I must apply the time period strictly in favor of the trust. But the language of the statute itself is what has to govern here. And we've spent some time discussing it. It provides that receipt, not mailing, is the operative trigger that runs the 120-day period. And it also provides that delivery to the last known address gives rise to a presumption of receipt absent evidence to the contrary. And just how that operates has been a matter of some discussion here.

The trust, at least initially, took
the position or perhaps still takes the position that
evidence to the contrary only goes to evidence as to
whether the last known address is the correct address.
The trust has also argued alternatively that proof of
delivery gives rise to the presumption and then
evidence of non-delivery can come in to rebut the
presumption. I think that is also the petitioner's
point of view.

But it seems to me under either of those, the first issue I have to reach is not the

1 issue concerning the Fed Ex delivery in March, because 2 the Fed Ex delivery was on March 27th. If there is receipt, either presumed receipt or actual receipt, on 3 that day, this matter is time-barred. If it is later by even a day, the matter is not time-barred.

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The first issue I have to reach is as to whether there was delivery prior to that Fed Ex delivery. And what the trust points to is the fact that as of the 23rd of February, some 150 days before this petition was filed, there were four mailings made, each containing notice sufficient to satisfy the statutory requirements. One was made by certified mail, return receipt, to the home address of the petitioner, one first class mail to that address, and then two additional mailings, one certified mail and one first class mail, to the post office box. I read this statute, any of those would be sufficient if I find they have been delivered.

Now, the petitioner has argued that there is either an absence of proof of delivery or that he has presented evidence to the contrary because his testimony is that, despite being home at least periodically during the over a month between the mailing on the 23rd of February and the last day under which his action would be tolled, which is the 27th of
March, he never received either of the first class
letters.

He's testified he's the only one who had access to mail at his home. He lived alone. And he testified he's the only one who had access to his post office box. He also testified that he did not receive either of two notices that the postal service left at his home address indicating that he had a certified mail delivery awaiting receipt, nor did he receive either of the two certified mail notices left at his post office box.

that there was first class mail that did not come back, sent to the correct address, and that there were more than 30 days for that to have been delivered sufficient to toll this suit, whether I should find that there has been delivery to the last known address under the statute.

It seems clear to me that the evidence is overwhelming here that there was delivery during that time, prior to March 28. Why do I say that?

Because the only evidence that that wasn't delivered is the testimony of the petitioner here. He obviously

necessarily make his testimony less than credible. 2 3 However, to believe him, I would have to believe that 4 the first class mail to his home went missing; the notice of certified mail to his home went missing; the 5 6 first class mail sent to his post office box went 7 missing; the notice of certified mail to his post 8 office box went missing; two more notices of certified 9 mail, one to his home and one to the post office box, 10 went missing; all these things went missing. And yet 11 the certified mail obviously went through because we 12 have the returns. So it seems incredible to me that 13 all of these things can have gone missing, at least three of them in a post office box to which no one but 14 15 the petitioner had access, and that they simply 16 disappeared. 17 More than that, he testified that the 18 Fed Ex, which we know was delivered to his house on 19 the 27th, also went missing. I don't find that to be 20 "evidence to the contrary of delivery," assuming that 21 phrase modifies the delivery requirement, because it's

has an interest in this matter, but that doesn't

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credible to me.

And I say that not taking into account

simply not credible evidence. It's absolutely not

1 | the evidence that was put on concerning past acts of

2 | the petitioner because I don't need to consider that.

3 | It just seems absolutely unbelievable to me that seven

4 | separate mailings can have gone awry: four notices,

5 | two first class mailings, and a Fed Ex; that all of

those simply disappeared based simply on the

7 | interested testimony of the petitioner here.

statute based on quesswork.

Now, Mr. Carickhoff argues that the petitioner can have had no motive not to accept these and get the correct date by which he had to file suit, because he's got a lot in interest here and, certainly, he would not have been so careless as to miss the date. This is a statute which, as I say, is a statute of repose. I can't simply extend the

And it occurs to me that there may be -- and I'm not finding there is -- but there may have been an interest on the petitioner's part to extend the time to the last possible date, which would, in his view, have been the date by which there was incontrovertible evidence, March 29th, when he was hand-served, that he had notice, so as to lessen the possibility that the settlor would be available to disagree with his interpretation of the facts that led

to the trust. So it is not the case, I think, that there could be no possible reasons for him to wish to avoid having the notice period apply to him and the statutory period beginning to run.

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But in any event, I find no credible evidence that the first class mail was not delivered to this residence, to the extent that modifier applies. To the extent the modifier doesn't apply, I simply make a positive finding that given the two first class mailings and the two contemporaneous certified mailings, which we clearly know reached his two addresses, that it is extremely likely that delivery was made before the 27th of March.

And there is no evidence, credible evidence, to the contrary with respect to actual receipt because, as I've said, the scenario that has been testified to here today by the petitioner is simply not believable by me. It is simply not credible. One mailing can go awry. One notice can go awry. Three mailings and four notices simply don't disappear. I don't believe it. I don't think there is any credible testimony to it.

And for all those reasons, I find that there was delivery by March 27th; that there is no

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    credible evidence to the contrary; and that there is
    no credible evidence to the contrary that receipt did
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    not occur within the statutory period which would
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    prevent maintenance of this action. So for all the
    reasons I have stated, that's my decision, counsel. I
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    appreciate your time and your attention.
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                     Is there anything else we can
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    profitably do here?
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                     MR. CARICKHOFF: No, Your Honor.
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                     MR. KELLEHER: No, Your Honor.
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                     THE COURT: All right. I thank you
    all, and I appreciate your attendance and your
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    courtesy with me, and we're in recess.
                     (Court adjourned at 1:17 p.m.)
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CERTIFICATE

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I, JEANNE CAHILL, RDR, CRR, Official 4 Court Reporter for the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the foregoing 5

pages numbered 3 through 130 contain a true and 6

correct transcription of the proceedings as

stenographically reported by me at the hearing in the

above cause before the Vice Chancellor of the State of 9

10 Delaware, on the date therein indicated.

11 IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set

my hand at Wilmington, Delaware, this 4th day of 12

13 February, 2014.

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/s/ Jeanne Cahill

Official Court Reporter of the Chancery Court State of Delaware