

TAB 98

Table of Contents

Docket... 2-4.....	2,5
ROA.12-20164.....	6-512
PLAINTIFF EXHIBIT PAGE REFERENCES	513-516
Appellant Candace Curtis Opening Brief	517-552
Brief of Defendants-Appellees Anita Kay Brunsting and Amy Ruth Brunsting	553-582
Brief of Defendants-Appellees Anita Kay Brunsting and Amy Ruth Brunsting	584-614
Appellant's Reply Brief	615-630
Circuit Court Opinion	631-636

**U.S. District Court
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS (Houston)
CIVIL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 4:12-cv-00592**

Candace Louise Curtis v. Anita Kay Brunsting et al
Assigned to: Judge Kenneth M. Hoyt
Referred to:
Demand: \$0
Lead Docket: None
Related Cases: None
Cases in other court: None
Cause: 28:1332 Diversity-Fraud

Date Filed: 2/27/2012
Jury Demand: Plaintiff
Nature of Suit: 370 Fraud or
Truth-In-Lending
Jurisdiction: Diversity

Plaintiff

Candace Louise Curtis

represented by **Candace Louise Curtis**
1215 Ulfinian Way
Martinez, CA 94553
US
925-759-9020
PRO SE

V.

Defendant

Anita Kay Brunsting

represented by **Bernard Lilse Mathews, III**
Green and Mathews LLP
14550 Torrey Chase Blvd
Suite 245
Houston, TX 77014
281-580-8100
Fax: 281-580-8104
Email: texlawyer@gmail.com
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Amy Ruth Brunsting

represented by **Bernard Lilse Mathews, III**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Does 1-100

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Filing Date	#	Docket Text
2/27/2012 (p.5)	1	PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL PETITION, COMPLAINT AND APPLICATION FOR EX PARTE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER, ASSET FREEZE, TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT INJUNCTION against Amy Ruth Brungsting, Anita Kay Brunsting (Filing fee \$ 350) filed by Candace LouiseCurtis. (Attachments: # (1) Continuation, # (2) Continuation, # (3) Continuation, # (4) Continuation, # (5) Continuation, # (6) Continuation, # (7) Continuation, # (8) Continuation, # (9) Continuation, # (10) Continuation, # (11) Continuation, # (12) Continuation, # (13) Continuation)(dterrell,) Modified on 2/27/2012 (dterrell,). (Entered: 2/27/2012)
2/27/2012 (p.413)	2	PROPOSED ORDER Injunctinctive Order Temporary Restraining Order, Asset Freeze, Production of Documents and Records, Appointment of Receiver, filed.(dterrell,) (Entered: 2/27/2012)
2/27/2012 (p.416)	3	INITIAL DISCLOSURES by Candace Louise Curtis, filed.(dterrell,) (Entered: 2/27/2012)
2/27/2012 (p.420)	4	REQUEST for Production of Documents from Anita Kay Brunsting and Amy Ruth Brunsting by Candace Louise Curtis, filed.(dterrell,) (Entered: 2/27/2012)
2/27/2012 (p.424)	5	NOTICE by Candace Louise Curtis, filed. (dterrell,) (Entered: 2/27/2012)
2/27/2012 (p.425)	6	NOTICE by Candace Louise Curtis, filed. (dterrell,) (Entered: 2/27/2012)
2/27/2012		Civil Filing fee re: [1] Complaint,, : \$350.00, receipt number CC003143, filed. (dterrell,) (Entered: 2/27/2012)
2/27/2012		Summons Issued as to Amy Ruth Brunsting, Anita Kay Brunsting, filed.(dterrell,) (Entered: 2/27/2012)
2/28/2012 (p.426)	7	ORDER for Initial Pretrial and Scheduling Conference by Telephone and Order to Disclose Interested Persons. Counsel who filed or removed the action is responsible for placing the conference call and insuring that all parties are on the line. The call shall be placed to (713)250-5613. Telephone Conference set for 5/29/2012 at 09:30 AM by telephone before Judge Kenneth M. Hoyt.(Signed by Judge Kenneth M. Hoyt) Parties notified.(ckrus,) (Entered: 2/28/2012)
3/1/2012 (p.431)	8	ORDER denying the application for a temporary restraining order and for injunction.(Signed by Judge Kenneth M. Hoyt) Parties notified.(dpalacios,) (Entered: 3/1/2012)
	9	

3/5/2012 (p.432)		Letter from Rik Munson re: serving copies on parties, filed. (Attachments: # (1) cover letter) (saustin,) (Entered: 3/5/2012)
3/6/2012 (p.434)	10	EMERGENCY MOTION by Amy Ruth Brunsting, Anita Kay Brunsting, filed. Motion Docket Date 3/27/2012. (Attachments: # (1) Affidavit Affidavit of Amy Brunsting, # (2) Exhibit Property Appraisal, # (3) Exhibit Sale Contract, # (4) Exhibit Tax Appraisal, # (5) Supplement Request for Hearing, # (6) Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Mathews, Bernard) (Entered: 3/6/2012)
3/6/2012 (p.478)	11	Corrected MOTION Removal of Lis Pendens by Amy Ruth Brunsting, Anita Kay Brunsting, filed. Motion Docket Date 3/27/2012. (Mathews, Bernard) (Entered: 3/6/2012)
3/6/2012 (p.479)	12	NOTICE of Setting. Parties notified. Telephone Conference set for 3/7/2012 at 11:00 AM by telephone before Judge Kenneth M. Hoyt, filed. The call shall be placed to (713)250-5613. (chorace) (Entered: 3/6/2012)
3/8/2012 (p.480)	13	ORDER FOLLOWING TELEPHONE SCHEDULING CONFERENCE held on 3/7/12 Appearances: Candace L. Curtis, pro se, Bernard Lilse Mathews, III.. The Court will, sua sponte, dismiss the pltf's case by separate order for lack of jurisdiction. (Signed by Judge Kenneth M. Hoyt) Parties notified.(dpalacios,) (Entered: 3/8/2012)
3/8/2012 (p.481)	14	ORDER OF DISMISSAL (<i>Sua Sponte</i>) re: [10] EMERGENCY MOTION, [11] Corrected MOTION Removal of Lis Pendens. The Court lacks jurisdiction and this case is dismissed. To the extent that a <i>lis pendens</i> has been filed among the papers in federal Court in this case, it is cancelled and held for naught. (Signed by Judge Kenneth M. Hoyt) Parties notified.(dpalacios,) (Entered: 3/8/2012)
3/9/2012 (p.483)	15	Plaintiff's Answer to [11] Corrected MOTION Removal of Lis Pendens filed by Candace Louise Curtis. (pyebernetsky,) (Entered: 3/12/2012)
3/12/2012 (p.493)	16	NOTICE OF APPEAL to US Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit re: [14] Order of Dismissal, by Candace Louise Curtis (Filing fee \$ 455), filed.(mlothmann) (Entered: 3/12/2012)
3/16/2012 (p.495)	17	Notice of Assignment of USCA No. 12-20164 re: [16] Notice of Appeal, filed.(sguevara,) (Entered: 3/16/2012)
3/26/2012 (p.497)	18	Notice of the Filing of an Appeal. DKT13 transcript order form was not mailed to appellant. Fee status: Not Paid. The following Notice of Appeal and related motions are pending in the District Court: [16] Notice of Appeal, filed. (Attachments: # (1) Order Dismissal, # (2) Notice of Appeal, # (3) Docket sheet, # (4) Motion IFP)(Ifilmore,) (Entered: 3/26/2012)

3/30/2012		USCA Appeal Fees received \$ 455, receipt number HOU022939 re: [16] Notice of Appeal, filed.(klove,) (Entered: 3/30/2012)
4/12/2012 (p.510)	19	Form 22 TRANSCRIPT ORDER FORM by Candace Louise Curtis. Transcript is unnecessary for appeal purposes. This order form relates to the following: [16] Notice of Appeal, filed.(mlothmann) (Entered: 4/16/2012)

United States Courts
Southern District of Texas
FILED

FEB 27 2012

David J. Bradley, Clerk of Court

United States District Court
for the
Southern District of Texas

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS,
Plaintiff,

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VS.

Civil Action No. _____

ANITA KAY BRUNSTING, and
AMY RUTH BRUNSTING
And Does 1-100
Defendants

Jury Trial Demanded

PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL PETITION, COMPLAINT AND APPLICATION FOR EX
PARTE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER, ASSET FREEZE, TEMPORARY
AND PERMANENT INJUNCTION.

I.
Parties

1. Plaintiff, Candace Louise Curtis, is a citizen of the State of California.
Defendant Anita Kay Brunsting, is a citizen of the State of Texas and
Defendant Amy Ruth Brunsting a citizen of the State of Texas.

II.
Jurisdiction and Venue

2. This Court has federal subject matter and diversity jurisdiction of the
state law claims alleged herein pursuant to 28 USC §1332 (a) (1) - 28 USC
§1332 (b) and 28 USC §1332 (C) (2) in that this action is between parties who

are citizens of different states and the amount in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interests and costs.

3. The Res in this matter is the Brunsting Family Living Trust (the Trust). Known real property of the Trust is located in Texas and Iowa. No known actions have been previously filed with any court involving the Trust or the trust Res and neither the Will nor the Pour Over Will of either Settlor has been filed with any court for probate.

4. Defendant Anita Brunsting resides in the county of Victoria and Defendant Amy Brunsting resides in the county of Comal. The United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas is the proper venue under 28 USC §1391(a)(1).

III.

Nature of Action

5. This is a diversity action alleging breach of fiduciary duty, extrinsic and constructive fraud and intentional infliction of emotional distress. The nature of action in breach is focused upon failures to disclose and failures to give notice. Plaintiff reserves the right to amend this complaint to add additional causes at any time prior to judgment.

IV.

CAUSES OF ACTION COUNT ONE

Breach of Fiduciary Obligation

Breach of Trust

It is settled law that no more than affidavits are necessary to make a prima facie case, U.S. V. Kis, 658 F. 2d 536 (CA7, 1981 Cert den, 50 U.S.L.W. 2169 (1982))

6. Attached Declaration of Candace Louise Curtis is incorporated herein by reference as if fully restated.

7. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant(s) Anita Brunsting and Amy Brunsting have accepted the appointment and are acting jointly as co-trustees for the Brunsting Family Living Trust (the Trust) of which I am a beneficiary and named successor beneficiary.

8. Defendant(s) Anita Brunsting and Amy Brunsting acting as co-trustees for the Trust owe a fiduciary duty to plaintiff, under the common law and under the property statutes of Texas, to provide all beneficiaries and successor beneficiaries of the Trust with information concerning trust administration, copies of trust documents, and semi-annual accounting. As co-trustees for the Trust both defendants owe a fiduciary duty to provide notice to all beneficiaries prior to any changes to the trust that would affect their beneficial interest.

9. Defendant(s) Anita Brunsting and Amy Brunsting acting individually and severally as co-trustees for the Trust have exercised all of the powers of trustees while refusing or otherwise failing to meet their first obligation under that power, to provide full, accurate, complete and timely accounting to the beneficiaries, to provide copies of material documents or other information relating to administration of the Trust, and to provide notice to all beneficiaries and successor beneficiaries of proposed changes to the trust that may tend to affect their beneficial interests.

10. Defendant(s) individually and severally damaged Plaintiff through their breach of fiduciary obligations. Upon information and belief, Defendant(s)

individually and severally benefited through their breach of fiduciary obligations to Plaintiff.

11. Defendant(s) Anita Brunsting and Amy Brunsting are liable for all of the damages, both general and special, caused by the breach of fiduciary duties owed to Plaintiff by Defendants.

12. Defendant(s) Anita Brunsting and Amy Brunsting are liable for punitive damages arising from wrongful acts constituting breach of fiduciary duties insofar as conduct in furtherance of wrongful acts as set forth above amounted to egregious and intentional and/or reckless conduct carried out by Defendant(s) as fiduciaries against Plaintiff, whom they intentionally kept in an inferior position of knowledge.

COUNT TWO

Extrinsic Fraud

13. Attached Declaration of Candace Louise Curtis and all previous allegations are incorporated herein by reference as if fully re-alleged and restated.

14. Defendant(s) Anita Brunsting and Amy Brunsting acting individually and severally as co-trustees for the Trust have refused or otherwise failed to meet their obligations to provide full, accurate, complete and timely accounting or to provide copies of material documents or notification of material facts relating to trust administration, the concealing of which constitutes extrinsic fraud.

15. Defendant(s) individually and severally damaged Plaintiff through their breach of fiduciary obligations. Upon information and belief, Defendant(s) individually and severally benefited through their breach of fiduciary obligations.

16. Defendant(s) Anita Brunsting and Amy Brunsting are liable for all of the damages caused by the breach of fiduciary duties owed to Plaintiffs through their fraudulent concealment.

17. Defendant(s) Anita Brunsting and Amy Brunsting are liable for punitive damages arising from wrongful acts constituting breach of fiduciary duties insofar as conduct in furtherance of wrongful acts as set forth above amounted to egregious and intentional and/or reckless conduct carried out by Defendant(s) as fiduciaries against Plaintiff, whom they intentionally kept in an inferior position of knowledge.

COUNT THREE

Constructive Fraud

18. Attached Declaration of Candace Louise Curtis and all previous allegations are incorporated herein by reference as if fully re-alleged and restated.

19. Plaintiff alleges the existence of conflicts of interest in that both Defendant(s), acting individually and severally as co-trustees for the Trust, were at all times complained of herein, beneficiaries or successor beneficiaries of the Trust.

20. Plaintiff further alleges the existence of conflicts of interest in that Anita Brunsting, while being a successor beneficiary to the Trust, held a general Power of Attorney for Settlor Nelva Brunsting, an original trustee who at some point resigned making Defendant Anita Brunsting her successor trustee.

21. Defendant Anita Brunsting acting as a successor trustee for the Trust has transgressed the limitation placed upon her authority by the Trust and by the rule of law and has refused or otherwise failed to meet her obligations to provide full, accurate, complete and timely accounting or to provide copies of material documents and facts relating to trust administration, the concealing of which, coupled with multiple conflicts of interest constitute manifest acts of constructive fraud.

22. Defendant(s) individually and severally damaged Plaintiff through their breach of fiduciary obligations. Upon information and belief, Defendant(s) individually and severally benefited through their breach of fiduciary obligations.

23. Defendant(s) Anita Brunsting and Amy Brunsting are liable for all of the damages caused by the breach of fiduciary duties owed to Plaintiff through their fraudulent concealment.

24. Defendant(s) Anita Brunsting and Amy Brunsting are liable for punitive damages arising from wrongful acts constituting breach of fiduciary duties insofar as conduct in furtherance of wrongful acts as set forth above amounted to egregious and intentional and/or reckless conduct carried out by Defendant(s) as fiduciaries against Plaintiff, whom they intentionally kept in an inferior position of knowledge.

COUNT FOUR

Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress

25. Attached Declaration of Candace Louise Curtis and all previous allegations are incorporated herein by reference as if fully re-alleged and restated.
26. Defendant(s) Anita Brunsting and Amy Brunsting acting individually and severally as co-trustees for the Trust have refused or otherwise failed to meet their obligations to provide full, accurate, complete and timely accounting or to provide copies of material documents and facts relating to trust administration.
27. Since the death of Nelva Brunsting, plaintiff has attempted verbally, via email, and by certified mail to obtain information from Defendant(s) regarding the Trust and the Trust's administration. Defendant co-trustee Amy Brunsting has remained totally silent and her part in the perceived fraud may be limited. Defendant co-trustee Anita Brunsting has been disingenuous and manipulative while avoiding answer and disseminating limited numbers of documents in piecemeal fashion. Defendant co-trustee Anita Brunsting is the principal defendant in this action.
28. As detailed in the attached Declaration of Candace Louise Curtis, Defendant(s) acted intentionally or recklessly and the conduct was both extreme and outrageous. The acts of Defendant(s) caused and continue to cause Plaintiff to suffer severe emotional distress.

29. Defendant(s) Anita Brunsting and Amy Brunsting are liable to plaintiff for damages caused by their reprehensible and egregious acts of intentionally inflicting emotional distress and suffering upon Plaintiff.

V.
MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

For present purposes little more is needed than Restatement of the Law of Trusts 2nd

DISCLOSURE BY A FIDUCIARY/TRUSTEE OUTSIDE FORMAL DISCOVERY: NON-TRADITIONAL RULES AND ALTERNATIVE METHODS

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper contains an analysis of a trustee's duty to disclose information to trust beneficiaries. While it is outside the scope of this paper, many of these duties apply to other fiduciaries such as executors and administrators. The duty of a trustee to disclose information is an **equitable duty**. Enforcement of this duty should therefore be through an **equitable remedy** rather than by the formal legal remedies that are set forth in the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure and apply to legal causes of action. Many Texas courts, however, have trouble recognizing this distinction.

2. AN OVERVIEW OF THE TRUSTEE'S DUTY TO DISCLOSE

The Commentators

American Law Institute, *Restatement Of The Law, Trusts 2d*, §173 states that:

"The trustee is under a duty to the beneficiary to give him upon his request at reasonable times complete and accurate information as to the nature and amount of the trust property, and to permit him, or a person duly authorized by him, to inspect the subject matter of the trust and the accounts and vouchers and other documents relating to the trust."

William E. Fratcher, *Scott On Trusts*, §173 (Fourth Edition) states that:

"The trustee is under a duty to the beneficiaries to give them on their request at reasonable times complete and accurate information as to the administration of the trust. The beneficiaries are entitled to know what the trust property is and how the trustee has dealt with it. They are entitled to examine the trust property and the accounts and vouchers and other documents relating to the trust and its administration. Where a trust is created for several beneficiaries, each of them is entitled to information as to the trust. Where the trust is created in favor of successive beneficiaries, a beneficiary who has a future interest under the trust, as well as a beneficiary who is presently entitled to receive income, is entitled to such information, whether his interest is vested or contingent."

George Gleason Bogert and George Taylor Bogert,

The Law of Trusts and Trustees, § 961(Revised Second Edition) explain this duty in the following manner:

“The beneficiary is the equitable owner of the trust property, in whole or in part. The trustee is the mere representative whose function is to attend to the safety of the trust property and to obtain its avails for the beneficiary in the manner provided by the trust instrument. That the settlor has created a trust and thus required that the beneficiary enjoy his property interest indirectly does not imply that the beneficiary is to be kept in ignorance of the trust, the nature of the trust property and the details of its administration. **If the beneficiary is to be able to hold the trustee to proper standards of care and honesty and to obtain the benefits to which the trust instrument and doctrines or equity entitle him, he must know what the trust property consists and how it is being managed.** (emphasis supplied)

From these considerations it follows that the trustee has the duty to inform the beneficiary of important matters concerning the trust and that the beneficiary is entitled to demand of the trustee all information about the trust and its execution for which he has any reasonable use. It further follows that the trustee is under a duty to notify the beneficiary of the existence of the trust so that he may exercise his rights to secure information about trust matters and to compel an accounting from the trustee. **For the reason that only the beneficiary has the right and power to enforce the trust and to require the trustee to carry out the trust for the sole benefit of the beneficiary, the trustee’s denial of the beneficiary’s right to information consists of a breach of trust.** (emphasis supplied)

If the beneficiary asks for relevant information about the terms of the trust, its present status, past acts of management, the intent of the trustee as to future administration, or other incidents of the administration of the trust, and these requests are made at a reasonable time and place and not merely vexatiously, it is the duty of the trustee to give the beneficiary the information which he is asked. Furthermore, the trustee must permit the beneficiary to examine the account books of the trust, trust documents and papers, and trust property, when a demand is made at a reasonable time and place and such inspection would be of benefit to the beneficiary.”

2. The Cases

In examining Texas cases involving this duty it is important to distinguish between cases that relate to transactions where a trustee has some personal dealing with a beneficiary (which impose very harsh disclosure requirements) from those cases that relate to disclosure in general. The following cases relate to the general disclosure rules.

In *Shannon v. Frost National Bank*, 533 S.W.2d 389 (Tex. App. - San Antonio, 1975, writ ref’d n.r.e), the court stated that: “However, it is well settled that a trustee owes a duty to give to the beneficiary upon request complete and accurate information as to the administration of the trust. 2 Scott, Trusts §173 (3rd. ed. 1967).”

In *Montgomery v. Kennedy*, 669 S.W.2d 309 (Tex. 1984) the Texas Supreme Court held that: "As trustees of a trust and executors of an estate with Virginia Lou as a beneficiary, Jack Jr. and his mother owed Virginia Lou a fiduciary duty of full disclosure of all material facts known to them that might affect Virginia Lou's rights....The existence of strained relations between the parties did not lessen the fiduciary's duty of full and complete disclosure..... The concealment of a material fact by a fiduciary charged with the duty of full disclosure is extrinsic fraud."

30. FURTHER, the Texas legislature has codified the common law duty a trustee owes to a beneficiary in the Texas Property Code.

§ 113.060. INFORMING BENEFICIARIES. The trustee shall keep the beneficiaries of the trust reasonably informed concerning:

- (1) the administration of the trust; and
- (2) the material facts necessary for the beneficiaries

to protect the beneficiaries' interests.

Added by Acts 2005, 79th Leg., ch. 148, § 15, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

§ 113.151. DEMAND FOR ACCOUNTING. (a) A beneficiary by written demand may request the trustee to deliver to each beneficiary of the trust a written statement of accounts covering all transactions since the last accounting or since the creation of the trust, whichever is later. If the trustee fails or refuses to deliver the statement on or before the 90th day after the date the trustee receives the demand or after a longer period ordered by a court, any beneficiary of the trust may file suit to compel the trustee to deliver the statement to all beneficiaries of the trust.

The court may require the trustee to deliver a written statement of account to all beneficiaries on finding that the nature of the beneficiary's interest in the trust or the effect of the administration of the trust on the beneficiary's interest is sufficient to require an accounting by the trustee. However, the trustee is not obligated or required to account to the beneficiaries of a trust more frequently than once every 12 months unless a more frequent accounting is required by the court. If a beneficiary is successful in the suit to compel a statement under this section, the court may, in its discretion, award all or part of the costs of court and all of the suing beneficiary's reasonable and necessary attorney's fees and costs against the trustee in the trustee's individual capacity or in the trustee's capacity as trustee.

(b) An interested person may file suit to compel the trustee to account to the interested person. The court may require the trustee to deliver a written statement of account to the interested person on finding that the nature of the interest in the trust of, the claim against the trust by, or the effect of the administration of the trust on the interested person is sufficient to require an accounting by the trustee.

Added by Acts 1983, 68th Leg., p. 3332, ch. 567, art. 2, § 2, eff. Jan. 1, 1984.
Amended by Acts 2003, 78th Leg., ch. 550, § 3, eff. Sept. 1, 2003.

(b) Notwithstanding Subsection (a)(9), a person other than a beneficiary who, without knowledge that a trustee is exceeding or improperly exercising the trustee's powers, in good faith assists a trustee or in good faith and for value deals with a trustee is protected from liability as if the trustee had or properly exercised the power exercised by the trustee.

Added by Acts 2005, 79th Leg., ch. 148, § 21, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

VI
PRAYERS FOR RELIEF

32. **WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff prays for judgment and relief as follows, where applicable, including but not limited to the following:

33. Awarding compensatory damages in favor of Plaintiff against Defendant(s) for the damages sustained as a result of the wrongful conduct alleged as will be established through discovery or at trial, together with interest thereon, in an amount in excess of \$75,000 from each Defendant for each offense found,

34. Awarding punitive damages to Plaintiff against the Defendant(s) for the egregiously wrongful conduct alleged herein,

35. Granting declaratory and/or injunctive relief as appropriate,

36. Awarding legal fees and costs to plaintiff and,

37. Such other and further relief as the Court may deem equitable and proper.

REQUEST FOR EX-PARTE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER

38. Further, Plaintiff seeks an emergency order for injunctive relief and herein alleges irreparable harm will occur unless the court prevents the trustees from wasting the estate, and compels the trustees to produce a full, true and complete accounting of all assets.

Financial Misconduct and Need for Accounting

39. A cursory review of the preliminary accounting spreadsheet of the Trust assets provided the Plaintiff reveals possibly significant discrepancies in the value of some trust assets, while other previously known trust assets are unaccounted for.

As trustees for the survivor's trust, created under the Brunsting Family Living Trust after the death of the first Settlor, Anita Brunsting and Amy Brunsting are responsible for maintaining accurate books and records for the survivor's trust created under the Brunsting Family Living Trust. Under the terms of the Trust trustees are to provide an accounting to the beneficiaries every 6 months. Even under Texas law an accounting to the beneficiaries is required annually. No proper accounting has ever been received.

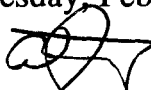
40. Further, Anita Brunsting, holding Power of Attorney for Nelva Brunsting, and serving as successor trustee for the Nelva E. Brunsting Survivor's Trust, had an ongoing duty to account and, as a successor beneficiary of the Trust and its sub trusts, had an even greater level of loyalty and fidelity owed to the other four successor beneficiaries. Anita Brunsting had an ongoing obligation to report and account to the other successor beneficiaries, and to seek their approval before accepting gifts from Nelva Brunsting or the Trust.

41. By the acts alleged herein, Anita Brunsting and Amy Brunsting have breached fiduciary duties of loyalty, care and good faith owed directly to Plaintiff as co-trustees for the BFLT by acting in bad faith and for the purpose of benefiting themselves and harming Plaintiff; by misappropriating trust

property; and by failing to keep and maintain accurate and reliable books and accounting records; and by failing to report on the administration of the Trust; and by failing to notice Plaintiff of actions adversely affecting Plaintiff's rights and beneficial interest in the Trust Res.

42. Due to the lack of proper inventory, accounting and disclosure it is imperative that this court act quickly to protect the Trust property and assets, and to ascertain the reasons for the trustees' refusal to answer and to account.

Tuesday, February 21, 2012



Candace Louise Curtis
1215 Ulfian Way
Martinez, CA 94553
925-759-9020
occurtis@sbcglobal.net

AFFIDAVIT OF CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS

I, Candace Louise Curtis (Affiant), am a competent witness over the age of 18 years of age, have personal knowledge of the information stated herein, and do solemnly declare and state to be true as follows:

I am an heir to the estate of the late Elmer H. Brunsting and Nelva E. Brunsting of Houston, Texas, and I am a beneficiary of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST initially dated October 10, 1996 and amended January 12, 2005 ("BFLT").

My Father, Elmer Brunsting, died on April 1, 2009 and my Mother, Nelva Brunsting died on November 11, 2011. Both of them ultimately required round-the-clock, in home, care. When Dad could no longer manage the affairs of their finances and estate, Mother took over and carried on, until it became too much for her in late 2010. At that point she turned some of these duties over to my sister Anita. Exactly what occurred before or after that is unclear, as my efforts to obtain even the most basic information about the trust, or the trust assets, have been frustrated. The documents I have received over the years are inadequate, incomplete, and contain redactions and strikeouts, but would indicate that changes have been made to the BFLT that affect my beneficial interest. These changes were made without any notice to me. Additionally, there appear to be some discrepancies in a recent preliminary asset list, and some of the previously known assets are unaccounted for. This list is the only accounting I have ever received.

My husband, our two sons and I, moved to California in September of 1995, after having lived in Houston for 30 years. In Houston we lived only a couple of miles from my parents and the boys had a very close relationship with their grandparents while they were growing up. After we moved to California my parents came to visit us several times and we enjoyed the occasions immensely.

Although I lived 1,700 miles away, as his eldest daughter Dad talked to me throughout the process, about his intentions and goals in forming the Brunsting Family Living Trust. He told me the primary reason was to make sure they could die at home, if they so chose, and have the financial means to do so. Secondly, anything left over would be divided 5 ways among us (Carole, Carl, Amy, Anita and myself) and he wanted no misunderstandings when it came time to divvy up the assets or family heirlooms. He explained how the trust was set up, and that my brother Carl was executor of the estate. Dad handed me the first trust documents personally at a family gathering. I knew what the documents said, so I stuck them in my suitcase. They ended up in a drawer after I got home.

At approximately the same time that the BFLT was formed, a separate trust, The Brunsting Family Irrevocable Trust, was created for a last-to-die life insurance policy, of which the five of us were beneficiaries, naming Anita as original and sole trustee. My Father said that this was done so that if their estate was exhausted during their lifetimes, we would at least have something after they both passed away. He said that the trustee job would be easy, because all one had to do was send out a notice to the beneficiaries

each year and keep the signed copies in the trust file. He asked me if I would serve as trustee, and I agreed to, but ultimately he chose Anita, because she was the youngest.

I do not recall exactly when, but I think I first became aware that our Father was exhibiting signs of dementia sometime in 2006. I was visiting my parents at the time and some of my sisters were there. To see my Father's behavior and subsequent treatment by his own daughters was heartbreaking. I was dumbfounded to witness this ignorant cruelty and impatience in my sisters. One afternoon it was just he and I. In a fleeting moment of lucidity my Father asked me if his net worth was still such and such. Since he had kept me well informed over the years, I knew that it was and confirmed it. He smiled. He was always so proud of what he had created for his family. I gave him a hug and a kiss. He nodded off. That was the last time I saw him. He died in his OWN HOME, because Mother honored his wishes. Years later, when I started to realize something was "**going on**" with the trust, and began to question things, my sister Carole told me something like – Candy, if it makes you feel any better, Daddy asked for you by name the Sunday before he died.

In July of 2007, Mother asked me if I would be willing to replace Amy as successor co-trustee of the BFLT with Carl (attached as Plaintiff Exhibit P-1). She wrote that she did not think Amy was stable enough and that she thought I had a better relationship with my siblings than she. I said sure, and that is the last I heard of it until March of 2008, when I received an email from Mother asking if I minded if she made Anita successor co-trustee with Carl (P-2). She said she realized now that

“Anita has a handle on everything from the insurance policy and the trust better than anybody.”

At the time I had no reason to care one way or the other and I never gave it another thought.

Our Father passed away April 1, 2009. The cause of death was “dementia, likely vascular type”. My sons were pallbearers for their grandpa. They loved their grandpa very much and were heartbroken and distraught when he passed away. They were very worried about their grandma being alone and volunteered to stay with her and take care of her if she wanted them to. After the funeral we returned home and it never crossed my mind that I might expect paperwork in connection with the settlement of the estate. I had no idea what, if anything, should happen. I knew that when Dad died, the terms of the trust became irrevocable. I also knew that I would not receive any inheritance until Mother was gone.

It began to occur to me in March of 2010 that something was amiss, but I could not quite put my finger on it. Anita emailed Amy and I (P-3) requesting that we print out and sign five undated “Notification of Demand Right” letters (P-4) (for the life insurance trust) and get them to her in the next couple of weeks. I asked her to send me a copy of the trust document and a current statement of account, because I do not like signing these

undated forms. I also thought that, as a beneficiary, I might actually be entitled to a copy of the trust. Her reply,

“For now could you please send me a signed waiver dated 3/19/09, for last year’s files?” (P-3)

It appeared that Anita was falling down on the easy trustee job.

On about July 2, 2010 Carl, our only brother, was stricken with encephalitis. When Carole called to tell me, she was crying and said that our brother might die. I could barely understand her she was sobbing so hard. They did not have a diagnosis at the time. I was so scared for him and his family. The next day I wanted to find out how he was doing, but could not reach Carole, so I called Anita. I started to ask about Carl, but before I could say anything she began to criticize Drina, Carl’s wife of 36 years. I was somewhat dismayed at what I was being told, but Drina and I are the same age, have many of the same interests, and have always gotten along very well, so I figured I would react the same way in her situation. My main concern at the time was Carl, as was Drina’s. I was unaware until just recently, that a few days later Amy drove in from New Braunfels and found it necessary to harangue Drina about their finances, at Carl’s bedside. Carl is a self-employed architect. I was sure Drina was very worried about how she would be able to care for him financially with no income, but I doubt that was the most important thing on her mind at the time. Within days Amy and Anita started conjuring up totally unfounded scenarios of such things as Drina running off with Carl’s money, divorcing him, killing him, and all kinds of other machinations having to do with Carl’s future inheritance.

Mother was at the hospital visiting one day and offered to help Carl and Drina financially if they needed it. When they subsequently took her up on the offer, all of a sudden the entire situation blew up into a massive, unfounded character assassination of Drina, which I now know Anita started several years prior. Anita began to badger Mother and kept stopping her from acting on her promise to help. According to Carole, Anita was bullying and badgering Mother to the point that she was afraid to spend her own money to help her own son. In reviewing email communications, it was discovered that Anita had criticized our Father for his investments, expressed how Mother is finally “listening to reason”, and regularly degraded one thing or another about each of us. Apparently Anita has sat in judgment of everyone except herself.

I continued to argue for help for Carl and Drina, even going so far as offering up any of my inheritance if they needed it to survive this and become whole again. Money means little to me in the face of family crisis and Carl is my only brother. I almost lost him once. I was not going to lose him for lack of money and care.

The character assassination continued in earnest. Amy and Anita were very aggressive in their attempts to prevent what they were convinced was happening. They kept coming up with ideas to keep Drina from touching Carl’s money, even if it went directly for his care and well being. They were all consumed with this and never spoke about how his

recovery was progressing. I did not know that he almost died again, or that he lapsed into a coma and had to be put on a ventilator in ICU, before he started to mend ever so slowly.

Carl had a setback and Mother got pneumonia and was hospitalized. I attribute this to the stress my sisters were causing in both of them. At the same time I became concerned as to what this was doing to Drina's health and state of mind.

In October 2010 there was a flurry of activity regarding changes to the trust and Mother's competency, starting with an email (P-5) from Carole asking if I was okay with Anita taking over as Power of Attorney for Mother? She wrote "The paperwork is being drawn up today." She later said she was concerned that the trustee had more authority than we realize. I told her I needed a copy of the trust documents to figure out just what can and cannot be done.

On October 13, 2010 Anita, Carole, Amy, and I received an email (P-6, 4 pgs.) from Summer Peoples on behalf of attorney Candace Freed saying that Candace would like to have a conference call with "you and your Mother", reserving some times for "next week". Carl did not receive this email. Carole wrote back and asked Summer what the meeting was in reference to. Carole did not know if she could make the meeting and wanted to know if that would be a problem. Summer replied:

"Ms. Brunsting: To answer your questions – This teleconference meeting is to discuss changes to your Mother's trust. If you are unable to attend, it simply means that you will have no say in what changes will be made. It will not be a problem if you cannot attend. However, Ms. Freed wants to extend the invitation to all Mrs. Brunsting's children."

I did not understand why Carl was not included, since he was executor of our parents' wills and a successor co-trustee of the Brunsting Family Living Trust, as well as one of "Mrs. Brunsting's children".

I wrote Anita that same day and reminded her that she had mentioned that she had a copy of the trust document. I asked if she would scan it and send it to me in the next day or two. I wanted to read it before the conference call. I still had not received anything by October 20, 2010 and was not planning on participating in the conference call without seeing the trust we would be discussing changes to. On October 23, 2010 Anita sent twelve documents in four separate emails (P-7, 5 pgs.). I could not believe my eyes when I started to read what she sent. Apparently the changes to which this conference call was in reference to, which by the way no one would clarify, had to do with changes THAT HAD ALREADY BEEN MADE - WITHOUT NOTICE.

The conference call was held on or about October 25, 2010. Neither Mother nor Carl participated. Anita began by asking how much power she had by virtue of the power of attorney. I wanted to know why someone thought it necessary to convert Carl's and my personal asset trusts, giving Anita and Amy control. Attorney Candace jumped in and said I was not entitled to those document copies, as Mother was the only beneficiary, and

that Anita should not have sent them in the first place. Amy jumped in and kept screeching that Drina needed to get a job, Carole kept asking her who is going to take care of Carl with Drina working. Finally Amy said I don't care and Carole hung up. The discussion then segued into having Mother declared incompetent. I wanted to know why, and no one would answer. At that point I hung up because the changes had already been made and it appeared there was nothing I could do about it. I am still not sure what the purpose of the call was, other than an attempt to lend some form of legitimacy to the changes that had apparently already occurred.

As I look at the email (P-7, supra) I received regarding this call, neither Carl nor Mother was copied on that communication.

The day after the call I spoke with Mother. She affirmed that she DID NOT know the full implications of what she signed. She said she should have been included on the call. She said that she would not have given Anita the authority to manage Carl's and my money. I told her it seems as though Amy and Anita were conspiring with Attorney Candace to have her declared incompetent so they can take control. She said Anita was driving her crazy. After talking to her for over 30 minutes I realized that she was NOT incompetent, simply left in the dark. I passed this information on to Carole in an email, (P-8, 4 pgs.) to which she replied,

“Anita is going to be the one responsible for keeping Mother sick because she is such a control freak and will not LET IT GO!! Let Mother decide what she wants to do. It is Mother's money, not ANITA'S and not AMY's.”

On or about 11/21/2010, after Anita had taken control of Mother's finances under the power of attorney, Amy apparently received a “gift”, allegedly from Mother, of \$13,000, and Anita's son Luke apparently received an unknown sum of money for a truck, also allegedly from Mother.

Much later, in March of 2011, I received a phone call from Carole regarding a meeting with Candace at Vacek and Freed. Carole had been asked by Anita to take Mother to sign some papers. During the meeting apparently Candace asked Mother if she REALLY understood what she was being asked to sign. She asked her if she REALLY wanted to disinherit her granddaughter Marta (Carl's daughter) and Mother said emphatically – NO.

On March 8, 2011, Anita emailed (P-9) Amy, Carol and I and wrote

“I spoke w/mom about the whole situation; she listens to reason and can understand our concerns for Carl, and will sign the changes to the trust next week. I have been very forthright in explaining the changes in the trust to her, and that they would be done in order to minimize any pathway that Drina might have to Carl's money. The changes are not to penalize Carl, but to ensure the money goes for his care. I told her to ‘just say No’ to Carl or Drina if they brought up the trust or money and to refer them to me. I reminded her that she isn't trustee anymore and doesn't have access to the trust accounts – she seems fine w/everything, and expressed no desire to put Carl

back on as a trustee. I told her that in the event she did that, that it would not be fair to the rest of us, as we would end up having to deal w/Drina, not Carl. Mom begrudgingly admits to knowledge of the unpleasantness of this whole situation and Drina's past behavior since Carl has been ill, but I think she is really naïve regarding the lengths to which Drina may go through to get Carl's inheritance."

It is difficult from this remote location and from listening to all of the "rumors" to really place validity on any particular claim. But this communication is **very** telling and gives great weight to Carole's concerns about Anita bullying Mother.

On January 8, 2011 I received an email (P-10) from Amy asking for my husband's phone number. She wanted to ask him a question about private investigators. I supplied the number.

In March of 2011 the character assassination of Drina and the rest of us resumed with a vengeance. I am so ashamed that I was a party to any of it, if only to listen to their lies and misplaced judgment. They were so aggressive with their assertions that at times I was convinced that what they were saying was true. They alleged having taped, in-person, conversations between Mother and others, taped telephone conversations between Mother and others, and video of the behavior and actions of others in Mother's house. I was told a private investigator had been hired to follow Drina around. Apparently, a GPS unit was affixed to her vehicle. They would not share this alleged "evidence" in its physical form, they only told me what was said and done. After telling me that my own character was assassinated by Carl in one of the videos, I almost lost my faith and hope that Carl would get his life back and that our brother/sister relationship could someday be renewed. What they were telling me was totally unbelievable and left me feeling devastated and in shock.

At this point Mother's health began to decline rather rapidly. I spoke to her at least once a week on the telephone. Several times neither she nor her caregiver answered the phone when I called. I would then call Carole, Amy, Anita, and the caregivers until I reached someone, only to find out that Mother was in the hospital, AGAIN. I had to drag the phone number to Mother's room out of someone each time, usually getting it from Tino or Robert (my Mother's caregivers), rather than one of my sisters. This happened for the last time on November 8, 2011,(P-11) just three days before Mother passed away. I had been urging them to get her home before it was too late. It now appears that both Carl and I were being purposely prevented from seeing or talking to our Mother in the last days of her life. WHY? On November 11, 2011 Carole called Carl, apparently much to the dismay of Anita, and told him to get to the hospital right away. He arrived just in time to say goodbye to Mother, who he loved very much. I was on my way to Houston, having not been told of the seriousness of her condition until that day, and not having had any opportunity to know where she was or to even have contact with her until it was too late. She died when I was on my way to the airport. Had they been forthcoming and honest with me I would have been there.

Also around March of 2011, Anita called and said she had “found” some Exxon Mobil stock that was not in the trust. She said Attorney Candace was going to figure out what had to be done to get one half in Dad’s side and the other half in Mother’s side. Anita said she planned to give us each “gifts” from Mother’s share. I did not know the total value of the stock, but I did receive 160 shares on June 15, 2011 (p-12). Apparently Carole also received a “gift”, but I do not know how much it was, or what happened to the remainder of the stock. I do know that Carl did not receive any stock, and knew nothing about the “finding” of it until I told him last month.

I recently received copies of two asset schedules from Carl, one dated 2005 (P-13) and one dated 1/27/10. (P-14, 7 pgs.) In 2005 there were 3,522.42 shares of Exxon-Mobil listed. In 2010 there was no Exxon-Mobil listed.

Later, Anita supplied us all, via email, (P-15, 2 pgs.) with a “preliminary tally” of assets as of 1/20/12, with 1,259 shares of Exxon-Mobil listed. I wonder what happened to 2,264 shares between then and now?

I saw Carl and Drina for the first time since our Father’s death, at our Mother’s funeral. I did not know what to expect. Carl was talking to someone when Drina and I saw each other. In the blink of an eye we were hugging each other and crying. The deep wounds created by what had transpired over the last 16 months immediately began to heal. The bond between Carl, Drina and I was rekindled over the next few days. The difficulty for all of us was coming to grips with the notion that, apparently, behind our backs, Anita had made a concentrated effort to take control of the entire trust, and our individual inheritances, in such a manner that if Carl and I complain about it, she gets to keep it, all the while asserting to others that our Mother made this decision ON HER OWN. I know she did not, because she said so to me on the phone. She took my concern to heart and subsequently sent me a handwritten note saying, again, that it was not true.(P-16, 2 pgs.)

I returned home to California a few days after the funeral. The unexpected time off had disrupted my workflow and I spent the following weeks catching up on things, putting my concerns about the trust and my inheritance aside. I was so happy that Carl was quickly returning to good health and that we were in touch again. All of a sudden the holidays were upon us. I started to miss Mother, a lot. I wondered what was happening with the trust, the house, the life insurance, the farm, the settlement process and so on. I had heard nothing whatsoever for over a month.

I could not sit by and wonder, so I wrote a “Formal Demand for Full and Complete Disclosure and Accounting” letter, dated December 19, 2011, (P-17, 2 pgs) and sent it certified mail to both Amy and Anita, with copies to Carole, Carl, and Candace Freed. Anita signed for hers on December 31, 2011, and Amy signed for hers on January 5, 2012.

The first “trust update” I received was an email from Anita (P-18) on December 20, 2011, prior to her receipt of my demand letter. She advised that the life insurance

paperwork was being processed. She also said the beneficiaries are entitled to a copy of the trust which we would receive shortly.

On or about December 21, 2011 I received an envelope from Anita containing a copy of the Restatement of The Brunsting Family Living Trust, dated January 12, 2005, and a copy of the Qualified Beneficiary Designation and Exercise of Testamentary Powers of Appointment Under Living Trust Agreement, dated August 25, 2010.

December 28, 2011, Anita emailed me, (P-19) with a cc to Amy, re mom's house, wherein she stated that a realtor had been contacted and they hoped to

“...get it on the market next week”... “After we get the house sold, we'll figure out the farm and the remaining liquid assets. Just double-checking, you still want to hold onto your portion of the farm right? If so, are you interested in “trading” some of the liquid assets (like your portion of the remaining stock/mutual funds or cash from the sale of the house) for more farmland? I'm just trying to get an idea of what everyone wants.”... “We're still working w/ the lawyer to get a final tally of the worth of all the assets, when that's complete, you will get a spreadsheet that lists them.”

I am not really sure how I was expected to make a major decision like this without knowing exactly what my assets are.

Being virtually in the dark about everything, I began to have a renewed sense of grave concern about the safety of the trust assets and was compelled to send a “Statutory Demand for Full and Complete Disclosure and Accounting” letter, dated January 3, 2012, (P-20, 4 pgs.) sent certified mail to Anita, with copies going to Amy, Carole, Carl and Mom's trust attorney Candace Freed. Anita's letter was signed for on January 9, 2012. Within that letter I asked her to

“Please confirm to me in writing, within ten (10) days of your receipt of this demand, that you intend to furnish all of the information requested in this demand on or before the dates specified.” “...inform me of the identities and contact information for the Trust Protector and the Special Co-Trustee, in writing, immediately, upon receipt of this demand.”

The deadline for confirmation was January 19, 2012. To date I have not received a confirmation.

January 22, 2012, Anita emailed me, with cc's to Attorney Candace and Amy, writing “Attached please find the appointment of successor trustees dated 12/21/10 and Mother's will.”

It seems to me I should have received some type of notice, as well as a copy of the appointment document more than a year previous. I was already angered by her blatant disregard of her legal obligations to the beneficiaries thus far and was compelled once

again to write and demand that she carry out the legal obligations of her position as trustee. On January 23, 2012, via email, (P-21, 2 pgs.) I explained that,

“You received a written demand for disclosure of the identity of the trust protector or the special co-trustee(s) if any. Your lack of disclosure of this basic information, or any expression of good faith, leaves me with concerns that there is something you fear or want to conceal...”

On January 25, 2012 Anita replied, via email, (P-21, supra) with cc’s to Attorney Candace and Amy, stating

“Provisions for the Trust Protector and Special Co-Trustee can be found in the Qualified Beneficiary Designation on pages 15 and 28 respectively.”

Directly following this email was a second email from Anita to Carl, Amy, Carole and myself, cc to Attorney Candace, regarding the life insurance money having been received on 1/17/12, eight days prior.

On or about January 23, 2012 I received a certified mail envelope with a cover letter that stated, “Per your request, enclosed please find the trust document regarding the life insurance policy mom and Dad had, as well as their death certificates.”

It should be noted that I had requested a copy of this particular document back in March of 2010, almost two years earlier, when I was asked by Anita, the trustee, to sign blank, undated Notification of Demand Right forms.

On January 24, 2012 Anita sent an email (P-22) to Carl, Carol and myself, cc to Attorney Candace, writing

“Attached please find a preliminary tally of trust assets and expenses (with a list of future liabilities). We are still working with Candace to complete the formal list.”

As stated earlier in this affidavit, there appears to be a discrepancy in the amount of some ExxonMobil stock that was “found” not to be in the trust. It had been accounted for in 2005, was not included in an accounting from 2010, and was listed on the “tally” attached (P-15, supra). In 2005 there were 3,522.42 shares listed. The “tally” listed 1,258.91. It seems the beneficiaries have a right to know what happened to the difference. It will be difficult to determine without any accounting records.

I have received no other response to my recent demands for information, no notice, no other copies of trust documents and no expression of good faith.

The law is clear. Trustees have obligations and beneficiaries have rights. I can think of no legitimate purpose for the trustees’ breach of their duty to disclose. To date I am in possession of the following documents, some of which were obtained from another

beneficiary and not from the trustees, who still refuse to fully answer, and the bulk of which were obtained from Anita in October 2010.

Ordered by Document Date

AKB denotes documents received via email from Anita on 10/23/10

CHB denotes documents received from Carl in January 2012

All other documents were received from Anita pursuant to my demand letters, and received on the date noted

AKB Quit Claim Deed, State of Iowa, signed by EHB and NEB 10/29/96 and recorded in Sioux County Iowa 11/18/96 (P-23, 7 pgs.), which contained 3 asset schedules, A, B, C, all blank

The Brunsting Family Irrevocable Trust dated February 12, 1997 (life insurance trust) received from Anita on or about 1/26/2011, Anita Kay Riley trustee. (P-24, 53 pgs.)

AKB Affidavit of Trust made 1/12/2005 (only first page) (P-25)

AKB Certificate of Trust dated 1/12/05, Carl Henry Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees. (P-26, 2 pgs.)

AKB Certificate of Trust dated 1/12/05, Carl Henry Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees UNSIGNED WITH AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART CROSSED OUT (P-27, 2 pgs.)

AKB Affidavit of Trust made 1/12/05, with selected provisions attached, Article IV Our Trustees, Carl Henry Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees with Amy Ruth Tschirhart crossed out. (I do not know when it was crossed out – before or after it was signed) (P-28, 32 pgs.)

AKB The Restatement of The Brunsting Family Living Trust, dated 1/12/05, Carl Henry Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees with Amy Ruth Tschirhart crossed out. (I do not know when it was crossed out – before or after it was signed) (P-29 102 pgs.)

The Restatement of The Brunsting Family Living Trust, dated 1/12/05, Carl Henry Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees with Amy Ruth Tschirhart crossed out. (I do not know when it was crossed out – before or after it was signed), received from Anita Kay Brunsting on or about 12/21/11 (duplication of P-29, printed front and back – copy omitted)

AKB Transfer To Grantor Trust Subject To Withdrawal Contribution Agreement, UNSIGNED, dated 01/12/05 (P-30, 2 pgs.)

AKB Last Will of Elmer H. Brunsting (Pour-Over Will), UNSIGNED, WITH ARTICLE III (Appointment of Personal Representative) redacted, dated 01/12/2005 (P-31, 14 pgs.)

AKB Last Will of Nelva E. Brunsting (Pour-Over Will), UNSIGNED, Elmer H. Brunsting personal representative, Carl Henry Brunsting first alternate, Amy Ruth Brunsting second alternate, Candace Louise Curtis third alternate, dated 01/12/05 (P-32, 11 pgs.)

AKB Living Will also known as the "Physician's Directive" signed by NEB, dated 01/12/05 (P-33, 5 pgs.)

Last Will of Nelva E. Brunsting, signed 01/12/05, EHB personal representative, Carl Henry Brunsting first successor, Amy Ruth Tschirhart second successor, Candace Louise Curtis third successor, received 1/22/12 via email from Anita (P-34, 11 pgs.)

CHB First Amendment to the Restatement to the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996 as restated on January 12, 2005, Article IV, Section B amended and attached as Exhibit "A", dated 09/06/07, Carl Henry Brunsting and Candace Louise Curtis successor co-trustees. ***CHB and CLC "shall each have the authority to appoint his or her own successor Trustee by appointment in writing."***, THE FROST NATIONAL BANK alternate (P-35, 2 pgs.)

AKB General Durable Power of Attorney of Nelva E. Brunsting, marked copy, unsigned, and only dated 2010, Anita Kay Brunsting initial agent, Carol Ann Brunsting first successor, Amy Ruth Tschirhart second successor (P-36, 27 pgs.)

CHB Qualified Beneficiary Designation and Exercise of Testamentary Powers of Appointment Under Living Trust Agreement, executed 6/15/10, in connection with advances against our inheritances AFTER JUNE 1, 2010 (P-37, 3 pgs.)

AKB Information Concerning The Medical Power of Attorney signed by NEB, dated 08/25/10 (P-38, 5 pgs.)

AKB Medical Power of Attorney Designation of Health Care Agent signed by NEB, dated 08/25/10, Carol A. Brunsting appointed, Anita Kay Brunsting first alternate, Amy Ruth Tschirhart second alternate (P-39, 5 pgs.)

AKB Qualified Beneficiary Designation and Exercise of Testamentary Powers of Appointment Under Living Trust Agreement, signed by Nelva E. Brunsting as Trustee, and Founder and Beneficiary on August 25, 2010. (P-40, 37 pgs.)

Qualified Beneficiary Designation and Exercise of Testamentary Powers of Appointment Under Living Trust Agreement, signed by Nelva E. Brunsting as Trustee, and Founder and Beneficiary on August 25, 2010, received from Anita Kay Brunsting on or about 12/21/11 (duplication of P-40, printed front and back – copy omitted)

AKB Appointment of Successor Trustees, signed by Nelva E. Brunsting as Founder and Original Trustee, dated 08/25/10, Anita Kay Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees, FROST NATIONAL BANK alternate. (P-41, 5 pgs.)

Hand written note from Nelva Brunsting to Candy Brunsting, dated Sunday, referencing trick or treaters' that evening, postmark illegible except for 2010. (P-16, supra)

Appointment of Successor Trustees, marked law firm copy, signed 12/21/10, if NEB resigns as Trustee, Anita Kay Brunsting first successor, Amy Ruth Brunsting second successor, THE FROST NATIONAL BANK third successor; if NEB fails or ceases to serve, Anita Kay Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees, THE FROST NATIONAL BANK successor trustee, emailed to me by Anita on 01/22/12 (P-42, 6 pgs.)

CHB Appointment of Successor Trustees, marked law firm copy, signed 12/21/10, if NEB resigns as Trustee, Anita Kay Brunsting first successor, Amy Ruth Brunsting second successor, THE FROST NATIONAL BANK third successor; if NEB fails or ceases to serve, Anita Kay Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees, THE FROST NATIONAL BANK successor trustee (duplicate of P-42, copy omitted)

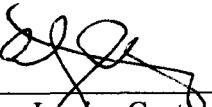
CHB Resignation of Original Trustee, Nelva E. Brunsting, signed 12/21/10, appointing Anita Kay Brunsting as trustee of BFLT dated October 10, 1996, as amended, as well as the subtrusts known as the NEB Survivor's Trust and the EHB Decedent's Trust. (P-43)

CHB Acceptance by Successor Trustee, Anita Kay Brunsting, signed 12/21/10 (P-44)

Certified Death Certificate EHB issued 3/10/2011 received from Anita on or about 1/26/2011, State file number 142-09-043-770

Certified Death Certificate NEB issued 11/18/2011 received from Anita on or about 1/26/2011, State file number 142-11-142-463

I, Candace Louise Curtis, declare under penalty of perjury pursuant to the laws of the United States, that the above declaration of facts is true and correct and based upon personal knowledge, except for those things averred upon information and belief, and as to those things, I believe them to be true as well.

 2/20/2012

Candace Louise Curtis, Plaintiff

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA §
 §
COUNTY OF §

This instrument was acknowledged before me on this _____ day of February 2012, by Candace Louise Curtis.

Kenny C. Lim, Notary Public

Notary Public – State of California

See Attached California Jurat

CIVIL COVER SHEET

The JS 44 civil cover sheet and the information contained herein neither replace nor supplement the filing and service of pleadings or other papers as required by law, except as provided by local rules of court. This form, approved by the Judicial Conference of the United States in September 1974, is required for the use of the Clerk of Court for the purpose of initiating the civil docket sheet. (SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE REVERSE OF THE FORM.)

I. (a) PLAINTIFFS Candace Louise Curtis (b) County of Residence of First Listed Plaintiff Contra Costa (c) Attorney's (Firm Name, Address, and Telephone Number) Pro se DEFENDANTS Anita Brunsting & Amy Brunsting County of Residence of First Listed Defendant Victoria NOTE: IN LAND CONDEMNATION CASES, USE THE LOCATION OF THE LAND INVOLVED. Attorneys (If Known)

II. BASIS OF JURISDICTION (Place an "X" in One Box Only) III. CITIZENSHIP OF PRINCIPAL PARTIES (Place an "X" in One Box for Plaintiff and One Box for Defendant) (For Diversity Cases Only) PTF DEF Citizen of This State Citizen of Another State Citizen or Subject of a Foreign Country

IV. NATURE OF SUIT (Place an "X" in One Box Only) CONTRACT TORTS FORFEITURE/PENALTY LABOR IMMIGRATION BANKRUPTCY SOCIAL SECURITY FEDERAL TAX SUITS OTHER STATUTES

V. ORIGIN (Place an "X" in One Box Only) 1 Original Proceeding 2 Removed from State Court 3 Remanded from Appellate Court 4 Reinstated or Reopened 5 Transferred from another district (specify) 6 Multidistrict Litigation 7 Appeal to District Judge from Magistrate Judgment

VI. CAUSE OF ACTION Cite the U.S. Civil Statute under which you are filing. (Do not cite jurisdictional statutes unless diversity): 28 USC 1332 (a) (1) - 28 USC 1332 (b) - 28 USC 1332 (c) (2) Brief description of cause: Breach of fiduciary, extrinsic fraud, failure to disclose, failure to notice

VII. REQUESTED IN COMPLAINT: CHECK IF THIS IS A CLASS ACTION UNDER F.R.C.P. 23 DEMAND \$ 600,000.00 CHECK YES only if demanded in complaint: JURY DEMAND: Yes No

VIII. RELATED CASE(S) IF ANY (See instructions): JUDGE DOCKET NUMBER

DATE 02/21/2012 SIGNATURE OF ATTORNEY OF RECORD Plaintiff Pro Se

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY RECEIPT # AMOUNT APPLYING IFP JUDGE MAG. JUDGE

From: Nelva Brunsting <elmernelva@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 7/28/2007 7:16 AM

To: Candy Curtis <occurtis@sbcglobal.net>

Hi: I have a question for you Candy. Would you be willing to serve as co-trustee with Carl? Amy is on there now but I'm going to take her off because I don't think she is stable enough. I'll think of a good excuse so she won't get her feelings hurt. It might entail a trip or two when the time comes(doesn't that sound ominous???) but you would b paid for your traveling expenses. I think you have a better relationship with your siblings than she. Let me know.

From: Nelva Brunsting <elmernelva@sbcglobal.net>

Date: 3/1/2008 3:06 PM

To: Candy Curtis <occurtis@sbcglobal.net>

Hope you are having as lovely weather as we are. It got up to 77 today as is did yesterday. The carolina jasmine and azaleas are in full bloom as are my petunias and snapdragons. Sometimes I think flowers do better when you neglect them. I'm doing a little better every day. Have dismissed the caregivers and are on our own. Seems like I told you this already. It's slow going but we're making it. Are going to try and go to S.S. tomorrow morning for the first time since early January. If I don't take a benadryl before I go to sleep I'm not as groggy all morning. Some nights are kind of up and down. Say Candy, do you mind if I make Anita as the alternate trustee.? I was trying to spread the jobs around evenly but I now realize Anita has a handle on everything from the insurance policy and the trust better than anybody. Besides the trustee book is so big and heavy it probably would cost a bundle to get it to you. I don't know how much there is to being a trustee but I suspect there will be several times you would have to be here and that might be difficult for you. Since Carole, Carl and Anita seem to be handling most of the stuff anyway and they're not far away I think it would be best if I do that. Anita has already talked to our broker about the policy, etc and she seems to have a handle on it. Hope you won't feel hurt. It's just that it seems the best way to handle things. Hope everone is well there. Did you hear of the flu in your area. This kind the flu shots didn't help. Hope I never get pneumonia again. Take care. Love you. MMother

From: Anita Brunsting (akbrunsting@suddenlink.net)
To: occurtis@sbcglobal.net;
Date: Tue, March 2, 2010 7:50:26 PM
Cc:
Subject: RE: trust waiver docs

For now could you please send me a signed waiver dated 3/19/09, for last years files? With dad's death I didn't get all the paperwork done. I think you sent mom some signed copies last year, but they have gotten lost w/ all of the paperwork she had to complete last year.

From: Candace Curtis [mailto:occurtis@sbcglobal.net]
Sent: Tuesday, March 02, 2010 11:15 AM
To: Anita Brunsting
Subject: Re: trust waiver docs

Hi Anita,

Please send me a copy of the trust document and a current statement of the account. I'm sorry to be such a pain, but I'd like to know what I'm waiving before I sign a blank form.

Thanks.

--- On **Mon, 3/1/10, Anita Brunsting** <akbrunsting@suddenlink.net> wrote:

From: Anita Brunsting <akbrunsting@suddenlink.net>
Subject: trust waiver docs
To: "Candace Curtis" <occurtis@sbcglobal.net>, "Amy Tschirhart" <at.home3@yahoo.com>
Date: Monday, March 1, 2010, 8:18 PM

Hi,

I need some more copies of your signed "Notification of Demand Right". Could you print out about 5 copies, sign the bottom (leave date blank) and mail them back to me? I would have you scan them and send me an electronic version, but I'm not sure what the trust requires, so I'd rather err on the safe side. If you could get them to me in the next couple of weeks, I'd appreciate it.

Thanks, Anita

203 Bloomingdale Circle
Victoria, TX 77904

NOTIFICATION OF DEMAND RIGHT

This notice is to inform you that on _____ a gift was made to the BRUNSTING FAMILY IRREVOCABLE TRUST, dated February 12, 1997, under which you are a beneficiary. As a beneficiary, you have the right to withdraw your share of this gift within thirty (30) days after the date of this Notification of Demand Right. In no event can the total amount withdrawable by you in this calendar year exceed the annual limit on withdrawals as provided in the trust.

Your withdrawal right is noncumulative and, to the extent you do not exercise it, will lapse thirty (30) days after the date of this Notification of Demand Right.

If you need any additional information to assist you in making a decision regarding the exercise of your withdrawal rights, or if you wish to exercise your withdrawal rights, you must contact the Trustee in writing.

Dated: _____

ANITA KAY BRUNSTING, Trustee

WAIVER OF WITHDRAWAL

I acknowledge receipt of this Notification of Demand Right. I waive my right to demand my share of this gift from the trust. I do not waive my right to subsequent gifts made to the trust.

Dated: _____

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS

From: Candace Curtis (occurtis@sbcglobal.net)
To: occurtis@sbcglobal.net;
Date: Sat, February 18, 2012 10:46:12 AM
Cc:
Subject: [No Subject]

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: Carole Brunsting <cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net>
To: Candace Curtis <occurtis@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Thu, October 7, 2010 12:35:47 PM
Subject: Re: Carl

Are you okay with Anita taking over as Power of Attorney for Mother? The paper work is being drawn up today.

|||

From: Carole Brunsting (cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net)
To: Summer@vacek.com;
Date: Wed, October 13, 2010 8:47:15 AM
Cc: occurtis@sbcglobal.net; at.home3@yahoo.com; akbrunsting@suddenlink.net; candace@vacek.com;
Subject: RE: Brunsting Trust

Summer,

Thank you for your response. Now I understand the nature of the meeting, could you please clarify what you mean by "have no say". I assumed the "say" belonged to our Mother. If I am not understanding that correctly please let me know.

Thanks again,
Carole

--- On **Wed, 10/13/10, Summer Peoples** <Summer@vacek.com> wrote:

From: Summer Peoples <Summer@vacek.com>
Subject: RE: Brunsting Trust
To: "Carole Brunsting" <cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net>
Cc: occurtis@sbcglobal.net, at.home3@yahoo.com, "Anita Brunsting" <akbrunsting@suddenlink.net>, "Candace Freed" <candace@vacek.com>
Date: Wednesday, October 13, 2010, 10:09 AM

Ms. Brunsting:

To answer your questions --

This teleconference meeting is to discuss changes to your mother's trust. If you are unable to attend, it simply means that you will have no say in what changes will be made. It will not be a problem if you cannot attend. However, Mrs. Freed wants to extend the invitation to all Mrs. Brunsting's children.

Thanks,

Summer Peoples, CP

Certified Paralegal

Vacek & Freed, PLLC

14800 St. Mary's Lane, Suite 230

Houston, Texas 77079

Telephone: 281.531.5800

P-6

Toll Free: 1.800.229.3002

Facsimile: 281.531.5885

E-mail: summer@vacek.com

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From: Carole Brunsting [<mailto:cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net>]
Sent: 10/13/2010 9:06 AM
To: Summer Peoples
Subject: Re: Brunsting Trust

Summer,

What is this meeting in reference to? From looking at the time choices available, I may not be able to make the meeting and would like to know if that will be a problem.

Thanks

Carole Brunsting

--- On Wed, 10/13/10, Summer Peoples <Summer@vacek.com> wrote:

From: Summer Peoples <Summer@vacek.com>
Subject: Brunsting Trust
To: occurtis@sbcglobal.net, "Anita Brunsting" <akbrunsting@suddenlink.net>, cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net, at.home3@yahoo.com
Cc: "Candace Freed" <candace@vacek.com>
Date: Wednesday, October 13, 2010, 8:42 AM

Dear Brunsting Family:

Attorney Candace Freed would like to coordinate a teleconference call with you and your mother for sometime next week. Currently, she has the following time slots available (all times are Central Standard Time zone):

1. Monday, October 18th @ 11 a.m. CST
2. Monday, October 18th @ 2 p.m. CST
3. Monday, October 18th @ 4 p.m. CST
4. Thursday, October 21st 10 a.m. CST

I am reserving these times for you until I hear from you to confirm one of them. Please coordinate with each other as soon as possible and contact me today (or tomorrow, at the latest, since our office is closed on Fridays) so that we may set this on the calendar as a confirmed appointment.

I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Thanks,

Summer Peoples, CP

Certified Paralegal

Vacek & Freed, PLLC

14800 St. Mary's Lane, Suite 230

Houston, Texas 77079

Telephone: 281.531.5800

Toll Free: 1.800.229.3002

Facsimile: 281.531.5885

E-mail: summer@vacek.com

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error, please notify us immediately by reply e-mail or by telephone (1-800-229-3002) and destroy the original transmission and its attachments without reading or saving them to disk or otherwise.**

From: Anita Brunsting (akbrunsting@suddenlink.net)
To: at.home3@yahoo.com; occurtis@sbcglobal.net; cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net;
Date: Sat, October 23, 2010 10:46:35 AM
Cc:
Subject: trust docs

There are 12 docs in all - I'm sending them a few at a time.

From: Anita Brunsting (akbrunsting@suddenlink.net)
To: at.home3@yahoo.com; cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net; occurtis@sbcglobal.net;
Date: Sat, October 23, 2010 10:47:40 AM
Cc:
Subject: [No Subject]

This should make it 9 docs

From: Anita Brunsting (akbrunsting@suddenlink.net)
To: at.home3@yahoo.com; cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net; occurtis@sbcglobal.net;
Date: Sat, October 23, 2010 10:47:40 AM
Cc:
Subject: [No Subject]

Next 3

From: Anita Brunsting (akbrunsting@suddenlink.net)
To: at.home3@yahoo.com; cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net; occurtis@sbcglobal.net;
Date: Sat, October 23, 2010 10:48:16 AM
Cc:
Subject: [No Subject]

This is the last 3

From: Anita Brunsting (akbrunsting@suddenlink.net)
To: occurtis@sbcglobal.net;
Date: Sun, October 24, 2010 12:56:07 PM
Cc:
Subject: RE:

You're welcome, it wasn't that big a deal. Hope Kevan is ok. Love, Anita

From: Candace Curtis [mailto:occurtis@sbcglobal.net]
Sent: Sunday, October 24, 2010 1:19 PM
To: Anita Brunsting
Subject: Re:

Thank you Anita. I know it was a lot of work.

From: Anita Brunsting <akbrunsting@suddenlink.net>
To: at.home3@yahoo.com; cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net; Candy <occurtis@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Sat, October 23, 2010 10:48:16 AM
Subject:

This is the last 3

From: Carole Brunsting (cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net)
To: occurtis@sbcglobal.net;
Date: Tue, October 26, 2010 10:12:27 AM
Cc:
Subject: Re:

Oh Candy thank you!!! I feel that I have been fighting this battle with Anita and now Amy alone. Anita is going to be the one responsible for keeping Mother sick because she is such a control freak and will not LET IT GO!! Let Mother decide what she wants to do. It is Mother's money, not ANITA's and not AMY's.

--- On Tue, 10/26/10, Candace Curtis <occurtis@sbcglobal.net> wrote:

From: Candace Curtis <occurtis@sbcglobal.net>
Subject: Re:
To: "Carole Brunsting" <cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net>
Date: Tuesday, October 26, 2010, 12:05 PM

I just called Mother. She DID NOT know the full implications of what she signed. I told her Anita had been manipulating her since Daddy passed away. She said she should have been included on the call. She said that she would not have given Anita the authority to manage MY MONEY. I told her that Amy and Anita are conspiring with Candace to have her declared incompetent so they can take CONTROL.

I don't really know what will happen now. I think that the August document should be declared null and void.

After talking to her for at least 30 minutes I realized that she is NOT incompetent. It's her memory that is failing, not her ability to manager her affairs. This happens when people get old. She might not remember to pay a bill, but she knows that bills must be paid. She doesn't remember that I know Carl had encephalitis, but she knows Carl had encephalitis. She has the ability to UNDERSTAND something when it's explained to her, although she might not remember what it is that she understood at the time.

Please change the password on Mother's bank account. Please also tell Mother that Anita checks her bank account to see what she is doing and that she also reads her private emails.

Mother did say that Anita drives her crazy.

Love you,

C

From: Carole Brunsting <cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net>
To: Candace Curtis <occurtis@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Tue, October 26, 2010 9:34:02 AM
Subject: Re:

I am glad you wrote because I could not sleep last night either and it is difficult to keep my mind on my work. I went over and over all the events of what has happened since Daddy passed away and Anita has been scheming and manipulating with Mother and even tried to get Carl involved. Candace has not been looking out for Mother's best interest. Candace has been allowing Anita to be the one to strong arm Mother into signing papers when I do not believe she understood what she was signing, she only wanted to shut Anita up.

All Anita was suppose to do or find out was placing Carl's money in medical trust for MOTHER to manage and now all of a sudden Amy is co-trustee and your money is in trust and I wonder about mine as well.

I am working on a time line of how and when all this happened and will show that they pressured Mother to make changes when she A) was accepting the fact that Carl was gravely ill B) she found out she had cancer C) she got pneumonia and was in the hospital D) had Drina breathing down her back because ANITA was to chicken to call Drina back E) had to decide on her own about giving Drina money because ANITA and AMY were to busy to be bothered to call me or Mother back and it is what Mother wanted to do but she knew Anita was going to chastise her for giving her money that was her own to give away as she saw fit. F) also during that time Mother had 2 PET scans, a CT scan and a bron scope for which she was sedated.

Now I understand why Mother kept putting off signing the changes to the Trust. I thought the papers were written only to put Carl's money in trust. I did not know that Amy was replacing Carl and your money was going into trust. I never saw the documents as Candace had them at her office, but Mother kept delaying going over there with various excuses. She was afraid to tell Anita she did not want to make all the changes, but Anita talked her into it.

The closer Anita comes to taking control the comments to me have been: A) it is a good thing I am trustee now and not Carl because you can make more changes to the trust than you realize and Carl would have been making all the decision and had final say over distribution B) she was going to find a way to fold Carl's money back into the trust if Carl died before Drina C) she was taking over all investment when ANITA is the one that moved the money over to this Edwards office that Mother works with and attended all the meetings D) Anita wanted to find out if she could sell the farm as one unit because she said she could get more per acre rather than us each sell our parcels when we wanted too. E) Now I find out that ANITA contacted Carl about a year ago about putting both our money in trust that she and Carl would control and Carl said no.

Candy I am so deeply hurt by all of this and disgusted at the same time. I am so angry with Candace because she allowed all this to happen and it impacts Mother. Amy will just go along with Anita now that her name is on the trust. But if she only knew that ANITA called CPS and they went out and spoke with Amy's neighbors about her kids and spied on her house for a report back to Anita and the report was they did not find any reason to take Jack and Ann. Anita wanted Carl and Drina to adopt them.

I think at this point I need to find an attorney to speak with. Now that Anita sent out the trust documents even though she should not have, Drina will hire a lawyer and this will never see the of day. And she will have Carl's full support.

--- On Tue, 10/26/10, Candace Curtis <occurtis@sbcglobal.net> wrote:

From: Candace Curtis <occurtis@sbcglobal.net>
Subject: Re:
To: "Carole Brunsting" <cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net>
Date: Tuesday, October 26, 2010, 11:07 AM

Carole,

I promised myself when I hung up from the call that I was through with all of this. I broke my promise all night last night and didn't get a wink of sleep. I cannot let it go. Anita has been manipulating Mother since Daddy passed away. Rather than say "Candy, you are NO LONGER entitled to know anything about any of it" she has been lying and saying she had no idea what was going on. The fact that she has been talking to Candace and pushing for Mother to resign as trustee is truly sick. Now that she and Amy are dead set on having Mother declared incompetent I DON'T WANT THEM TO HAVE CONTROL OF MY SHARE OF THE TRUST. But they do, thanks to Candace, who does not know me from Adam. I don't think Mother realized what she was signing in August. She is not a stupid woman and would certainly understand the intent of the document if anyone explained it to her. THEY DID NOT. If they did explain it to her until she understood, I think she would have had second thoughts.

How dare Candace tell you that if you don't participate in the call you will not have any say in it. YOU DON'T HAVE ANY SAY IN IT ANYWAY. At least Mother and Anita think you're smart enough to be your own trustee.

When Amy and Anita were griping about Edward Jones and I suggested that they write a letter for Mother to sign, Amy ONLY thought that was a good idea. Anita said nothing. SHE WANTS TO GET HER HANDS ON THE MONEY SO SHE CAN DO A BETTER JOB OF INVESTING.

Bottom line. I'm truly scared about my future security and the fact that I have no control whatsoever over my destiny. If that's what Mother intended I would really have liked to hear it from her. I would also like to know what I did that made her feel it was necessary to take such drastic measures without consulting me.

I cannot sleep, I cannot keep my mind on my work, and I cannot get these thoughts out of my head.

From: Carole Brunsting <cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net>
To: Candace Curtis <occurtis@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Mon, October 25, 2010 9:17:05 PM
Subject: Re:

Based on the comments that Anita has been making to me for the past 4 months, I am concerned too, that she wants to see how much control she has.

--- On Mon, 10/25/10, Candace Curtis <occurtis@sbcglobal.net> wrote:

From: Candace Curtis <occurtis@sbcglobal.net>
Subject:
To: "Carole Brunsting" <cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net>
Date: Monday, October 25, 2010, 6:01 PM

Now the truth comes out. None of us is entitled to copies of the trust documents, since Mother is the only beneficiary. Amy and Anita are trying to take over and will probably do anything and everything they can to cut the rest of us out. I was already depressed today. I'm over the edge now.

From: Candace Curtis (occurtis@sbcglobal.net)
To: occurtis@sbcglobal.net;
Date: Sat, February 18, 2012 11:29:12 AM
Cc:
Subject: Fw: New Development

----- Forwarded Message -----

From: Anita Brunsting <akbrunsting@suddenlink.net>
To: Candace Curtis <occurtis@sbcglobal.net>; Amy <at.home3@yahoo.com>; Carole Brunsting <cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net>
Sent: Tue, March 8, 2011 7:15:32 PM
Subject: RE: New Development

I got the same TM from Tino. I hesitate to promise them anything in writing about money. Rather than a monthly payment, I would rather grant them a certain amount each year, but only through the direct payment of their bills - for example; mom could gift Carl \$13,000/year, but only if they send me the bill statements to pay directly, and only for bills for living/medical expenses - when the trust has paid \$13,000 in bills for the year, that's the end of the money for that year. We could ask them to sign for this money against his inheritance, but then we'd have another form that we'd have to get them to sign (probably notarized), and as we don't know if she's had Carl declared incompetent, the validity of any form he signs might be questionable.

I do like the idea of a letter telling Drina that she may have no contact w/ mom (physical, verbal, visual, phone or electronic means) and she is not to enter mom's house. She can bring Carl to visit mom, but she must remain outside the house - any violation of this letter will be considered harassment and the police will be called if she does not comply. I would also like to add in the letter that Carl's inheritance will be put into a Personal Asset Trust for his care and living expenses - I think this information might be enough to tip her hand.

I would also like to ask Candace, what this letter would do for us legally - like if we did end up calling the police would the letter lend any credence to our case?

I won't do anything until we can come upon an agreement as what to do - I can also write this letter in the role of mom's power of attorney (which she signed last year).

I spoke w/ mom about the whole situation; she listens to reason and can understand our concerns for Carl, and will sign the changes to the trust next week. I have been very forthright in explaining the changes in the trust to her, and that they would be done in order to minimize any pathway that Drina might have to Carl's money. The changes are not to penalize Carl, but to ensure the money goes for his care. I told her to "just say No" to Carl or Drina if they brought up the trust or money and to refer them to me. I reminded her that she isn't trustee anymore and doesn't have access to the trust accounts - she seems fine w/ everything, and expressed no desire to put Carl back on as a trustee. I told her that in the event she did that, that it would not be fair to the rest of us, as we would end up having to deal w/ Drina, not Carl. Mom begrudgingly admits to knowledge of the unpleasantness of this whole situation and Drina's past behavior since Carl has been ill, but I think she is really naive regarding the lengths to which Drina may go through to get Carl's inheritance.

From: Amy Tschirhart (at.home3@yahoo.com)
To: occurtis@sbcglobal.net;
Date: Sat, January 8, 2011 7:34:10 PM
Cc:
Subject: Phone number

Hi Candy,
Could you send me Owen's phone number? I wanted to ask him a question about private investigators.
Thanks,
Amy

From: Candace Curtis (occurtis@sbcglobal.net)
To: at.home3@yahoo.com; akbrunsting@suddenlink.net; cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net;
Date: Tue, November 8, 2011 11:38:04 AM
Cc:
Subject: Mother

I am sorry for any animosity I have created over the last week. I have only been seeking information about her status. When I am unable to reach her by phone I never know why because I am not in the information loop.

I have been trying to call Mother just to say hello. The phone numbers I have been given are never answered. If she is unable to talk, please let me know and I will stop trying. If one of you, or a caregiver, is with her and she's awake, I would really appreciate a cell phone call so I could say hi to her. If it's not already too late, it may be the last time I speak to her while she still knows who I am.

My fears are based upon information I have gathered speaking to one of you, or Tino, or Robert. It appears that everyone sees the situation in a slightly different light. I have no idea what is best for Mother. All I know is that when I put myself in Mother's shoes I become Dorothy - "THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME"

C



Computershare Trust Company, N.A.
 PO Box 43078
 Providence, RI 02940-3078
 Within USA, US territories & Canada 800 252 1800
 Outside USA, US territories & Canada 781 575 2058
 www.computershare.com/exxonmobil
 Exxon Mobil Corporation is incorporated under the laws of the State of NJ.

001026



CANDACE CURTIS
 1215 ULFINIAN WAY
 MARTINEZ CA 94553

Holder Account Number

C0009516387



SSN/TIN Certified
 Yes

Symbol
 XOM

001C S0003.D.L.MIX_3285/001026/001026/

Exxon Mobil Corporation - Summary of Account Holdings and Transaction Form

It is important to retain this statement for tax reporting purposes and for use as a reference when you access your account online at our website or when contacting Computershare.

Holder Account Number: C0009516387

ACCOUNT SUMMARY

As of close of stock market on 15 Jun 2011

Stock Class Description	Certificated Shares/ Units Held by You	Direct Registration Book Shares/Units	Investment Plan Book Shares/Units	Total Shares/Units	Closing Price Per Share/Unit (\$)	Market Value (\$)
DSPP - Common Stock	0.000000	0.000000	160.000000	160.000000		

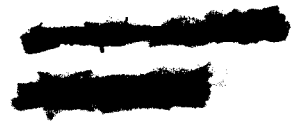
Transaction History

From: 15 Jun 2011

To: 15 Jun 2011

This section pertains only to book-entry shares/units.

Date	Transaction Description	Transaction Amount (\$)	Deduction Description	Deduction Amount (\$)	Net Amount (\$)	Price Per Share/Unit (\$)	Transaction Shares/Units	Total Book Shares/Units
	Plan Transactions DSPP - Common Stock							
	Balance Forward							0.000000
15 Jun 2011	Transfer						160.000000	160.000000



NET WORTH - ELMER & NELVA BRUNSTING
FEBRUARY 17, 2005

Chevron-Texaco	1584.17 x 53.65	94288.11	
Deere 2/103	559.77 x 66.70	37,310	
Exxon-Mobil	3522.42 x 58.48	205,991.12	
Franklin Fund	854,01 x 2.17	17,377.55	
Met Life		<u>9,141</u>	
			\$364,107.78
Elmer/Nelva Joint Trust		\$ 465,328	
Nelva/IRA		22,768.18	
Elmer/IRA		42,155.88	
60 Mo. CD		15,762.89	
EE & HH Bonds		48,200	
Bal. checking 3/31/04		<u>21,660.53</u>	
			\$615,785.48
Farm		\$640,000	
House		300,000	
Life Insurance		75,000	
Last-to-die Insurance		<u>250,000</u>	
in Irrevocable Trust Notebook			<u>\$1,265,000</u>
			\$2,244,893.26

Case 4:12-cv-00592 Document 1-1 Filed in TXSD on 02/27/12 Page 24 of 30

ARE TO INDIVIDUAL BENEFICIARIES, NOT TRUSTS!

BRUNSTING FUNDING ALLOCATIONS

OWNER	ASSET CATEGORY	04/01/09 VALUES	NELVA BRUNSTING	SURVIVOR'S TRUST	DECEDENT'S TRUST	01/27/10 WS-1 TOTALS
REAL PROPERTY						
LT	VHS-Lt 31 Blk 4 Wilchester West Sec 1, 13630 Pinerock Ln., Houston, TX	\$253,272.00		\$253,272.00		\$253,272.00
H-SP (in LT)	Frl. NW1/4 of Section 2, T96N - R45W of the 5th P.M., Except a tract of 542.5 ft by 660 ft which is the acreage site. 140.22 Acres, Iowa (Based on Realtor Opinion)	\$1,294,617.50			\$0.00	\$0.00
STOCK CERTIFICATES						
LT	612 shares of Chevron Corporation Cert # ZQ SFZ 862711	\$41,166.18			\$41,166.18	\$41,166.18
H	95 shares of MetLife stock thru ChaseMellon Shareholder Services	\$2,130.38	\$2,130.38			\$2,130.38
INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS						
LT	Edward Jones Acct #609-07698-1-8	\$350,735.49		\$55,476.28	\$295,259.21	\$350,735.49
CASH ACCOUNTS						
LT	Bank of America Ckg Acct #008519001143	\$12,253.93		\$12,253.93		\$12,253.93
H ROS?	Blue Bonnet Credit Union ? Acct #5805	\$31.75	\$31.75			\$31.75
W ROS?	Blue Bonnet Credit Union ? Acct #13332	\$10.91	\$10.91			\$10.91
MISCELLANEOUS						
LT	Household and Personal Goods (Includes gold Watch \$50 and 10 silver dollars as well as \$10.00 worth of 50cent pieces)	\$5,070.00		\$5,070.00		\$5,070.00
JT	2000 Buick LeSabre, VIN #1G4HR54K3YU229418	\$6,915.00	\$6,915.00			\$6,915.00
H	John Hancock NQ annuity contract # ...8905 payable for life of spouse bene; \$30.40/month	\$2,379.82	\$2,379.82			\$2,379.82
LIFE INSURANCE						
W	MetLife contract #M9232883; Bene: LT; Accidental Death Benefit Amount; Measuring Life = W (Cancelled in June 1999 per client)	\$0.00	\$0.00			\$0.00
H	\$37,000.00, MetLife-Chevron, Policy #GO-416-A-47, W is bene; deposited in checking acct	\$37,000.00	\$37,000.00			\$37,000.00
H	\$9,141.00, MetLife, Policy #21 282 000, W is bene; deposited in checking acct	\$9,792.33	\$9,792.33			\$9,792.33
H	\$6,000.00, Ohio State Life Ins, Policy #49-03223450, W is bene; now at Edward Jones	\$6,542.32	\$6,542.32			\$6,542.32
H	\$9,000.00, Ohio State Life Ins, Policy #00605102, W is bene; moved to Edward Jones	\$9,120.76	\$9,120.76			\$9,120.76
H	\$3,735.00, The Traveler's Ins Co-John Deere, Policy #G-164400, ? is bene	\$0.00				\$0.00
H	\$10,000.00, VA, Policy #V1708 75 02 2, LT is bene; deposited in chkg	\$10,353.18		\$10,353.18		\$10,353.18
FARM & RANCH INTERESTS						
T	Farm Lease (yr. lease for \$28,200; recd pymt of \$10,575.00 on 2/18/09) for lease commencing 03/01/2009 to February 28, 2010. Value at Right is the entire amount received although actually a debt of the estate (\$1,762.50/month for 6 months); \$8,812.50 in the estate that was not yet due although paid by payee in advance	\$1,762.50	\$1,762.50			\$1,762.50
IRAs/401k, etc.						
W	Edward Jones Acct #609-91956-1-9, H (as of 3/28/09) is bene	\$14,278.70	\$14,278.70			\$14,278.70
H	Edward Jones Acct #609-91955-1-0, W (as of 3/28/09) is bene	\$17,769.29	\$17,769.29			\$17,769.29
PENSIONS						
W	Chevron pension for \$776.81/mth for life for Spouse beneficiary	\$60,811.56	\$60,811.56			\$60,811.56
H	John Deere (Minnesota Mutual Life) Securian NQ Pension annuity contract # 8074; \$91.78 a month for life of Nelva Brunsting (W)	\$7,184.88	\$7,184.88			\$7,184.88
GRAND TOTAL						
		\$2,143,198.48	\$175,730.20	\$336,425.39	\$336,425.39	\$848,580.98
	Less Elmer's Separate Property	\$1,294,617.50				
	Less assets direct to (surv spouse)	\$175,730.20			\$1,294,617.50	
	Total Comm / Prop in LT	\$672,850.78				
	1/2 Comm / Prop in LT					
	Total to be funded into Dec Tru	\$336,425.39				
	Total FET credit equivalent utilized		\$175,730.20	\$336,425.39	\$1,631,042.89	\$2,143,198.48

need to meet w Edward Jones for valye split

USCA5 56

+ \$250.00

mom will ref to bank account

PREMIUM ESTATE VALUATION REPORT

Prepared for: ELMER H BRUNSTING

Date: May 28, 2009

Prepared by: Joe and Doug Williams

Financial Advisor

713-464-6071

9525 Katy Freeway

Suite 122

Houston, TX 77024

To Keep You Informed About Your Investments

Please call me at _____.

Here's some information for your review.

Per your request

Diversification issue: please call me at _____.

We should discuss this. Please call me at _____.

Enclosed is important account information. Please check it for accuracy.

Enclosed is a request for important information regarding your account(s). Please complete this form (these forms) where indicated and return it/them to me.

If you have any questions call me at

713-464-6071

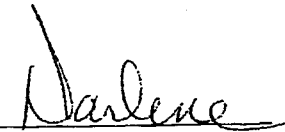
For your information

Please call me to set an appointment.

My number is _____.

A copy for your records

www.edwardjones.com



Edward Jones

ITEM# 2194 MIS-367 11-JAN-2005

www.edwardjones.com Member SIPC

Edward Jones

MAKING SENSE OF INVESTING

Edward Jones, its employees and financial advisors are not estate planners and cannot provide tax or legal advice. You should consult a qualified attorney for professional advice on your specific situation.

Estate Valuation

Date of Death: 04/01/2009
 Valuation Date: 04/01/2009
 Processing Date: 05/28/2009

Estate of: ELMER H BRUNSTING
 Account: 609-07698
 Report Type: Date of Death
 Number of Securities: 20
 File ID: 609-07698

Shares or Par	Security Description	High/Ask	Low/Bid	Mean and/or Div and Int Adjustments Accruals	Security Value
1)	4994.66 MONEY MARKET INVESTMENT FUND (MNYMKT)				4,994.66
2)	5000 UNIVERSITY TEX PERM UNIV FD REF BDS (915115K57) Financial Times Interactive Data DTD: 05/15/1992 Mat: 07/01/2013 6.25% 04/01/2009 Int: 01/01/2009 to 04/01/2009		116.36100 Mkt	116.361000 78.13	5,818.05
3)	10000 MONROE CNTY N Y ARPT AUTH ARPT REF BDS (610749DS9) Financial Times Interactive Data DTD: 03/04/2004 Mat: 01/01/2018 4% 04/01/2009 Int: 01/01/2009 to 04/01/2009		89.89600 Mkt	89.896000 100.00	8,989.60
4)	30000 INDIANA MUN PWR AGY PWR SUPPLY REV BDS (454898PV3) Financial Times Interactive Data DTD: 06/20/2006 Mat: 01/01/2026 5% 04/01/2009 Int: 01/01/2009 to 04/01/2009		102.63700 Mkt	102.637000 375.00	30,791.10
5)	10000 DALLAS TEX AREA RAPID TRAN SAL SR LIEN S (235241EW2) Financial Times Interactive Data DTD: 03/08/2007 Mat: 12/01/2027 4.5% 04/01/2009 Int: 12/01/2008 to 04/01/2009		98.75100 Mkt	98.751000 150.00	9,875.10

Disclaimer: This report was produced by Edward Jones DOD Valuation Service. This report was calculated using EstateVal, a product of Estate Valuations & Pricing Systems Inc. Please review all contents for accuracy and completeness. If you have questions, please contact Edward Jones Valuation Service at 1-888-441-5475 (Revision 7.1.1).

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Estate of: ELMER H BRUNSTING
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 Number of Securities: 20
 File ID: 609-07698

Shares or Par	Security Description	High/Ask	Low/Bid	Mean and/or Adjustments	Div and Int Accruals	Security Value
6)	30000 HAYS TEX CONS INDPT SCH DIST SCH BLDG (421110G76) Financial Times Interactive Data DTD: 07/01/2008 Mat: 08/15/2033 5% 04/01/2009 Int: 02/15/2009 to 04/01/2009		100.73700 Mkt	100.737000	191.67	30,221.10
7)	20000 DISTRICT COLUMBIA REV REV BDS (2548393J0) Financial Times Interactive Data DTD: 12/17/1998 Mat: 08/15/2038 5% 04/01/2009 Int: 02/15/2009 to 04/01/2009		86.21300 Mkt	86.213000	127.78	17,242.60
8)	9000 GENERAL MTRS ACCEP CPSMARTNBE (37042GZ90) Financial Times Interactive Data DTD: 03/25/2003 Mat: 03/15/2018 7.05% 04/01/2009 Int: 03/15/2009 to 04/01/2009		25.91970 Mkt	25.919700	28.20	2,332.77
9)	5000 TOYOTA MTR CR CORP TMCC CORENO (89240AHB9) Financial Times Interactive Data DTD: 07/18/2007 Mat: 07/20/2027 6% 04/01/2009 Int: 03/20/2009 to 04/01/2009		90.41920 Mkt	90.419200	9.17	4,520.96

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 File ID: 609-07698

Shares or Par	Security Description	High/Ask	Low/Bid	Mean and/or Div and Int Adjustments	Accruals	Security Value
10)	10000 GEORGIA PWR CO (373334JG7) Financial Times Interactive Data DTD: 08/30/2007 Mat: 09/01/2040 6% 04/01/2009 Full coupon paid on 04/01/2009		93.96890 Mkt	93.968900		9,396.89
11)	930 CHEVRON CORP NEW (16676410; CVX) COM New York Stock Exchange 04/01/2009	68.70000	65.83000 H/L	67.265000		62,556.45
12)	2580 CITIGROUP INC (17296710; C) COM New York Stock Exchange 04/01/2009	2.75000	2.43000 H/L	2.590000		6,682.20
13)	1789 DEERE & CO (24419910; DE) COM New York Stock Exchange 04/01/2009 Div: 0.28 Ex: 03/27/2009 Rec: 03/31/2009 Pay: 05/01/2009	34.68000	31.88000 H/L	33.280000	500.92	59,537.92

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Shares or Par	Security Description	High/Ask	Low/Bid	Mean and/or Adjustments	Div and Int Accruals	Security Value
14)	200 DU PONT E I DE NEMOURS & CO (26353410; DD) COM New York Stock Exchange 04/01/2009	23.65000	21.62000 H/L	22.635000		4,527.00
15)	269 EXXON MOBIL CORP (30231G10; XOM) COM New York Stock Exchange 04/01/2009	69.48000	66.50000 H/L	67.990000		18,289.31
16)	150 JOHNSON & JOHNSON (47816010; JNJ) COM New York Stock Exchange 04/01/2009	53.20000	51.88000 H/L	52.540000		7,881.00
17)	300 PROCTER & GAMBLE CO (74271810; PG) COM New York Stock Exchange 04/01/2009	48.48000	46.29000 H/L	47.385000		14,215.50
18)	159.709 CAPITAL INCOME BLDR FD (14019310; CAIBX) SH BEN INT Mutual Fund (as quoted by NASDAQ) 04/01/2009		37.84000 Mkt	37.840000		6,043.39

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 Report Type: Date of Death
 Number of Securities: 20
 File ID: 609-07698

Shares or Par	Security Description	High/Ask	Low/Bid	Mean and/or Adjustments	Div and Int Accruals	Security Value
19) 220.933	CAPITAL WORLD GROWTH & INCOME (14054310; CWGIX) COM Mutual Fund (as quoted by NASDAQ) 04/01/2009		24.02000 Mkt	24.020000		5,306.81
20) 3343.281	INCOME FD AMER INC (45332010; AMECX) COM Mutual Fund (as quoted by NASDAQ) 04/01/2009		11.95000 Mkt	11.950000		39,952.21
Total Value:						
Total Accrual:						\$349,174.62
Total: \$350,735.49					\$1,560.87	

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Brunsting Family Survivor's and Decedent's Assets

Asset	# shares	price/share *	Amount*
Chevron/Texaco-decedent	609.6515	106.89	\$65,165.65
Chevron/Texacos-survivor	37.131	106.89	\$3,968.93
Chevron - Decedent	612	106.89	\$65,416.68
ExxonMobil-Decedent	583	87.49	\$51,006.67
ExxonMobil-survivor	675.910671	87.49	\$59,135.42
MetLife - Survivor	95	36.35	\$3,453.25
Survivor's Trust Edward Jones			\$1.05
Decedent's Trust Edward Jones			\$240,637.33
Survivor's Trust Checking			\$23,611.65
Decedent's Trust Checking			\$14,765.55
Misc. Coins			\$690.00
Gold Watches/misc jewelry			
Total Liquid Assets			\$527,852.19
Farm (acres)	141		\$0.00
House			\$410,000.00
Total Trust			

*values as of 1/20/2012

includes deposit of IRS refund: \$6215.87

Includes deposit of remaining farm rent for 2011: \$13902.51 and Chevron Dividend: \$495.72

appraisal pending

appraisal pending

appraised value

Trust Expenses

Date	Vendor	Purpose	Amount
11/12/2011	Kroger - Houston	Groceries when cleaning/packing house	\$ 23.31
11/16/2011	Phillips 66 - Houston	Transportation	\$ 56.20
11/22/2011	Phillips 66 - Houston	Transportation	\$ 49.08
12/26/2011	Home Depot	Home Repair/Security	\$ 92.56
12/26/2011	Exxon - Victoria	Transportation	\$ 45.15
12/28/2011	Kroger - Houston	Groceries when cleaning/packing house	\$ 16.31
12/28/2011	HEB - Houston	Groceries when cleaning/packing house	\$ 3.50
12/28/2011	Ace Hardware	Supplies to pack up house	\$ 66.53
12/29/2011	Shell - Victoria	Transportation	\$ 44.51
12/21/2011	USPS	Trust Docs	\$ 1.28
12/11/2011	Vacek	Legal	\$ 4,500.00
12/12/2011	Wilchester West Fund	subdivision dues	\$ 359.00
12/11/2012	Memorial Hermann	mom's medical	\$ 41.72
12/11/2011	US Treasury	tax payment for Decedent Trust	\$ 1,780.00
12/18/2011	Mr. Pham Chen	Lawn care - 2 mos	\$ 200.00
12/18/2011	Centerpoint Energy	natl gas for house	\$ 54.62
12/18/2011	Kelsey-Seybold	mom's medical	\$ 13.92
12/18/2011	Memorial Hermann	mom's medical	\$ 226.40
12/18/2011	ACS Primary Care	mom's medical	\$ 6.87
12/28/2011	Herb Jamison	house appraisal	\$ 450.00
12/29/2011	Amy Brunsting	tires for mom's car/house repairs/transpc	\$ 425.94
1/9/2012	Exxon - Victoria	Transportation	\$ 49.57
1/10/2012	Dr. Annie Uralil	mom's medical	\$ 44.06
1/16/2012	Northwoods Urology Associates	mom's medical	\$ 740.77
1/17/2012	Don Sumners Tax Asses/Collect	2011 property tax for mom's house	\$ 1,285.05
Total			\$ 10,576.35

Liabilities

Farm Taxes
 Property tax on house
 Remaining medical bills
 Insurance on house and car
 Electricity/gas/water on house
 Remaining repairs on house
 Farm appraisal
 Decedent & Survivor Trust tax prep
 Trustee Expenses

o Wes, Sunday

It's almost 10pm but I'm not sleepy and my computer won't cooperate tonight.

So I heard you were concerned about any money issue involved after I "beat" the mental bid. I'll be put in a trust and Anita would have to deal it out.

After that time, he'll still get whatever share is yours. If you don't know how to manage money

in accounts for it, I'm on air you quite a bit of the time now. Even sleep with it. She from aches - motor is rather soothing.

Had about 2000 so checked the evening. I'm not doing along the goddess out.

Curious the is still going on but so very dry. Glad I'm not a farmer. I'm horses are doing better.

In watching the Grand Prix. Looks like your guys are winning.

Acnt these cards pretty? I'd get them for me, (over)

Some day I'm going to
get a lap desk. I guess
I'm too lazy to sit at the
desk. I usually write while
watching TV at night.

Wish I had your lovely
handwriting. I started out
left handed but my 1st gr.
teacher made me write
right handed so I ~~was~~
~~was~~ blame her.

Hallmark
STATIONERY

CNT3025
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MADE IN U.S.A.
Hallmark.com

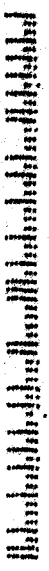
I can't
even read
my own
writing!

Love, Mom, Mother



POSTAGE & FEE PAID
NELVA BRUNSTING
13630 PINEROCK LN.
HOUSTON, TX 77060

Candy Cortez,
1215 W. Linneman Way,
Manteca, CA
94555



72

CANDACE L. CURTIS
1215 Ulfinian Way
Martinez CA 94553

December 19, 2011

CERTIFIED MAIL R.R.R
ARTICLE NO. 7010 0290 0002 8531 8903
Ms. Anita Kay Brunsting
Co-Trustee
203 Bloomingdale Circle
Victoria TX 77904

CERTIFIED MAIL R.R.R
ARTICLE NO. 7010 0290 0002 8531 8866
Ms. Amy Ruth Brunsting
Co-Trustee
2582 Country Ledge
New Braunfels TX 78132

RE: Brunsting Family Living Trust, dated October 10, 1996, as amended
Formal Demand for Full and Complete Disclosure and Accounting

Dear Amy and Anita,

This letter shall stand as my formal written demand for you to provide me copies of the trust documents forthwith, including but not limited to wills, trusts as amended, declarations of trusts, indentures, death certificates, life insurance policies, and anything else relevant to the trust assets and/or the beneficiaries' beneficial interests.

As co-trustees you are hereby notified that before any of the trust assets are distributed, sold, or otherwise disposed of, you are required to provide all beneficiaries with prior notice, as required by Texas Property Code.

Furthermore, with this letter I demand a full and complete accounting of the trust assets. If you have questions regarding what that entails I suggest you begin by reviewing § 113.152 of the property code. To date I have never received an accounting, therefore, the period covered by this demand shall begin the moment one or both of you became a trustee or in any other manner assumed fiduciary capacity over Mother's financial affairs.

I am quite troubled by the simple fact that I have received no communication from you, of any type, since I left Houston after Mother's funeral. Your distribution of assets and personal effects in direct disregard for our Mother's express wishes is equally troubling.

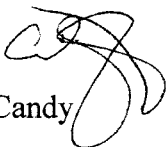
Ms. Anita Kay Brunsting
Ms. Amy Ruth Brunsting
December 19, 2011
Page 2

Your tampering with the intent of our parent's trust constitutes a challenge to that trust under the terms of which you can be disinherited. I do not think you want push to come to shove on these kinds of issues. You both know what you have done and so do the rest of us.

At this juncture, you still retain the opportunity to cure and to save face. As long as we are all in agreement that the original intent of this trust will be the result of the estate's proper distribution, and we are all in agreement with that distribution, court intervention will not be necessary.

However, the conniving, deceitful manner in which you obtained control over the trust, trust assets, and the individual trust accounts for both Carl and myself, may soon be the subject of much inquiry. May I advise you that by accepting both the role of fiduciary AND gifts from the principal, you have consented to have your conduct measured by a higher standard of loyalty. You should also note that the violation of the duty that the fiduciary owes the principal CAN result in a felony conviction. I strongly suggest you execute your fiduciary obligations pursuant to the intent of the original trusts' terms and not according to the terms of your own manufacture.

Sincerely,


Candy

/cc

Cc: ✓ Ms. Carole Ann Brunsting
5822 Jason
Houston TX 77074

Mr. Carl Henry Brunsting
5629 Flack Drive
Houston TX 77081

Ms. Candace Freed
Vacek and Freed PLLC
11777 Katy Freeway
Suite 300 South
Houston, Texas 77079

From: Anita Brunsting (akbrunsting@suddenlink.net)
To: cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net; occurtis@sbcglobal.net; drinabrunsting@sbcglobal.net;
Date: Tue, December 20, 2011 2:41:15 PM
Cc: at.home3@yahoo.com;
Subject: trust updates

The life insurance paperwork is being processed. It was under a separate trust. The trust will receive the \$250,000 in a bank account set up by the life insurance company. Once the deposit is made, you will receive a check sent to you (or the beneficiary) by certified mail with a signature required. If electronic transfer is available on this account I will transfer it that way. I have no idea how long it will take the life insurance company to disburse the funds.

As a beneficiary of the Brunsting Family Living Trust, you (or the beneficiary) are entitled to a copy of the trust which you will be receiving in the mail shortly.

Anita

From: Anita Brunsting (akbrunsting@suddenlink.net)
To: occurtis@sbcglobal.net;
Date: Wed, December 28, 2011 8:13:20 PM
Cc: at.home3@yahoo.com;
Subject: mom's house

Is this going to stay your email address? Also, do you want me to keep sending any certified/registered mail materials to your house on Ulfian Way or do you have another address that you want me to use? For some of this mail, it will have to be you that signs for it.

We have almost finished cleaning up the house and we will have everything moved out in a few weeks. We've engaged a realtor and she said the house looked well taken care of (she was very impressed based on a lot of others she has seen in the same age range) and didn't think it would be a tear down, just something for someone to update. Said the floor plan and large amount of storage was a big plus. The fault is the only detractor, but I found daddy's records of all the repairs and it has a transferrable warranty, so the realtor said that was a really good thing. We hope to get it on the market next week - she said that would be a good window to start as there's not much on the market right now, but more should come on by the end of the month.

After we get the house sold, we'll figure out the farm and the remaining liquid assets. Just double checking, you still want to hold onto your portion of the farm right? If so, are you interested in "trading" some of the liquid assets (like your portion of the remaining stock/mutual funds or cash from the sale of the house) for more farm land? I'm just trying to get an idea of what everyone wants. The farm is already rented for this year, so we'll just divide the income from that by 5, so this gives us a little more time to figure out the farm in the long run.

We're still working w/ the lawyer to get a final tally of the worth of all the assets, when that's complete, you will get a spreadsheet that lists them.

Anita

CANDACE L. CURTIS
1215 Ulfinian Way
Martinez CA 94553

January 3, 2012

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
ARTICLE NO. 7010 0290 0000 7314 5063

Ms. Anita Kay Brunsting
De facto Co-Trustee
203 Bloomingdale Circle
Victoria TX 77904

RE: Brunsting Family Living Trust, dated October 10, 1996, as amended
Statutory Demand for Full and Complete Disclosure and Accounting

Dear Anita:

When our Father and Mother created the above-referenced trust, it was a typical trust with boilerplate forms. They filled in the blanks with THEIR intent. It was obvious they wanted everything to go smoothly when they “left this mortal coil”, avoiding probate, taxes, AND SQUABBING. They were BOTH of sound mind at the time and Daddy was quite proud to have done so well for his family. NEITHER PARENT WOULD EVER HAVE CONCEIVED THE NOTION TO PUT ONE SIBLING IN CHARGE OF ANOTHER’S INHERITANCE. Moreover, if you had even SUGGESTED to Daddy that Carl’s family be disinherited for any reason, he would have cut you off so quickly your head would spin. As it stands, you have bullied and tricked Mother into thinking she was helping Carl, when in fact she was being used to help YOU cut off (rob) his family.

Reviewing old emails I find evidence of your machinations BEFORE Daddy passed away. These machinations included trying to convince Mother to sell the farm AFTER Daddy passed away. You also tried to convince her that YOU could do a better job with investments than Daddy. Mother was offended by that suggestion and told you so. After he passed away you tried to convince Mother to cancel the last-to-die life insurance policy. You clearly were not thinking of anything but your own selfishness and greed. Finally, I understand that after Daddy passed away you tried to convince Carl to put Carole’s and my personal asset trusts in quasi-conservatorship.

If I were in your shoes, I would do some crash reading on fiduciary obligation and, in your particular case, I would begin with the common dictionary definition of the word trust. If that is not clear enough, please refer to Black’s Law Dictionary AND Subtitle B,

Sections 111-117, of Title 9 of the Texas Property Code. After that I would consult with a really good criminal attorney.

If, at this juncture, you are wondering if I am questioning your loyalty and trustworthiness, make no mistake about it. The information which has come to my attention, including physical evidence, has me not merely appalled and sickened, but I am emotionally distressed and, quite frankly, a little angry as well.

It is my understanding that you are presently acting as a Trustee for the Brunsting Family Living Trust. As a beneficiary of the Trust, I have standing to demand a written statement of account and other information from you. As a trustee you have a corresponding legal obligation to provide the information requested.

Your failure or refusal to meet your mandatory disclosure obligations is a breach of trust and I hereby demand that you inform me of the identities and contact information for the Trust Protector and the Special Co-Trustee, in writing, immediately, upon receipt of this demand. In addition, at the same time you are to provide me with copies of all appointment documents related thereto.

This letter also constitutes actual and constructive notice of a formal demand for a true and complete copy of all trust related documents including, but not limited to, a full and complete accounting covering ALL transactions since the last accounting, or since the creation of the Trust, whichever is later. To the extent that written statements of account with respect to such trusts have been prepared for any prior period or periods, and have been delivered to any beneficiary, this letter constitutes formal legal demand for true and complete copies of such statements of account.

Had you endeavored to understand your fiduciary obligations, rather than pursuing your own self-interest, you would never have attempted to rupture this Trust, as you would have realized your efforts would be of no avail unless you followed the established rules. Had you followed the rules, attempted changes to the trust would not have occurred and you would never have pretended any alleged changes to be valid.

In so doing you have all but confessed your abject moral bankruptcy and, as opposed to consolidating unbridled power unto yourself, you enmeshed yourself in conflicts of interest and made yourself both liable and culpable. Withholding information you have a duty to divulge only sinks you in deeper.

I am particularly interested in how we got from Carl and Amy as successor co-trustees, with me as alternate, to you and Amy as successor co-trustees AND QUASI-CONSERVATORS of Carl's and my personal asset trusts, WITHOUT ANY NOTICE WHATSOEVER. The last I heard about it from Mother was several years back. She felt Amy was unstable and wanted to replace her with me. She asked me if I would do it and I agreed. Then, all of a sudden, Mother decided it would be easier to replace Amy with you. She said she hoped her decision did not hurt my feelings.

My previous letter pointed you to the law regarding what you must produce to constitute a full and complete accounting. I hereby demand this accounting to specifically include a list describing all gifts, gratuities and compensation received by you, whether from Nelva Brunsting or from the trust Res, including when and how received, as well as copies of all attorney bills paid for with trust funds.

With this letter I also demand a written update as to the status of the last-to-die life insurance proceeds. It has been more than six weeks and based upon your past and present refusal to educate the beneficiaries about this policy, while asking them to sign blank, undated waivers year after year, I am starting to get worried that there is something else we don't know about yet.

Tex. Trust Code Ann. §113.151 provides that ALL of the trust documents and the full and complete accounting be delivered to me within a "reasonable time." Having made a common law demand for accounting mailed December 18, 2011, and receiving no responsive documents, it is my position that a reasonable time is on or before sixty (60) days after your receipt of this statutory demand.

The documents and accounting should be sent to the undersigned at 1215 Ulfian Way, Martinez, CA 94553, not later than 5:00 p.m., on or before the first business day to occur sixty (60) days after your receipt of this demand.

Please confirm to me in writing, within ten (10) days of your receipt of this demand, that you intend to furnish all of the information requested in this demand on or before the dates specified.

If I do not receive written confirmation within such time, then I reserve the right to immediately file a motion in any court of competent jurisdiction to compel compliance with this demand. Any motion to compel compliance with this demand may also contain a request that, because of your breach of the fiduciary duty to disclose, you, acting in your individual capacity, pay all legal fees and costs incident to the enforcement of this demand.

If you believe this request is over burdensome or unreasonable, you will provide my designated agent with access to the books and records in your possession, and you will do so without delay. You are advised that this will be my last non-judicial effort to compel you to meet your fiduciary obligations. I have everything I need to get an injunction and I would not advise trying my patience any further.

If you have any questions regarding this matter please do not hesitate to contact me in writing to express your concerns. If you have legal counsel you are to communicate through that counsel.

Very truly yours,

Candace L. Curtis

/cc

Cc: Mr. Carl Henry Brunsting
Co-Trustee
5629 Flack Drive
Houston TX 77081

Ms. Amy Ruth Brunsting
Co-Trustee
2582 Country Ledge
New Braunfels TX 78132

Ms. Carole Ann Brunsting
5822 Jason
Houston TX 77074

Ms. Candace Freed
Vacek and Freed PLLC
11777 Katy Freeway
Suite 300 South
Houston TX 77079

paperwork was being processed. She also said the beneficiaries are entitled to a copy of the trust which we would receive shortly.

On or about December 21, 2011 I received an envelope from Anita containing a copy of the Restatement of The Brunsting Family Living Trust, dated January 12, 2005, and a copy of the Qualified Beneficiary Designation and Exercise of Testamentary Powers of Appointment Under Living Trust Agreement, dated August 25, 2010.

December 28, 2011, Anita emailed me, (P-19) with a cc to Amy, re mom's house, wherein she stated that a realtor had been contacted and they hoped to

“...get it on the market next week”... “After we get the house sold, we'll figure out the farm and the remaining liquid assets. Just double-checking, you still want to hold onto your portion of the farm right? If so, are you interested in “trading” some of the liquid assets (like your portion of the remaining stock/mutual funds or cash from the sale of the house) for more farmland? I'm just trying to get an idea of what everyone wants.”... “We're still working w/ the lawyer to get a final tally of the worth of all the assets, when that's complete, you will get a spreadsheet that lists them.”

I am not really sure how I was expected to make a major decision like this without knowing exactly what my assets are.

Being virtually in the dark about everything, I began to have a renewed sense of grave concern about the safety of the trust assets and was compelled to send a “Statutory Demand for Full and Complete Disclosure and Accounting” letter, dated January 3, 2012, (P-20, 4 pgs.) sent certified mail to Anita, with copies going to Amy, Carole, Carl and Mom's trust attorney Candace Freed. Anita's letter was signed for on January 9, 2012. Within that letter I asked her to

“Please confirm to me in writing, within ten (10) days of your receipt of this demand, that you intend to furnish all of the information requested in this demand on or before the dates specified.” “...inform me of the identities and contact information for the Trust Protector and the Special Co-Trustee, in writing, immediately, upon receipt of this demand.”

The deadline for confirmation was January 19, 2012. To date I have not received a confirmation.

January 22, 2012, Anita emailed me, with cc's to Attorney Candace and Amy, writing “Attached please find the appointment of successor trustees dated 12/21/10 and Mother's will.”

It seems to me I should have received some type of notice, as well as a copy of the appointment document more than a year previous. I was already angered by her blatant disregard of her legal obligations to the beneficiaries thus far and was compelled once

again to write and demand that she carry out the legal obligations of her position as trustee. On January 23, 2012, via email, (P-21, 2 pgs.) I explained that,

“You received a written demand for disclosure of the identity of the trust protector or the special co-trustee(s) if any. Your lack of disclosure of this basic information, or any expression of good faith, leaves me with concerns that there is something you fear or want to conceal...”

On January 25, 2012 Anita replied, via email, (P-21, supra) with cc's to Attorney Candace and Amy, stating

“Provisions for the Trust Protector and Special Co-Trustee can be found in the Qualified Beneficiary Designation on pages 15 and 28 respectively.”

Directly following this email was a second email from Anita to Carl, Amy, Carole and myself, cc to Attorney Candace, regarding the life insurance money having been received on 1/17/12, eight days prior.

On or about January 23, 2012 I received a certified mail envelope with a cover letter that stated, “Per your request, enclosed please find the trust document regarding the life insurance policy mom and Dad had, as well as their death certificates.”

It should be noted that I had requested a copy of this particular document back in March of 2010, almost two years earlier, when I was asked by Anita, the trustee, to sign blank, undated Notification of Demand Right forms.

On January 24, 2012 Anita sent an email (P-22) to Carl, Carol and myself, cc to Attorney Candace, writing

“Attached please find a preliminary tally of trust assets and expenses (with a list of future liabilities). We are still working with Candace to complete the formal list.”

As stated earlier in this affidavit, there appears to be a discrepancy in the amount of some ExxonMobil stock that was “found” not to be in the trust. It had been accounted for in 2005, was not included in an accounting from 2010, and was listed on the “tally” attached (P-15, supra). In 2005 there were 3,522.42 shares listed. The “tally” listed 1,258.91. It seems the beneficiaries have a right to know what happened to the difference. It will be difficult to determine without any accounting records.

I have received no other response to my recent demands for information, no notice, no other copies of trust documents and no expression of good faith.

The law is clear. Trustees have obligations and beneficiaries have rights. I can think of no legitimate purpose for the trustees' breach of their duty to disclose. To date I am in possession of the following documents, some of which were obtained from another

beneficiary and not from the trustees, who still refuse to fully answer, and the bulk of which were obtained from Anita in October 2010.

Ordered by Document Date

AKB denotes documents received via email from Anita on 10/23/10

CHB denotes documents received from Carl in January 2012

All other documents were received from Anita pursuant to my demand letters, and received on the date noted

AKB Quit Claim Deed, State of Iowa, signed by EHB and NEB 10/29/96 and recorded in Sioux County Iowa 11/18/96 (P-23, 7 pgs.), which contained 3 asset schedules, A, B, C, all blank

The Brunsting Family Irrevocable Trust dated February 12, 1997 (life insurance trust) received from Anita on or about 1/26/2011, Anita Kay Riley trustee. (P-24, 53 pgs.)

AKB Affidavit of Trust made 1/12/2005 (only first page) (P-25)

AKB Certificate of Trust dated 1/12/05, Carl Henry Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees. (P-26, 2 pgs.)

AKB Certificate of Trust dated 1/12/05, Carl Henry Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees **UNSIGNED WITH AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART CROSSED OUT** (P-27, 2 pgs.)

AKB Affidavit of Trust made 1/12/05, with selected provisions attached, Article IV Our Trustees, Carl Henry Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees with Amy Ruth Tschirhart crossed out. (I do not know when it was crossed out – before or after it was signed) (P-28, 32 pgs.)

AKB The Restatement of The Brunsting Family Living Trust, dated 1/12/05, Carl Henry Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees with Amy Ruth Tschirhart crossed out. (I do not know when it was crossed out – before or after it was signed) (P-29 102 pgs.)

The Restatement of The Brunsting Family Living Trust, dated 1/12/05, Carl Henry Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees with Amy Ruth Tschirhart crossed out. (I do not know when it was crossed out – before or after it was signed), received from Anita Kay Brunsting on or about 12/21/11 (duplication of P-29, printed front and back – copy omitted)

AKB Transfer To Grantor Trust Subject To Withdrawal Contribution Agreement, **UNSIGNED**, dated 01/12/05 (P-30, 2 pgs.)

AKB Last Will of Elmer H. Brunsting (Pour-Over Will), UNSIGNED, WITH ARTICLE III (Appointment of Personal Representative) redacted, dated 01/12/2005 (P-31, 14 pgs.)

AKB Last Will of Nelva E. Brunsting (Pour-Over Will), UNSIGNED, Elmer H. Brunsting personal representative, Carl Henry Brunsting first alternate, Amy Ruth Brunsting second alternate, Candace Louise Curtis third alternate, dated 01/12/05 (P-32, 11 pgs.)

AKB Living Will also known as the “Physician’s Directive” signed by NEB, dated 01/12/05 (P-33, 5 pgs.)

Last Will of Nelva E. Brunsting, signed 01/12/05, EHB personal representative, Carl Henry Brunsting first successor, Amy Ruth Tschirhart second successor, Candace Louise Curtis third successor, received 1/22/12 via email from Anita (P-34, 11 pgs.)

CHB First Amendment to the Restatement to the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996 as restated on January 12, 2005, Article IV, Section B amended and attached as Exhibit “A”, dated 09/06/07, Carl Henry Brunsting and Candace Louise Curtis successor co-trustees. ***CHB and CLC “shall each have the authority to appoint his or her own successor Trustee by appointment in writing.”***, THE FROST NATIONAL BANK alternate (P-35, 2 pgs.)

AKB General Durable Power of Attorney of Nelva E. Brunsting, marked copy, unsigned, and only dated 2010, Anita Kay Brunsting initial agent, Carol Ann Brunsting first successor, Amy Ruth Tschirhart second successor (P-36, 27 pgs.)

CHB Qualified Beneficiary Designation and Exercise of Testamentary Powers of Appointment Under Living Trust Agreement, executed 6/15/10, in connection with advances against our inheritances AFTER JUNE 1, 2010 (P-37, 3 pgs.)

AKB Information Concerning The Medical Power of Attorney signed by NEB, dated 08/25/10 (P-38, 5 pgs.)

AKB Medical Power of Attorney Designation of Health Care Agent signed by NEB, dated 08/25/10, Carol A. Brunsting appointed, Anita Kay Brunsting first alternate, Amy Ruth Tschirhart second alternate (P-39, 5 pgs.)

AKB Qualified Beneficiary Designation and Exercise of Testamentary Powers of Appointment Under Living Trust Agreement, signed by Nelva E. Brunsting as Trustee, and Founder and Beneficiary on August 25, 2010. (P-40, 38 pgs.)

Qualified Beneficiary Designation and Exercise of Testamentary Powers of Appointment Under Living Trust Agreement, signed by Nelva E. Brunsting as Trustee, and Founder and Beneficiary on August 25, 2010, received from Anita Kay Brunsting on or about 12/21/11 (duplication of P-40, printed front and back – copy omitted)

AKB Appointment of Successor Trustees, signed by Nelva E. Brunsting as Founder and Original Trustee, dated 08/25/10, Anita Kay Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees, FROST NATIONAL BANK alternate. (P-41, 5 pgs.)

Hand written note from Nelva Brunsting to Candy Brunsting, dated Sunday, referencing trick or treaters' that evening, postmark illegible except for 2010. (P-16, supra)

Appointment of Successor Trustees, marked law firm copy, signed 12/21/10, if NEB resigns as Trustee, Anita Kay Brunsting first successor, Amy Ruth Brunsting second successor, THE FROST NATIONAL BANK third successor; if NEB fails or ceases to serve, Anita Kay Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees, THE FROST NATIONAL BANK successor trustee, emailed to me by Anita on 01/22/12 (P-42, 6 pgs.)

CHB Appointment of Successor Trustees, marked law firm copy, signed 12/21/10, if NEB resigns as Trustee, Anita Kay Brunsting first successor, Amy Ruth Brunsting second successor, THE FROST NATIONAL BANK third successor; if NEB fails or ceases to serve, Anita Kay Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees, THE FROST NATIONAL BANK successor trustee (duplicate of P-42, copy omitted)

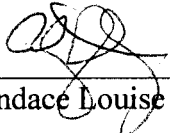
CHB Resignation of Original Trustee, Nelva E. Brunsting, signed 12/21/10, appointing Anita Kay Brunsting as trustee of BFLT dated October 10, 1996, as amended, as well as the subtrusts known as the NEB Survivor's Trust and the EHB Decedent's Trust. (P-43)

CHB Acceptance by Successor Trustee, Anita Kay Brunsting, signed 12/21/10 (P-44)

Certified Death Certificate EHB issued 3/10/2011 received from Anita on or about 1/26/2011, State file number 142-09-043-770

Certified Death Certificate NEB issued 11/18/2011 received from Anita on or about 1/26/2011, State file number 142-11-142-463

I, Candace Louise Curtis, declare under penalty of perjury pursuant to the laws of the United States, that the above declaration of facts is true and correct and based upon personal knowledge, except for those things averred upon information and belief, and as to those things, I believe them to be true as well.

 2/19/2012
Candace Louise Curtis, Plaintiff

From: Anita Brunsting (akbrunsting@suddenlink.net)
To: occurtis@sbcglobal.net;
Date: Wed, January 25, 2012 7:31:05 PM
Cc: candace@vacek.com; at.home3@yahoo.com;
Subject: RE: requested documents

Candy,

Regarding your request at the bottom of your e-mail. Provisions for the Trust Protector and Special Co-Trustee can be found in the Qualified Beneficiary Designation on pages 15 and 28 respectively. This document was mailed to you on Dec. 21, 2011 by certified mail.

Anita

From: Candace Curtis [mailto:occurtis@sbcglobal.net]
Sent: Monday, January 23, 2012 11:38 AM
To: Anita Brunsting; Carl and Drina Brunsting; Carole Brunsting
Cc: Candace Freed; Amy Brunsting; al@vasek.com
Subject: Re: requested documents

Dear Anita,

If you think that sending me incomplete or inaccurate records in this piecemeal fashion somehow satisfies my demands for production, or your legal obligation to produce said records, you should probably read the Texas statutes and your trustee handbook, where you will find that your first obligation as an alleged trustee is full and complete disclosure. Your piecemeal dissemination is merely evidence of your refusal or otherwise failure to meet your obligations. This is known in the law of trusts as BREACH. The more information I get, the less I am convinced that you have ANY authority to act as a trustee. You might want to check on how and when powers of attorney terminate.

Further, any intended action which may affect the interest of any beneficiary, requires written notice, by certified mail, no less than 30 days prior to any such action. You are required by law to notify ALL named trustees and successor trustees, and ALL beneficiaries and successor beneficiaries, in writing, by certified mail. You have failed to do so, over and over and over again, which means that NONE of your actions are valid.

If you intend to act on the basis of your alleged appointment, which no one forced you to accept, then you should probably apprise yourself of the law regarding your LEGAL OBLIGATIONS. Secondly, if you intend to act in any way whatsoever, you should probably be absolutely certain that your actions are lawful. It's too bad you didn't get a second opinion, or at least had an attorney who read her partner's "in terrorem" article before thinking you could exacerbate exculpatory or no-contest clauses in your fake ass qualified beneficiary designation. All those fatuous exacerbations are just further evidence of your moral turpitude, misfeasance and mal intent.

I could be mistaken, but with your refusal to provide full and complete disclosure, rather just doling out the documents in bits and pieces as you see fit, would appear to compel a presumption of impropriety as a matter of law. It's called extrinsic fraud.

Oh, and one more thing regarding your fake ass qualified beneficiary designation. If you intend to act on that document's alleged grant of authority and you think you are prepared to litigate the question of its

validity, you should probably try to figure out what EACH paragraph means and how in the world ANYONE could have explained that to our Mother. You assert that Mother signed those documents making those changes, knowing full well what she was signing. I, however, upon receipt of your initial piecemeal documents, contacted Mother by telephone and she assured me in no uncertain terms that she did no such thing. Better yet, she followed it with a written communication reciting our conversation and saying very clearly "that is not true". Disclaiming will not cure the past.

I have not bothered to consult with or retain counsel because I CAN READ AND COMPREHEND THE LAW. I have over 30 years of experience in contracts, accounting, and business management for multi-million dollar corporations. I am familiar with trust law because as a property manager all properties were managed under trusts. I am VERY FAMILIAR with NOTICE and accounting requirements.

How you managed to obtain a PhD without the ability to read and comprehend is a mystery to me. If you understood trust law AT ALL your disrespectful conduct and power arrogance would be VERY different or nonexistent. I guess that why it is said that those that cannot do, TEACH.

As it regards your actual trustee delegation, you are and have always been the sole trustee for the last-to-die life insurance policy. Daddy told me that the purpose of that policy was so that we would all have means pending the trust administration and final distribution, if any. You have failed to communicate any quality information about the proceeds of that policy. It has been 85 days since Mother's death and the majority of life insurance companies settle such claims within the first 90 days. I can envision no complications as it was not an accidental or other limited policy. So, WHERE IS MY MONEY? I have several emails from you over the years asking me to sign blank forms regarding the insurance. I have always asked for copies of the life insurance trust document so that I would know what it was I was waiving. You have consistently refused or otherwise failed to provide this to me, as you are obliged to do by your own voluntary acceptance of the fiduciary obligation.

And just one last item. You received a written demand for disclosure of the identity of the trust protector or the special co-trustee(s) if any. Your lack of disclosure of this basic information, or any expression of good faith, leaves me with concerns that there is something you fear or want to conceal, but don't worry, what ever it is, we'll get to the bottom of it.

Sincerely,

Candy

From: Anita Brunsting <akbrunsting@suddenlink.net>
To: Candace Curtis <occurtis@sbcglobal.net>
Cc: Candace Freed <candace@vacek.com>; Amy Brunsting <at.home3@yahoo.com>
Sent: Sun, January 22, 2012 9:02:11 PM
Subject: requested documents

Dear Candy,

Attached please find the appointment of successor trustees dated 12/21/10 and mother's will.

Anita

From: Anita Brunsting (akbrunsting@suddenlink.net)
To: cbrunsting@sbcglobal.net; occurtis@sbcglobal.net; cbarch@sbcglobal.net;
Date: Tue, January 24, 2012 6:37:58 PM
Cc: candace@vacek.com;
Subject: preliminary trust accounting

Attached please find a preliminary tally of trust assets and expenses (with a list of potential future liabilities). We are still working with Candace to complete the formal list.

Anita



TITLE TRANSFER DOCUMENTS

This portion of your portfolio should contain copies of all documents which show that title to various assets has been transferred to your Living Trust. The original documents should be kept in a safe place, such as a safe deposit box. In order to help your trustees in the event of death or disability, you should keep records of all assets that have been transferred to your Living Trust in this section.

RECORDED FILED IN COUNTY OF IOWA

'96 NOV 18 AM 9 44

5407.
5407

FILE 1996 CARD **5407.**
Arita K. Van Bruggen
A. VAN BRUGGEN RECORDER

Prepared by: Dennis D. Duffy, 2550 Middle Road, Suite 101, Bettendorf, IA 52722, (319) 355-7070

**QUIT CLAIM DEED
STATE OF IOWA,**

Sioux County

November ^{18th} 96
a.j.
Rec'd 11-18-96
a.b.

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH, THAT THE GRANTORS,

**ELMER HENRY BRUNSTING and NELVA E.
BRUNSTING, individually and as husband and wife,**

of the County of Harris and the State of Texas for and in consideration of Ten (\$10) Dollars and other good and valuable consideration in hand paid, QUIT CLAIMS unto

**ELMER H. BRUNSTING and NELVA E. BRUNSTING,
Trustees, or their successors in trust, under the BRUNSTING
FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996 and
any amendments thereto,**

the following described real estate in the County of Sioux, State of Iowa, hereby relinquishing all rights of dower, homestead and distributive share in and to the real estate, to-wit:

The Northwest Fractional Quarter (NW Frt. 1/4) of Section Two (2), Township Ninety-six (96), Range Forty-five (45) West of the 5th P.M. EXCEPT the North 542.5 Feet of the West 660 Feet in Sioux County, Iowa,

subject to all easements and restrictions of record.

The consideration for this transfer is less than \$500.00 so this conveyance is exempt from transfer tax, pursuant to Iowa Code Chapter 428A.2(21).

Grantors warrant that the trust named as grantee herein is a revocable trust as defined in Iowa Code Chapter 9H.1(20).

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said premises with the appurtenances, upon the trusts and for uses and purposes herein and in said trust agreement set forth.

Full power and authority is hereby granted to said trustee to improve, manage and protect said premises or any part thereto, to contract to sell, to grant options to purchase, to sell on any terms, to convey, either with or without consideration; to convey said premises or any part thereof to a successor or successors in trust and to grant to such successor or successors in trust all of the title, estate, powers and authorities vested in said Trustee; to donate to dedicate, to mortgage, pledge or otherwise encumber, said property, or any part thereof, to lease said property, or any part thereof; from time to time, and upon any terms and for any period or periods of time, to grant easements or charges of any kind, to release, convey or assign any right, title or interest in or about or easement appurtenant to said premises or any part thereof, and to deal with said property and every part thereof in all other ways and for such other considerations as it would be lawful for any person owning the same to deal with the same, whether similar to or different from the ways above specified, at any time or times hereafter.

In no case shall any party dealing with said trustee in relation to said premises, or to whom said premises or any part thereof shall be conveyed, contracted to be sold, leased or mortgaged by said trustee, be obliged to see to the application of any purchase money, rent or money borrowed or advanced on said premises, or be obliged to see that the terms of this trust have been complied with, or be obliged to inquire into the necessity or expediency of any act of said trustee, or be obliged or privileged to inquire into any of the terms of said trust agreement; and every deed, trust deed, mortgage, lease or other instrument executed by said trustee in relation to said real estate shall be conclusive evidence in favor of every person relying upon or claiming under any such conveyance, lease or other instrument that

(a) at the time of the delivery of this deed the trust stated in this Indenture as grantee was in full force and effect,

(b) that such conveyance or other instrument was executed in accordance with the trusts, conditions and limitations contained in this Indenture and in said trust agreement or in some amendment thereof and binding upon all beneficiaries thereunder,

(c) that said trustee was duly authorized and empowered to execute and deliver every such deed, trust deed, lease, mortgage or other instrument, and

(d) if the conveyance is made to a successor or successors in trust, that such successor or successors in trust have been properly appointed and are fully vested with all the title, estate, rights, powers, authorities, duties and obligations of its, his or their predecessor in trust.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the grantors have signed this on October 29, 1996.

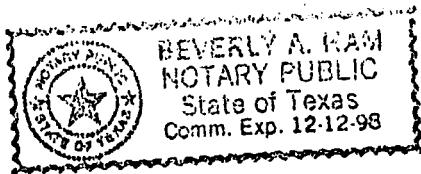
Elmer Henry Brunsting
Elmer Henry Brunsting

Nelva E. Brunsting
Nelva E. Brunsting

STATE OF TEXAS)
) ss.
COUNTY OF Harris)

I, the undersigned, a Notary Public, in and for said County and State, aforesaid, DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that **ELMER HENRY BRUNSTING** and **NELVA E. BRUNSTING**, individually and as **husband and wife**, personally known to me to be the same persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, appeared before me this day in person and acknowledged that they signed, sealed and delivered said instrument as their free and voluntary act, for the uses and purposes therein set forth, including the release and waiver of the right of homestead.

Given under my hand and notarial seal on OCTOBER 29, 1996.



Beverly Ham
Notary Public

THIS INSTRUMENT PREPARED BY AND RETURN TO:

Dennis D. Duffy
Attorney at Law
101 Northwest Bank Tower
2550 Middle Road
Bettendorf, Iowa 52722
(319) 355-7070

**THE
BRUNSTING FAMILY
IRREVOCABLE TRUST**

Prepared By

Albert E. Vacek, Jr.

Law Offices of Albert E. Vacek, Jr., P.C.

11757 Katy Freeway Suite 840
Houston, Texas 77079

Telephone: (281) 531-5800

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Table of Contents

Introduction

Article I The Creation of Our Irrevocable Trust

Article II Transfers of Assets to Our Trust

Administration

Article III Trust Administration During the Founders' Lives

Article IV Life Insurance

Article V Trust Administration Upon a Founder's Death

Article VI Upon the Death of the Surviving Founder

Article VII Protection of Beneficial Interests

Article VIII The Trustee

Article IX The Trustee's Powers and Authority

General Matters

Article X **Definitions**

Article XI **Miscellaneous Matters**

THE BRUNSTING FAMILY IRREVOCABLE TRUST

Article I

The Creation of Our Irrevocable Trust

Section A. Our Declaration of Trust

This trust declaration is made this day by ELMER HENRY BRUNSTING, also known as ELMER H. BRUNSTING, and wife, NELVA ERLEEN BRUNSTING, also known as NELVA E. BRUNSTING, (together called "Founders") who presently reside in Harris County, Texas. This is our irrevocable trust. The initial Trustee of this irrevocable trust shall be ANITA KAY RILEY.

Section B. The Title of Our Trust

Although the name we have given to our irrevocable trust for our own convenience is the BRUNSTING FAMILY IRREVOCABLE TRUST, the full legal name of our irrevocable trust for purposes of transferring assets into the trust, holding title to assets and conducting business for and on behalf of the trust, shall be known as:

ANITA KAY RILEY, Trustee, or the successor Trustees, under the BRUNSTING FAMILY IRREVOCABLE TRUST dated February 12, 1997, as amended.

Section C. An Irrevocable Trust

This trust is irrevocable. Neither Founder shall have any power to control and direct payments, remove trust property, or alter, amend, revoke or terminate this trust, either in whole or in part.

Section D. Forfeiture of Founders' Rights in this Trust

Subsequent to the execution of this irrevocable trust agreement, neither Founder shall have any right, title nor interest in the income or principal of this irrevocable trust. In addition, neither Founder shall have any right, title, interest, power, incident of ownership nor any

other benefit in any property or asset of this irrevocable trust. Neither Founder nor the respective estates of either Founder shall have any reversionary or similar interest in this irrevocable trust or the property or assets contained in it.

Section E. Our Beneficiaries and Family

This irrevocable trust is created for the use and the benefit of the children named herein. Such children shall be the beneficiaries of the lifetime separate trusts created under this trust agreement.

For reference, our children are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Birth Date</u>
CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS	March 12, 1953
CAROL ANN BRUNSTING	October 16, 1954
CARL HENRY BRUNSTING	July 31, 1957
AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART	October 7, 1961
ANITA KAY RILEY	August 7, 1963

All references to our children or to our descendants are to these named children, as well as any children subsequently born to us or legally adopted by us.

The terms "trust beneficiary" or "beneficiary" will also mean any and all persons, organizations, trusts and entities who may have or may acquire a beneficial interest in this trust, whether vested or contingent in nature, including a transfer of an interest in the trust during our lives, from either of us, or both, or from an exercise of a power of appointment by a trust beneficiary or otherwise.

Article II

Transfers of Assets to Our Trust

Section A. Our Initial Contribution

We have delivered to the Trustee \$10.00 and such other certain property, as set forth in the schedule attached hereto and incorporated herein for all purposes, as the initial assets of this trust, the receipt of which is acknowledged.

Section B. Additions to Our Trust

Any person, including either of us, a trust or entity may add property of any character to this trust by a last will and testament, from another trust (regardless of whether such trust is a living trust or a trust contained in a Will), by a deed or any other legally accepted method of assignment, conveyance, delivery or transfer, subject only to the acceptance of such property or asset by the Trustee. All property interests transferred, assigned, conveyed or delivered to the Trustee shall be subject to all of the terms and conditions set forth in this agreement. All such interests transferred, assigned, conveyed or delivered to the Trustee in trust shall be absolute and irrevocable.

Article III

Trust Administration During The Founders' Lives

Section A. Division of Shares

While either Founder is living, the Trustee shall divide all contributions to this trust into equal shares for each living beneficiary named herein. Such division shall occur at the time the contribution is made. Each share which is established for a beneficiary shall be held in a lifetime separate trust for the beneficiary as provided in this Article.

Section B. Income and Principal Distributions

The Trustee shall pay to, or apply for the benefit of, each beneficiary as much of the net income and principal of such beneficiary's lifetime separate trust as the Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, determines to be necessary or advisable for such beneficiary's health, education, maintenance and support. The Trustee shall accumulate and add to the principal of each respective lifetime separate trust all net income which is not distributed pursuant to this Section.

The decision to make distributions pursuant to this Section shall be in the Trustee's sole and absolute discretion. Therefore, any income or other resource which is available to a beneficiary outside of this trust and is known to the Trustee may be considered prior to making distributions pursuant to this Section.

In no event shall the Trustee make any payment or distribution which would in any way discharge any legal obligation of either Founder, or which would otherwise benefit either Founder monetarily.

During the Founders' lives, each beneficiary will have the authority to issue a written directive to the Trustee to convert trust property which does not produce an income, or which is underproductive, into property which is income producing or which will provide a greater income to the trust. The Trustee shall convert the property immediately after receiving written direction to that effect.

The Trustee may convert the property by selling the unproductive or underproductive asset upon such terms and conditions as are prudent and reasonable under all circumstances which may then exist (including the acceptance of an income or interest bearing obligation as the whole or a part of the sales price), and investing the proceeds of the sale in income producing instruments or obligations.

Section C. A Beneficiary's Right to Withdraw

Prior to the deaths of both Founders, each living beneficiary shall have the right to withdraw that beneficiary's share of any property which is given or deemed to be given to the trust during a calendar year by a direct or indirect transfer of property to the trust. Such right to withdraw shall exist during such calendar year. For purposes of determining the value of the withdrawal rights, the value of the gift contributed shall be used. Each beneficiary's right to withdraw shall be subject only to the limitations and qualifications as are provided in the provisions of this Article which follow.

In no event shall the total amount which a beneficiary may withdraw by reason of an addition or additions to his or her lifetime separate trust in any one calendar year exceed twice the gift tax annual exclusion under Section 2503(b) of the Internal Revenue Code (currently \$10,000 per donee) or any other corresponding provisions of any subsequent federal tax laws in effect in the calendar year of withdrawal.

Section D. Exercising the Right to Withdraw

A beneficiary may exercise his or her right to withdraw at any time within thirty (30) days from the date of the notice by the Trustee to the withdrawal right beneficiary of the transfer to the trust. Each beneficiary's withdrawal right shall be vested as of the date of the transfer to the trust which results in a withdrawal right. A beneficiary shall exercise his or her right to withdraw by delivering a written request to the Trustee within thirty (30) days from the date of the Trustee's notice of such withdrawal right.

A beneficiary's right to withdraw is non-cumulative. To the extent that the withdrawal right has not been exercised at the end of thirty (30) days after the date of the notice, or to the extent that the withdrawal right has been waived in writing by the withdrawal right beneficiary at any time prior to the end of the thirty (30) day period, such withdrawal right shall lapse.

A beneficiary's vested withdrawal right shall not terminate by reason of such beneficiary's death. Upon the death of a withdrawal right beneficiary, the personal representative of the beneficiary's estate shall have the right to exercise the beneficiary's vested withdrawal right on behalf of the beneficiary's estate.

Section E. Trustee's Notice

Within fifteen (15) days following the transfer of property to this trust, the Trustee shall provide written notice to each beneficiary who is then entitled to a right to withdraw that

property has been transferred to the trust. Such notice shall inform the beneficiary of such beneficiary's right to withdraw and shall be delivered by hand or by mail to the last known address of the beneficiary.

If an indirect transfer is made to the trust, the Trustee shall provide written notice to each beneficiary then entitled to a right to withdraw that property has been transferred to the trust. Such notice shall be provided within fifteen days of the Trustee's actual notice of such indirect transfer. The notice shall inform the beneficiary of the right of the beneficiary to withdraw and shall be delivered by hand or by mail to the last known address of the beneficiary.

Neither Founder shall be permitted to add beneficiaries or expand the class of individuals to be beneficiaries subsequent to the date that this trust is executed. In any event, if additional individuals subsequently become qualified to be beneficiaries of the trust as a result of being born or adopted after this trust is signed, the Trustee shall give written notice to or on behalf of that beneficiary within a reasonable time after being informed of the additional beneficiary.

Section F. Minor or Disabled Beneficiaries

If a beneficiary entitled to make a withdrawal is a minor or is under any other form of legal disability during all or part of any withdrawal period, the beneficiary's legal or natural guardian, conservator or personal representative shall be informed of, and may exercise, the withdrawal right on behalf of the beneficiary.

Section G. Additional Duties of the Trustee

In order to satisfy any outstanding withdrawal rights, the Trustee shall retain sufficient liquid trust property or other trust property which is transferable. The Trustee may distribute trust property in cash or in kind, including insurance policies held in the trust or interests in such policies, to a beneficiary making a withdrawal. In addition, the Trustee is authorized to borrow, upon such terms as are reasonable and necessary, in order to provide for payment of amounts required by any exercise of withdrawal rights by a beneficiary.

Section H. Indirect Transfers

If any payment is made directly to an insurance company by any party other than the Trustee of all or any part of a premium on a life insurance policy owned by the trust on the joint lives of the Founders, or on the life of either Founder, the amount of such payment shall be

deemed a transfer to the trust. To the extent that the payment is deemed to be a gift from one or both of the Founders to the beneficiaries for federal gift tax purposes, the date of the premium payment shall also be the date of the transfer. Any such indirect transfer shall create withdrawal rights in an amount equal to the value of the deemed gift.

Section I. Property Not Withdrawn

Any amount which is subject to a withdrawal right and which is not withdrawn by the beneficiary of the withdrawal right, either because of lapse or a signed waiver, shall be retained as a part of such beneficiary's lifetime separate trust and shall be subject to the terms of the lifetime separate trust under this Article.

Section J. Beneficiary's Death Prior to Founders' Deaths

If a beneficiary dies while either Founder is still living, such beneficiary's lifetime separate trust shall terminate upon the death of the beneficiary for whom it was held.

In addition, if a beneficiary dies prior to the death of both Founders, such beneficiary shall have the unlimited and unrestricted general power to appoint the cumulative value of the amounts subject to the beneficiary's withdrawal power during the term of the trust and not withdrawn during the beneficiary's lifetime or not distributed to the beneficiary by the Trustee as a discretionary distribution. Such appointment may be among persons, corporations, such beneficiary's estate or other entities in any proportion, and on such terms and conditions as such beneficiary may elect. The right to exercise this general power of appointment is the sole and exclusive right of such beneficiary. The Trustee shall distribute the appointed portion of such beneficiary's property over which the beneficiary had a withdrawal power according to such appointment if exercised and specifically referred to in a valid last will and testament or living trust agreement executed by the deceased beneficiary.

To the extent this general power of appointment is not exercised by a beneficiary, the Trustee shall retain the unappointed principal and accumulated income of the lifetime separate trust until the death of the last Founder to die. After both Founders have died, the Trustee shall administer and distribute the principal and accumulated income of the deceased beneficiary's lifetime separate trust as provided in the subsequent provisions of this trust agreement relating to distribution after both Founders' deaths.

Section K. Administration of Lifetime Separate Trusts Subsequent to Both Founders' Deaths

When the surviving Founder dies, each separate lifetime trust held for a beneficiary who is living at the death of the surviving Founder shall be held, administered and distributed according to the following guidelines and in the following order:

The Trustee shall maintain the lifetime separate trust under this Article for a beneficiary who is living after both of us are deceased. The Trustee shall hold, administer and distribute the income and principal of this lifetime separate trust in the same manner as the income and principal is held, administered and distributed under the separate trust created for that beneficiary in Article VI of this trust agreement.

Notwithstanding anything in Article VI to the contrary, a beneficiary's lifetime separate trust created under this Article and being administered according to the provisions of the separate trust for the beneficiary as provided in Article VI shall be subject to a general power of appointment.

The beneficiary shall have the unlimited and unrestricted testamentary general power to appoint all of the value of the lifetime separate trust among persons, corporations, such beneficiary's estate or other entities in any proportion and on such terms and conditions as such beneficiary may elect. The right to exercise this testamentary general power of appointment is the sole and exclusive right of the beneficiary. The Trustee shall distribute the appointed portion of the value of the lifetime separate trust according to such appointment if exercised and specifically referred to in a valid last will and testament or living trust agreement executed by the beneficiary.

This testamentary general power of appointment specifically grants to the beneficiary the right to appoint property to the beneficiary's own estate.

To the extent this testamentary general power of appointment is not exercised by a beneficiary, the Trustee shall distribute the trust principal and accrued income under the lapse provisions for the separate trust created for the beneficiary under Article VI.

A lifetime separate trust shall not include the proceeds of any death benefit payable to the trust with respect to any life insurance policy on the lives of either or both Founders. The principal of the lifetime separate trust shall be computed to include only the value of a life insurance policy on the lives of either or both Founders immediately prior to the death that creates the death benefit. The death benefit shall be administered and disposed of under the subsequent provisions of this trust agreement which relate to distributions after the deaths of both Founders.

Although the death benefit under any policy of life insurance on the lives of either or both Founders will not be included in the value of a lifetime separate trust, the Trustee may use the death benefit to fund, in whole or in part, the value of any lifetime separate trust created under this Article.

Article IV

Life Insurance

Section A. Purchase of Life Insurance

The Trustee may purchase and hold as trust property a policy or policies of insurance on either Founders' life or lives, the Founders' joint lives, the life of any trust beneficiary, or on the life of any person in whom any trust beneficiary has an insurable interest. The Trustee may also receive any such policies made as a gift to the trust, and thereafter may hold and deal with the policies as the owner.

In addition to all other powers that a policy owner may possess, the Trustee shall have, in its sole and absolute discretion, the following powers:

1. To execute or cancel any automatic premium loan agreement with respect to any policy.
2. To elect or cancel any automatic premium loan provision in a life insurance policy.
3. To borrow money with which to pay premiums due on any policy either from the company issuing the policy or from any other source.
4. To assign any such policy as security for such loan.
5. To exercise any option contained in a policy with regard to any dividend or share of surplus apportioned to the policy.
6. To reduce the amount of a policy or convert or exchange the policy.
7. To surrender a policy at any time for its cash value.
8. To elect any paid-up insurance or any extended-term insurance nonforfeiture option contained in a policy.
9. To sell policies at their fair market value to the insured or to anyone having an insurable interest in the policy.

10. To exercise any other right, option or benefit contained in a policy or permitted by the insurance company issuing that policy.

Upon the termination of this trust, the Trustee shall have the power to transfer and assign the policies held by the trust as a distribution of trust property.

The Trustee shall make every effort to transfer any policy insuring a beneficiary's life to that beneficiary as part of that beneficiary's distributive share.

Section B. Upon the Death of an Insured

Upon the death of an insured, the Trustee shall make all appropriate after-death elections with respect to insurance policies on the life of the insured then held by the trust including, but not limited to, the following:

The Trustee shall make every effort to collect all sums made payable to this trust or the Trustee upon the death of an insured. In collecting such sums, the Trustee may, in its sole and absolute discretion, exercise settlement options available under the terms of a policy held by this trust. However, the Trustee shall not be liable to any beneficiary for the settlement option ultimately selected.

In order to enforce the payment of any death proceeds, the Trustee may institute any legal, equitable, administrative or other proceeding. However, the Trustee need not take any action to enforce any payment until the Trustee, in its sole judgment, has been indemnified to its satisfaction for all expenses and liabilities to which it may be subjected. The Trustee is expressly authorized, in its sole and absolute discretion, to adjust, settle and compromise any and all claims that may arise from the collection of any death proceeds. Any decision made by the Trustee, pursuant to this Section, shall be binding and conclusive on all beneficiaries.

Any person or entity which pays any type of death proceeds to the Trustee, as beneficiary, shall not be required to inquire into any of the provisions of this trust agreement, nor will they be required to see to the application of any such proceeds by the Trustee. The Trustee's receipt of death proceeds shall relieve the payor of any further liability as a result of making such payment.

Article V

Trust Administration on a Founder's Death

Section A. Purchase of Assets and Loans

Notwithstanding anything in this agreement to the contrary, the Trustee shall not have the power to use any trust property for the benefit of either Founders' estates as defined in Section 20.2042-1(b) of Title 26 of the Code of Federal Regulations, as amended, unless such property is included in a deceased Founder's gross estate for federal estate tax purposes.

Otherwise, the Trustee is authorized to purchase and retain in the form received, as an addition to the trust, any property which is a part of the probate or trust estate of a deceased Founder. In addition, the Trustee may make loans, with or without security, to such probate or trust estate. The Trustee shall not be liable for any loss suffered by the trust as a result of the exercise of the powers granted in this Section.

Section B. Distributions of Amounts Included in a Founder's Estate

If any asset of this trust is includable in a deceased Founder's gross estate for federal estate tax purposes, the Trustee shall distribute an amount equal to the value of such asset to the living trust of the deceased Founder. Any amount so distributed shall be added to the property of the living trust and disposed of in accordance with its terms. However, if either Founder dies and a respective living trust is not in existence, the Trustee shall distribute the amount called for under this Section to the surviving Founder. If there is no surviving Founder, then the distribution shall be made to the Founders' descendants, per stirpes.

The value of any asset of our trust distributed under this Section shall be its value as finally determined for federal estate tax purposes.

Section C. Administration of the Balance of the Trust Property

If one Founder survives the other, the balance of the trust property shall continue to be held by the Trustee and administered in accordance with the prior provisions of this trust agreement. Upon the death of the surviving Founder, or if neither Founder survives the other, the balance of the trust property not disposed of under the prior provisions of this trust agreement shall be administered as provided in the Articles that follow.

Article VI

Upon the Death of the Surviving Founder

Section A. Our Beneficiaries

All trust property not previously distributed under the terms of this trust shall be divided and distributed in accordance with the terms of this trust declaration and as follows:

<u>Beneficiary</u>	<u>Share</u>
CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS	1/5
CAROL ANN BRUNSTING	1/5
CARL HENRY BRUNSTING	1/5
AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART	1/5
ANITA KAY RILEY	1/5

Section B. Distribution to our Beneficiaries

1. (a) Distribution of the share of CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS

The trust share set aside for CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS shall forthwith terminate and our Trustee shall distribute all undistributed net income and principal to CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS, free of the trust.

(b) Distribution on the Death of CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS

If CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS should predecease us or die before the complete distribution of her trust share, the trust share set aside for CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS shall terminate and our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to such beneficiary's then living descendants, per stirpes. However, if CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS has no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to our then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event we have no then living

descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share as provided in Section G of this Article.

2. (a) Distribution of the share of CAROL ANN BRUNSTING

The trust share set aside for CAROL ANN BRUNSTING shall forthwith terminate and our Trustee shall distribute all undistributed net income and principal to CAROL ANN BRUNSTING, free of the trust.

(b) Distribution on the Death of CAROL ANN BRUNSTING

If CAROL ANN BRUNSTING should predecease us or die before the complete distribution of her trust share, the trust share set aside for CAROL ANN BRUNSTING shall terminate and our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to such beneficiary's then living descendants, per stirpes. However, if CAROL ANN BRUNSTING has no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to our then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event we have no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share as provided in Section G of this Article.

3. (a) Distribution of the share of CARL HENRY BRUNSTING

The trust share set aside for CARL HENRY BRUNSTING shall forthwith terminate and our Trustee shall distribute all undistributed net income and principal to CARL HENRY BRUNSTING, free of the trust.

(b) Distribution on the Death of CARL HENRY BRUNSTING

If CARL HENRY BRUNSTING should predecease us or die before the complete distribution of his trust share, the trust share set aside for CARL HENRY BRUNSTING shall terminate and our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to such beneficiary's then living descendants, per stirpes. However, if CARL HENRY BRUNSTING has no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to our then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event we have no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share as provided in Section G of this Article.

4. (a) Distribution of the share of AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART

The trust share set aside for AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART shall forthwith terminate and our Trustee shall distribute all undistributed net income and principal to AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART, free of the trust.

(b) Distribution on the Death of AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART

If AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART should predecease us or die before the complete distribution of her trust share, the trust share set aside for AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART shall terminate and our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to such beneficiary's then living descendants, per stirpes. However, if AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART has no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to our then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event we have no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share as provided in Section G of this Article.

5. (a) Distribution of the share of ANITA KAY RILEY

The trust share set aside for ANITA KAY RILEY shall forthwith terminate and our Trustee shall distribute all undistributed net income and principal to ANITA KAY RILEY, free of the trust.

(b) Distribution on the Death of ANITA KAY RILEY

If ANITA KAY RILEY should predecease us or die before the complete distribution of her trust share, the trust share set aside for ANITA KAY RILEY shall terminate and our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to such beneficiary's then living descendants, per stirpes. However, if ANITA KAY RILEY has no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to our then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event we have no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share as provided in Section G of this Article.

Section C. Administration of the Share of a Descendant of a Deceased Beneficiary

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions as to the disposition of a trust share upon the death of a beneficiary, each share set aside for a deceased beneficiary who has then living

descendants shall be held in trust if the descendant of the deceased beneficiary is under 21 years of age, or is disabled or incapacitated.

Our Trustee shall administer and distribute each such share according to the provisions of Article VII, Section D.

Section D. Subsequent Children

Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article wherein beneficiaries are named, if, subsequent to the creation of this trust declaration, we have additional children or legally adopt children who are under the age of 18, each such child shall be included among the beneficiaries named in this Article and an equal trust share shall be created for each such beneficiary.

Our Trustee shall administer and distribute each such share according to the provisions of Article VII, Section D.

Section E. Guidelines for Discretionary Distributions

Whenever we have given the Trustee any discretionary authority over the distribution of income or principal to any named beneficiary, the Trustee shall be liberal in exercising such discretion and shall give such beneficiary assistance for any opportunity or expense deemed by the Trustee to be in the best interest of such beneficiary. However, before making discretionary distributions, the Trustee shall take into consideration any additional sources of income and principal available to such beneficiary which exist outside of this agreement and are known to the Trustee, and the future probable needs of such beneficiary.

Section F. Guidelines for All Distributions

Whenever any provision of this Article authorizes or requires a distribution to any beneficiary, then the Trustee shall retain such distribution in trust at such beneficiary's written request. The Trustee shall pay to or apply for the benefit of the beneficiary such amounts of income and principal as the beneficiary may at any time request in writing. No limitations shall be placed upon the beneficiary regarding withdrawals from his or her respective trust share. In addition, the Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, may distribute to or apply for the benefit of the beneficiary as much of the principal and income of the beneficiary's trust share as the Trustee deems advisable, in its sole and absolute discretion, for the health, education, maintenance and support of the beneficiary.

Section G. Ultimate Distribution

If at any time there is no person, corporation or other entity entitled to receive all or any part of the trust property of one of us, it shall be distributed as follows:

<u>Beneficiary</u>	<u>Share %</u>
CENTRAL COLLEGE OF IOWA Pella, Iowa	100%

If the CENTRAL COLLEGE OF IOWA, Pella, Iowa, is no longer in existence at the date of distribution, but has designated a successor, such successor shall receive such beneficiary's share. However, if no such successor has been designated, the share of such beneficiary shall pass one-half to those persons who would be the wife Founder's heirs as if she had died intestate owning such property and the balance shall pass to those persons who would be the husband Founder's heirs as if he had died intestate owning such property.

The distribution of trust property, for purposes of this Section, shall be determined by the laws of descent and distribution for intestate estates in the State of Texas as such laws are in effect at the time of any distribution under this Article.

Section H. A Beneficiary's General Power to Appoint Trust Property

If a beneficiary under this Article should die before the complete distribution of his or her trust, the trust shall terminate and all of the trust property shall be distributed to such persons, corporations or other entities, including the beneficiary's own estate, in the manner in which the beneficiary shall elect.

This general power of appointment is the sole and exclusive right of the beneficiary and must be exercised by the beneficiary by either (i) a last will and testament; (ii) a living trust agreement; or (iii) a written exercise of power of appointment, either of which specifically refers to this power of appointment.

To the extent this general power of appointment is not exercised, the Trustee shall distribute the remaining trust property to the then living descendants of the beneficiary, per stirpes.

If the beneficiary has no then living descendants, the Trustee shall distribute the remaining trust property to our then living descendants, per stirpes. If we have no then living descendants, the Trustee shall distribute the remaining trust property as provided in Section G of this Article.

Article VII

Protection of Beneficial Interests

Section A. Protection of the Interests of Our Beneficiaries

To the fullest extent permitted by law, no beneficiary will have the power to anticipate, encumber or transfer any interest in the trust while such interests remain trust property, unless specifically authorized by the terms of this agreement. No part of the trust will be liable for or charged with any debts, contracts, liabilities or torts of a beneficiary or subject to seizure or other process by any creditor of a beneficiary.

Section B. Unproductive or Underproductive Assets

During the Founders' lives, each beneficiary will have the authority to issue a written directive to the Trustee to convert trust property which does not produce an income, or which is underproductive, into property which is income producing or which will provide a greater income to the trust. The Trustee shall convert the property immediately after receiving written direction to that effect.

The Trustee may convert the property by selling the unproductive or underproductive asset upon such terms and conditions as are prudent and reasonable under all circumstances which may then exist (including the acceptance of an income or interest bearing obligation as the whole or a part of the sales price), and investing the proceeds of the sale in income producing instruments or obligations.

Section C. No Contest of This Trust

The Founders vest in the Trustee the authority to construe this trust instrument and to resolve all matters pertaining to disputed issues or controverted claims. Founders do not want to burden this trust with the cost of a litigated proceeding to resolve questions of law or fact unless the proceeding is originated by the Trustee or with the Trustee's written permission.

Any person, agency or organization who shall originate (or who shall cause to be instituted) a judicial proceeding to construe or contest this trust instrument, or any will which requires distribution of property to this trust, or to resolve any claim or controversy in the nature of reimbursement, or seeking to impress a constructive or resulting trust, or alleging any other theory which, if assumed as true, would enlarge (or originate) a claimant's interest in this

trust or in the Founders' estates, without the Trustee's written permission, shall forfeit any amount to which that person, agency or organization is or may be entitled and the interest of any such litigant or contestant shall pass as if he or she or it had predeceased us, regardless of whether or not such contestant is a named beneficiary.

These directions shall apply even though the person, agency or organization shall be found by a court of law to have originated the judicial proceeding in good faith and with probable cause and even though the proceedings may seek nothing more than to construe the application of this no contest provision.

This requirement is to be limited, even to the exclusion thereof, in the event it operates to deny the benefits of the federal estate tax or federal gift tax marital deduction.

Section D. Our Trustee's Authority to Keep Property in Trust

If any trust property becomes distributable to a beneficiary when the beneficiary is under 21 years of age, or when the beneficiary is under any form of legal disability, as defined in Article X, the Trustee shall retain that beneficiary's share in a separate trust until he or she attains 21 years of age, or until his or her legal disability has ceased, to be administered and distributed as follows:

1. Distributions of Trust Income and Principal

The Trustee shall pay to or apply for the benefit of the beneficiary as much of the net income and principal of the trust as the Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, deems necessary or advisable for the beneficiary's health, education, maintenance and support.

In making any distributions of income and principal under this Section, the Trustee shall be mindful of, and take into consideration to the extent it deems necessary, any additional sources of income and principal available to the beneficiary which arise outside of this agreement.

Any net income not distributed to a beneficiary shall be accumulated and added to principal.

2. Methods of Distribution

Distributions to an incompetent or disabled beneficiary, or a minor beneficiary, may be made in any of the following ways as in the Trustee's opinion will be most beneficial to the interests of the beneficiary:

- (a) Directly to such beneficiary;
- (b) To his or her parent, guardian or legal representative;
- (c) To a custodian for said beneficiary under any Uniform Gifts to Minors Act and/or Gifts of Securities to Minors Act in the jurisdiction of residence of such beneficiary;
- (d) To any person with whom he or she is residing;
- (e) To some near relative or close friend; or
- (f) By the Trustee using such payment directly for the benefit of such beneficiary, including payments made to or for the benefit of any person or persons whom said beneficiary has a legal obligation to support;
- (g) To persons, corporations or other entities for the use and benefit of the beneficiary;
- (h) To an account in a commercial bank or savings institution in the name of the beneficiary, or in a form reserving the title, management and custody of the account to a suitable person, corporation or other entity for the use and benefit of the beneficiary; or
- (i) In any prudent form of annuity purchased for the use and benefit of the beneficiary.

The Trustee may instead, in the Trustee's sole discretion, hold such income or corpus for the account of such beneficiary as custodian. A receipt from a beneficiary or from his parent, guardian, legal representative, relative or close friend or other person described above shall be a sufficient discharge to the Trustee from any liability for making said payments.

The Trustee is likewise authorized to consult with and act upon the advice of the parent, guardian, custodian or legal representative of any beneficiary who is either an incompetent or a minor with respect to any and all matters which may arise under this trust and as it concerns the rights or interests of said beneficiary.

All statements, accounts, documents, releases, notices or other written instruments, including but not limited to, written instruments concerning the resignation or replacement of any Trustee or Trustees, required to be delivered to or executed by such beneficiary, may be delivered to or executed by the parent, guardian, custodian or legal representative of said incompetent or minor beneficiary, and when so delivered or executed shall be binding upon said incompetent or minor beneficiary, and shall be of the same force and effect as though delivered to or executed by a beneficiary acting under no legal disability.

3. Termination and Ultimate Distribution

Our Trustee shall distribute the trust property to a beneficiary:

When he or she attains 21 years of age, or

When he or she ceases to be disabled.

4. A Beneficiary's General Power to Appoint Trust Property

If a beneficiary under this Section should die before the complete distribution of his or her trust, the trust shall terminate and all of the trust property shall be distributed to such persons, corporations or other entities, including the beneficiary's own estate, in the manner in which the beneficiary shall elect.

This general power of appointment must be exercised by the beneficiary by either a last will and testament or a living trust agreement, either of which specifically refers to this power of appointment.

To the extent this general power of appointment is not exercised, the Trustee shall distribute the remaining trust property to the then living descendants of the beneficiary, per stirpes.

If the beneficiary has no then living descendants, the Trustee shall distribute the remaining trust property to our then living descendants, per stirpes. If we have no then living descendants, the Trustee shall distribute the remaining trust property as provided in Article VI, Section G of this agreement.

Article VIII

The Trustee

Section A. Original Trustee

Founders appoint ANITA KAY RILEY as the original Trustee of this trust.

Section B. Successor Trustees

If the original Trustee fails or ceases to serve by reason of death, disability, resignation or for any other reason, then the following individuals or entities will serve as Trustee in the following order:

First, CARL HENRY BRUNSTING

Second, AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART

The original Trustee shall be replaced by the next named successor in the order listed above when he or she has resigned or is unable to continue to serve as Trustee due to death, disability or any other reason. Successor Trustees will have the authority vested in the original Trustee under this trust document.

A successor Trustee will not be obliged to examine the records, accounts and acts of the previous Trustee or Trustees, nor will a successor Trustee in any way or manner be responsible for any act or omission to act on the part of any previous Trustee.

Section C. No Bond is Required of the Trustee

No one serving as Trustee will be required to furnish a fiduciary bond as a prerequisite to service.

Section D. Resignation or Removal of the Trustee

Any Trustee may resign at any time and without cause, and the instructions in this trust will determine who the successor will be. All resignations must be in writing and delivered to the successor Trustee and all beneficiaries then eligible to receive mandatory or discretionary distributions of income from any trust created under this agreement.

A majority of all adult beneficiaries and the legal guardians of all minor or disabled beneficiaries who are then entitled to receive mandatory or discretionary distributions of income from the trust, or distributions of income from any separate trust created by this document, may remove any Trustee then serving, without cause, the notice of removal to be delivered in writing to the said Trustee.

In the event that no Trustee is remaining who has been designated in this trust, a majority of all adult income beneficiaries and the legal guardians of all minor or disabled beneficiaries of the trust shares created hereunder shall have the power to appoint any corporate or banking institution having trust powers as the successor Trustee. Such power shall be exercised in a written instrument in recordable form which identifies this power, identifies the successor Trustee, contains an acceptance of office by such successor Trustee and identifies the effective time and date of such succession.

If such beneficiaries fail to appoint a successor corporate or institutional Trustee, the selection of a successor to the Trustee will be made by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section E. Affidavit of Authority to Act

Any person or entity dealing with the trust may rely upon an affidavit of a Trustee or Trustees in substantially the following form:

On my oath, and under the penalties of perjury, I swear that I am the duly appointed and authorized Trustee of the BRUNSTING FAMILY IRREVOCABLE TRUST. I certify that the trust has not been revoked and remains in full force and effect, I have not been removed as Trustee and I have the authority to act for, and bind, the BRUNSTING FAMILY IRREVOCABLE TRUST in the transaction of the business for which this affidavit is given as affirmation of my authority.

Signature Line

Sworn, subscribed and acknowledged before me, the undersigned authority, on this the _____ day of _____, 19_____.

Notary Public - State of Texas

Section F. Documentary Succession of the Trustee

The successor to any Trustee may document succession with an affidavit setting forth that the preceding Trustee is unwilling to serve or has failed or ceased to serve due to death or disability and the successor has assumed the duties of the Trustee.

The affidavit may, at the Trustee's discretion, be filed in the deed records in each county in which real property held in trust is located or in the county in which the principal assets and records of the trust are located. The public and all persons interested in and dealing with the trust and the Trustee may rely upon a certified copy of the recorded affidavit as conclusive evidence of a successor's authority to serve and act as the Trustee of the trust.

Section G. The Trustee's Compensation

Any person who serves as Trustee may elect to receive reasonable compensation to be measured by the time required in the administration of the trust and the responsibility assumed in the discharge of the duties of office.

A corporate or bank Trustee will be entitled to receive as its compensation such fees as are then prescribed by its published schedule of charges for trusts of a similar size and nature and additional compensation for extraordinary services performed by the corporate Trustee.

If an attorney, accountant or other professional shall be selected as Trustee, such professional shall be entitled to compensation for professional services rendered to a trust by himself or by a member of his firm in addition to compensation for services as Trustee.

A Trustee will be entitled to full reimbursement for expenses, costs or other obligations incurred as the result of service, including attorney's, accountant's and other professional fees.

Section H. Multiple Trustees

In the event there are two or more Trustees serving the trust, the authority vested in such Trustees must be exercised by a majority of the Trustees. If only two Trustees are acting, the concurrence or joinder of both shall be required.

When more than two Trustees are acting, any dissenting or abstaining Trustee may be absolved from personal liability by registering a written dissent or abstention with the records of the trust; the dissenting Trustee shall thereafter act with the other Trustees in any manner necessary or appropriate to effectuate the decision of the majority.

Section I. Delegation of Authority

Any Trustee may delegate to any other Trustee named in our trust the powers and authority vested in him or her by this declaration. A delegating Trustee may evidence such delegation in writing and may revoke it in writing at any time.

Section J. Successor Corporate Trustees

Any successor corporate or bank Trustee must be a United States bank or trust company vested with trust powers pursuant to state or federal law, and must have a combined capital and surplus of 20 million dollars.

Any bank or trust company succeeding to the business of any corporate or bank Trustee serving by virtue of this declaration because of change of name, reorganization, merger or any other reason shall immediately succeed as Trustee of this trust, without the necessity of court intervention or any other action whatsoever.

Section K. Partial and Final Distributions

The Trustee, in making or preparing to make a partial or final distribution, may prepare an accounting and may require, as a condition to payment, a written and acknowledged statement from each distributee that the accounting has been thoroughly examined and accepted as correct; a discharge of the Trustee; a release from any loss, liability, claim or question concerning the exercise of due care, skill and prudence of the Trustee in the management, investment, retention and distribution of property during the Trustee's term of service, except for any undisclosed error or omission having basis in fraud or bad faith; and an indemnity of the Trustee, to include the payment of attorney's fees, from any asserted claim of any taxing agency, governmental authority or other claimant.

Section L. Court Supervision Not Required

All trusts created under this agreement shall be administered free from the active supervision of any court.

Any proceedings to seek judicial instructions or a judicial determination shall be initiated by the Trustee in the appropriate state court having original jurisdiction of those matters relating to the construction and administration of trusts.

Article IX

Our Trustee's Powers and Authority

Section A. Applicability of Texas Trust Code and Other Statutes

The Trustee shall have the powers, duties, and liabilities set forth in this declaration and as more specifically stated in this Article, as well as such powers, duties and liabilities set forth in the Texas Trust Code, and all other applicable state and federal statutes, as now enacted and as hereafter amended, except to the extent the same may be inconsistent with the provisions of this declaration, in which case the provisions of this declaration shall govern.

Section B. Powers to Be Exercised in the Best Interests of the Beneficiaries

The Trustee shall exercise the following administrative and investment powers without the order of any court, as the Trustee determines in its sole and absolute discretion to be in the best interests of the beneficiaries.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this agreement, the Trustee shall not exercise any power in a manner inconsistent with the beneficiaries' right to the beneficial enjoyment of the trust property in accordance with the general principles of the law of trusts.

The Trustee may perform every act reasonably necessary to administer each and every share or trust created under this agreement.

Section C. General Investment and Management Powers

The Trustee is authorized to invest in such investments as the Trustee deems proper and prudent, even if such investments fail to constitute properly diversified trust investments or for any other reason could be considered to be improper trust investments. The Trustee's investment authority is intended to be quite broad, and shall include, but is not limited to, all authority that follows, except as that authority has been limited by other provisions contained in this trust declaration.

In addition, the Trustee is granted the authority to exercise any managerial powers of an individual with respect to matters affecting a trust, it being our intention to grant broad

managerial discretion to the Trustee that is consistent with the management and administration of a trust, including the following managerial authorities, except as otherwise provided in this trust declaration.

Originally Contributed Properties

The Trustee may continue to hold and maintain all assets originally contributed to any trust.

Additional Properties

The Trustee is authorized to receive additional trust property, whether by gift, will, or otherwise, either from us, from either of us, or from any other person, corporation, or entity.

Upon receipt of any additional property, the Trustee shall administer and distribute the same as part of the trust property.

The Trustee may retain, without liability for depreciation or loss resulting from such retention, all property constituting the trust estate at the time of its creation or thereafter received from other sources.

The foregoing shall be acceptable even though such property may not be of the character prescribed by law for the investment of trust funds or may result in inadequate diversification of the trust property.

Securities Powers

The Trustee may invest and reinvest in such classes of stocks, bonds, securities, commodities, options, metals, or other property real or personal, as it shall determine.

The Trustee is authorized to buy, sell, and trade in securities of any nature, including short sales on margin. The Trustee may maintain and operate margin accounts with brokers, and may pledge any securities held or purchased by other Trustees with such brokers as securities for loans and advances made to the Trustee.

The Trustee may retain, exercise, or sell rights of conversion or subscription with respect to any securities held as part of the trust property.

The Trustee may vote or refrain from voting at corporate meetings either in person or by proxy, whether general or limited, and with or without substitutions.

Investment of Cash Assets

A corporate entity serving as Trustee may deposit trust funds with itself as either a permanent or temporary investment, and may place trust funds under its administration in common trust funds established and maintained by such corporate trustee or its affiliate. In determining where to invest cash resources, the Trustee may consider all factors, including facility of access and security of funds invested, as well as the stated rate of return.

Unproductive or Wasting Assets

Except as otherwise provided in this agreement, the Trustee may receive, acquire and maintain assets that may constitute unproductive, underproductive or wasting assets if the Trustee believes it is reasonable to do so. Upon the sale or disposition of any such asset, the Trustee need not make an allocation of any portion of the principal element of such sale proceeds to the income beneficiaries of the trust.

Mineral Properties

The Trustee shall have the power to acquire, exchange, maintain or sell mineral interests, and to make oil, gas and mineral leases covering any lands or mineral interests forming a part of a trust estate, including leases for periods extending beyond the duration of the trust.

The Trustee may pool or unitize any or all of the lands, mineral leaseholds or mineral interests of a trust with others for the purpose of developing and producing oil, gas or other minerals, and may make leases or assignments containing the right to pool or unitize.

The Trustee may enter into contracts and agreements relating to the installation or operation of absorption, repressuring and other processing plants, may drill or contract for the drilling of wells for oil, gas or other minerals, may enter into, renew and extend operating agreements and exploration contracts, may engage in secondary and tertiary recovery operations, may make "bottom hole" or "dry hole" contributions, and may deal otherwise with respect to mineral properties as an individual owner might deal with his own properties.

The Trustee may enter into contracts, conveyances and other agreements or transfers deemed necessary or desirable to carry out these powers, including division orders, oil, gas or other hydrocarbon sales contracts, processing agreements, and other contracts relating to the processing, handling, treating, transporting and marketing of oil, gas or other mineral production.

Any lease or other agreement may have a duration that the Trustee deems reasonable, even though extending beyond the duration of any trust created in this agreement.

The Trustee may drill, test, explore, mine, develop, and otherwise exploit any and all oil, gas, coal, and other mineral interests, and may select, employ, utilize, or participate in any business form, including partnerships, joint ventures, co-owners' groups, syndicates, and corporations, for the purpose of acquiring, holding, exploiting, developing, operating, or disposing of oil, gas, coal, and other mineral interests.

The Trustee may employ the services of consultants or outside specialists in connection with the evaluation, management, acquisition, disposition, or development of any mineral interests, and may pay the cost of such services from the principal or income of the trust property.

The Trustee may use the general assets of the trusts created under this agreement for the purposes of acquiring, holding, managing, developing, pooling, unitizing, repressuring, or disposing of any mineral interests.

The term "mineral" shall mean minerals of whatever kind and wherever located, whether surface or subsurface deposits, including (without limitation) coal, lignite and other hydrocarbons, iron ore, and uranium.

Power to Enter Into or Continue Business Activities

The Trustee shall have the authority to enter into, engage in, expand, carry on, terminate and liquidate any and all business activities, whether in proprietary, general or limited partnership, joint venture or corporate form, with such persons and entities as the Trustee deems proper. This power pertains to business activities in progress at the date of our deaths, and to business opportunities arising thereafter. Business activities conducted by the Trustee should be related to the administration and investment of the trust estate, for it is not our intention to convert any trust into an entity that would be taxable as an association for federal tax purposes.

Banking Authority

The Trustee is authorized to establish and maintain bank accounts of all types in one or more banking institutions that the Trustee may choose.

Corporate Activities

The Trustee may form, reorganize or dissolve corporations, and may exercise all rights of a stockholder, including the right to vote for or against mergers, consolidations and liquidations, and to act with or without substitution. An individual serving as Trustee may elect himself as an officer or director of a corporation owned in part or in whole by a trust created by this declaration, and a corporate entity serving as Trustee may elect one of its

officers to such a position, and in each such instance the person so elected may be paid reasonable compensation for services rendered to such corporation in such capacity. The Trustee may retain, exercise or sell rights of conversion or subscription to any securities held as part of the trust property.

Agricultural Powers

The Trustee may retain, sell, acquire, and continue any farm or ranching operation whether as a sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation.

The Trustee may engage in the production, harvesting, and marketing of both farm and ranch products either by operating directly or with management agencies, hired labor, tenants, or sharecroppers.

The Trustee may engage and participate in any government farm program, whether state or federally sponsored.

The Trustee may purchase or rent machinery, equipment, livestock, poultry, feed, and seed.

The Trustee may improve and repair all farm and ranch properties; construct buildings, fences, and drainage facilities; acquire, retain, improve, and dispose of wells, water rights, ditch rights, and priorities of any nature.

The Trustee may, in general, do all things customary or desirable to operate a farm or ranch operation for the benefit of the beneficiaries of the various trusts created under this agreement.

Real Estate

The Trustee may purchase or sell real property, and may exchange, partition, subdivide, develop, manage, and improve real property. The Trustee may grant or acquire easements, may impose deed restrictions, may adjust boundaries, may raze existing improvements, and may dedicate land or rights in land for public use. The Trustee may construct, repair, alter, remodel, demolish or abandon improvements. The Trustee may take any other action reasonably necessary for the preservation of real estate and fixtures comprising a part of the trust property or the income therefrom.

Authority to Sell or Lease and Other Dispositive Powers

The Trustee may sell, lease or grant options to lease trust property without the consent or ratification of any court, remainderman, or third party, including the authority to lease beyond the anticipated term of a trust, upon such terms and for such consideration as the

Trustee deems appropriate. The Trustee may make such contracts, deeds, leases, and other instruments it deems proper under the circumstances, and may deal with the trust property in all other ways in which a natural person could deal with his or her property.

Warranties and Covenants

The Trustee may convey properties with such covenants and warranties of title (general or special) as the Trustee deems appropriate.

Trustee's Compensation

The Trustee shall pay itself reasonable compensation for its services as fiduciary as provided in this agreement.

Employment and Delegation of Authority to Agents

The Trustee may employ and compensate, and may discharge, such advisors and agents as the Trustee deems proper, and may delegate to an agent such authorities (including discretionary authorities) as the Trustee deems appropriate, by duly executed powers of attorney or otherwise.

Power to Release or Abandon Property or Rights, and to Pursue Claims

The Trustee may release, compromise or abandon claims or rights to property for such consideration (including no consideration) as the Trustee determines to be appropriate when the Trustee determines it is prudent to do so. The Trustee is authorized to institute suit on behalf of and to defend suits brought against a trust estate, and to accept deeds in lieu of foreclosure.

Nominal Title and Use of Nominees

With or without disclosing fiduciary capacity, the Trustee may acquire title to property in the name of the Trustee or in the name of one or more nominees, and may allow its nominees to take possession of trust assets with or without direct custodial supervision by the Trustee.

Power to Lend Money and Guarantee Obligations

The Trustee may lend money to any person, to any business entity, to an estate, or to any trust, if the Trustee deems the loan to be in the best interests of the trust beneficiaries,

provided that any such loan (except loans to beneficiaries) shall be adequately secured and shall bear a reasonable rate of interest.

The Trustee, in the Trustee's discretion, may endorse, guarantee, become the surety of or otherwise become obligated for or with respect to the debts or other obligations of any person or legal entity, whether with or without consideration, when the Trustee believes such actions advance the purposes of any trust created hereunder.

The Trustee may make loans from a beneficiary's trust share to or for the benefit of such a beneficiary on an unsecured basis, and for such rate of interest as the Trustee deems appropriate, when in the Trustee's judgment, such loan would be consistent with the purposes of such trust.

Power to Borrow

The Trustee may create indebtedness and raise money by any means, including margin trading in securities, when the Trustee believes such borrowing will be beneficial to the trust estate.

The Trustee is authorized to secure the payment of each such indebtedness, and all renewals, extensions and refinancing of same, by pledge, mortgage, deed of trust or other encumbrance covering and binding all or any part of the trust estate of a trust.

The Trustee may loan its own monies to a trust and may charge and recover the then usual and customary rate of interest thereon when, in the discretion of Trustee, it is prudent to do so.

Payment of Indebtedness and Settlement Costs

The Trustee may in its sole discretion pay the funeral and burial expenses, expenses of the last illness, and valid claims and expenses of an income beneficiary of any trust created under this agreement.

Funeral and burial expenses shall include, but not be limited to, the cost of memorials of all types and memorial services of such kind as the Trustee shall approve. Valid claims and expenses shall include, but not be limited to, all state and federal death taxes.

The payments shall be paid from the assets of the trust or trusts from which the beneficiary was receiving income.

Transactions Between the Trustee and Our Personal Representatives

The Trustee is authorized to accept from our personal representatives, upon the termination or during the administration of our respective probate estates, if any, assets delivered by our personal representatives to the Trustee on the basis of the accounting submitted by the personal representatives, without requiring an audit or other independent accounting of the acts of our personal representatives, and the Trustee shall not have liability for the acts or omissions of our personal representatives. The foregoing shall not limit the right of the Trustee to request an accounting from our personal representatives and our personal representatives shall, upon request from the Trustee, furnish a complete accounting for their actions.

The Trustee shall have the power to purchase property from our estates at its fair market value, as determined by our personal representatives and by the Trustee, and to the extent required to permit such purchase of assets and to permit loans from the Trustee to our estate, we specifically waive application of the provisions of Section 352 of the Texas Probate Code and Sections 113.053 and 113.054 of the Texas Trust Code.

Commingling Trust Estates

For the purpose of convenience with regard to the administration and investment of the trust property, the Trustee may hold the several trusts created under this agreement as a common fund.

The Trustee may make joint investments with respect to the funds comprising the trust property.

The Trustee may enter into any transaction authorized by this Article with fiduciaries of other trusts or estates in which any beneficiary hereunder has an interest, even though such fiduciaries are also Trustees under this agreement.

Addition of Accumulated Income to Principal

The Trustee shall, on a convenient periodic basis, add the accumulated undistributed income of any trust which does not provide for mandatory income distributions to specified beneficiaries, and which does not require that any undistributed income be maintained separately for ultimate distribution to specified beneficiaries, to the principal of such trust.

Distributions Not Treated as Advancements

No distributions to a beneficiary of any trust created hereunder shall be treated as an advancement against the beneficiary's share of such trust unless the distribution is specially

so treated on the Trustee's records at the time of the distribution or unless the Trustee gives notice of such fact to the beneficiary at the time of the distribution. If the Trustee has the discretion to make distributions from a trust to more than one beneficiary, the Trustee ordinarily should not treat distributions to any particular beneficiary as an advancement of that beneficiary's share of the trust unless an event has occurred causing the termination of such trust.

**Transactions in Which the Trustee
Has A Direct or Indirect Interest**

We expressly waive prohibitions existing under the common law and the Texas Trust Code that might otherwise prohibit a person or entity who is serving as a Trustee from engaging in transactions with himself or itself personally, so long as the consideration exchanged in any such transaction is fair and reasonable to the trust created by this declaration. Specifically, we authorize the Trustee (a) to buy or sell trust property from or to an individual or entity serving as a Trustee, or from or to a relative, employee, business associate or affiliate of such individual serving as Trustee; (b) to sell or exchange and to transact other business activities involving properties of one trust with another trust under the control of the Trustee; and (c) to sell or purchase from a trust the stock, bonds, obligations or other securities of the Trustee or its affiliate.

Notwithstanding the general powers conferred upon the Trustee, or anything to the contrary contained in this agreement, no individual Trustee shall exercise or participate in the exercise of discretion with respect to the distribution of trust income or principal to or for the benefit of such Trustee.

No individual Trustee shall exercise or participate in the exercise of such discretionary power with respect to distributions to any person or persons such Trustee is legally obligated to support as to that support obligation.

Section D. Apportionment of Receipts and Expenses Between Income and Principal

The Trustee shall have the power, exercisable in such Trustee's reasonable and sole discretion, to determine what is principal or income of a trust or trust share. The Trustee shall pay from income or principal all of the reasonable expenses attributable to the administration of the respective trusts created in this agreement. The Trustee shall have the power to establish a reasonable reserve for depreciation or depletion and to fund the same by appropriate charges against income of the trust estate. For purposes of determining an appropriate reserve for depreciable or depletable assets, the Trustee may (but need not) adopt the depreciation or depletion allowance available for federal income tax purposes.

However, all increases in the value of any life insurance policies held by this trust prior to the death of the insured shall be principal and not income.

Section E. Records, Books of Account and Reports

The Trustee shall promptly set up and thereafter maintain, or cause to be set up and maintained, proper books of account which shall accurately reflect the true financial condition of the trust estate. Such books of account shall at all reasonable times be open for the inspection or audit of the beneficiaries, their parent or court appointed guardians, and the duly authorized agents, attorneys, representatives and auditors of each, at the expense of the beneficiary making such inspection or audit.

The Trustee shall make a written financial report, at least semi-annually, to each beneficiary to the trust who is or could be entitled to receive a present income distribution, unless such beneficiary, or such beneficiary's parent or legal guardian, has executed a written waiver of the right to receive such a report. The Trustee shall not be obligated to provide financial reports to a beneficiary who is less than eighteen years old if such reports are being provided to a parent of such beneficiary. Such reports shall be submitted to the parent or guardian of a minor beneficiary, or to the guardian or other legal representative of any incapacitated beneficiary.

The first financial report shall identify all property initially received by the Trustee. The first report and each subsequent report shall include a statement of all property on hand at the end of such accounting period, of all property that has come to the knowledge or possession of the Trustee that has not been previously listed as property of the trust, of all known liabilities, of all receipts and disbursements during such period (including a statement as to whether the receipt or disbursement is of income or principal), and of such other facts as the Trustee deems necessary to furnish in order to provide adequate information as to the condition of the trust estate.

Except as otherwise provided in this declaration, should any person interested in a trust estate request an accounting for the Trustee's actions that is more extensive or more frequent than the accounting normally to be rendered, the Trustee may require such person to pay the additional costs incurred in preparing the same before complying with such request.

Section F. Trustee's Liability

No person or entity serving as Trustee without compensation shall be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of fact or law or for ordinary negligence, but shall be liable for acts involving willful misconduct, gross negligence or bad faith.

Unless otherwise provided, no person or entity serving as Trustee who is receiving compensation for his or its services hereunder shall be liable for any loss which may occur as a result of any actions taken or not taken by the Trustee if such person or entity has exercised the reasonable care, skill and prudence generally exercised by a compensated fiduciary with respect to the administration, investment, and management of similar estates.

No person or entity serving as Trustee shall be liable for the acts, omissions or defaults of any other person or entity serving as Trustee, agent or other person to whom duties may be properly delegated hereunder (except that each corporate trustee shall be liable for the acts, omissions and defaults of its officers and regular employees) if such agent or other person was engaged with reasonable care.

Unless a Trustee shall expressly contract and bind himself or itself individually, no Trustee shall incur any personal liability to any person or legal entity dealing with the Trustee in the administration of a trust. The Trustee shall be entitled to reimbursement from the properties of a trust for any liability or expense, whether in contract, tort or otherwise, incurred by the Trustee in the proper administration of a trust.

The Trustee shall be indemnified from the trust property for any damages sustained by the Trustee as a result of its exercising, in good faith, any of the authorities granted it under this trust declaration.

Section G. Duty of Third Parties Dealing with Trustee

No person dealing with the Trustee shall be responsible for the application of any assets delivered to the Trustee, and the receipt of the Trustee shall be a full discharge to the extent of the property delivered. No purchaser from or other person dealing with the Trustee, and no issuer or transfer agent of any securities to which any dealing with the Trustee shall relate, shall be under any duty to ascertain the power of the Trustee to purchase, sell, exchange, transfer, encumber or otherwise in any manner deal with any property held by the Trustee. No person dealing with the Trustee in good faith shall be under any duty to see that the terms of a trust are complied with or to inquire into the validity or propriety of any act of the Trustee.

Section H. Division and Distribution of Trust Estate

When the Trustee is required to divide or make distribution from a trust estate, in whole or in part, such division or distribution may be made by the Trustee in cash or in kind, or partly in cash and partly in kind, and the Trustee may assign or apportion to the distributees undivided interests in any assets then constituting a part of such trust estate. The Trustee

may encumber property, may sell property, and may make non-pro-rata distributions when the Trustee believes it is practical or desirable and equitable to do so in order to effectuate a trust distribution regardless of the income tax basis of any asset.

If non-pro-rata distributions are to be made, the Trustee should attempt to allocate the tax basis of the assets distributed in an equitable manner among the beneficiaries of the trust, but the Trustee may at all times rely upon the written agreement of the trust beneficiaries as to the apportionment of assets. To the extent non-pro-rata distributions are made and the tax basis of the assets so distributed is not uniformly apportioned among beneficiaries, the Trustee may, but need not, make any equitable adjustments among such beneficiaries as a result of such nonuniformity in basis.

Section I. Life Insurance

The Trustee shall have the powers with regard to life insurance as set forth in this Section, except as otherwise provided in this agreement.

The Trustee may purchase, accept, hold, and deal with as owner, policies of insurance on both Founders' individual or joint lives, the life of any trust beneficiary, or on the life of any person in whom any trust beneficiary has an insurable interest.

The Trustee shall have the power to execute or cancel any automatic premium loan agreement with respect to any policy, and shall have the power to elect or cancel any automatic premium loan provision in a life insurance policy.

The Trustee may borrow money with which to pay premiums due on any policy either from the company issuing the policy or from any other source and may assign any such policy as security for the loan.

The Trustee shall have the power to exercise any option contained in a policy with regard to any dividend or share of surplus apportioned to the policy, to reduce the amount of a policy or convert or exchange the policy, or to surrender a policy at any time for its cash value.

The Trustee may elect any paid-up insurance or any extended-term insurance nonforfeiture option contained in a policy.

The Trustee shall have the power to sell policies at their fair market value to the insured or to anyone having an insurable interest in the policies.

The Trustee shall have the right to exercise any other right, option, or benefit contained in a policy or permitted by the insurance company issuing that policy.

Upon termination of any trust created under this agreement, the Trustee shall have the power to transfer and assign the policies held by the trust as a distribution of trust property.

Section J. Insured Trustee's Authority

Any individual Trustee under this agreement, other than either Founder, is prohibited from exercising any power conferred on the owner of any policy which insures the life of such individual Trustee and which is held as part of the trust property.

If the Trustee holds any such policy or policies as a part of the trust property, the powers conferred on the owner of such a policy shall be exercised only by the other then acting Trustee or a substitute Trustee.

If the insured Trustee is the only then acting Trustee, then such powers shall be exercised by a substitute Trustee designated pursuant to the provisions of this agreement dealing with the trusteeship.

If any rule of law or court decision construes the ability of the insured Trustee to name a substitute Trustee as an incident of ownership, the substitution process shall be implemented by a majority of the then current mandatory and discretionary income beneficiaries, excluding the insured Trustee if the insured Trustee is a beneficiary.

Section K. Estimated Income Tax Payment Allocation

The Trustee, in its sole discretion, may elect or not elect to treat all or any portion of federal estimated taxes paid by any trust to be treated as a payment made by any one or more beneficiaries of such trust who are entitled to receive current distributions of income or principal from such trust. The election need not be made in a pro rata manner among all beneficiaries of the trust.

If there is an individual serving as a co-trustee who is a beneficiary of a trust created by this declaration, that individual may not take part in any decision to treat any trust estimated income tax payment as a payment by such individual.

In exercising or choosing not to exercise the discretion granted in this paragraph, the Trustee shall not be liable to any beneficiary or to any other persons directly or indirectly for any action or inaction so taken except for its willful fraud or gross negligence.

Section L. Merger of Trusts

If at any time the Trustee determines it would be in the best interest of the beneficiary or beneficiaries of any trust created by this declaration to transfer or merge all of the assets held in such trust with any other trust created either by trust instrument or by will for the benefit of the same beneficiary or beneficiaries and under substantially similar trusts, terms and conditions, the Trustee under this declaration, after giving not less than thirty days advance written notice to its beneficiaries, is authorized to transfer to or merge all of the assets held under the trust created by this declaration to such other substantially similar trust, and to terminate the trust created under this declaration regardless of whether the Trustee under this declaration also is acting as the trustee of such other trust.

The Trustee under this declaration shall not be subject to liability for delegation of its duties for any such transfer to a substantially similar trust having a different person or entity serving as trustee, and shall have no further liability with respect to trust assets properly delivered to the trustee of any such other substantially similar trust. Similarly, the Trustee of any trust created by this declaration is authorized to receive from the trustee of any other substantially similar trust the assets held under such other trust.

Section M. Termination and Distribution of Small Trust

If, in the discretionary judgment of the person(s) or entity serving as Trustee, any trust shall at any time be a size which, in the Trustee's sole judgment, shall make it inadvisable or unnecessary to continue such trust, then the Trustee may distribute the trust estate of such trust to its beneficiaries in proportion to their respective presumptive interests in such trust at the time of such termination.

Section N. Elimination of Duty to Create Identical Trusts

If the provisions of this trust direct the Trustee to hold any portion of its trust estate at its termination as the trust estate of a new trust for the benefit of any person or persons who already are beneficiaries of an existing identical trust, that portion of the terminating trust shall be added to the existing identical trust, and no new trust shall be created.

Section O. Powers of Trustee Subsequent to an Event of Termination

The Trustee shall have a reasonable period of time after the occurrence of an event of termination in which to wind up the administration of a trust and to make a distribution of

its assets. During this period of time the Trustee shall continue to have and shall exercise all powers granted herein to the Trustee or conferred upon the Trustee by law until all provisions of this declaration are fully executed.

Section P. Requesting Financial Information of Trust Beneficiaries

In exercising its discretion to make any discretionary distributions to the beneficiaries of any trust created hereunder, the Trustee is authorized to request any financial information, including prior federal income tax returns, from the respective beneficiaries that the Trustee deems necessary in order to exercise its discretion in accordance with the provisions for making such distributions under this declaration.

Section Q. Qualification as a Qualified Subchapter S Trust

If any stock of an S corporation becomes distributable to a trust created under this agreement, and such trust is not a qualified Subchapter S trust, the Trustee may implement any of the following alternatives with respect to the S corporation stock:

1. A Sole Beneficiary

Where the original trust is for a sole beneficiary, the Trustee may create for that beneficiary a separate trust that qualifies as a Subchapter S trust, and then distribute such stock to the newly created trust.

2. Multiple Beneficiaries

Where the original trust is for multiple beneficiaries, the Trustee may divide the trust into separate trusts for each of the beneficiaries. Each newly created trust shall hold that beneficiary's pro rata share of the S corporation stock, and shall qualify as a Subchapter S trust.

3. Outright Distribution

If circumstances prevent the Trustee from accomplishing the first two alternatives under this paragraph, the Trustee may, in its sole and absolute discretion, distribute such stock to the beneficiaries as if the trust had terminated, while continuing to hold any other non-S corporation property in trust.

Each newly created S corporation trust shall have mandatory distributions of income and shall not provide for powers of appointment that can be exercised by the beneficiary during the beneficiary's lifetime. In all other respects, the newly created trusts shall be as consistent as possible with the original trusts and still qualify as Subchapter S trusts.

The Trustee may take any action necessary with regard to S corporations, including making any elections required to qualify stock as S corporation stock, and may sign all required tax returns and forms.

Article X

Definitions

For purposes of this trust declaration, the following words and phrases shall be defined as follows:

1. Adopted and Afterborn Persons. Persons who are legally adopted while they are under 18 years of age shall be treated for all purposes under this agreement as though they were the naturally born children of their adopting parents.

A child in gestation who is later born alive shall be considered a child in being throughout the period of gestation.

2. Descendants. The term "descendants" means the lawful lineal blood descendants of the person or persons to whom reference is made. A descendant in gestation who is later born alive shall be considered a descendant in being throughout the period of gestation. An adopted person, and all persons who are the descendants by blood or by legal adoption while under the age of 18 years of such adopted person, shall be considered descendants of the adopting parents as well as the adopting parents' ancestors.

3. Education. As used in this trust, "education" shall include:

Any course of study or instruction at an accredited college or university granting undergraduate or graduate degrees.

Any course of study or instruction at any institution for specialized, vocational or professional training.

Any curriculum offered by any institution that is recognized for purposes of receiving financial assistance from any state or federal agency or program.

Any course of study or instruction which may be useful in preparing a beneficiary for any vocation consistent with the beneficiary's abilities and interests.

Distributions for education may include tuition, fees, books, supplies, living expenses, travel and spending money to the extent that they are reasonable.

4. Founders. The term "Founders" means the "grantors", "trustors", "settlers" or any other name given to the makers of this trust either by law or by popular usage.
5. Heirs at Law. Whenever a Trustee, or a legal advisor to the Trustee, is called upon to determine the heirs at law of the Founders, or any other person beneficially interested in this trust, the determination will be made to identify those individuals, other than creditors, who would receive the personal property of a decedent upon his or her death as determined in accordance with the laws of intestate succession of the State of Texas, United States of America, and further determined as if the Founders of this trust had predeceased the person or persons so named or described.
6. Incompetence or Disability. A Founder, Trustee or beneficiary will be considered "incompetent," "disabled" or "legally incapacitated" if he or she is incapacitated to an extent which makes it impossible or impractical for him or her to give prompt and intelligent consideration to their property or financial matters.

The Trustee may rely on a judicial declaration of incompetency by a court of competent jurisdiction, or the Trustee may rely upon the written opinion of two licensed physicians as to the disability of any Founder, Trustee or beneficiary and may utilize such written opinion as conclusive evidence of such incompetence or disability in any dealings with third parties.

In addition, if a guardian, conservator or other personal representative of a Founder, Trustee or beneficiary has been appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction, then such Founder, Trustee or beneficiary will be considered incompetent or disabled.

7. Minor and Adult Beneficiary. The term "minor beneficiary" identifies a beneficiary who is less than 21 years of age. The term "adult beneficiary" identifies a beneficiary who is 21 years of age or older.
8. Per Stirpes Distributions. Whenever a distribution is to be made to a person's descendants, per stirpes, the distributable assets are to be divided into as many shares as there are then living children of such person and deceased children of such person who left then living descendants. Each then living child shall receive one share and the share of each deceased child shall be divided among such child's then living descendants in the same manner.
9. Personal Representative. For the purposes of this agreement, the term "personal representative" shall include an executor, administrator, guardian, custodian, conservator, Trustee or any other form of personal representative.

10. Power of Appointment or Qualified Beneficiary Designation. Whenever this trust declaration gives a trust beneficiary the power or authority to appoint a beneficiary of the trust, the designation must be in writing and be acknowledged in the form required of acknowledgements by Texas law or exercised by a will executed with the formalities required by law of the trust beneficiary's residence.

It must clearly evidence the interest of the trust beneficiary to exercise a power of appointment; and, the written beneficiary designation must have been delivered to the Trustee prior to the trust beneficiary's death or, if exercised by will, must subsequently be admitted to probate no matter the time interval.

The term of this trust may be extended if the qualified beneficiary designation requires that a beneficiary's interest remain in trust, or may be divided and be held as a separate trust which is governed by the terms of this trust declaration.

11. Relative or Relatives. Reference to a "relative" or "relatives" will identify any person or persons related to the Founders by blood or lawful adoption in any degree.
12. Trust. "Trust" means the irrevocable trust created by this trust declaration as well as any trusts created in it.
13. Trust Fund. The terms "trust fund", "trust property" or "trust assets" mean all property comprising: the initial contribution of corpus to the trust; all property paid or transferred to, or otherwise vested in, the Trustee as additions to the corpus of this trust; accumulated income, if any, whether or not added to the corpus of this trust; and, the investments and reinvestment of the trust property, including the increase and decrease in the values thereof as determined from time to time. The terms "corpus", "principal" and "assets" are used interchangeably.
14. Trustee. All references to "Trustee" shall refer to the original Trustee, if serving in such capacity, as well as the successor Trustees who are then serving in such capacity, under this trust declaration. For convenience, the term "Trustee", used in the singular, will mean and identify multiple Trustees serving and acting pursuant to the directions of this trust declaration. The term "corporate Trustee" will identify a banking or trust corporation with trust powers.

Article XI

Miscellaneous Matters

Section A. The Rule Against Perpetuities

In no event will the term of this trust continue for a term greater than 21 years after the death of the last survivor of the Founders and all relatives of the Founders living on the effective date of this trust declaration.

Any continuation of the trust by the qualified exercise of a power of appointment will be construed as the creation of a separate trust and an extension of the rule against perpetuities to the extent permitted by law. A court of competent jurisdiction is to liberally construe and apply this provision to validate an interest consistent with the Founders' intent and may reform or construe an interest according to the doctrine of cy pres.

Section B. Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of this trust will be the State of Texas. Any issue of law or fact pertaining to the creation, continuation, administration and termination of the trust, or any other matter incident to this trust, is to be determined with reference to the specific directions in the trust declaration and then under the laws of the State of Texas.

If an Article or Section of this trust declaration is in conflict with a prohibition of state law or federal law, the Article or Section, or the trust declaration as a whole, is to be construed in a manner which will cause it to be in compliance with state and federal law and in a manner which will result in the least amount of taxes and estate settlement costs.

Section C. Maintaining Property in Trust

If, on the termination of any separate trust created under this agreement, a final distribution is to be made to a beneficiary for whom the Trustee holds a trust created under this agreement, such distribution shall be added to such trust rather than being distributed.

The property that is added to the trust shall be treated for purposes of administration as though it had been an original part of the trust.

Article XII

Our Trustees' Powers and Authority

Section A. Applicability of Texas Trust Code and Other Statutes

The Trustee shall have the powers, duties, and liabilities set forth in this declaration and as more specifically stated in this Article, as well as such powers, duties and liabilities set forth in the Texas Trust Code, and all other applicable state and federal statutes, as now enacted and as hereafter amended, except to the extent the same may be inconsistent with the provisions of this declaration, in which case the provisions of this declaration shall govern.

Section B. Powers to Be Exercised in the Best Interests of the Beneficiaries

The Trustee shall exercise the following administrative and investment powers without the order of any court, as the Trustee determines in its sole and absolute discretion to be in the best interests of the beneficiaries.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this agreement, the Trustee shall not exercise any power in a manner inconsistent with the beneficiaries' right to the beneficial enjoyment of the trust property in accordance with the general principles of the law of trusts.

The Trustee may perform every act reasonably necessary to administer each and every share or trust created under this agreement.

Section C. General Investment and Management Powers

The Trustee is authorized to invest in such investments as the Trustee deems proper and prudent, even if such investments fail to constitute properly diversified trust investments or for any other reason could be considered to be improper trust investments. The Trustee's investment authority is intended to be quite broad, and shall include, but is not limited to, all authority that follows.

In addition, the Trustee is granted the authority to exercise any managerial powers of an individual with respect to matters affecting a trust, it being our intention to grant broad managerial discretion to the Trustee that is consistent with the management and administration of a trust, including the following managerial authorities.

Originally Contributed Properties

The Trustee may continue to hold and maintain all assets originally contributed to any trust.

Additional Properties

The Trustee is authorized to receive additional trust property, whether by gift, will, or otherwise, either from us, from either of us, or from any other person, corporation, or entity.

Upon receipt of any additional property, the Trustee shall administer and distribute the same as part of the trust property.

The Trustee may retain, without liability for depreciation or loss resulting from such retention, all property constituting the trust estate at the time of its creation or thereafter received from other sources.

The foregoing shall be acceptable even though such property may not be of the character prescribed by law for the investment of trust funds or may result in inadequate diversification of the trust property.

Securities Powers

The Trustee may invest and reinvest in such classes of stocks, bonds, securities, commodities, options, metals, or other property real or personal, as it shall determine.

The Trustee is authorized to buy, sell, and trade in securities of any nature, including short sales on margin. The Trustee may maintain and operate margin accounts with brokers, and may pledge any securities held or purchased by other Trustees with such brokers as securities for loans and advances made to the Trustee.

The Trustee may retain, exercise, or sell rights of conversion or subscription with respect to any securities held as part of the trust property.

The Trustee may vote or refrain from voting at corporate meetings either in person or by proxy, whether general or limited, and with or without substitutions.

Investment of Cash Assets

A corporate entity serving as Trustee may deposit trust funds with itself as either a permanent or temporary investment, and may place trust funds under its administration in common trust funds established and maintained by such corporate trustee or its affiliate. In

determining where to invest cash resources, the Trustee may consider all factors, including facility of access and security of funds invested, as well as the stated rate of return.

Unproductive or Wasting Assets

Except as otherwise provided in this agreement, the Trustee may receive, acquire and maintain assets that may constitute unproductive, underproductive or wasting assets if the Trustee believes it is reasonable to do so. Upon the sale or disposition of any such asset, the Trustee need not make an allocation of any portion of the principal element of such sale proceeds to the income beneficiaries of the trust.

Personal Residence and Furnishings of Personal Residence

To the extent that the personal residence that we occupied at the date of the death of the first of us to die and any furnishings of such residence become part of a trust estate, the Trustee is authorized to continue to retain and use, to distribute in kind, or to sell any such assets should the Trustee believe the retention, use, distribution or sale of such assets would be beneficial to the survivor of us.

Mineral Properties

The Trustee shall have the power to acquire, exchange, maintain or sell mineral interests, and to make oil, gas and mineral leases covering any lands or mineral interests forming a part of a trust estate, including leases for periods extending beyond the duration of the trust.

The Trustee may pool or unitize any or all of the lands, mineral leaseholds or mineral interests of a trust with others for the purpose of developing and producing oil, gas or other minerals, and may make leases or assignments containing the right to pool or unitize.

The Trustee may enter into contracts and agreements relating to the installation or operation of absorption, repressuring and other processing plants, may drill or contract for the drilling of wells for oil, gas or other minerals, may enter into, renew and extend operating agreements and exploration contracts, may engage in secondary and tertiary recovery operations, may make "bottom hole" or "dry hole" contributions, and may deal otherwise with respect to mineral properties as an individual owner might deal with his own properties.

The Trustee may enter into contracts, conveyances and other agreements or transfers deemed necessary or desirable to carry out these powers, including division orders, oil, gas or other hydrocarbon sales contracts, processing agreements, and other contracts relating to the processing, handling, treating, transporting and marketing of oil, gas or other mineral production.

Any lease or other agreement may have a duration that the Trustee deems reasonable, even though extending beyond the duration of any trust created in this agreement.

The Trustee may drill, test, explore, mine, develop, and otherwise exploit any and all oil, gas, coal, and other mineral interests, and may select, employ, utilize, or participate in any business form, including partnerships, joint ventures, co-owners' groups, syndicates, and corporations, for the purpose of acquiring, holding, exploiting, developing, operating, or disposing of oil, gas, coal, and other mineral interests.

The Trustee may employ the services of consultants or outside specialists in connection with the evaluation, management, acquisition, disposition, or development of any mineral interests, and may pay the cost of such services from the principal or income of the trust property.

The Trustee may use the general assets of the trusts created under this agreement for the purposes of acquiring, holding, managing, developing, pooling, unitizing, repressuring, or disposing of any mineral interests.

The term "mineral" shall mean minerals of whatever kind and wherever located, whether surface or subsurface deposits, including (without limitation) coal, lignite and other hydrocarbons, iron ore, and uranium.

Power to Enter Into or Continue Business Activities

The Trustee shall have the authority to enter into, engage in, expand, carry on, terminate and liquidate any and all business activities, whether in proprietary, general or limited partnership, joint venture or corporate form, with such persons and entities as the Trustee deems proper. This power pertains to business activities in progress at the date of our deaths, and to business opportunities arising thereafter. Business activities conducted by the Trustee should be related to the administration and investment of the trust estate, for it is not our intention to convert any trust into an entity that would be taxable as an association for federal tax purposes.

Banking Authority

The Trustee is authorized to establish and maintain bank accounts of all types in one or more banking institutions that the Trustee may choose.

Corporate Activities

The Trustee may form, reorganize or dissolve corporations, and may exercise all rights of a stockholder, including the right to vote for or against mergers, consolidations and

liquidations, and to act with or without substitution. An individual serving as Trustee may elect himself as an officer or director of a corporation owned in part or in whole by a trust created by this declaration, and a corporate entity serving as Trustee may elect one of its officers to such a position, and in each such instance the person so elected may be paid reasonable compensation for services rendered to such corporation in such capacity. The Trustee may retain, exercise or sell rights of conversion or subscription to any securities held as part of the trust property.

Agricultural Powers

The Trustee may retain, sell, acquire, and continue any farm or ranching operation whether as a sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation.

The Trustee may engage in the production, harvesting, and marketing of both farm and ranch products either by operating directly or with management agencies, hired labor, tenants, or sharecroppers.

The Trustee may engage and participate in any government farm program, whether state or federally sponsored.

The Trustee may purchase or rent machinery, equipment, livestock, poultry, feed, and seed.

The Trustee may improve and repair all farm and ranch properties; construct buildings, fences, and drainage facilities; acquire, retain, improve, and dispose of wells, water rights, ditch rights, and priorities of any nature.

The Trustee may, in general, do all things customary or desirable to operate a farm or ranch operation for the benefit of the beneficiaries of the various trusts created under this agreement.

Real Estate

The Trustee may purchase or sell real property, and may exchange, partition, subdivide, develop, manage, and improve real property. The Trustee may grant or acquire easements, may impose deed restrictions, may adjust boundaries, may raze existing improvements, and may dedicate land or rights in land for public use. The Trustee may construct, repair, alter, remodel, demolish or abandon improvements. The Trustee may take any other action reasonably necessary for the preservation of real estate and fixtures comprising a part of the trust property or the income therefrom.

Authority to Sell or Lease and Other Dispositive Powers

The Trustee may sell, lease or grant options to lease trust property without the consent or ratification of any court, remainderman, or third party, including the authority to lease beyond the anticipated term of a trust, upon such terms and for such consideration as the Trustee deems appropriate. The Trustee may make such contracts, deeds, leases, and other instruments it deems proper under the circumstances, and may deal with the trust property in all other ways in which a natural person could deal with his or her property.

Warranties and Covenants

The Trustee may convey properties with such covenants and warranties of title (general or special) as the Trustee deems appropriate.

Trustee's Compensation

The Trustee shall pay itself reasonable compensation for its services as fiduciary as provided in this agreement.

Employment and Delegation of Authority to Agents

The Trustee may employ and compensate, and may discharge, such advisors and agents as the Trustee deems proper, and may delegate to an agent such authorities (including discretionary authorities) as the Trustee deems appropriate, by duly executed powers of attorney or otherwise.

Power to Release or Abandon Property or Rights, and to Pursue Claims

The Trustee may release, compromise or abandon claims or rights to property for such consideration (including no consideration) as the Trustee determines to be appropriate when the Trustee determines it is prudent to do so. The Trustee is authorized to institute suit on behalf of and to defend suits brought against a trust estate, and to accept deeds in lieu of foreclosure.

Nominal Title and Use of Nominees

With or without disclosing fiduciary capacity, the Trustee may acquire title to property in the name of the Trustee or in the name of one or more nominees, and may allow its nominees to take possession of trust assets with or without direct custodial supervision by the Trustee.

Power to Lend Money and Guarantee Obligations

The Trustee may lend money to any person, to any business entity, to an estate, or to any trust, if the Trustee deems the loan to be in the best interests of the trust beneficiaries, provided that any such loan (except loans to beneficiaries) shall be adequately secured and shall bear a reasonable rate of interest.

The Trustee, in the Trustee's discretion, may endorse, guarantee, become the surety of or otherwise become obligated for or with respect to the debts or other obligations of any person or legal entity, whether with or without consideration, when the Trustee believes such actions advance the purposes of any trust created hereunder.

The Trustee may make loans from a beneficiary's trust share to or for the benefit of such a beneficiary on an unsecured basis, and for such rate of interest as the Trustee deems appropriate, when in the Trustee's judgment, such loan would be consistent with the purposes of such trust.

Power to Borrow

The Trustee may assume the payment of and renew and extend any indebtedness previously created by either or both Founders, and the Trustee may create new indebtedness and raise money by any means, including margin trading in securities, when the Trustee believes such borrowing will be beneficial to the trust estate.

The Trustee is authorized to secure the payment of each such indebtedness, and all renewals, extensions and refinancing of same, by pledge, mortgage, deed of trust or other encumbrance covering and binding all or any part of the trust estate of a trust.

The Trustee may loan its own monies to a trust and may charge and recover the then usual and customary rate of interest thereon when, in the discretion of Trustee, it is prudent to do so.

Payment of Indebtedness and Settlement Costs

The Trustee may in its sole discretion pay the funeral and burial expenses, expenses of the last illness, and valid claims and expenses of an income beneficiary of any trust created under this agreement.

Funeral and burial expenses shall include, but not be limited to, the cost of memorials of all types and memorial services of such kind as the Trustee shall approve. Valid claims and expenses shall include, but not be limited to, all state and federal death taxes.

The payments shall be paid from the assets of the trust or trusts from which the beneficiary was receiving income.

Transactions Between the Trustee and Our Personal Representatives

The Trustee is authorized to accept from our personal representatives, upon the termination or during the administration of our respective probate estates, if any, assets delivered by our personal representatives to the Trustee on the basis of the accounting submitted by the personal representatives, without requiring an audit or other independent accounting of the acts of our personal representatives, and the Trustee shall not have liability for the acts or omissions of our personal representatives. The foregoing shall not limit the right of our Trustee to request an accounting from our personal representatives and our personal representatives shall, upon request from the Trustee, furnish a complete accounting for their actions.

The Trustee shall have the power to purchase property from our estates at its fair market value, as determined by our personal representatives and by our Trustee, and to the extent required to permit such purchase of assets and to permit loans from the Trustee to our estate, we specifically waive application of the provisions of Section 352 of the Texas Probate Code and Sections 113.053 and 113.054 of the Texas Trust Code.

Commingling Trust Estates

For the purpose of convenience with regard to the administration and investment of the trust property, the Trustee may hold the several trusts created under this agreement as a common fund.

The Trustee may make joint investments with respect to the funds comprising the trust property.

The Trustee may enter into any transaction authorized by this Article with fiduciaries of other trusts or estates in which any beneficiary hereunder has an interest, even though such fiduciaries are also Trustees under this agreement.

Addition of Accumulated Income to Principal

The Trustee shall, on a convenient periodic basis, add the accumulated undistributed income of any trust which does not provide for mandatory income distributions to specified beneficiaries, and which does not require that any undistributed income be maintained separately for ultimate distribution to specified beneficiaries, to the principal of such trust.

Distributions Not Treated as Advancements

No distributions to a beneficiary of any trust created hereunder shall be treated as an advancement against the beneficiary's share of such trust unless the distribution is specially so treated on the Trustee's records at the time of the distribution or unless the Trustee gives notice of such fact to the beneficiary at the time of the distribution. If the Trustee has the discretion to make distributions from a trust to more than one beneficiary, the Trustee ordinarily should not treat distributions to any particular beneficiary as an advancement of that beneficiary's share of the trust unless an event has occurred causing the termination of such trust.

Tax Elections

The Trustee may exercise any available elections regarding state or federal income, inheritance, estate, succession or gift tax law including the right to elect any alternate valuation date for federal estate or inheritance tax purposes, the right to elect whether all or any parts of the administration of a deceased Founder's estate are to be used as estate tax deductions or income tax deductions, the right to make compensating adjustments between income and principal as a result of such elections if necessary, and the right to elect to have trust property qualify for the federal estate tax marital deduction as qualified terminable interest property under the appropriate provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and its regulations. The Trustee may also sign tax returns; pay any taxes, interest or penalties with regard to taxes; apply for and collect tax refunds thereon.

The Trustee is authorized to make elections available under applicable tax laws as the Trustee determines, in its discretion, to be advisable even though such elections may affect the interests of trust beneficiaries. The Trustee need not, but may, in its sole discretion, make equitable adjustments of the interests of the trust beneficiaries in light of the effect of such elections.

Transactions in Which the Trustee Has A Direct or Indirect Interest

We expressly waive prohibitions existing under the common law and the Texas Trust Code that might otherwise prohibit a person or entity who is serving as a Trustee from engaging in transactions with himself or itself personally, so long as the consideration exchanged in any such transaction is fair and reasonable to the trust created by this declaration. Specifically, we authorize the Trustee (a) to buy or sell trust property from or to an individual or entity serving as a Trustee, or from or to a relative, employee, business associate or affiliate of such individual serving as Trustee; (b) to sell or exchange and to transact other business activities involving properties of one trust with another trust under

the control of the Trustee; and (c) to sell or purchase from a trust the stock, bonds, obligations or other securities of the Trustee or its affiliate.

Notwithstanding the general powers conferred upon the Trustee, or anything to the contrary contained in this agreement, no individual Trustee shall exercise or participate in the exercise of discretion with respect to the distribution of trust income or principal to or for the benefit of such Trustee.

No individual Trustee shall exercise or participate in the exercise of such discretionary power with respect to distributions to any person or persons such Trustee is legally obligated to support as to that support obligation.

Section D. Apportionment of Receipts and Expenses Between Income and Principal

The Trustee shall have the power, exercisable in such Trustee's reasonable and sole discretion, to determine what is principal or income of a trust or trust share. The Trustee shall pay from income or principal all of the reasonable expenses attributable to the administration of the respective trusts created in this agreement. The Trustee shall have the power to establish a reasonable reserve for depreciation or depletion and to fund the same by appropriate charges against income of the trust estate. For purposes of determining an appropriate reserve for depreciable or depletable assets, the Trustee may (but need not) adopt the depreciation or depletion allowance available for federal income tax purposes.

Section E. Records, Books of Account and Reports

The Trustee shall promptly set up and thereafter maintain, or cause to be set up and maintained, proper books of account which shall accurately reflect the true financial condition of the trust estate. Such books of account shall at all reasonable times be open for inspection or audit only by current, mandatory income beneficiaries, their parent or court appointed guardians, and the duly authorized agents, attorneys, representatives and auditors of each, at the expense of the beneficiary making such inspection or audit.

The Trustee shall make a written financial report, at least semi-annually, to each beneficiary of the trust who is entitled to receive a present, mandatory income distribution, unless such beneficiary, or such beneficiary's parent or legal guardian, has executed a written waiver of the right to receive such a report. The Trustee shall not be obligated to provide financial reports to a beneficiary who is less than eighteen years old if such reports are being provided to a parent of such beneficiary. Such reports shall be submitted to the parent or guardian of a minor beneficiary, or to the guardian or other legal representative of any incapacitated beneficiary.

The first financial report shall identify all property initially received by the Trustee. The first report and each subsequent report shall include a statement of all property on hand at the end of such accounting period, of all property that has come to the knowledge or possession of the Trustee that has not been previously listed as property of the trust, of all known liabilities, of all receipts and disbursements during such period (including a statement as to whether the receipt or disbursement is of income or principal), and of such other facts as the Trustee deems necessary to furnish in order to provide adequate information as to the condition of the trust estate.

Except as otherwise provided in this declaration, should any person interested in a trust estate request an accounting for the Trustee's actions that is more extensive or more frequent than the accounting normally to be rendered, the Trustee may require such person to pay the additional costs incurred in preparing the same before complying with such request.

Section F. Trustee's Liability

No person or entity serving as Trustee without compensation shall be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of fact or law or for ordinary negligence, but shall be liable for acts involving willful misconduct, gross negligence or bad faith.

Unless otherwise provided, no person or entity serving as Trustee who is receiving compensation for his or its services hereunder shall be liable for any loss which may occur as a result of any actions taken or not taken by the Trustee if such person or entity has exercised the reasonable care, skill and prudence generally exercised by a compensated fiduciary with respect to the administration, investment, and management of similar estates.

No person or entity serving as Trustee shall be liable for the acts, omissions or defaults of any other person or entity serving as Trustee, agent or other person to whom duties may be properly delegated hereunder (except that each corporate trustee shall be liable for the acts, omissions and defaults of its officers and regular employees) if such agent or other person was engaged with reasonable care.

Unless a Trustee shall expressly contract and bind himself or itself individually, no Trustee shall incur any personal liability to any person or legal entity dealing with the Trustee in the administration of a trust. The Trustee shall be entitled to reimbursement from the properties of a trust for any liability or expense, whether in contract, tort or otherwise, incurred by the Trustee in the proper administration of a trust.

The Trustee shall be indemnified from the trust property for any damages sustained by the Trustee as a result of its exercising, in good faith, any of the authorities granted it under this trust declaration.

Section G. Duty of Third Parties Dealing with Trustee

No person dealing with the Trustee shall be responsible for the application of any assets delivered to the Trustee, and the receipt of the Trustee shall be a full discharge to the extent of the property delivered. No purchaser from or other person dealing with the Trustee, and no issuer or transfer agent of any securities to which any dealing with the Trustee shall relate, shall be under any duty to ascertain the power of the Trustee to purchase, sell, exchange, transfer, encumber or otherwise in any manner deal with any property held by the Trustee. No person dealing with the Trustee in good faith shall be under any duty to see that the terms of a trust are complied with or to inquire into the validity or propriety of any act of the Trustee.

Section H. Division and Distribution of Trust Estate

When the Trustee is required to divide or make distribution from a trust estate, in whole or in part, such division or distribution may be made by the Trustee in cash or in kind, or partly in cash and partly in kind, and the Trustee may assign or apportion to the distributees undivided interests in any assets then constituting a part of such trust estate. The Trustee may encumber property, may sell property, and may make non-pro-rata distributions when the Trustee believes it is practical or desirable and equitable to do so in order to effectuate a trust distribution regardless of the income tax basis of any asset.

If non-pro-rata distributions are to be made, the Trustee should attempt to allocate the tax basis of the assets distributed in an equitable manner among the beneficiaries of the trust, but the Trustee may at all times rely upon the written agreement of the trust beneficiaries as to the apportionment of assets. To the extent non-pro-rata distributions are made and the tax basis of the assets so distributed is not uniformly apportioned among beneficiaries, the Trustee may, but need not, make any equitable adjustments among such beneficiaries as a result of such nonuniformity in basis.

Section I. Life Insurance

The Trustee shall have the powers with regard to life insurance as set forth in this Section I, except as otherwise provided in this agreement.

The Trustee may purchase, accept, hold, and deal with as owner, policies of insurance on both Founders' individual or joint lives, the life of any trust beneficiary, or on the life of any person in whom any trust beneficiary has an insurable interest.

The Trustee shall have the power to execute or cancel any automatic premium loan agreement with respect to any policy, and shall have the power to elect or cancel any automatic premium loan provision in a life insurance policy.

The Trustee may borrow money with which to pay premiums due on any policy either from the company issuing the policy or from any other source and may assign any such policy as security for the loan.

The Trustee shall have the power to exercise any option contained in a policy with regard to any dividend or share of surplus apportioned to the policy, to reduce the amount of a policy or convert or exchange the policy, or to surrender a policy at any time for its cash value.

The Trustee may elect any paid-up insurance or any extended-term insurance nonforfeiture option contained in a policy.

The Trustee shall have the power to sell policies at their fair market value to the insured or to anyone having an insurable interest in the policies.

The Trustee shall have the right to exercise any other right, option, or benefit contained in a policy or permitted by the insurance company issuing that policy.

Upon termination of any trust created under this agreement, the Trustee shall have the power to transfer and assign the policies held by the trust as a distribution of trust property.

Section J. Insured Trustee's Authority

Any individual Trustee under this agreement, other than either Founder, is prohibited from exercising any power conferred on the owner of any policy which insures the life of such individual Trustee and which is held as part of the trust property.

If the Trustee holds any such policy or policies as a part of the trust property, the powers conferred on the owner of such a policy shall be exercised only by the other then acting Trustee.

If the insured Trustee is the only then acting Trustee, then such powers shall be exercised by a substitute Trustee designated pursuant to the provisions of this agreement dealing with the trusteeship.

If any rule of law or court decision construes the ability of the insured Trustee to name a substitute Trustee as an incident of ownership, the substitution process shall be implemented

by a majority of the then current mandatory and discretionary income beneficiaries, excluding the insured Trustee if the insured Trustee is a beneficiary.

Section K. Estimated Income Tax Payment Allocation

The Trustee, in its sole discretion, may elect or not elect to treat all or any portion of federal estimated taxes paid by any trust to be treated as a payment made by any one or more beneficiaries of such trust who are entitled to receive current distributions of income or principal from such trust. The election need not be made in a pro rata manner among all beneficiaries of the trust.

If there is an individual serving as a co-trustee who is a beneficiary of a trust created by this declaration, that individual may not take part in any decision to treat any trust estimated income tax payment as a payment by such individual.

In exercising or choosing not to exercise the discretion granted in this paragraph, the Trustee shall not be liable to any beneficiary or to any other persons directly or indirectly for any action or inaction so taken except for its willful fraud or gross negligence.

Section L. Merger of Trusts

If at any time the Trustee determines it would be in the best interest of the beneficiary or beneficiaries of any trust created by this declaration to transfer or merge all of the assets held in such trust with any other trust created either by trust instrument or by will for the benefit of the same beneficiary or beneficiaries and under substantially similar trusts, terms and conditions, the Trustee under this declaration, after giving not less than thirty days advance written notice to its beneficiaries, is authorized to transfer to or merge all of the assets held under the trust created by this declaration to such other substantially similar trust, and to terminate the trust created under this declaration regardless of whether the Trustee under this declaration also is acting as the trustee of such other trust.

The Trustee under this declaration shall not be subject to liability for delegation of its duties for any such transfer to a substantially similar trust having a different person or entity serving as trustee, and shall have no further liability with respect to trust assets properly delivered to the trustee of any such other substantially similar trust. Similarly, the Trustee of any trust created by this declaration is authorized to receive from the trustee of any other substantially similar trust the assets held under such other trust.

Section M. Termination and Distribution of Small Trust

If, in the discretionary judgment of the person(s) or entity serving as Trustee, other than a surviving Founder acting as Trustee, any trust shall at any time be a size which, in the Trustee's sole judgment, shall make it inadvisable or unnecessary to continue such trust, then the Trustee may distribute the trust estate of such trust to its beneficiaries in proportion to their respective presumptive interests in such trust at the time of such termination.

If either or both of us are a beneficiary of a trust terminated pursuant to this paragraph and are surviving at the date of such termination, the Trustee (other than a surviving Founder acting as Trustee) shall distribute the assets of such terminated trust to both of us or the survivor of us. The Trustee shall not be liable either for terminating or for refusing to terminate a trust as authorized by this paragraph.

Section N. Elimination of Duty to Create Identical Trusts

If the provisions of this trust direct the Trustee to hold any portion of its trust estate at its termination as the trust estate of a new trust for the benefit of any person or persons who already are beneficiaries of an existing identical trust, that portion of the terminating trust shall be added to the existing identical trust, and no new trust shall be created.

Section O. Powers of Trustee Subsequent to an Event of Termination

The Trustee shall have a reasonable period of time after the occurrence of an event of termination in which to wind up the administration of a trust and to make a distribution of its assets. During this period of time the Trustee shall continue to have and shall exercise all powers granted herein to the Trustee or conferred upon the Trustee by law until all provisions of this declaration are fully executed.

Section P. Requesting Financial Information of Trust Beneficiaries

In exercising its discretion to make any discretionary distributions to the beneficiaries of any trust created hereunder, the Trustee is authorized to request any financial information, including prior federal income tax returns, from the respective beneficiaries that the Trustee deems necessary in order to exercise its discretion in accordance with the provisions for making such distributions under this declaration.

Section Q. Retirement Plan Elections

Except as otherwise provided in this trust declaration, the Trustee may receive or disclaim any and all proceeds from retirement plans, including, but not limited to, qualified pension, profit sharing, Keogh, individual retirement accounts, or any other form or type of plan. The Trustee may make such elections and exercise options as provided in such plan, without liability to any beneficiary for the election made or option elected. Any disclaimed proceeds or benefits shall be paid in accordance with the terms, conditions, and directives set forth in the subject plan.

Section R. Qualification as a Qualified Subchapter S Trust

If any stock of an S corporation becomes distributable to a trust created under this agreement, and such trust is not a qualified Subchapter S trust, the Trustee may implement any of the following alternatives with respect to the S corporation stock:

1. A Sole Beneficiary

Where the original trust is for a sole beneficiary, the Trustee may create for that beneficiary a separate trust that qualifies as a Subchapter S trust, and then distribute such stock to the newly created trust.

2. Multiple Beneficiaries

Where the original trust is for multiple beneficiaries, the Trustee may divide the trust into separate trusts for each of the beneficiaries. Each newly created trust shall hold that beneficiary's pro rata share of the S corporation stock, and shall qualify as a Subchapter S trust.

3. Outright Distribution

If circumstances prevent the Trustee from accomplishing the first two alternatives under this paragraph, the Trustee may, in its sole and absolute discretion, distribute such stock to the beneficiaries as if the trust had terminated, while continuing to hold any other non-S corporation property in trust.

Each newly created S corporation trust shall have mandatory distributions of income and shall not provide for powers of appointment that can be exercised by the beneficiary during the beneficiary's lifetime. In all other respects, the

newly created trusts shall be as consistent as possible with the original trusts and still qualify as Subchapter S trusts.

The Trustee may take any action necessary with regard to S corporations, including making any elections required to qualify stock as S corporation stock, and may sign all required tax returns and forms.

Section S. Elective Deductions

A Trustee will have the discretionary authority to claim any obligation, expense, cost or loss as a deduction against either estate tax or income tax, or to make any election provided by Texas law, the Internal Revenue Code, or other applicable law, and the Trustee's decision will be conclusive and binding upon all interested parties and shall be effective without obligation to make an equitable adjustment or apportionment between or among the beneficiaries of this trust or the estate of a deceased beneficiary.

We, ELMER H. BRUNSTING and NELVA E. BRUNSTING, attest that we execute this trust declaration and the terms thereof will bind us, our successors and assigns, our heirs and personal representatives, and any Trustee of this trust. This instrument is to be effective upon the date recorded immediately below.

Dated: January 12, 2005


ELMER H. BRUNSTING, Founder


NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Founder


ELMER H. BRUNSTING, Trustee

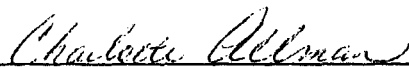

NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustee

THE STATE OF TEXAS

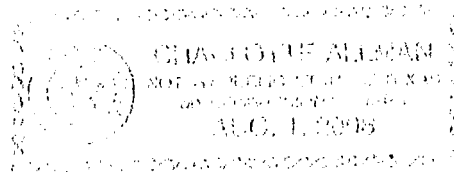
COUNTY OF HARRIS

On January 12, 2005, before me, a Notary Public of said State, personally appeared ELMER H. BRUNSTING and NELVA E. BRUNSTING, personally known to me (or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence) to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged that they executed the same as Founders and Trustees.

WITNESS MY HAND and official seal.



Notary Public, State of Texas



Affidavit of Trust

1. The following trust is the subject of this Affidavit:

ELMER H. BRUNSTING or NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustees, or the successor Trustees, under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST, dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

On January 12, 2005, the said BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST was restated and amended. The Restatement replaces and supersedes our original trust agreement and all prior amendments.

2. The names and addresses of the currently acting Trustees of the trust are as follows:

Names:

ELMER H. BRUNSTING
NELVA E. BRUNSTING

Address:

13630 Pinerock
Houston, Texas 77079

3. The trust is currently in full force and effect.
4. Attached to this Affidavit and incorporated in it are selected provisions of the trust evidencing the following:

a.	Article I	-	Restatement of the trust and initial Trustees
b.	Article III	-	Statement of revocability of the trust
c.	Article IV	-	Successor Trustees
d.	Article VII	-	Upon the Death of One of Us
e.	Article XII	-	Powers of the Trustees
f.	Article XIV	-	Signature pages



CERTIFICATE AND AFFIDAVIT OF TRUST

When you transfer assets that you currently own to the trust, acquire property in the name of the trust or sell property already titled in the trust name, evidence may be required as to the identity of the trustees having authority to sign legal documents on behalf of the trust. For these purposes, your Certificate of Trust or Affidavit of Trust may be furnished to relevant third parties in order to provide the requested information while avoiding the necessity of providing a complete copy of the Living Trust.

Certificate of Trust

The undersigned Founders hereby certify the following:

1. This Certificate of Trust refers to a joint revocable living trust agreement executed by ELMER H. BRUNSTING and NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Founders and initial Trustees on October 10, 1996.

The Restatement, dated January 12, 2005, hereby replaces and supersedes our original trust agreement and all prior amendments.

Either Founder while acting as Trustee may conduct business on behalf of the trust without the consent of any other Trustee. The full legal name of our trust for purposes of transferring assets into the trust, holding title of assets and conducting business for and on behalf of the trust, shall be known as:

ELMER H. BRUNSTING or NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustees, or the successor Trustees, under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

2. Should either original Trustee fail or cease to serve as Trustee by reason of death, disability or for any reason, the remaining original Trustee will continue to serve alone.
3. If both of the original Trustees fail or cease to serve as Trustee by reason of death, disability or for any reason, then the following individuals will serve as Co-Trustees:

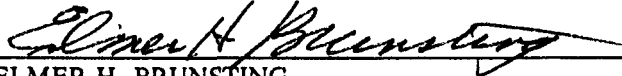
CARL HENRY BRUNSTING and AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART

If a successor Co-Trustee should fail or cease to serve by reason of death, disability or for any other reason, then CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS shall serve as Co-Trustee in his or her place, with the remaining Co-Trustee then serving. However, if there is only one successor Co-Trustee able or willing to serve, such successor Co-Trustee shall serve alone.

On January 12, 2005, the said BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST was restated and amended naming the above said successor Trustees.

4. The Trustee(s) under the trust agreement are authorized to acquire, sell, convey, encumber, lease, borrow, manage and otherwise deal with interests in real and personal property in trust name. All powers of the Trustee(s) are fully set forth in Article Twelve of the trust agreement.
5. The trust has not been revoked and there have been no amendments limiting the powers of the Trustee(s) over trust property.
6. No person or entity paying money to or delivering property to any Trustee shall be required to see to its application. All persons relying on this document regarding the Trustees and their powers over trust property shall be held harmless for any resulting loss or liability from such reliance. A copy of this Certificate of Trust shall be just as valid as the original.

The undersigned certify that the statements in this Certificate of Trust are true and correct and that it was executed in the County of Harris, in the State of Texas, on January 12, 2005.


ELMER H. BRUNSTING,
Founder and Trustee


NELVA E. BRUNSTING,
Founder and Trustee

Certificate of Trust

The undersigned Founders hereby certify the following:

- 1. This Certificate of Trust refers to a joint revocable living trust agreement executed by ELMER H. BRUNSTING and NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Founders and initial Trustees, on October 10, 1996.

The Restatement, dated January 12, 2005, hereby replaces and supersedes our original trust agreement and all prior amendments.

Either Founder while acting as Trustee may conduct business on behalf of the trust without the consent of any other Trustee. The full legal name of our trust for purposes of transferring assets into the trust, holding title of assets and conducting business for and on behalf of the trust, shall be known as:

ELMER H. BRUNSTING or NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustees, or the successor Trustees, under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

- 2. Should either original Trustee fail or cease to serve as Trustee by reason of death, disability or for any reason, the remaining original Trustee will continue to serve alone.
- 3. If both of the original Trustees fail or cease to serve as Trustee by reason of death, disability or for any reason, then the following individuals will serve as Co-Trustees:

CARL HENRY BRUNSTING and ~~AMY RUTH TSCHIRNART~~

If a successor Co-Trustee should fail or cease to serve by reason of death, disability or for any other reason, then CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS shall serve as Co-Trustee in his or her place, with the remaining Co-Trustee then serving. However, if there is only one successor Co-Trustee able or willing to serve, such successor Co-Trustee shall serve alone.

On January 12, 2005, the said BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST was restated and amended naming the above said successor Trustees.

- 4. The Trustee(s) under the trust agreement are authorized to acquire, sell, convey, encumber, lease, borrow, manage and otherwise deal with interests in real and personal property in trust name. All powers of the Trustee(s) are fully set forth in Article Twelve of the trust agreement.
- 5. The trust has not been revoked and there have been no amendments limiting the powers of the Trustee(s) over trust property.
- 6. No person or entity paying money to or delivering property to any Trustee shall be required to see to its application. All persons relying on this document regarding the Trustees and their powers over trust property shall be held harmless for any resulting loss or liability from such reliance. A copy of this Certificate of Trust shall be just as valid as the original.

The undersigned certify that the statements in this Certificate of Trust are true and correct and that it was executed in the County of Harris, in the State of Texas, on _____, _____.

ELMER H. BRUNSTING,
Founder and Trustee

NELVA E. BRUNSTING,
Founder and Trustee

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF HARRIS

The foregoing Certificate of Trust was acknowledged before me on _____, _____, by ELMER H. BRUNSTING and NELVA E. BRUNSTING, as Founders and Trustees.

Witness my hand and official seal.

Notary Public, State of Texas

Affidavit of Trust

1. The following trust is the subject of this Affidavit:

ELMER H. BRUNSTING or NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustees, or the successor Trustees, under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST, dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

On January 12, 2005, the said BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST was restated and amended. The Restatement replaces and supersedes our original trust agreement and all prior amendments.

2. The names and addresses of the currently acting Trustees of the trust are as follows:

Names:

ELMER H. BRUNSTING
NELVA E. BRUNSTING

Address:

13630 Pinerock
Houston, Texas 77079

3. The trust is currently in full force and effect.
4. Attached to this Affidavit and incorporated in it are selected provisions of the trust evidencing the following:

a.	Article I	-	Restatement of the trust and initial Trustees
b.	Article III	-	Statement of revocability of the trust
c.	Article IV	-	Successor Trustees
d.	Article VII	-	Upon the Death of One of Us
e.	Article XII	-	Powers of the Trustees
f.	Article XIV	-	Signature pages

5. The trust provisions which are not attached to this Affidavit are of a personal nature and set forth the distribution of trust property. They do not modify the powers of the Trustees.
6. The signatories of this Affidavit are currently the acting Trustees of the trust and declare that the foregoing statements and the attached trust provisions are true and correct, under penalty of perjury.
7. This Affidavit is dated January 12, 2005.


ELMER H. BRUNSTING, Trustee

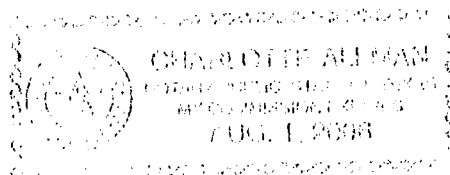

NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustee

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF HARRIS

The foregoing Affidavit of Trust was acknowledged before me on January 12, 2005, by ELMER H. BRUNSTING and NELVA E. BRUNSTING, as Trustees.

Witness my hand and official seal.


Notary Public, State of Texas



THE RESTATEMENT OF THE BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST

Article I

Our Family Living Trust

Section A. The Restatement of Our Trust

This restatement of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996 is made this day by ELMER HENRY BRUNSTING, also known as ELMER H. BRUNSTING, and wife, NELVA ERLEEN BRUNSTING, also known as NELVA E. BRUNSTING, (together called "Founders") who presently reside in Harris County, Texas.

We now wish to restate that original trust agreement and any amendments thereto, in their entirety.

This restatement, dated January 12, 2005, shall replace and supersede our original trust agreement and all prior amendments.

We shall serve together as the initial Trustees of this joint revocable living trust.

Notwithstanding anything in our trust declaration to the contrary, when we are serving as Trustees under our trust declaration, either of us may act for and conduct business on behalf of our trust as a Trustee without the consent of any other Trustee.

Section B. The Title of Our Trust

Although the name we have given to our trust for our own convenience is the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST, the full legal name of our trust for purposes of transferring assets into the trust, holding title to assets and conducting business for and on behalf of the trust, shall be known as:

ELMER H. BRUNSTING or NELVA E. BRUNSTING,
Trustees, or the successor Trustees, under the BRUNSTING
FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as
amended.

Article III

Our Right to Amend or Revoke This Trust

Section A. We May Revoke Our Trust

While we are both living, either of us may revoke our trust. However, this trust will become irrevocable upon the death of either of us. Any Trustee, who is serving in such capacity, may document the non-revocation of the trust with an affidavit setting forth that the trust remains in full force and effect.

The affidavit may, at the Trustee's discretion, be filed in the deed records in each county in which real property held in trust is located or in the county in which the principal assets and records of the trust are located. The public and all persons interested in and dealing with the trust and the Trustee may rely upon a certified copy of the recorded affidavit as conclusive evidence that the trust remains in full force and effect.

Section B. We May Amend Our Trust

This trust declaration may be amended by us in whole or in part in a writing signed by both of us for so long as we both shall live. Except as to a change of trust situs, when one of us dies, this trust shall not be subject to amendment, except by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Each of us may provide for a different disposition of our share in the trust by using a qualified beneficiary designation, as we define that term in this agreement, and the qualified beneficiary designation will be considered an amendment to this trust as to that Founder's share or interest alone.

Section C. Income Tax Matters

For so long as this trust remains subject to amendment or revocation in its entirety, and for so long as a Founder is a Trustee of the trust, this trust will be treated for income tax reporting purposes as a "grantor trust" as that term is used by the Internal Revenue Service, particularly in Treasury Regulation Section 1.671-4(b).

For so long as a Founder is a Trustee of the trust, the tax identification numbers will be the social security numbers of the Founders and all items of income, gain, loss, credit and

deduction are to be reported on the Founders' individual or joint income tax returns. At such time as the trust becomes irrevocable, in whole or in part, because of the death of one of us, the trust is to be treated for income tax purposes as required by Subchapter J of the Internal Revenue Code.

Article IV

Our Trustees

Section A. Original Trustees

Founders appoint ELMER H. BRUNSTING and NELVA E. BRUNSTING as the original Trustees of this trust. However, either of us may conduct business and act on behalf of this trust without the consent or authority of any other Trustee. Any third party may conclusively rely on the authority of either of us without the joinder of the other.

Section B. Our Successor Trustees

Each of the original Trustees will have the right to appoint their own successor or successors to serve as Trustees in the event that such original Trustee ceases to serve by reason of death, disability or for any reason, and may specify any conditions upon succession and service as may be permitted by law. Such appointment, together with any specified conditions, must be in writing.

If an original Trustee does not appoint a successor, the remaining original Trustee or Trustees then serving will continue to serve alone.

If both of the original Trustees fail or cease to serve by reason of death, disability or for any reason without having appointed a successor or successors, then the following individuals will serve as Co-Trustees:

CARL HENRY BRUNSTING and ~~AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART~~

If a successor Co-Trustee should fail or cease to serve by reason of death, disability or for any other reason, then CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS shall serve as Co-Trustee in his or her place, with the remaining Co-Trustee then serving. However, if there is only one successor Co-Trustee able or willing to serve, such successor Co-Trustee shall serve alone.

Successor Trustees will have the authority vested in the original Trustees under this trust document, subject to any lawful limitations or qualifications upon the service of a successor imposed by any Trustee in a written document appointing a successor.

Article VII

Upon the Death of One of Us

Section A. Settlement of Affairs

Upon the death of the first Founder to die, our Trustee is authorized, but not directed, to pay the following expenses, claims and liabilities which are attributable to the first Founder to die:

Funeral, burial and expenses of last illness

Statutory or court-ordered allowances for qualifying family members

Expenses of administration of the estate

Legally enforceable claims against the deceased Founder or the deceased Founder's estate

Taxes occasioned by death

Any payment authorized above is discretionary. No claim or right to payment may be enforced against this trust by virtue of such discretionary authority.

1. Deceased Founder's Probate Estate

Payments authorized under this Section shall be paid only to the extent that the probate assets (other than real estate, tangible personal property or property that, in our Trustee's judgment, is not readily marketable) are insufficient to make these payments. However, if our trust holds United States Treasury Bonds which are eligible for redemption at par in payment of the federal estate tax, our Trustee shall redeem such bonds to the extent necessary to pay federal estate tax as a result of a death.

Payments authorized under this Section may be made by our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, either directly to the appropriate persons or institutions or to the personal representative of the deceased Founder's probate estate. If our Trustee makes payments directly to the personal representative

of the deceased Founder's probate estate, our Trustee shall not have any duty to see to the application of such payments. Any written statement of the deceased Founder's personal representative regarding material facts relating to these payments may be relied upon by our Trustee.

As an addition to our trust, our Trustee is authorized to purchase and retain in the form received any property which is a part of the deceased Founder's probate estate. In addition, our Trustee may make loans to the deceased Founder's probate estate with or without security. Our Trustee shall not be liable for any loss suffered by our trust as a result of the exercise of the powers granted in this paragraph.

Our Trustee shall be under no obligation to examine the records or accounts of the personal representative of the deceased Founder's probate estate and is authorized to accept distributions from the personal representative of the deceased Founder's probate estate without audit.

2. Exempt Property Excluded

Our Trustee shall not use any property in making any payments pursuant to this Section to the extent that such property is not included in the deceased Founder's gross estate for federal estate tax purposes. However, if our Trustee makes the determination, in its sole and absolute discretion, that other non-exempt property is not available for payments authorized under this Section, it may then use such exempt property where it is not economically prudent to use non-exempt property for the payment of such expenses.

3. Apportionment of Payments

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this trust declaration, all expenses and claims, and all estate, inheritance and death taxes, excluding any generation-skipping transfer tax, resulting from the death of a Founder shall be paid without apportionment and without reimbursement from any person.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in our trust, no death taxes payable as a result of the death of the first Founder to die shall be allocated to or paid from the Survivor's Trust or from any assets passing to the surviving Founder and qualifying for the federal estate tax marital deduction unless our Trustee has first used all other assets available to our Trustee.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in our trust declaration, estate, inheritance and death taxes assessed with regard to property passing outside

of our trust or outside of our probate estates, but included in the gross estate of a Founder for federal estate tax purposes, shall be chargeable against the persons receiving such property.

Section B. Division and Distribution of Trust Property

Our Trustee shall divide the remaining trust property into two separate trusts upon the death of the first one of us to die. The resulting trusts shall be known as the Survivor's Trust and the Decedent's Trust.

1. Creation of the Survivor's Trust

The Survivor's Trust shall consist of the surviving Founder's interest in the community portion of the trust property, if any, and his or her separate portion of the trust property. In addition, the Survivor's Trust shall be the fractional share of the deceased Founder's trust property as follows:

a. Numerator of the Fractional Share

The numerator of the fractional share shall be the smallest amount which, if allowed as a marital deduction, would result in the least possible federal estate tax being payable as a result of the deceased Founder's death, after allowing for the unified credit against federal estate tax (after taking into account adjusted taxable gifts, if any) as finally determined for federal estate tax purposes, and the credit for state death taxes (but only to the extent that the use of this credit does not require an increase in the state death taxes paid).

The numerator shall be reduced by the value, for federal estate tax purposes, of any interest in property that qualifies for the federal estate tax marital deduction and which passes or has passed from the deceased Founder to the surviving Founder other than under this Article.

b. Denominator of the Fractional Share

The denominator of the fractional share shall consist of the value, as finally determined for federal estate tax purposes, of all of the deceased Founder's trust property under this agreement.

2. Creation of the Decedent's Trust

The Decedent's Trust shall consist of the balance of the trust property.

Section C. Valuation of Property Distributed to the Survivor's Trust

Our Trustee shall use those values as finally determined for federal estate tax purposes in making any computation which is necessary to determine the amount distributed to the Survivor's Trust. On the dates of distribution, the fair market value of all of the deceased Founder's property shall in no event be less than the amount of the Survivor's Trust as finally determined for federal estate tax purposes.

Section D. Conversion of Nonproductive Property

The surviving Founder shall at any time have the absolute right to compel our Trustee to convert nonproductive property held as an asset of the Survivor's Trust to productive property. Such right exists notwithstanding any contrary term in this agreement. The surviving Founder shall exercise this right by directing our Trustee in writing to convert such property.

Section E. Survivor's Right to Refuse Property or Powers Granted

With respect to property passing to the surviving Founder or for the surviving Founder's benefit, any portion of any interest in such property or power may be disclaimed by the surviving Founder within the time and under the conditions permitted by law with regard to disclaimers.

Any interest disclaimed by the surviving Founder with respect to any portion of the Survivor's Trust shall be added to the Decedent's Trust. Any interest disclaimed by the surviving Founder with respect to any portion of the Decedent's Trust shall be disposed of under the appropriate provisions of this agreement as though the surviving Founder had predeceased the first Founder to die.

Any disclaimer exercised must be an irrevocable and unqualified refusal to accept any portion of such interest in the property or power disclaimed. Such disclaimer must be delivered to our Trustee in writing.

Section F. Allocation of Trust Property

Subject to the conditions of Section B.1 of this Article, our Trustee shall have the complete authority to make allocations of the deceased Founder's trust property between the Survivor's and Decedent's Trusts.

Our Trustee may make allocations in cash or its equivalent, in kind, in undivided interests, or in any proportion thereof between the two trusts. Our Trustee may also, in its sole discretion, allocate such assets in kind based on the date of distribution values, rather than an undivided interest in each and every asset.

Our Trustee shall not allocate any property or assets, or proceeds from such property or assets, to the Survivor's Trust which would not qualify for the federal estate tax marital deduction in the deceased Founder's estate.

Our Trustee shall not allocate any policies of life insurance insuring the life of the surviving Founder to the Survivor's Trust that are the sole and separate property of the deceased Founder.

To the extent that there are insufficient assets qualifying for the marital deduction to fully fund this Survivor's Trust, the amount of the funding to the Survivor's Trust shall be reduced accordingly.

Our Trustee shall consider the tax consequences of allocating property subject to foreign death tax, property on which a tax credit is available, or property which is income in respect of a decedent under applicable tax laws prior to allocating the deceased Founder's property to the Survivor's Trust.

Section G. Distributions from Retirement Plan to the Survivor's Trust

If Retirement Plan distributions are included in the Survivor's Trust, or in any Survivor's Trust Share, our Trustee shall comply with the following guidelines.

1. Form of Distribution

Our Trustee may elect to receive distributions from any pension, profit sharing, individual retirement account, or other retirement plan ("Retirement Plan") for which our Trust, or any subtrust provided for herein, is named as beneficiary, in installments or in a lump sum.

2. Income Requirement

Our Trustee shall elect to receive distributions from a Retirement Plan payable to the Survivor's Trust or any Survivor's Trust Share in compliance with the minimum distribution rules of the Internal Revenue Code if applicable and also so that at least all income earned by the Retirement Plan each calendar year is distributed to the Trust and allocated to trust income during the year. If distributions from the Retirement Plan total less than all income earned by the Retirement Plan for a calendar year, our Trustee shall demand additional distributions equal to at least the shortfall so that the surviving Founder will receive all income earned by the Retirement Plan at least annually. The surviving Founder shall have full power, in such surviving Founder's discretion, to compel our Trustee to demand such distributions and to compel the Retirement Plan Trustee to convert any nonproductive property to productive property.

3. Retirement Plan Expenses

In calculating "all income earned by the Retirement Plan," our Trustee shall allocate all Retirement Plan expenses, including income taxes and Trustee's fees, that are attributable to principal distributions so that all income distributions from the Retirement Plan are not reduced.

Section D. Survival

Except as otherwise provided in this trust declaration, for the purpose of vesting in the event two or more persons who have an interest in the trust die within a short time of one another, one must have survived the other for a period of at least 90 days as a condition to vesting.

Section E. Changing the Trust Situs

After the death or disability of one of us, the situs of this agreement may be changed by the unanimous consent of all of the beneficiaries then eligible to receive mandatory or discretionary distributions of net income under this agreement.

If such consent is obtained, the beneficiaries shall notify the Trustee in writing of such change of trust situs, and shall, if necessary, designate a successor corporate fiduciary in the new situs. This notice shall constitute removal of the current Trustee, if appropriate, and any successor corporate Trustee shall assume its duties as provided under this agreement.

A change in situs under this Section shall be final and binding, and shall not be subject to judicial review.

Section F. Construction

Unless the context requires otherwise, words denoting the singular may be construed as denoting the plural, and words of the plural may be construed as denoting the singular. Words of one gender may be construed as denoting another gender as is appropriate within such context.

Section G. Headings of Articles, Sections and Paragraphs

The headings of Articles, Sections and Paragraphs used within this agreement are included solely for the convenience and reference of the reader. They shall have no significance in the interpretation or construction of this agreement.

Section H. Notices

All notices required to be given in this agreement shall be made in writing by either:

Personally delivering notice to the party requiring it, and securing a written receipt, or

Mailing notice by certified United States mail, return receipt requested, to the last known address of the party requiring notice.

The effective date of the notice shall be the date of the written receipt or the date of the return receipt, if received, or if not, the date it would have normally been received via certified mail, provided there is evidence of mailing.

Section I. Delivery

For purposes of this agreement "delivery" shall mean:

Personal delivery to any party, or

Delivery by certified United States mail, return receipt requested, to the party making delivery.

The effective date of delivery shall be the date of personal delivery or the date of the return receipt, if received, or if not, the date it would have normally been received via certified mail, provided there is evidence of mailing.

Section J. Duplicate Originals

This agreement may be executed in several counterparts; each counterpart shall be considered a duplicate original agreement.

Section K. Severability

If any provision of this agreement is declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid for any reason, such invalidity shall not affect the remaining provisions of this agreement. The remaining provisions shall be fully severable, and this agreement shall be construed and enforced as if the invalid provision had never been included in this agreement.

Section L. Gender, Plural Usage

The use of personal pronouns, such as he, she or it are to be construed in context. The term "person" will include a non-person, such as a corporation, trust, partnership or other entity as is appropriate in context. The identification of person in the plural will include the singular and vice versa, as is appropriate in context.

Section M. Generation Skipping Transfers

The Trustee, in the Trustee's sole discretion, may allocate or assist either Founders' personal representatives or trustees in the allocation of any remaining portion of either Founder's GST exemptions to any property as to which such Founder is the transferor, including any property transferred by such Founder during life as to which such Founder did not make an allocation prior to his or her death and/or among any generation skipping transfers (as defined in Section 2611 of the Internal Revenue Code) resulting under this trust declaration and/or that may later occur with respect to any trust established under this trust declaration, and the Trustee shall never be liable to any person by reason of such allocation, if it is made in good faith and without gross negligence. The Trustee may, in the Trustee's sole discretion, set apart, to constitute two separate trusts, any property which would otherwise have been allocated to any trust created hereunder and which would have had an inclusion ratio, as defined in Section 2642(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, of neither one hundred percent nor zero so that one such trust has an inclusion ratio of one hundred percent and the other such trust has an inclusion ratio of zero. If either Founder's personal representative or trustee and/or the Trustee exercises the special election provided by Section 2652(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as to any share of either Founder's property that is to be held in trust under this trust declaration, then the Trustee is authorized, in the Trustee's sole discretion, to set apart property constituting such share in a separate trust so that its inclusion ratio of such trust is zero.

We, ELMER H. BRUNSTING and NELVA E. BRUNSTING, attest that we execute this irrevocable trust agreement and the terms thereof will bind us, our successors and assigns, our heirs and personal representatives, and any Trustee of this trust. We approve this irrevocable trust agreement in all particulars and request the Trustee to execute it. This instrument is to be effective upon the date recorded immediately below.

Dated: February 12, 1997


ELMER H. BRUNSTING, Founder

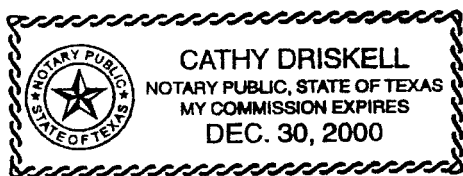

NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Founder


ANITA KAY RILEY, Trustee

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF HARRIS

On February 12, 1997, before me, a Notary Public of said State, personally appeared ELMER H. BRUNSTING and NELVA E. BRUNSTING, personally known to me (or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence) to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged that they executed the same as Founders.

WITNESS MY HAND and official seal.

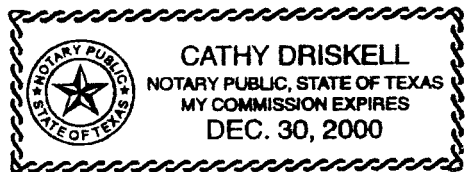


Cathy Driskell
Notary Public, State of Texas

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF Harris

On February 12, 1997, before me, a Notary Public of said State, personally appeared ANITA KAY RILEY, personally known to me (or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence) to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged that (s)he executed the same as Trustee, or in the capacity indicated above, if any, on behalf of such Trustee.

WITNESS MY HAND and official seal.



Cathy Driskell
Notary Public, State of Texas

Notary's Printed Name

My Commission Expires: _____

Schedule A

Initial Contribution

Ten Dollars (\$10.00), the receipt of which is acknowledged

**THE RESTATEMENT OF
THE BRUNSTING FAMILY
LIVING TRUST**

Prepared By

Albert E. Vacek, Jr.

The Vacek Law Firm, PLLC

11511 Katy Freeway Suite 520
Houston, Texas 77079

Telephone: (281) 531-5800

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SUMMARY
OF
THE BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST

NAME OF TRUST:

THE BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST

DATE ESTABLISHED:

October 10, 1996

INITIAL TRUSTEES:

ELMER H. BRUNSTING
NELVA E. BRUNSTING

SUCCESSOR TRUSTEES:

First, CARL HENRY BRUNSTING
Second, AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART
Third, CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS

TITLE TO ALL ASSETS IN THE TRUST ARE VESTED IN THE NAME OF:

ELMER H. BRUNSTING or NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustees, or the successor Trustees, under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended

THIS SUMMARY IS NOT PART OF THE TRUST

THE BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST
ELMER H. BRUNSTING NELVA E. BRUNSTING
 Co-Trustees

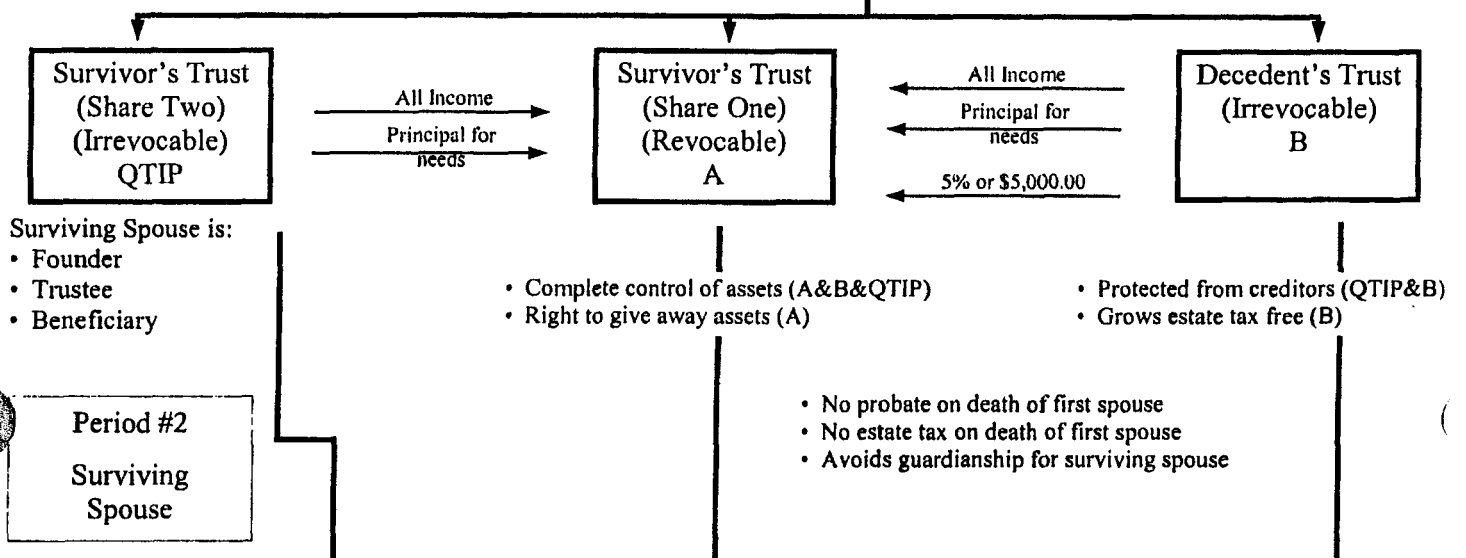
Period #1
 Both Spouses
 Living

- Husband & Wife are:
- Founders
 - Trustees
 - Beneficiaries

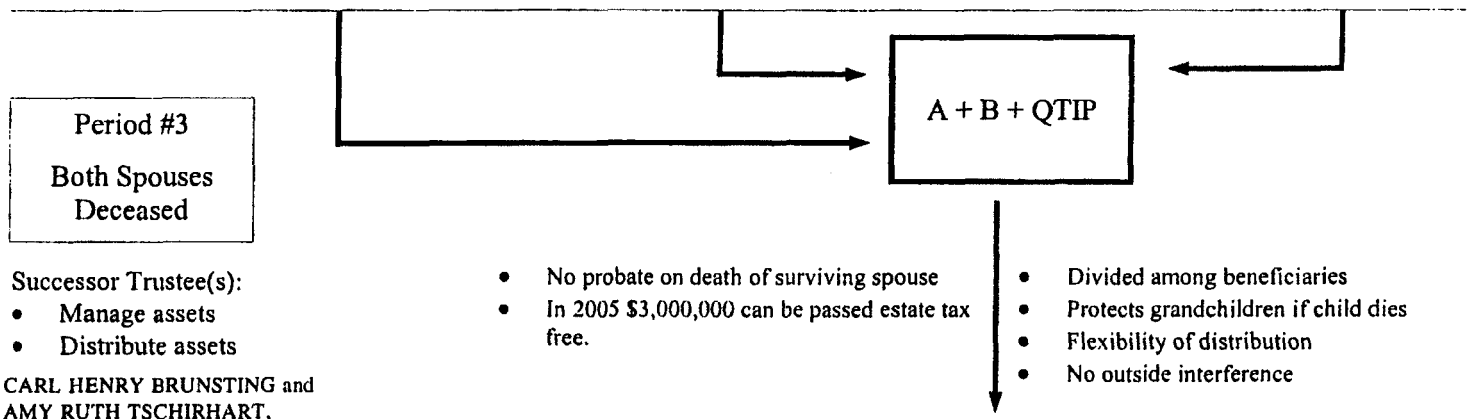
- Complete control of assets
- Avoids guardianship

- Can be amended or revoked
- No change in income taxes

DEATH OF FIRST SPOUSE



DEATH OF SURVIVING SPOUSE



CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS	1/5
CAROL ANN BRUNSTING	1/5
CARL HENRY BRUNSTING	1/5
AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART	1/5
ANITA KAY RILEY	1/5

Beneficiaries

IMPORTANT REMINDER

Your Living Trust will only control property which has been transferred into the name of the Trust. If property is not in the name of your Trust, it may be subject to guardianship and probate court proceedings, and may not pass according to your estate plan. All assets should be identified by listing them on the Schedules in the section entitled, "Title Transfer Documents". Copies of correspondence and documents of ownership for Trust assets should also be placed in that section.

Table of Contents

Introduction

Article I	Our Family Living Trust
Article II	Transfers of Assets to Our Trust
Article III	Our Right to Amend or Revoke This Trust
Article IV	Our Trustees

Distributions From Our Trust

Article V	Insurance Policies and Retirement Plans
Article VI	For So Long As We Both Shall Live
Article VII	Upon the Death of One of Us
Article VIII	Administration of the Survivor's Trust
Article IX	Administration of the Decedent's Trust
Article X	Upon the Death of the Survivor of Us

Article XI Protection of Beneficial Interests

Article XII Our Trustees' Powers and Authority

General Matters

Article XIII Definitions

Article XIV Miscellaneous Matters

THE RESTATEMENT OF THE BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST

Article I

Our Family Living Trust

Section A. The Restatement of Our Trust

This restatement of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996 is made this day by ELMER HENRY BRUNSTING, also known as ELMER H. BRUNSTING, and wife, NELVA ERLEEN BRUNSTING, also known as NELVA E. BRUNSTING, (together called "Founders") who presently reside in Harris County, Texas.

We now wish to restate that original trust agreement and any amendments thereto, in their entirety.

This restatement, dated January 12, 2005, shall replace and supersede our original trust agreement ad all prior amendments.

We shall serve together as the initial Trustees of this joint revocable living trust.

Notwithstanding anything in our trust declaration to the contrary, when we are serving as Trustees under our trust declaration, either of us may act for and conduct business on behalf of our trust as a Trustee without the consent of any other Trustee.

Section B. The Title of Our Trust

Although the name we have given to our trust for our own convenience is the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST, the full legal name of our trust for purposes of transferring assets into the trust, holding title to assets and conducting business for and on behalf of the trust, shall be known as:

ELMER H. BRUNSTING or NELVA E. BRUNSTING,
Trustees, or the successor Trustees, under the BRUNSTING
FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as
amended.

Our trust may also be known as:

ELMER H. BRUNSTING and NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustees, or the successor Trustees, under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

In addition to the above descriptions, any description for referring to this trust shall be effective to transfer title to the trust or to designate the trust as a beneficiary as long as that format includes the date of this trust, the name of at least one initial or successor Trustee, and any reference that indicates that assets are to be held in a fiduciary capacity.

Section C. Our Beneficiaries and Family

This trust is created for the use and the benefit of ELMER H. BRUNSTING and NELVA E. BRUNSTING, and to the extent provided in this trust, for the other trust beneficiaries named herein.

The term "spouse" will refer to either of us, whichever is appropriate in context, and the term "both spouses" will mean both of us. The term "surviving spouse" or "surviving Founder" will identify the spouse who is living at the time of the other spouse's death (the "deceased spouse" or "deceased Founder").

For reference, our children are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Birth Date</u>
CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS	March 12, 1953
CAROL ANN BRUNSTING	October 16, 1954
CARL HENRY BRUNSTING	July 31, 1957
AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART	October 7, 1961
ANITA KAY RILEY	August 7, 1963

All references to our children or to our descendants are to these named children, as well as any children subsequently born to us or legally adopted by us.

The terms "trust beneficiary" or "beneficiary" will also mean any and all persons, organizations, trusts and entities who may have or may acquire a beneficial interest in this trust, whether vested or contingent in nature, including a transfer of an interest in the trust

during our lives, from either of us, or both, or from an exercise of a power of appointment by a trust beneficiary or otherwise.

Article II

Transfers of Assets to Our Trust

Section A. Our Initial Contribution

We have delivered to our Trustees certain property as the initial assets of this trust, the receipt of which is acknowledged.

Section B. Additions to Our Trust

Any person, trust or entity may add property of any character to this trust by a last will and testament, from another trust (regardless of whether such trust is a living trust or a trust contained in a Will), by a deed or any other legally accepted method of assignment, conveyance, delivery or transfer, subject only to the acceptance of such property or asset by the Trustee.

Section C. Our Separate and Community Accounts

Any contributions of separate property to the trust by, or for the benefit of, either Founder shall remain the separate property of such Founder. A separate schedule signed by both of the Founders may be maintained for purposes of identifying such separate property and its ownership.

Each of us may withdraw, remove, sell or otherwise deal with our respective separate property interests without any restrictions. Should we revoke our trust, all separate property shall be transferred, assigned, or conveyed back to the owning Founder as his or her respective separate property.

All community property, as well as the income from and proceeds of such community property, shall retain its community property characterization under the law unless we change such characterization by virtue of a duly executed marital partition agreement.

All community property withdrawn or removed from our trust shall retain its community characterization. Should we revoke our trust, all community property shall be transferred, assigned or conveyed back to us as community property.

Article III

Our Right to Amend or Revoke This Trust

Section A. We May Revoke Our Trust

While we are both living, either of us may revoke our trust. However, this trust will become irrevocable upon the death of either of us. Any Trustee, who is serving in such capacity, may document the non-revocation of the trust with an affidavit setting forth that the trust remains in full force and effect.

The affidavit may, at the Trustee's discretion, be filed in the deed records in each county in which real property held in trust is located or in the county in which the principal assets and records of the trust are located. The public and all persons interested in and dealing with the trust and the Trustee may rely upon a certified copy of the recorded affidavit as conclusive evidence that the trust remains in full force and effect.

Section B. We May Amend Our Trust

This trust declaration may be amended by us in whole or in part in a writing signed by both of us for so long as we both shall live. Except as to a change of trust situs, when one of us dies, this trust shall not be subject to amendment, except by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Each of us may provide for a different disposition of our share in the trust by using a qualified beneficiary designation, as we define that term in this agreement, and the qualified beneficiary designation will be considered an amendment to this trust as to that Founder's share or interest alone.

Section C. Income Tax Matters

For so long as this trust remains subject to amendment or revocation in its entirety, and for so long as a Founder is a Trustee of the trust, this trust will be treated for income tax reporting purposes as a "grantor trust" as that term is used by the Internal Revenue Service, particularly in Treasury Regulation Section 1.671-4(b).

For so long as a Founder is a Trustee of the trust, the tax identification numbers will be the social security numbers of the Founders and all items of income, gain, loss, credit and

deduction are to be reported on the Founders' individual or joint income tax returns. At such time as the trust becomes irrevocable, in whole or in part, because of the death of one of us, the trust is to be treated for income tax purposes as required by Subchapter J of the Internal Revenue Code.

Article IV

Our Trustees

Section A. Original Trustees

Founders appoint ELMER H. BRUNSTING and NELVA E. BRUNSTING as the original Trustees of this trust. However, either of us may conduct business and act on behalf of this trust without the consent or authority of any other Trustee. Any third party may conclusively rely on the authority of either of us without the joinder of the other.

Section B. Our Successor Trustees

Each of the original Trustees will have the right to appoint their own successor or successors to serve as Trustees in the event that such original Trustee ceases to serve by reason of death, disability or for any reason, and may specify any conditions upon succession and service as may be permitted by law. Such appointment, together with any specified conditions, must be in writing.

If an original Trustee does not appoint a successor, the remaining original Trustee or Trustees then serving will continue to serve alone.

If both of the original Trustees fail or cease to serve by reason of death, disability or for any reason without having appointed a successor or successors, then the following individuals will serve as Co-Trustees:

CARL HENRY BRUNSTING and ~~AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART~~

If a successor Co-Trustee should fail or cease to serve by reason of death, disability or for any other reason, then CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS shall serve as Co-Trustee in his or her place, with the remaining Co-Trustee then serving. However, if there is only one successor Co-Trustee able or willing to serve, such successor Co-Trustee shall serve alone.

Successor Trustees will have the authority vested in the original Trustees under this trust document, subject to any lawful limitations or qualifications upon the service of a successor imposed by any Trustee in a written document appointing a successor.

A successor Trustee will not be obliged to examine the records, accounts and acts of the previous Trustee or Trustees, nor will a successor Trustee in any way or manner be responsible for any act or omission to act on the part of any previous Trustee.

Section C. No Bond is Required of Our Trustees

No one serving as Trustee will be required to furnish a fiduciary bond as a prerequisite to service.

Section D. Resignation or Removal of Our Trustees

We may each remove any Trustee we may have individually named as our respective successors. Any appointee serving or entitled to serve as Trustee may resign at any time and without cause, and the instructions in this trust will determine who the successor will be. All removals or resignations must be in writing.

In the event that no Trustee is remaining who has been designated in this trust, a majority of all adult income beneficiaries and the legal guardians of all minor or disabled beneficiaries of the trust shares created hereunder shall have the power to appoint any corporate or banking institution having trust powers as the successor Trustee. Such power shall be exercised in a written instrument in recordable form which identifies this power, identifies the successor Trustee, contains an acceptance of office by such successor Trustee and identifies the effective time and date of such succession.

A majority of all adult beneficiaries and the legal guardians of all minor or disabled beneficiaries who are then entitled to receive distributions of income from the trust, or distributions of income from any separate trust created by this document, may only remove any corporate or institutional Trustee then serving, the notice of removal to be delivered in writing to the said Trustee.

If such beneficiaries shall fail to appoint a successor corporate or institutional Trustee, the selection of a successor to the Trustee will be made by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section E. Affidavit of Authority to Act

Any person or entity dealing with the trust may rely upon our Affidavit of Trust, regardless of its form, or the affidavit of a Trustee or Trustees in substantially the following form:

On my oath, and under the penalties of perjury, I swear that I am the duly appointed and authorized Trustee of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST. I certify that the trust has not been revoked and remains in full force and effect, I have not been removed as Trustee and I have the authority to act for, and bind, the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST in the transaction of the business for which this affidavit is given as affirmation of my authority.

Signature Line

Sworn, subscribed and acknowledged before me, the undersigned authority, on this the ____ day of _____, 20____.

Notary Public - State of Texas

Section F. Documentary Succession of Our Trustees

The successor to any Trustee may document succession with an affidavit setting forth that the preceding Trustee is unwilling to serve or has failed or ceased to serve due to death or disability and the successor has assumed the duties of the Trustee.

The affidavit may, at the Trustee's discretion, be filed in the deed records in each county in which real property held in trust is located or in the county in which the principal assets and records of the trust are located. The public and all persons interested in and dealing with the trust and the Trustee may rely upon a certified copy of the recorded affidavit as conclusive evidence of a successor's authority to serve and act as the Trustee of the trust.

Section G. Our Trustees' Compensation

Any person who serves as Trustee may elect to receive reasonable compensation to be measured by the time required in the administration of the trust and the responsibility assumed in the discharge of the duties of office.

A corporate or bank Trustee will be entitled to receive as its compensation such fees as are then prescribed by its published schedule of charges for trusts of a similar size and nature and additional compensation for extraordinary services performed by the corporate Trustee.

If an attorney, accountant or other professional shall be selected as Trustee, such professional shall be entitled to compensation for professional services rendered to a trust by himself or by a member of his firm in addition to compensation for services as Trustee.

A Trustee will be entitled to full reimbursement for expenses, costs or other obligations incurred as the result of service, including attorney's, accountant's and other professional fees.

Section H. Multiple Trustees

In the event there are two or more Trustees serving the trust, other than the Founders, the authority vested in such Trustees must be exercised by a majority of the Trustees. If only two Trustees are acting, the concurrence or joinder of both shall be required.

When more than two Trustees are acting, any dissenting or abstaining Trustee may be absolved from personal liability by registering a written dissent or abstention with the records of the trust; the dissenting Trustee shall thereafter act with the other Trustees in any manner necessary or appropriate to effectuate the decision of the majority.

Section I. Delegation of Authority

Any Trustee may delegate to any other Trustee named in our trust the powers and authority vested in him or her by this declaration. A delegating Trustee may evidence such delegation in writing and may revoke it in writing at any time.

Section J. Successor Corporate Trustees

Any successor corporate or bank Trustee must be a United States bank or trust company vested with trust powers pursuant to state or federal law, and must have a combined capital and surplus of 20 million dollars.

Any bank or trust company succeeding to the business of any corporate or bank Trustee serving by virtue of this declaration because of change of name, reorganization, merger or any other reason shall immediately succeed as Trustee of this trust, without the necessity of court intervention or any other action whatsoever.

Section K. Partial and Final Distributions

The Trustee, in making or preparing to make a partial or final distribution, may prepare an accounting and may require, as a condition to payment, a written and acknowledged statement from each distributee that the accounting has been thoroughly examined and accepted as correct; a discharge of the Trustee; a release from any loss, liability, claim or question concerning the exercise of due care, skill and prudence of the Trustee in the management, investment, retention and distribution of property during the Trustee's term of service, except for any undisclosed error or omission having basis in fraud or bad faith; and an indemnity of the Trustee, to include the payment of attorney's fees, from any asserted claim of any taxing agency, governmental authority or other claimant.

Section L. Court Supervision Not Required

All trusts created under this agreement shall be administered free from the active supervision of any court.

Any proceedings to seek judicial instructions or a judicial determination shall be initiated by our Trustee in the appropriate state court having original jurisdiction of those matters relating to the construction and administration of trusts.

Section M. Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996 Compliance

In order to maintain the integrity of this trust declaration and to meet our estate planning desires and goals, our Trustees shall comply with the directive set forth in this Section to assure compliance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996.

1. Successor Trustee Required to Provide an Authorization For Release of Protected Health Information

Each successor Trustee (or Co-Trustee) shall be required to execute and deliver to the Co-Trustee (if any) or next successor Trustee an "Authorization for Release of Protected Health Information" pursuant to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 ("HIPAA") and any other similarly applicable federal and state laws, authorizing the release of said successor's protected health and medical information to said successor's Co-Trustees (if any) and to all alternate successor Trustees (or Co-Trustees) named under this Trust Agreement, to be used only for the purpose of determining in the future whether said successor has become incapacitated (as defined in this Trust Agreement).

If said successor is already acting in the capacity of Trustee (or Co-Trustee) and fails to so execute and deliver such Authorization within thirty (30) days of actual notice of said requirement, or if an event has occurred which triggers said successor's power to act but said successor has not yet begun to act in said capacity and fails to so execute and deliver such Authorization within thirty (30) days of actual notice of said requirement, then for purposes of the Trust Agreement, said successor shall be deemed incapacitated.

"Actual notice" shall occur when a written notice, signed by the Co-Trustees (if any) or next successor Trustee, informing said successor of the need to timely execute and

deliver an authorization as set forth above (and, in the case where said successor has not yet begun to act, informing him or her of the event that has triggered said successor's power to act), is (i) deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the last address of said successor known to the Co-Trustees or next successor Trustee or (ii) hand delivered to said successor, provided such delivery is witnessed by a third party independent from the Co-Trustees or next successor Trustee within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Sections 672(c) and 674(c) and said witness signs a statement that he or she has witnessed such delivery.

2. Obtain the Release of Protected Health Information

The Trustee is empowered to request, receive and review any information, verbal or written, regarding Founders' physical or mental health, including, but not limited to, protected health and medical information, and to consent to their release or disclosure. Each of the Founders have separately signed on this same date or an earlier date an "Authorization For Release of Protected Health Information," in compliance with HIPAA, immediately authorizing the release of any and all health and medical information to the Trustee (or next successor Trustee, even if not yet acting) for the purposes of determining the Founder's incapacity (or for other stated purposes therein).

In the event said authorization cannot be located, is by its own terms no longer in force or is otherwise deemed invalid in whole or in part, each of the Founders hereby grant the Trustee (or next successor Trustee, even if not yet acting) the power and authority, as Founder's legal representative, to execute a new authorization on Founder's behalf, immediately authorizing the release of any and all health and medical information for the purpose of determining the Founder's incapacity (and for the purpose of carrying out any of the Trustee's powers, rights, duties and obligations under this trust agreement), naming the Trustee (or next successor Trustee even if not yet acting) as the Founder's "Personal Representative," "Authorized Representative" and "Authorized Recipient."

3. Determination of "Incompetence" or "Incapacity"

For purposes of this Trust, and notwithstanding any other conflicting provisions contained in this Trust Declaration or any previous amendments thereto, the term "incompetency" and/or "incapacity" shall mean any physical or mental incapacity, whether by reason of accident, illness, advanced age, mental deterioration, alcohol, drug or other substance abuse, or similar cause, which in the sole and absolute discretion of the Trustee makes it impracticable for a person to give prompt, rational and prudent consideration to financial matters and, if said disabled person is a Trustee (including an appointed Trustee who has yet to act), (i) a guardian of said person or

estate, or both, of said person has been appointed by a court having jurisdiction over such matters or (ii) two (2) attending physicians of said person, who are licensed to practice and who are not related by blood or marriage to such person, have stated in writing that such incompetency or incapacity exists.

If said disabled person is a Trustee (including an appointed Trustee who has yet to act), upon the court determination of the person's competency or capacity or upon the revocation of the writings of the two (2) attending physicians above or upon written determination of competency or capacity to give prompt, rational and prudent consideration to financial matters by two (2) other attending physicians, who are licensed to practice and who are not related by blood or marriage to such person, subject to written notice being given to the then acting successor Trustee, the original Trustee (including an appointed Trustee who has yet to act) removed for "incompetency" or "incapacity" shall be reinstated as Trustee.

Any third party may accept physicians' writings as proof of competency or capacity or incompetency or incapacity as set forth above without the responsibility of further investigation and shall be held harmless from any loss suffered or liability incurred as the result of good faith reliance upon such writings.

In addition to any "Authorization for Release of Protected Health Information" executed by the Founders, the Founders hereby voluntarily waive any physician-patient privilege or psychiatrist-patient privilege and authorize physicians and psychiatrists to examine them and disclose their physical or mental condition, or other personal health or medical information, in order to determine their competency or incompetency, or capacity or incapacity, for purposes of this document. Each person who signs this instrument or an acceptance of Trusteeship hereunder does, by so signing, waive all provisions of law relating to disclosure of confidential or protected health and medical information insofar as that disclosure would be pertinent to any inquiry under this paragraph. No Trustee shall be under any duty to institute any inquiry into a person's possible incompetency or incapacity (such as, but not limited to, by drug testing), but if the Trustee does so, the expense of any such inquiry may be paid from the Trust Estate of said person's trust or, if no such trust exists, the Trust Estate of the Trust.

It is the Founders' desire that, to the extent possible, a named successor Trustee be able to act expeditiously, without the necessity of obtaining a court determination of a Founder's incapacity or the incapacity of a preceding appointed successor Trustee (including if that preceding appointed successor Trustee has not yet acted). Therefore, if an Authorization for Release of Protected Health Information executed by a Founder, or an appointed successor Trustee (even if not yet acting), or by a "personal representative" or "authorized representative" on behalf of a Founder or

such an appointed successor Trustee, is not honored in whole or in part by a third party such that physicians' writings cannot be obtained as necessitated by this subparagraph, then the Trust Protector named under this Trust Agreement (if any), or if there is no such Trust Protector provided under this Trust Agreement then the next succeeding Trustee (even if not yet acting) who is independent, that is not related to or subordinate to, said Founder or such appointed successor Trustee within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Section 672(c), may declare in writing said Founder or such appointed successor Trustee to be incapacitated; provided, however, the Trust Protector or next succeeding Trustee making such declaration shall have first made good faith efforts to obtain the physicians' writings described above, and the provisions above relating to reinstatement upon two (2) physicians' written determination of competency or capacity shall continue to apply.

In the event this Trust Declaration does not provide for an Independent Trustee as set forth in the above paragraph, such an Independent Trustee shall be elected by a majority vote of the then current adult income beneficiaries of this trust (or by the legal guardians of all minor or disabled current income beneficiaries) and such Independent Trustee shall not be related to nor subordinate to any of the beneficiaries participating in the said vote within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code 672(c). In the event that there are only two (2) beneficiaries, one of which is acting as Trustee, the remaining beneficiary may appoint such an Independent Trustee who is neither related to nor subordinate to such beneficiary as those terms are defined in and within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code 672(c).

Each of the Founders have separately signed on this same date or on an earlier date an "Authorization for Release of Protected Health Information," in compliance with HIPAA, immediately authorizing the release of health and medical information to the Trustee (or next successor Trustee, even if not yet acting), so the Trustee may legally defend against or otherwise resist any contest or attack of any nature upon any provision of this trust agreement or amendment to it (or defend against or prosecute any other legal matter within his or her powers set forth in the Trust Agreement). In the event said authorization cannot be located, is by its own terms no longer in force or is otherwise deemed invalid or not accepted in whole or in part, each of the Founders hereby grant the Trustee (or next successor Trustee, even if not yet acting) the power and authority, as the Founder's legal representative to execute a new authorization on the Founder's behalf, even after Founder's death, immediately authorizing the release of any and all health and medical information for the purpose of determining the Founder's incapacity (and for the purpose of carrying out any of the Trustee's powers, rights, duties and obligations under the trust agreement naming the Trustee (or next successor Trustee, even if not yet acting) as the Founder's "Personal Representative," "Authorized Representative" and "Authorized Recipient."

Article V

Insurance Policies and Retirement Plans

Section A. Our Authority While We Are Living

To the extent of a Founder's community or separate interest in insurance policies, retirement plans or any other third party beneficiary contract, during the life of a Founder, each shall have the following rights, and the Trustee of this trust declaration shall have the following duties with respect to any third party beneficiary contract owned by or made payable to this trust.

1. The Founder's Rights

Each Founder reserves all of the rights, powers, options and privileges with respect to any insurance policy, retirement plan or any other third party beneficiary contract made payable to this trust or deposited with our Trustee. Each Founder may exercise any of the rights, powers, options and privileges with respect to such third party beneficiary contract without the approval of our Trustee or any beneficiary.

Neither Founder shall be obligated to maintain any insurance policy, retirement plan or any other third party beneficiary contract in force.

2. Our Trustee's Obligations

Upon a Founder's written request, our Trustee shall deliver to the requesting Founder or the Founder's designee any and all third party beneficiary contracts and related documents which are owned by or deposited with our Trustee pursuant to our trust declaration. Our Trustee shall not be obligated to have any of such documents returned to the Trustee.

Our Trustee shall provide for the safekeeping of any third party beneficiary contract, as well as any documents related thereto, which are deposited with our Trustee. Otherwise, our Trustee shall have no obligation with respect to any third party beneficiary contract, including payment of sums due and payable under such contracts, other than those obligations set forth in this Article.

Section B. Upon the Death of a Founder

Upon a Founder's death, our Trustee shall have authority to and shall make all appropriate elections with respect to any insurance policies, retirement plans and other death benefits which are the separate estate of the deceased Founder. With respect to any insurance policies, retirement plans and other death benefits which are a part of the community estate, our Trustee and the surviving Founder shall have the authority and shall make all appropriate elections consistent with the laws of the state having jurisdiction over such property.

1. Collection of Non-Retirement Death Proceeds

Regarding any life insurance policy, or any other non-retirement death benefit plan, wherein death benefits are made payable to or are owned by our trust, our Trustee shall make every reasonable effort to collect any and all such sums. In collecting such sums, our Trustee may, in its sole and absolute discretion, exercise any settlement option available under the terms of a policy or any other third party beneficiary contract with regard to the interest of the deceased Founder in those policies or death benefit proceeds. However, our Trustee shall not be liable to any beneficiary for the settlement option ultimately selected.

2. Retirement Plan Elections

To the extent of the interest of the deceased Founder, our Trustee shall have the right, in its sole and absolute discretion, to elect to receive any retirement plan death proceeds either in a lump sum or in any other manner permitted by the terms of the particular retirement plan. Such right shall exist and pertain to any retirement plan including, but not limited to, any qualified pension plan, profit sharing plan, Keogh plan and individual retirement account. Our Trustee shall not be liable to any beneficiary for the death benefit election ultimately selected.

Any benefit of any retirement plan which is payable to our trust, including individual retirement accounts that are payable to our trust, may be disclaimed by our Trustee in its sole and absolute discretion. Such disclaimed benefits shall be payable in accordance with such plan.

3. Collection Proceedings

In order to enforce the payment of any death proceeds, our Trustee may institute any legal, equitable, administrative or other proceeding. However, our Trustee need not take any action to enforce any payment until our Trustee,

in its sole judgment, has been indemnified to its satisfaction for all expenses and liabilities to which it may be subjected.

Our Trustee is expressly authorized, in its sole and absolute discretion, to adjust, settle and compromise any and all claims that may arise from the collection of any death proceeds. Any decision made by our Trustee pursuant to this Section B.3 shall be binding and conclusive on all beneficiaries.

4. Payor's Liability

Any person or entity which pays any type of death proceeds to our Trustee as beneficiary, shall not be required to inquire into any of the provisions of this trust declaration, nor will they be required to see to the application of any such proceeds by our Trustee. Our Trustee's receipt of death proceeds shall relieve the payor of any further liability as a result of making such payment.

Section C. Special Provisions Pertaining to Tax-Deferred Trust Assets

Since the Founders anticipate that tax-deferred plans such as 401(k) plans, IRA's, SEP's and similar retirement plans and tax-deferred accounts might name this trust as the designated beneficiary in the event of the death of the Founders, the following provisions will hereby apply in all respects with regard to the assets and proceeds of such plans, notwithstanding that other provisions in this Agreement are in conflict with the following provisions:

1. Minimum Distribution

It is the purpose and intent of the Founders that this trust will qualify as a "designated beneficiary" pursuant to Section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code and the term "Minimum Required Distribution" shall mean such mandatory distributions as are required to qualify this trust pursuant to the said Section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code.

2. Distribution Restrictions

Notwithstanding any other provision in this trust declaration, and except as provided in this Article, the Trustee may not distribute to or for the benefit of the estate of either Founder, any charity or any other non-individual beneficiary, any benefits payable to this trust under any qualified retirement plan, individual retirement account or other retirement arrangement subject to the "Minimum Required Distribution Rules" of Section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code, or other comparable provisions of law. It is the intent

of the Founders that all such retirement benefits be distributed to or held only for individual beneficiaries within the meaning of Section 401(a)(9) and applicable regulations. This paragraph shall not apply to any charitable bequest which is specifically directed to be funded with assets other than those encompassed by this provision.

3. Exclusion of Older Adopted "Descendants"

Notwithstanding any other provision hereof or state law, the class of the Founders' (or any other persons) "issue" or "descendants" shall not include an individual who is the Founders' (or such persons') "issue" or "descendants" by virtue of legal adoption if such individual (i) was so adopted after the Required Beginning Date of a Founder or a Founder's death, whichever occurs first, and (ii) is older than the oldest beneficiary of this trust who was a living member of said class on the earlier of said dates. The "Required Beginning Date," for purposes of this paragraph means April 1 of the year following the year in which the plan participant reaches 70½, or, if later, the date on which this trust is first named as a beneficiary of any retirement plan, benefit or arrangement subject to the "Minimum Distribution Rules" of Section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code. The said Section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code is incorporated by reference in this trust declaration for all purposes, together with applicable treasury regulations pertaining thereto.

4. Payment of Estate Taxes of Plan Participant

Except as required by state law, the trustee shall not use any plan benefits to pay a plan participant's estate taxes.

5. Delivery of Trust to Plan Administrator

If the Founders have not previously done so, the Trustee shall deliver a copy of this trust declaration to any plan administrator within the time limits required by applicable statute, as well as final and proposed treasury regulations.

6. Distribution to the Beneficiaries

Notwithstanding any other provision contained in this trust declaration to the contrary, the Trustee shall withdraw from the individual retirement account or other retirement plan payable to the trust, and distribute directly to the beneficiaries named herein, each year, the Minimum Required Distribution for such year based on the oldest beneficiary's life expectancy. After the death

of a beneficiary, the Trustee shall pay income of the trust and such Minimum Required Distribution to the descendants of such deceased or remainder beneficiary, as specified in Article X of this trust declaration.

7. Distribution of More Than the Minimum Distribution

The Trustee is authorized in its sole and absolute discretion, to distribute to the beneficiary and contingent beneficiaries more than the Minimum Required Distribution if deemed necessary and appropriate prior to the mandatory distributions of trust assets provided in Article X of this trust declaration.

Article VI

For So Long As We Both Shall Live

Section A. Our Use of Income and Assets

While we are both living, the net income of the trust is to be paid at least monthly to us, or to be used for our benefit. Any unused income will be accumulated and added to the principal assets of this trust.

While we are both living, we shall have the absolute right, either individually or jointly, to add to the trust property at any time.

While we are both living, we shall each have the right to withdraw, use or benefit from all or any part of our own separate property and our respective interests in any community property. However, the surviving spouse will be entitled to the use and benefit of the deceased spouse's interest as provided in this trust declaration.

Either of us, individually, may make gifts of our separate property contributed to the trust or may make gifts of our interests or shares in the trust itself to the extent permitted by law, including our community property interests. Neither of us shall have the power to direct our Trustee to make gifts of any trust principal or income. If any such gift is made directly to a third party, such gift shall be deemed to have first been distributed directly to either or both of us and then distributed as a gift from either or both of us to such third party.

Section B. If One or Both of Us Are Disabled

If one or both of us should become disabled, our Trustee shall provide to both of us, and to any person deemed by our Trustee to be dependent on either or both of us, such portions of income and principal from each of our respective interests in separate property and from our respective one-half interests in our community property, as deemed necessary or advisable in its sole discretion, for our health, education, maintenance and support, as well as for the health, education, maintenance and support of any person deemed by our Trustee to be dependent on either or both of us.

Our Trustee's discretion may include the payment of insurance premiums pursuant to contracts for insurance owned by one of us or by our trust. Premiums paid on a separate property policy shall be paid out of separate property funds of the owner of that policy.

During any period that one or both of us are disabled, it is the intention of each of us that we be cared for in our residence or in the private residence of another who is dear to us. It is our preference that neither of us be admitted to a convalescent care facility or similar facility unless our condition mandates such placement.

Valid obligations of either of us which are confirmed by our Trustee shall be provided for by our Trustee from such portions of income and principal from each of our separate property accounts and from our respective one-half interests in our community accounts, as deemed necessary or advisable in our Trustee's sole discretion.

If, prior to the disability of either one or both of us, one or both of us were making regular lifetime gifts to our children for purposes of estate tax planning, then our Trustee shall continue such gifting program to our children; provided, however, no such gifts shall be made until our support and obligations have been provided for.

Section C. Income Tax Matters

If any interest or share in the trust is irrevocable for so long as one or both of us are living, and if the Trustee of the trust is classified as subordinate or related to either of us, the distribution of trust corpus to the beneficiary of an irrevocable share, to the extent of his or her share or interest alone, will be limited to discretionary distributions necessary or appropriate to provide for the beneficiary's health, education, maintenance and support, and this standard shall be construed and limited according to the requirements of Section 674(b)(5)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Section D. Residence Homestead

Pursuant to Section 11.13 of the Texas Property Tax Code, a qualifying trust may claim the statutory homestead exemption provided by the said Texas Property Tax Code as well as other provisions of Texas law. In order to comply with the said Texas Property Tax Code provisions, the Founders hereby agree as follows:

1. Our residence shall be owned by us through a beneficial interest in this qualifying trust;
2. Our residence shall be designed or adapted for human residence;

3. Such property shall at all times be used as our residence;
4. Such property will be occupied by us as Founders or Trustors of this trust as a result of our beneficial interest in this qualifying trust;
5. By separate deed of our residential property, we have conveyed our interest in such real property to this qualifying trust and are therefore qualified as "Trustors" pursuant to the said Code;
6. This revocable intervivos trust is a "Qualifying Trust" in that we specifically provide that as Trustors of the trust we have the right to use and occupy as our principal residence the residential property rent free and without charge except for taxes and other costs and expenses which may be specified in this instrument. Such right to use and occupation shall be for life or until the date the trust is revoked or terminated by an instrument that describes the property with sufficient certainty to identify it and is recorded in the real property records of the county in which the property is located; and
7. This trust has acquired the property in an instrument of title that
 - a. describes the property with sufficient certainty to identify it and the interest acquired;
 - b. is recorded in the real property records of the county in which the property is located; and
 - c. is executed by one or both of us as Trustors or by our personal representatives.

Article VII

Upon the Death of One of Us

Section A. Settlement of Affairs

Upon the death of the first Founder to die, our Trustee is authorized, but not directed, to pay the following expenses, claims and liabilities which are attributable to the first Founder to die:

Funeral, burial and expenses of last illness

Statutory or court-ordered allowances for qualifying family members

Expenses of administration of the estate

Legally enforceable claims against the deceased Founder or the deceased Founder's estate

Taxes occasioned by death

Any payment authorized above is discretionary. No claim or right to payment may be enforced against this trust by virtue of such discretionary authority.

1. Deceased Founder's Probate Estate

Payments authorized under this Section shall be paid only to the extent that the probate assets (other than real estate, tangible personal property or property that, in our Trustee's judgment, is not readily marketable) are insufficient to make these payments. However, if our trust holds United States Treasury Bonds which are eligible for redemption at par in payment of the federal estate tax, our Trustee shall redeem such bonds to the extent necessary to pay federal estate tax as a result of a death.

Payments authorized under this Section may be made by our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, either directly to the appropriate persons or institutions or to the personal representative of the deceased Founder's probate estate. If our Trustee makes payments directly to the personal representative

of the deceased Founder's probate estate, our Trustee shall not have any duty to see to the application of such payments. Any written statement of the deceased Founder's personal representative regarding material facts relating to these payments may be relied upon by our Trustee.

As an addition to our trust, our Trustee is authorized to purchase and retain in the form received any property which is a part of the deceased Founder's probate estate. In addition, our Trustee may make loans to the deceased Founder's probate estate with or without security. Our Trustee shall not be liable for any loss suffered by our trust as a result of the exercise of the powers granted in this paragraph.

Our Trustee shall be under no obligation to examine the records or accounts of the personal representative of the deceased Founder's probate estate and is authorized to accept distributions from the personal representative of the deceased Founder's probate estate without audit.

2. Exempt Property Excluded

Our Trustee shall not use any property in making any payments pursuant to this Section to the extent that such property is not included in the deceased Founder's gross estate for federal estate tax purposes. However, if our Trustee makes the determination, in its sole and absolute discretion, that other non-exempt property is not available for payments authorized under this Section, it may then use such exempt property where it is not economically prudent to use non-exempt property for the payment of such expenses.

3. Apportionment of Payments

Except as otherwise specifically provided in this trust declaration, all expenses and claims, and all estate, inheritance and death taxes, excluding any generation-skipping transfer tax, resulting from the death of a Founder shall be paid without apportionment and without reimbursement from any person.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in our trust, no death taxes payable as a result of the death of the first Founder to die shall be allocated to or paid from the Survivor's Trust or from any assets passing to the surviving Founder and qualifying for the federal estate tax marital deduction unless our Trustee has first used all other assets available to our Trustee.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in our trust declaration, estate, inheritance and death taxes assessed with regard to property passing outside

of our trust or outside of our probate estates, but included in the gross estate of a Founder for federal estate tax purposes, shall be chargeable against the persons receiving such property.

Section B. Division and Distribution of Trust Property

Our Trustee shall divide the remaining trust property into two separate trusts upon the death of the first one of us to die. The resulting trusts shall be known as the Survivor's Trust and the Decedent's Trust.

1. Creation of the Survivor's Trust

The Survivor's Trust shall consist of the surviving Founder's interest in the community portion of the trust property, if any, and his or her separate portion of the trust property. In addition, the Survivor's Trust shall be the fractional share of the deceased Founder's trust property as follows:

a. Numerator of the Fractional Share

The numerator of the fractional share shall be the smallest amount which, if allowed as a marital deduction, would result in the least possible federal estate tax being payable as a result of the deceased Founder's death, after allowing for the unified credit against federal estate tax (after taking into account adjusted taxable gifts, if any) as finally determined for federal estate tax purposes, and the credit for state death taxes (but only to the extent that the use of this credit does not require an increase in the state death taxes paid).

The numerator shall be reduced by the value, for federal estate tax purposes, of any interest in property that qualifies for the federal estate tax marital deduction and which passes or has passed from the deceased Founder to the surviving Founder other than under this Article.

b. Denominator of the Fractional Share

The denominator of the fractional share shall consist of the value, as finally determined for federal estate tax purposes, of all of the deceased Founder's trust property under this agreement.

2. Creation of the Decedent's Trust

The Decedent's Trust shall consist of the balance of the trust property.

Section C. Valuation of Property Distributed to the Survivor's Trust

Our Trustee shall use those values as finally determined for federal estate tax purposes in making any computation which is necessary to determine the amount distributed to the Survivor's Trust. On the dates of distribution, the fair market value of all of the deceased Founder's property shall in no event be less than the amount of the Survivor's Trust as finally determined for federal estate tax purposes.

Section D. Conversion of Nonproductive Property

The surviving Founder shall at any time have the absolute right to compel our Trustee to convert nonproductive property held as an asset of the Survivor's Trust to productive property. Such right exists notwithstanding any contrary term in this agreement. The surviving Founder shall exercise this right by directing our Trustee in writing to convert such property.

Section E. Survivor's Right to Refuse Property or Powers Granted

With respect to property passing to the surviving Founder or for the surviving Founder's benefit, any portion of any interest in such property or power may be disclaimed by the surviving Founder within the time and under the conditions permitted by law with regard to disclaimers.

Any interest disclaimed by the surviving Founder with respect to any portion of the Survivor's Trust shall be added to the Decedent's Trust. Any interest disclaimed by the surviving Founder with respect to any portion of the Decedent's Trust shall be disposed of under the appropriate provisions of this agreement as though the surviving Founder had predeceased the first Founder to die.

Any disclaimer exercised must be an irrevocable and unqualified refusal to accept any portion of such interest in the property or power disclaimed. Such disclaimer must be delivered to our Trustee in writing.

Section F. Allocation of Trust Property

Subject to the conditions of Section B.1 of this Article, our Trustee shall have the complete authority to make allocations of the deceased Founder's trust property between the Survivor's and Decedent's Trusts.

Our Trustee may make allocations in cash or its equivalent, in kind, in undivided interests, or in any proportion thereof between the two trusts. Our Trustee may also, in its sole discretion, allocate such assets in kind based on the date of distribution values, rather than an undivided interest in each and every asset.

Our Trustee shall not allocate any property or assets, or proceeds from such property or assets, to the Survivor's Trust which would not qualify for the federal estate tax marital deduction in the deceased Founder's estate.

Our Trustee shall not allocate any policies of life insurance insuring the life of the surviving Founder to the Survivor's Trust that are the sole and separate property of the deceased Founder.

To the extent that there are insufficient assets qualifying for the marital deduction to fully fund this Survivor's Trust, the amount of the funding to the Survivor's Trust shall be reduced accordingly.

Our Trustee shall consider the tax consequences of allocating property subject to foreign death tax, property on which a tax credit is available, or property which is income in respect of a decedent under applicable tax laws prior to allocating the deceased Founder's property to the Survivor's Trust.

Section G. Distributions from Retirement Plan to the Survivor's Trust

If Retirement Plan distributions are included in the Survivor's Trust, or in any Survivor's Trust Share, our Trustee shall comply with the following guidelines.

1. Form of Distribution

Our Trustee may elect to receive distributions from any pension, profit sharing, individual retirement account, or other retirement plan ("Retirement Plan") for which our Trust, or any subtrust provided for herein, is named as beneficiary, in installments or in a lump sum.

2. Income Requirement

Our Trustee shall elect to receive distributions from a Retirement Plan payable to the Survivor's Trust or any Survivor's Trust Share in compliance with the minimum distribution rules of the Internal Revenue Code if applicable and also so that at least all income earned by the Retirement Plan each calendar year is distributed to the Trust and allocated to trust income during the year. If distributions from the Retirement Plan total less than all income earned by the Retirement Plan for a calendar year, our Trustee shall demand additional distributions equal to at least the shortfall so that the surviving Founder will receive all income earned by the Retirement Plan at least annually. The surviving Founder shall have full power, in such surviving Founder's discretion, to compel our Trustee to demand such distributions and to compel the Retirement Plan Trustee to convert any nonproductive property to productive property.

3. Retirement Plan Expenses

In calculating "all income earned by the Retirement Plan," our Trustee shall allocate all Retirement Plan expenses, including income taxes and Trustee's fees, that are attributable to principal distributions so that all income distributions from the Retirement Plan are not reduced.

Article VIII

Administration of the Survivor's Trust

Section A. Creation of Two Survivor's Shares

The property passing to the Survivor's Trust shall be divided into two shares. Both shares shall collectively constitute the Survivor's Trust.

1. Survivor's Share One

Our Trustee shall allocate all of the surviving Founder's separate portion of the trust property and all of the surviving Founder's community portion of the trust property, if any, to Survivor's Share One.

2. Survivor's Share Two

Survivor's Share Two shall consist of the balance, if any, of the property passing to the Survivor's Trust.

If any allocation under this Article results only in the funding of Survivor's Share One, our Trustee shall administer this agreement as if Survivor's Share Two did not exist. The funding of Survivor's Share One, when Survivor's Share Two does not exist, shall be referred to only as the Survivor's Trust and no designation shall be necessary.

Separate accounts shall be maintained for Survivor's Share One and Survivor's Share Two. Our Trustee may, however, hold the separate shares as a common fund for administrative convenience.

Section B. Administration of Survivor's Share One

Our Trustee shall administer Survivor's Share One for the surviving Founder's benefit as follows:

1. The Surviving Founder's Right to Income

Our Trustee shall pay to or apply for the surviving Founder's benefit, at least monthly during the surviving Founder's lifetime, all of the net income from Survivor's Share One.

2. The Surviving Founder's Right to Withdraw Principal

Our Trustee shall pay to or apply for the surviving Founder's benefit such amounts from the principal of Survivor's Share One as the surviving Founder may at any time request in writing.

No limitation shall be placed on the surviving Founder as to either the amount of or reason for such invasion of principal.

3. Principal Distributions in Our Trustee's Discretion

Our Trustee may also distribute to or for the surviving Founder's benefit as much of the principal of Survivor's Share One as our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, shall consider necessary or advisable for the surviving Founder's education, health, maintenance, and support.

Our Trustee shall take into consideration, to the extent that our Trustee deems advisable, any income or resources of the surviving Founder which are outside of the trust and are known to our Trustee.

4. The Surviving Founder's General Power of Appointment

The surviving Founder shall have the unlimited and unrestricted general power to appoint either (i) by a valid last will and testament; (ii) by a valid living trust agreement; or (iii) by a written exercise of power of appointment, the entire principal and any accrued and undistributed net income of Survivor's Share One as it exists at the surviving Founder's death. In exercising this general power of appointment, the surviving Founder shall specifically refer to this power.

The surviving Founder shall have the sole and exclusive right to exercise the general power of appointment.

This general power of appointment specifically grants to the surviving Founder the right to appoint property to the surviving Founder's own estate. It also specifically grants to the surviving Founder the right to appoint the property among persons, corporations, or other entities in equal or unequal proportions, and on such terms and conditions, whether outright or in trust, as the surviving Founder may elect.

Section C. Administration of Survivor's Share Two

Our Trustee shall administer Survivor's Share Two for the surviving Founder's benefit as follows:

1. The Surviving Founder's Right to Income

Our Trustee shall pay to or apply for the surviving Founder's benefit, at least monthly during the surviving Founder's lifetime, all of the net income from Survivor's Share Two.

The surviving Founder shall have the unlimited and unrestricted general power to appoint either (i) by a valid last will and testament; (ii) by a valid living trust agreement; or (iii) by a written exercise of power of appointment, any accrued and undistributed net income of Survivor's Share Two. In exercising this general power of appointment, the surviving Founder shall specifically refer to this power.

The surviving Founder shall have the sole and exclusive right to exercise the general power of appointment.

This general power of appointment specifically grants to the surviving Founder the right to appoint property to the surviving Founder's own estate. It also specifically grants to the surviving Founder the right to appoint the property among persons, corporations, or other entities in equal or unequal proportions, and on such terms and conditions, whether outright or in trust, as the surviving Founder may elect.

2. Principal Distributions in Our Trustee's Discretion

Our Trustee may also distribute to or for the surviving Founder's benefit as much of the principal of Survivor's Share Two as our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, shall consider necessary or advisable for the education, health, maintenance, and support of the surviving Founder.

Our Trustee shall take into consideration, to the extent that our Trustee deems advisable, any income or resources of the surviving Founder which are outside of the trust and are known to our Trustee.

It is our desire, to the extent that it is economically prudent, that principal distributions be made from Survivor's Share One until it is exhausted, and only thereafter from the principal of Survivor's Share Two.

3. The Surviving Founder's Limited Testamentary Power of Appointment

The surviving Founder shall have the limited testamentary power to appoint to or for the benefit of our descendants, either (i) by a valid last will and testament; (ii) by a valid living trust agreement; or (iii) by a written exercise of power of appointment, all or any portion of the principal of Survivor's Share Two as it exists at the surviving Founder's death.

The surviving Founder may make distributions among our descendants in equal or unequal amounts, and on such terms and conditions, either outright or in trust, as the surviving Founder shall determine.

This power shall not be exercised in favor of the surviving Founder's estate, the creditors of the surviving Founder's estate, or in any manner which would result in any economic benefit to the surviving Founder.

Section D. Administration of Both Survivor's Shares at Surviving Founder's Death

Both Survivor's Share One and Survivor's Share Two shall terminate at the surviving Founder's death. Our Trustee shall administer the unappointed balance or remainder of both shares as follows:

1. The Surviving Founder's Final Expenses

Our Trustee may, in its sole and absolute discretion, pay for the following expenses:

Expenses of the last illness, funeral, and burial of the surviving Founder.

Legally enforceable claims against the surviving Founder or the surviving Founder's estate.

Expenses of administering the surviving Founder's estate.

Any inheritance, estate, or other death taxes payable by reason of the surviving Founder's death, together with interest and penalties thereon.

Statutory or court-ordered allowances for qualifying family members.

The payments authorized under this Section are discretionary, and no claims or right to payment by third parties may be enforced against the trust by virtue of such discretionary authority.

Our Trustee shall be indemnified from the trust property for any damages sustained by our Trustee as a result of its exercising, in good faith, the authority granted it under this Section.

It is our desire that, to the extent possible, any payments authorized under this Section be paid from the surviving Founder's probate estate before any payments are made pursuant to this Section.

2. Redemption of Treasury Bonds

If the Survivor's Trust holds United States Treasury Bonds eligible for redemption in payment of the federal estate tax, our Trustee shall redeem the bonds to the extent necessary to pay any federal estate tax due by reason of the surviving Founder's death.

3. Coordination with the Personal Representative

This Paragraph shall be utilized to help facilitate the coordination between the personal representative of the surviving Founder's probate estate and our Trustee with respect to any property owned by the surviving Founder outside of this trust agreement at the surviving Founder's death.

a. Authorized Payments

Our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, may elect to pay the payments authorized under this Section either directly to the appropriate persons or institutions or to the surviving Founder's personal representative.

Our Trustee may rely upon the written statements of the surviving Founder's personal representative as to all material facts relating to these payments; our Trustee shall not have any duty to see to the application of such payments.

b. Purchase of Assets and Loans

Our Trustee is authorized to purchase and retain in the form received, as an addition to the trust, any property which is a part of the surviving Founder's probate estate. In addition, our Trustee may make loans, with or without security, to the surviving Founder's probate estate. Our Trustee shall not be liable for any loss suffered by the trust as a result of the exercise of the powers granted in this paragraph.

c. Distributions from the Personal Representative

Our Trustee is authorized to accept distributions from the surviving Founder's personal representative without audit and our Trustee shall be under no obligation to examine the records or accounts of the personal representative.

4. Trustee's Authority to Make Tax Elections

Our Trustee may exercise any available elections with regard to state or federal income, inheritance, estate, succession, or gift tax law.

a. Alternate Valuation Date

The authority granted our Trustee in this Paragraph includes the right to elect any alternate valuation date for federal estate or state estate or inheritance tax purposes.

b. Deduction of Administration Expenses

The authority granted our Trustee in this Paragraph shall include the right to elect whether all or any parts of the administration expenses of the surviving Founder's estate are to be used as estate tax deductions or income tax deductions.

No compensating adjustments need be made between income and principal as a result of such elections unless our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, shall determine otherwise, or unless required by law.

c. Taxes and Returns

Our Trustee may also sign tax returns; pay any taxes, interest, or penalties with regard to taxes; and apply for and collect tax refunds and interest thereon.

Section E. Subsequent Administration of the Survivor's Trust

The unappointed balance or remainder of Survivor's Share One and Survivor's Share Two shall be administered as provided in Article X.

Article IX

Administration of the Decedent's Trust

Section A. Use of Income and Principal

During the lifetime of the surviving Founder, our Trustee shall pay to or apply for the benefit of the surviving Founder all net income and such portions of principal from the Decedent's Trust according to the following guidelines:

1. **NET INCOME** shall be paid in convenient installments, at least monthly.
2. **PRINCIPAL**
 - a. The surviving Founder shall have the noncumulative right to withdraw in any calendar year amounts not to exceed \$5,000.00.
 - b. In addition, on the last day of any calendar year, the surviving Founder may withdraw an amount by which five percent (5%) of the then market value of the principal of the Decedent's Trust exceeds principal amounts previously withdrawn in that year pursuant to Section A.2.a. of this Article.
 - c. Our Trustee may also distribute any amount of principal deemed necessary, in our Trustee's sole and absolute discretion, for the health, education, maintenance and support of the surviving Founder and our descendants.

Section B. Guidelines for All Distributions

At all times, our Trustee shall give primary consideration to the surviving Founder's health, education, maintenance and support, and thereafter to our descendant's health, education, maintenance and support.

If the surviving Founder has the power to remove a Trustee of the Decedent's Trust, our Trustee shall not distribute any of the principal of the Decedent's Trust that would in any manner discharge the surviving Founder's legal obligation to a beneficiary of the Decedent's Trust. If the surviving Founder is disabled, our Trustee shall ignore this restriction during the period of the surviving Founder's disability, and the surviving Founder shall not have the power to remove a Trustee of the Decedent's Trust.

Section C. Guidelines for Discretionary Distributions

Before making discretionary distributions of principal from the Decedent's Trust to the surviving Founder, our Trustee shall preferably exhaust the Survivor's Trust.

Before making discretionary distributions pursuant to this Article, our Trustee shall consider income or other resources which are available outside of the Decedent's Trust to any beneficiary. Distributions need not be made to all Decedent's Trust beneficiaries and may be to the complete exclusion of some beneficiaries. Distributions may be made in equal or unequal amounts according to the respective needs of the Decedent's Trust beneficiaries and shall not be charged against a beneficiary's ultimate share of trust property.

Section D. Termination of the Decedent's Trust

When the surviving Founder dies, the Decedent's Trust shall terminate and our Trustee shall administer the balance of the Decedent's Trust according to the following guidelines and in the following order:

1. The surviving Founder shall have the limited testamentary power to appoint all of the undistributed principal and income of the Decedent's Trust among our descendants only (but only to the extent such undistributed principal and income have not been transferred or assigned to the Decedent's Trust by virtue of a disclaimer executed by the surviving Founder). Any such appointment may be in any proportion and on such terms and conditions as the surviving Founder may elect. The surviving Founder shall not have the right or power to appoint any portion of the Decedent's Trust in favor of the surviving Founder's estate, creditors of the surviving Founder's estate, or in any manner which would result in any economic benefit to the surviving Founder. The right to exercise this limited testamentary power of appointment is the sole and exclusive right of the surviving Founder. Our Trustee shall distribute the

appointed portions of the Decedent's Trust according to such appointment if exercised and specifically referred to either (i) in a valid last will and testament; (ii) in a living trust agreement; or (iii) by a written exercise of power of appointment executed by the surviving Founder.

2. Any unappointed balance of the Decedent's Trust shall be administered as provided in the Articles that follow.

Article X

Upon the Death of the Survivor of Us

Section A. Our Beneficiaries

Unless one of us shall otherwise direct in a qualified beneficiary designation as to his or her ownership interest in the trust, all trust property not previously distributed under the terms of our trust shall be divided and distributed in accordance with the terms of this trust declaration and as follows:

<u>Beneficiary</u>	<u>Share</u>
CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS	1/5
CAROL ANN BRUNSTING	1/5
CARL HENRY BRUNSTING	1/5
AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART	1/5
ANITA KAY RILEY	1/5

Section B. Distribution to our Beneficiaries

1. (a) Distribution of the share of CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS

The trust share created for CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS shall be held in trust and administered and distributed as follows:

i. Distributions of Net Income

Our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, shall pay to or apply for the benefit of CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS as much of the net income from her trust share as our Trustee deems advisable for the health, education, maintenance and support of CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS, for her lifetime.

ii. Distributions of Principal

Our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, shall pay to or apply for the benefit of CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS as much of the principal from her trust share as our Trustee deems advisable for the health, education, maintenance and support of CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS, for her lifetime.

iii. General Testamentary Power of Appointment

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS shall have the unlimited and unrestricted testamentary general power to appoint either (i) by a valid last will and testament; (ii) by a valid living trust agreement; or (iii) by a written exercise of power of appointment, CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS' share of the principal and any accrued and undistributed net income from such portion of the Trust assets which is not exempt from federal generation-skipping tax, as they exist at CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS' death.

In exercising this general power of appointment, CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS shall specifically refer to this power.

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS shall have the sole and exclusive right to exercise the general power of appointment.

This general power of appointment specifically grants to CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS the right to appointment of property to CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS' own estate. It also specifically grants to CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS the right to appoint the property among persons, corporations or other entities in equal or unequal proportions, and on such terms and conditions, whether outright or in trust, as CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS may elect.

However, if under the law in effect at the time of the death of the survivor of us this trust is not subject to generation skipping transfer tax and neither this trust nor distributions from it will be subject to generation skipping transfer tax in the future, this general power of appointment shall terminate and shall be replaced by a limited power of appointment pursuant to the provisions which follow.

iv. Limited Testamentary Power of Appointment

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS shall have the limited testamentary power to appoint to or for the benefit of CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS' descendants, either (i) by a valid last will and testament; (ii) by a valid trust agreement; or (iii) by a written exercise of power of appointment, all or any portion of CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS' share of the principal of such portion of the Trust assets which is exempt from federal generation-skipping tax as they exist at CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS' death.

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS may make distributions among CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS' descendants in equal or unequal amounts, and on such terms and conditions, either outright or in trust, as CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS shall determine.

This power shall not be exercised in favor of CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS' estate, the creditors of CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS' estate or in any manner which would result in any economic benefit to CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS.

(b) Distribution on the Death of CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS

If CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS should predecease us or die before the complete distribution of her trust share, and without exercising a power of appointment outlined above, the trust share set aside for CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS shall terminate and our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to such beneficiary's then living descendants, per stirpes. However, if CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS has no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to our then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event we have no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share as provided in Section G of this Article.

2. (a) Distribution of the share of CAROL ANN BRUNSTING

The trust share created for CAROL ANN BRUNSTING shall be held in trust and administered and distributed as follows:

i. Distributions of Net Income

Our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, shall pay to or apply for the benefit of CAROL ANN BRUNSTING as much of the net income from her trust share as our Trustee deems advisable for the health, education, maintenance and support of CAROL ANN BRUNSTING, for her lifetime.

ii. Distributions of Principal

Our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, shall pay to or apply for the benefit of CAROL ANN BRUNSTING as much of the principal from her trust share as our Trustee deems advisable for the health, education, maintenance and support of CAROL ANN BRUNSTING, for her lifetime.

iii. General Testamentary Power of Appointment

CAROL ANN BRUNSTING shall have the unlimited and unrestricted testamentary general power to appoint either (i) by a valid last will and testament; (ii) by a valid living trust agreement; or (iii) by a written exercise of power of appointment, CAROL ANN BRUNSTING's share of the principal and any accrued and undistributed net income from such portion of the Trust assets which is not exempt from federal generation-skipping tax, as they exist at CAROL ANN BRUNSTING's death.

In exercising this general power of appointment, CAROL ANN BRUNSTING shall specifically refer to this power.

CAROL ANN BRUNSTING shall have the sole and exclusive right to exercise the general power of appointment.

This general power of appointment specifically grants to CAROL ANN BRUNSTING the right to appointment of property to CAROL ANN BRUNSTING's own estate. It also specifically grants to CAROL ANN BRUNSTING the right to appoint the property among persons, corporations or other entities in equal or unequal proportions, and on such terms and conditions, whether outright or in trust, as CAROL ANN BRUNSTING may elect.

However, if under the law in effect at the time of the death of the survivor of us this trust is not subject to generation skipping transfer tax and neither this trust nor distributions from it will be subject to generation skipping transfer tax in the future, this general power of appointment shall terminate and shall be replaced by a limited power of appointment pursuant to the provisions which follow.

iv. Limited Testamentary Power of Appointment

CAROL ANN BRUNSTING shall have the limited testamentary power to appoint to or for the benefit of CAROL ANN BRUNSTING's descendants, either (i) by a valid last will and testament; (ii) by a valid trust agreement; or (iii) by a written exercise of power of appointment, all or any portion of CAROL ANN BRUNSTING's share of the principal of such portion of the Trust assets which is exempt from federal generation-skipping tax as they exist at CAROL ANN BRUNSTING's death.

CAROL ANN BRUNSTING may make distributions among CAROL ANN BRUNSTING's descendants in equal or unequal amounts, and on such terms and conditions, either outright or in trust, as CAROL ANN BRUNSTING shall determine.

This power shall not be exercised in favor of CAROL ANN BRUNSTING's estate, the creditors of CAROL ANN BRUNSTING's estate or in any manner which would result in any economic benefit to CAROL ANN BRUNSTING.

(b) Distribution on the Death of CAROL ANN BRUNSTING

If CAROL ANN BRUNSTING should predecease us or die before the complete distribution of her trust share, and without exercising a power of appointment outlined above, the trust share set aside for CAROL ANN BRUNSTING shall terminate and our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to such beneficiary's then living descendants, per stirpes. However, if CAROL ANN BRUNSTING has no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to our then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event we have no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share as provided in Section G of this Article.

3. (a) Distribution of the share of CARL HENRY BRUNSTING

The trust share created for CARL HENRY BRUNSTING shall be held in trust and administered and distributed as follows:

i. Distributions of Net Income

Our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, shall pay to or apply for the benefit of CARL HENRY BRUNSTING as much of the net income from his trust share as our Trustee deems advisable for the health, education, maintenance and support of CARL HENRY BRUNSTING, for his lifetime.

ii. Distributions of Principal

Our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, shall pay to or apply for the benefit of CARL HENRY BRUNSTING as much of the principal from his trust share as our Trustee deems advisable for the health, education, maintenance and support of CARL HENRY BRUNSTING, for his lifetime.

iii. General Testamentary Power of Appointment

CARL HENRY BRUNSTING shall have the unlimited and unrestricted testamentary general power to appoint either (i) by a valid last will and testament; (ii) by a valid living trust agreement; or (iii) by a written exercise of power of appointment, CARL HENRY BRUNSTING's share of the principal and any accrued and undistributed net income from such portion of the Trust assets which is not exempt from federal generation-skipping tax, as they exist at CARL HENRY BRUNSTING's death.

In exercising this general power of appointment, CARL HENRY BRUNSTING shall specifically refer to this power.

CARL HENRY BRUNSTING shall have the sole and exclusive right to exercise the general power of appointment.

This general power of appointment specifically grants to CARL HENRY BRUNSTING the right to appointment of property to

CARL HENRY BRUNSTING's own estate. It also specifically grants to CARL HENRY BRUNSTING the right to appoint the property among persons, corporations or other entities in equal or unequal proportions, and on such terms and conditions, whether outright or in trust, as CARL HENRY BRUNSTING may elect.

However, if under the law in effect at the time of the death of the survivor of us this trust is not subject to generation skipping transfer tax and neither this trust nor distributions from it will be subject to generation skipping transfer tax in the future, this general power of appointment shall terminate and shall be replaced by a limited power of appointment pursuant to the provisions which follow.

iv. Limited Testamentary Power of Appointment

CARL HENRY BRUNSTING shall have the limited testamentary power to appoint to or for the benefit of CARL HENRY BRUNSTING's descendants, either (i) by a valid last will and testament; (ii) by a valid trust agreement; or (iii) by a written exercise of power of appointment, all or any portion of CARL HENRY BRUNSTING's share of the principal of such portion of the Trust assets which is exempt from federal generation-skipping tax as they exist at CARL HENRY BRUNSTING's death.

CARL HENRY BRUNSTING may make distributions among CARL HENRY BRUNSTING's descendants in equal or unequal amounts, and on such terms and conditions, either outright or in trust, as CARL HENRY BRUNSTING shall determine.

This power shall not be exercised in favor of CARL HENRY BRUNSTING's estate, the creditors of CARL HENRY BRUNSTING's estate or in any manner which would result in any economic benefit to CARL HENRY BRUNSTING.

(b) Distribution on the Death of CARL HENRY BRUNSTING

If CARL HENRY BRUNSTING should predecease us or die before the complete distribution of his trust share, and without exercising a power of appointment outlined above, the trust share set aside for CARL HENRY

BRUNSTING shall terminate and our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to such beneficiary's then living descendants, per stirpes. However, if CARL HENRY BRUNSTING has no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to our then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event we have no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share as provided in Section G of this Article.

4. (a) Distribution of the share of AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART

The trust share created for AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART shall be held in trust and administered and distributed as follows:

i. Distributions of Net Income

Our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, shall pay to or apply for the benefit of AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART as much of the net income from her trust share as our Trustee deems advisable for the health, education, maintenance and support of AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART, for her lifetime.

ii. Distributions of Principal

Our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, shall pay to or apply for the benefit of AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART as much of the principal from her trust share as our Trustee deems advisable for the health, education, maintenance and support of AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART, for her lifetime.

iii. General Testamentary Power of Appointment

AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART shall have the unlimited and unrestricted testamentary general power to appoint either (i) by a valid last will and testament; (ii) by a valid living trust agreement; or (iii) by a written exercise of power of appointment, AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART's share of the principal and any accrued and undistributed net income from such portion of the Trust assets which is not exempt from federal generation-skipping tax, as they exist at AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART's death.

In exercising this general power of appointment, AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART shall specifically refer to this power.

AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART shall have the sole and exclusive right to exercise the general power of appointment.

This general power of appointment specifically grants to AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART the right to appointment of property to AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART's own estate. It also specifically grants to AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART the right to appoint the property among persons, corporations or other entities in equal or unequal proportions, and on such terms and conditions, whether outright or in trust, as AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART may elect.

However, if under the law in effect at the time of the death of the survivor of us this trust is not subject to generation skipping transfer tax and neither this trust nor distributions from it will be subject to generation skipping transfer tax in the future, this general power of appointment shall terminate and shall be replaced by a limited power of appointment pursuant to the provisions which follow.

iv. Limited Testamentary Power of Appointment

AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART shall have the limited testamentary power to appoint to or for the benefit of AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART's descendants, either (i) by a valid last will and testament; (ii) by a valid trust agreement; or (iii) by a written exercise of power of appointment, all or any portion of AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART's share of the principal of such portion of the Trust assets which is exempt from federal generation-skipping tax as they exist at AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART's death.

AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART may make distributions among AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART's descendants in equal or unequal amounts, and on such terms and conditions, either outright or in trust, as AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART shall determine.

This power shall not be exercised in favor of AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART's estate, the creditors of AMY RUTH

TSCHIRHART's estate or in any manner which would result in any economic benefit to AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART.

(b) Distribution on the Death of AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART

If AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART should predecease us or die before the complete distribution of her trust share, and without exercising a power of appointment outlined above, the trust share set aside for AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART shall terminate and our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to such beneficiary's then living descendants, per stirpes. However, if AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART has no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to our then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event we have no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share as provided in Section G of this Article.

5. (a) Distribution of the share of ANITA KAY RILEY

The trust share created for ANITA KAY RILEY shall be held in trust and administered and distributed as follows:

i. Distributions of Net Income

Our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, shall pay to or apply for the benefit of ANITA KAY RILEY as much of the net income from her trust share as our Trustee deems advisable for the health, education, maintenance and support of ANITA KAY RILEY, for her lifetime.

ii. Distributions of Principal

Our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, shall pay to or apply for the benefit of ANITA KAY RILEY as much of the principal from her trust share as our Trustee deems advisable for the health, education, maintenance and support of ANITA KAY RILEY, for her lifetime.

iii. General Testamentary Power of Appointment

ANITA KAY RILEY shall have the unlimited and unrestricted testamentary general power to appoint either (i) by a valid last

will and testament; (ii) by a valid living trust agreement; or (iii) by a written exercise of power of appointment, ANITA KAY RILEY's share of the principal and any accrued and undistributed net income from such portion of the Trust assets which is not exempt from federal generation-skipping tax, as they exist at ANITA KAY RILEY's death.

In exercising this general power of appointment, ANITA KAY RILEY shall specifically refer to this power.

ANITA KAY RILEY shall have the sole and exclusive right to exercise the general power of appointment.

This general power of appointment specifically grants to ANITA KAY RILEY the right to appointment of property to ANITA KAY RILEY's own estate. It also specifically grants to ANITA KAY RILEY the right to appoint the property among persons, corporations or other entities in equal or unequal proportions, and on such terms and conditions, whether outright or in trust, as ANITA KAY RILEY may elect.

However, if under the law in effect at the time of the death of the survivor of us this trust is not subject to generation skipping transfer tax and neither this trust nor distributions from it will be subject to generation skipping transfer tax in the future, this general power of appointment shall terminate and shall be replaced by a limited power of appointment pursuant to the provisions which follow.

iv. Limited Testamentary Power of Appointment

ANITA KAY RILEY shall have the limited testamentary power to appoint to or for the benefit of ANITA KAY RILEY's descendants, either (i) by a valid last will and testament; (ii) by a valid trust agreement; or (iii) by a written exercise of power of appointment, all or any portion of ANITA KAY RILEY's share of the principal of such portion of the Trust assets which is exempt from federal generation-skipping tax as they exist at ANITA KAY RILEY's death.

ANITA KAY RILEY may make distributions among ANITA KAY RILEY's descendants in equal or unequal amounts, and on

such terms and conditions, either outright or in trust, as ANITA KAY RILEY shall determine.

This power shall not be exercised in favor of ANITA KAY RILEY's estate, the creditors of ANITA KAY RILEY's estate or in any manner which would result in any economic benefit to ANITA KAY RILEY.

(b) **Distribution on the Death of ANITA KAY RILEY**

If ANITA KAY RILEY should predecease us or die before the complete distribution of her trust share, and without exercising a power of appointment outlined above, the trust share set aside for ANITA KAY RILEY shall terminate and our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to such beneficiary's then living descendants, per stirpes. However, if ANITA KAY RILEY has no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to our then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event we have no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share as provided in Section G of this Article.

Section C. Administration of the Share of a Descendant of a Deceased Beneficiary

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions as to the disposition of a trust share upon the death of a beneficiary, each share set aside for a deceased beneficiary who has then living descendants shall be divided into as many shares as shall be necessary to create shares for each then living descendant of such deceased beneficiary on a per stirpes basis. For example, if a deceased beneficiary has a deceased child who leaves children, then the share that would have passed to such deceased child shall be shared equally among his or her living children on a per stirpes basis. Each such share shall be held in trust to be administered as follows:

1. **Distribution of Trust Income**

Our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, shall pay to or apply for the benefit of any descendant of a deceased beneficiary as much of the net income from his or her trust share as our Trustee deems advisable for the health, education, maintenance and support of such descendant.

2. Distribution of Trust Principal

Our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, shall pay to or apply for the benefit of any descendant of a deceased beneficiary as much of the principal from his or her trust share as our Trustee deems advisable for the health, education, maintenance and support of such descendant.

When such descendant reaches the age of 30 or if, on the creation of his or her trust share, he or she has already attained the age of 30, thereafter, upon the written request of such descendant delivered to our Trustee, our Trustee shall distribute an amount not greater than fifty percent of the accumulated net income and principal, as it is then constituted, free of trust. If more than one written request for distribution is made by such descendant, our Trustee shall not cumulatively distribute to such descendant, in response to all such requests, more than fifty percent of the accumulated income and principal of the trust as it existed on the date of the first request for a distribution made under this paragraph by such descendant or fifty percent of the total trust funds remaining at the date of any subsequent request, whichever is the lesser amount.

When such descendant reaches the age of 40 or if, on the creation of his or her trust share, he or she has already attained the age of 40, thereafter, upon the written request of such descendant delivered to our Trustee, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the accumulated net income and principal of such trust share, as it is then constituted to such descendant, free of trust. Undistributed funds shall continue to be held in trust.

If a descendant of a deceased beneficiary should die before the complete distribution of such trust share, the trust share shall terminate and our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to the surviving descendants of such descendant, share and share alike, per stirpes. If such descendant of a deceased beneficiary dies with no surviving descendants, then such share shall terminate and be distributed to the remaining descendants of the deceased beneficiary, share and share alike, per stirpes. If there are no descendants of such deceased beneficiary, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the trust share to our then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event we have no then living descendants, our Trustee shall distribute the balance of the accumulated income and principal of the trust share as provided in Section G of this Article.

Our Trustee shall administer and distribute each such share according to the provisions of Article XI, Section D.

Section D. Subsequent Children

Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article wherein beneficiaries are named, if, subsequent to the creation of this trust declaration, we have additional children or legally adopt children who are under the age of 18, each such child shall be included among the beneficiaries named in this Article and an equal trust share shall be created for each such beneficiary.

Our Trustee shall administer and distribute each such share according to the provisions of Article XI, Section D.

Section E. Guidelines for Discretionary Distributions

Whenever we have given our Trustee any discretionary authority over the distribution of income or principal to any named beneficiary, our Trustee shall be liberal in exercising such discretion and shall give such beneficiary assistance for any opportunity or expense deemed by our Trustee to be in the best interest of such beneficiary. However, before making discretionary distributions, our Trustee shall take into consideration any additional sources of income and principal available to such beneficiary which exist outside of this agreement and are known to our Trustee, and the future probable needs of such beneficiary.

Section F. Guidelines for All Distributions

Whenever any provision of this Article authorizes or requires a distribution to any beneficiary, then our Trustee shall retain such distribution in trust at such beneficiary's written request. Our Trustee shall pay to or apply for the benefit of the beneficiary such amounts of income and principal as the beneficiary may at any time request in writing. No limitations shall be placed upon the beneficiary regarding withdrawals from his or her respective trust share. In addition, our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, may distribute to or apply for the benefit of the beneficiary as much of the principal and income of the beneficiary's trust share as our Trustee deems advisable, in its sole and absolute discretion, for the health, education, maintenance and support of the beneficiary.

Section G. Ultimate Distribution

If at any time there is no person, corporation or other entity entitled to receive all or any part of the trust property of one of us, it shall be distributed as follows:

Beneficiary

Share%

CENTRAL COLLEGE OF IOWA
Pella, Iowa

100%

If the CENTRAL COLLEGE OF IOWA, Pella, Iowa, is no longer in existence at the date of distribution, but has designated a successor, such successor shall receive such beneficiary's share. However, if no such successor has been designated, the share of such beneficiary shall pass one-half to those persons who would be the wife Founder's heirs as if she had died intestate, unmarried, owning such property and the balance shall pass to those persons who would be the husband Founder's heirs as if he had died intestate, unmarried, owning such property.

The distribution of trust property, for purposes of this Section, shall be determined by the laws of descent and distribution for intestate estates in the State of Texas as such laws are in effect at the time of any distribution under this Article.

Article XI

Protection of Beneficial Interests

Section A. Protection of the Interests of Our Beneficiaries

No beneficiary will have the power to anticipate, encumber or transfer any interest in the trust. No part of the trust will be liable for or charged with any debts, contracts, liabilities or torts of a beneficiary or subject to seizure or other process by any creditor of a beneficiary.

Section B. Unproductive or Underproductive Assets

A beneficiary who is then entitled to the income of the trust, or the income of any other trust established or continued pursuant to this trust declaration, will have the authority to issue a written directive to the Trustee to convert trust property which does not produce an income, or which is underproductive, into property which is income producing or which will provide a greater income to the trust.

Upon actual receipt of an income beneficiary's written directive, the Trustee will reasonably and prudently proceed to convert unproductive or underproductive property into property which will produce a reasonable and safe rate of return. The Trustee may do so by selling the unproductive or underproductive asset upon such terms and conditions as are prudent and reasonable under all circumstances which may then exist (including the acceptance of an income or interest bearing obligation as the whole or a part of the sales price), and investing the proceeds of the sale in income producing instruments or obligations.

Notwithstanding these requirements, a trust beneficiary cannot direct the Trustee to invest or reinvest trust property in a trust investment which is speculative in nature or which, in result, would violate the spendthrift provisions of this trust declaration.

Section C. No Contest of Our Trust

The Founders vest in the Trustee the authority to construe this trust instrument and to resolve all matters pertaining to disputed issues or controverted claims. Founders do not want to burden this trust with the cost of a litigated proceeding to resolve questions of law or fact unless the proceeding is originated by the Trustee or with the Trustee's written permission.

Any person, agency or organization who shall originate (or who shall cause to be instituted) a judicial proceeding to construe or contest this trust instrument, or any will which requires distribution of property to this trust, or to resolve any claim or controversy in the nature of reimbursement, or seeking to impress a constructive or resulting trust, or alleging any other theory which, if assumed as true, would enlarge (or originate) a claimant's interest in this trust or in the Founders' estates, without the Trustee's written permission, shall forfeit any amount to which that person, agency or organization is or may be entitled and the interest of any such litigant or contestant shall pass as if he or she or it had predeceased us, regardless of whether or not such contestant is a named beneficiary.

These directions shall apply even though the person, agency or organization shall be found by a court of law to have originated the judicial proceeding in good faith and with probable cause and even though the proceedings may seek nothing more than to construe the application of this no contest provision.

This requirement is to be limited, even to the exclusion thereof, in the event it operates to deny the benefits of the federal estate tax or federal gift tax marital deduction.

Section D. Our Trustee's Authority to Keep Property in Trust

Unless this trust declaration provides otherwise, if any trust property becomes distributable to a beneficiary when the beneficiary is under 21 years of age, or when the beneficiary is under any form of legal disability, as defined in Article XIII, our Trustee shall retain that beneficiary's share in a separate trust until he or she attains 21 years of age, or until his or her legal disability has ceased, to be administered and distributed as follows:

1. Distributions of Trust Income and Principal

Our Trustee shall pay to or apply for the benefit of the beneficiary as much of the net income and principal of the trust as our Trustee, in its sole and absolute discretion, deems necessary or advisable for the beneficiary's health, education, maintenance and support. No guardian or custodian of a beneficiary shall have any control or interposition over our Trustee.

In making any distributions of income and principal under this Section, our Trustee shall be mindful of, and take into consideration to the extent it deems necessary, any additional sources of income and principal available to the beneficiary which arise outside of this agreement.

Any net income not distributed to a beneficiary shall be accumulated and added to principal.

2. Methods of Distribution

Distributions to an incompetent or disabled beneficiary, or a minor beneficiary, may be made in any of the following ways as in the Trustee's opinion will be most beneficial to the interests of the beneficiary:

- (a) Directly to such beneficiary;
- (b) To his or her parent, guardian or legal representative;
- (c) To a custodian for said beneficiary under any Uniform Gifts to Minors Act and/or Gifts of Securities to Minors Act in the jurisdiction of residence of such beneficiary;
- (d) To any person with whom he or she is residing;
- (e) To some near relative or close friend; or
- (f) By the Trustee using such payment directly for the benefit of such beneficiary, including payments made to or for the benefit of any person or persons whom said beneficiary has a legal obligation to support;
- (g) To persons, corporations or other entities for the use and benefit of the beneficiary;
- (h) To an account in a commercial bank or savings institution in the name of the beneficiary, or in a form reserving the title, management and custody of the account to a suitable person, corporation or other entity for the use and benefit of the beneficiary; or
- (i) In any prudent form of annuity purchased for the use and benefit of the beneficiary.

The Trustee may instead, in the Trustee's sole discretion, hold such income or corpus for the account of such beneficiary as custodian. A receipt from a beneficiary or from his parent, guardian, legal representative, relative or close friend or other person described above shall be a sufficient discharge to the Trustee from any liability for making said payments.

The Trustee is likewise authorized to consult with and act upon the advice of the parent, guardian, custodian or legal representative of any beneficiary who is either an incompetent or a minor with respect to any and all matters which may arise under this trust and as it concerns the rights or interests of said beneficiary.

All statements, accounts, documents, releases, notices or other written instruments, including but not limited to, written instruments concerning the resignation or replacement of any Trustee or Trustees, required to be delivered to or executed by such beneficiary, may be delivered to or executed by the parent, guardian, custodian or legal representative of said incompetent or minor beneficiary, and when so delivered or executed shall be binding upon said incompetent or minor beneficiary, and shall be of the same force and effect as though delivered to or executed by a beneficiary acting under no legal disability.

3. Termination and Ultimate Distribution

Our Trustee shall distribute the trust property to a beneficiary:

When he or she attains 21 years of age, or

When he or she ceases to be disabled.

Section E. Application to Founders

Notwithstanding anything in this agreement to the contrary, this Article shall not apply to, modify or affect the surviving Founder's right to receive the net income from the Survivor's Trust as set forth and provided for in this agreement.

Article XII

Our Trustees' Powers and Authority

Section A. Applicability of Texas Trust Code and Other Statutes

The Trustee shall have the powers, duties, and liabilities set forth in this declaration and as more specifically stated in this Article, as well as such powers, duties and liabilities set forth in the Texas Trust Code, and all other applicable state and federal statutes, as now enacted and as hereafter amended, except to the extent the same may be inconsistent with the provisions of this declaration, in which case the provisions of this declaration shall govern.

Section B. Powers to Be Exercised in the Best Interests of the Beneficiaries

The Trustee shall exercise the following administrative and investment powers without the order of any court, as the Trustee determines in its sole and absolute discretion to be in the best interests of the beneficiaries.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this agreement, the Trustee shall not exercise any power in a manner inconsistent with the beneficiaries' right to the beneficial enjoyment of the trust property in accordance with the general principles of the law of trusts.

The Trustee may perform every act reasonably necessary to administer each and every share or trust created under this agreement.

Section C. General Investment and Management Powers

The Trustee is authorized to invest in such investments as the Trustee deems proper and prudent, even if such investments fail to constitute properly diversified trust investments or for any other reason could be considered to be improper trust investments. The Trustee's investment authority is intended to be quite broad, and shall include, but is not limited to, all authority that follows.

In addition, the Trustee is granted the authority to exercise any managerial powers of an individual with respect to matters affecting a trust, it being our intention to grant broad managerial discretion to the Trustee that is consistent with the management and administration of a trust, including the following managerial authorities.

Originally Contributed Properties

The Trustee may continue to hold and maintain all assets originally contributed to any trust.

Additional Properties

The Trustee is authorized to receive additional trust property, whether by gift, will, or otherwise, either from us, from either of us, or from any other person, corporation, or entity.

Upon receipt of any additional property, the Trustee shall administer and distribute the same as part of the trust property.

The Trustee may retain, without liability for depreciation or loss resulting from such retention, all property constituting the trust estate at the time of its creation or thereafter received from other sources.

The foregoing shall be acceptable even though such property may not be of the character prescribed by law for the investment of trust funds or may result in inadequate diversification of the trust property.

Securities Powers

The Trustee may invest and reinvest in such classes of stocks, bonds, securities, commodities, options, metals, or other property real or personal, as it shall determine.

The Trustee is authorized to buy, sell, and trade in securities of any nature, including short sales on margin. The Trustee may maintain and operate margin accounts with brokers, and may pledge any securities held or purchased by other Trustees with such brokers as securities for loans and advances made to the Trustee.

The Trustee may retain, exercise, or sell rights of conversion or subscription with respect to any securities held as part of the trust property.

The Trustee may vote or refrain from voting at corporate meetings either in person or by proxy, whether general or limited, and with or without substitutions.

Investment of Cash Assets

A corporate entity serving as Trustee may deposit trust funds with itself as either a permanent or temporary investment, and may place trust funds under its administration in common trust funds established and maintained by such corporate trustee or its affiliate. In

determining where to invest cash resources, the Trustee may consider all factors, including facility of access and security of funds invested, as well as the stated rate of return.

Unproductive or Wasting Assets

Except as otherwise provided in this agreement, the Trustee may receive, acquire and maintain assets that may constitute unproductive, underproductive or wasting assets if the Trustee believes it is reasonable to do so. Upon the sale or disposition of any such asset, the Trustee need not make an allocation of any portion of the principal element of such sale proceeds to the income beneficiaries of the trust.

Personal Residence and Furnishings of Personal Residence

To the extent that the personal residence that we occupied at the date of the death of the first of us to die and any furnishings of such residence become part of a trust estate, the Trustee is authorized to continue to retain and use, to distribute in kind, or to sell any such assets should the Trustee believe the retention, use, distribution or sale of such assets would be beneficial to the survivor of us.

Mineral Properties

The Trustee shall have the power to acquire, exchange, maintain or sell mineral interests, and to make oil, gas and mineral leases covering any lands or mineral interests forming a part of a trust estate, including leases for periods extending beyond the duration of the trust.

The Trustee may pool or unitize any or all of the lands, mineral leaseholds or mineral interests of a trust with others for the purpose of developing and producing oil, gas or other minerals, and may make leases or assignments containing the right to pool or unitize.

The Trustee may enter into contracts and agreements relating to the installation or operation of absorption, repressuring and other processing plants, may drill or contract for the drilling of wells for oil, gas or other minerals, may enter into, renew and extend operating agreements and exploration contracts, may engage in secondary and tertiary recovery operations, may make "bottom hole" or "dry hole" contributions, and may deal otherwise with respect to mineral properties as an individual owner might deal with his own properties.

The Trustee may enter into contracts, conveyances and other agreements or transfers deemed necessary or desirable to carry out these powers, including division orders, oil, gas or other hydrocarbon sales contracts, processing agreements, and other contracts relating to the processing, handling, treating, transporting and marketing of oil, gas or other mineral production.

Any lease or other agreement may have a duration that the Trustee deems reasonable, even though extending beyond the duration of any trust created in this agreement.

The Trustee may drill, test, explore, mine, develop, and otherwise exploit any and all oil, gas, coal, and other mineral interests, and may select, employ, utilize, or participate in any business form, including partnerships, joint ventures, co-owners' groups, syndicates, and corporations, for the purpose of acquiring, holding, exploiting, developing, operating, or disposing of oil, gas, coal, and other mineral interests.

The Trustee may employ the services of consultants or outside specialists in connection with the evaluation, management, acquisition, disposition, or development of any mineral interests, and may pay the cost of such services from the principal or income of the trust property.

The Trustee may use the general assets of the trusts created under this agreement for the purposes of acquiring, holding, managing, developing, pooling, unitizing, repressuring, or disposing of any mineral interests.

The term "mineral" shall mean minerals of whatever kind and wherever located, whether surface or subsurface deposits, including (without limitation) coal, lignite and other hydrocarbons, iron ore, and uranium.

Power to Enter Into or Continue Business Activities

The Trustee shall have the authority to enter into, engage in, expand, carry on, terminate and liquidate any and all business activities, whether in proprietary, general or limited partnership, joint venture or corporate form, with such persons and entities as the Trustee deems proper. This power pertains to business activities in progress at the date of our deaths, and to business opportunities arising thereafter. Business activities conducted by the Trustee should be related to the administration and investment of the trust estate, for it is not our intention to convert any trust into an entity that would be taxable as an association for federal tax purposes.

Banking Authority

The Trustee is authorized to establish and maintain bank accounts of all types in one or more banking institutions that the Trustee may choose.

Corporate Activities

The Trustee may form, reorganize or dissolve corporations, and may exercise all rights of a stockholder, including the right to vote for or against mergers, consolidations and

liquidations, and to act with or without substitution. An individual serving as Trustee may elect himself as an officer or director of a corporation owned in part or in whole by a trust created by this declaration, and a corporate entity serving as Trustee may elect one of its officers to such a position, and in each such instance the person so elected may be paid reasonable compensation for services rendered to such corporation in such capacity. The Trustee may retain, exercise or sell rights of conversion or subscription to any securities held as part of the trust property.

Agricultural Powers

The Trustee may retain, sell, acquire, and continue any farm or ranching operation whether as a sole proprietorship, partnership, or corporation.

The Trustee may engage in the production, harvesting, and marketing of both farm and ranch products either by operating directly or with management agencies, hired labor, tenants, or sharecroppers.

The Trustee may engage and participate in any government farm program, whether state or federally sponsored.

The Trustee may purchase or rent machinery, equipment, livestock, poultry, feed, and seed.

The Trustee may improve and repair all farm and ranch properties; construct buildings, fences, and drainage facilities; acquire, retain, improve, and dispose of wells, water rights, ditch rights, and priorities of any nature.

The Trustee may, in general, do all things customary or desirable to operate a farm or ranch operation for the benefit of the beneficiaries of the various trusts created under this agreement.

Real Estate

The Trustee may purchase or sell real property, and may exchange, partition, subdivide, develop, manage, and improve real property. The Trustee may grant or acquire easements, may impose deed restrictions, may adjust boundaries, may raze existing improvements, and may dedicate land or rights in land for public use. The Trustee may construct, repair, alter, remodel, demolish or abandon improvements. The Trustee may take any other action reasonably necessary for the preservation of real estate and fixtures comprising a part of the trust property or the income therefrom.

Authority to Sell or Lease and Other Dispositive Powers

The Trustee may sell, lease or grant options to lease trust property without the consent or ratification of any court, remainderman, or third party, including the authority to lease beyond the anticipated term of a trust, upon such terms and for such consideration as the Trustee deems appropriate. The Trustee may make such contracts, deeds, leases, and other instruments it deems proper under the circumstances, and may deal with the trust property in all other ways in which a natural person could deal with his or her property.

Warranties and Covenants

The Trustee may convey properties with such covenants and warranties of title (general or special) as the Trustee deems appropriate.

Trustee's Compensation

The Trustee shall pay itself reasonable compensation for its services as fiduciary as provided in this agreement.

Employment and Delegation of Authority to Agents

The Trustee may employ and compensate, and may discharge, such advisors and agents as the Trustee deems proper, and may delegate to an agent such authorities (including discretionary authorities) as the Trustee deems appropriate, by duly executed powers of attorney or otherwise.

Power to Release or Abandon Property or Rights, and to Pursue Claims

The Trustee may release, compromise or abandon claims or rights to property for such consideration (including no consideration) as the Trustee determines to be appropriate when the Trustee determines it is prudent to do so. The Trustee is authorized to institute suit on behalf of and to defend suits brought against a trust estate, and to accept deeds in lieu of foreclosure.

Nominal Title and Use of Nominees

With or without disclosing fiduciary capacity, the Trustee may acquire title to property in the name of the Trustee or in the name of one or more nominees, and may allow its nominees to take possession of trust assets with or without direct custodial supervision by the Trustee.

Power to Lend Money and Guarantee Obligations

The Trustee may lend money to any person, to any business entity, to an estate, or to any trust, if the Trustee deems the loan to be in the best interests of the trust beneficiaries, provided that any such loan (except loans to beneficiaries) shall be adequately secured and shall bear a reasonable rate of interest.

The Trustee, in the Trustee's discretion, may endorse, guarantee, become the surety of or otherwise become obligated for or with respect to the debts or other obligations of any person or legal entity, whether with or without consideration, when the Trustee believes such actions advance the purposes of any trust created hereunder.

The Trustee may make loans from a beneficiary's trust share to or for the benefit of such a beneficiary on an unsecured basis, and for such rate of interest as the Trustee deems appropriate, when in the Trustee's judgment, such loan would be consistent with the purposes of such trust.

Power to Borrow

The Trustee may assume the payment of and renew and extend any indebtedness previously created by either or both Founders, and the Trustee may create new indebtedness and raise money by any means, including margin trading in securities, when the Trustee believes such borrowing will be beneficial to the trust estate.

The Trustee is authorized to secure the payment of each such indebtedness, and all renewals, extensions and refinancing of same, by pledge, mortgage, deed of trust or other encumbrance covering and binding all or any part of the trust estate of a trust.

The Trustee may loan its own monies to a trust and may charge and recover the then usual and customary rate of interest thereon when, in the discretion of Trustee, it is prudent to do so.

Payment of Indebtedness and Settlement Costs

The Trustee may in its sole discretion pay the funeral and burial expenses, expenses of the last illness, and valid claims and expenses of an income beneficiary of any trust created under this agreement.

Funeral and burial expenses shall include, but not be limited to, the cost of memorials of all types and memorial services of such kind as the Trustee shall approve. Valid claims and expenses shall include, but not be limited to, all state and federal death taxes.

The payments shall be paid from the assets of the trust or trusts from which the beneficiary was receiving income.

Transactions Between the Trustee and Our Personal Representatives

The Trustee is authorized to accept from our personal representatives, upon the termination or during the administration of our respective probate estates, if any, assets delivered by our personal representatives to the Trustee on the basis of the accounting submitted by the personal representatives, without requiring an audit or other independent accounting of the acts of our personal representatives, and the Trustee shall not have liability for the acts or omissions of our personal representatives. The foregoing shall not limit the right of our Trustee to request an accounting from our personal representatives and our personal representatives shall, upon request from the Trustee, furnish a complete accounting for their actions.

The Trustee shall have the power to purchase property from our estates at its fair market value, as determined by our personal representatives and by our Trustee, and to the extent required to permit such purchase of assets and to permit loans from the Trustee to our estate, we specifically waive application of the provisions of Section 352 of the Texas Probate Code and Sections 113.053 and 113.054 of the Texas Trust Code.

Commingling Trust Estates

For the purpose of convenience with regard to the administration and investment of the trust property, the Trustee may hold the several trusts created under this agreement as a common fund.

The Trustee may make joint investments with respect to the funds comprising the trust property.

The Trustee may enter into any transaction authorized by this Article with fiduciaries of other trusts or estates in which any beneficiary hereunder has an interest, even though such fiduciaries are also Trustees under this agreement.

Addition of Accumulated Income to Principal

The Trustee shall, on a convenient periodic basis, add the accumulated undistributed income of any trust which does not provide for mandatory income distributions to specified beneficiaries, and which does not require that any undistributed income be maintained separately for ultimate distribution to specified beneficiaries, to the principal of such trust.

Distributions Not Treated as Advancements

No distributions to a beneficiary of any trust created hereunder shall be treated as an advancement against the beneficiary's share of such trust unless the distribution is specially so treated on the Trustee's records at the time of the distribution or unless the Trustee gives notice of such fact to the beneficiary at the time of the distribution. If the Trustee has the discretion to make distributions from a trust to more than one beneficiary, the Trustee ordinarily should not treat distributions to any particular beneficiary as an advancement of that beneficiary's share of the trust unless an event has occurred causing the termination of such trust.

Tax Elections

The Trustee may exercise any available elections regarding state or federal income, inheritance, estate, succession or gift tax law including the right to elect any alternate valuation date for federal estate or inheritance tax purposes, the right to elect whether all or any parts of the administration of a deceased Founder's estate are to be used as estate tax deductions or income tax deductions, the right to make compensating adjustments between income and principal as a result of such elections if necessary, and the right to elect to have trust property qualify for the federal estate tax marital deduction as qualified terminable interest property under the appropriate provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and its regulations. The Trustee may also sign tax returns; pay any taxes, interest or penalties with regard to taxes; apply for and collect tax refunds thereon.

The Trustee is authorized to make elections available under applicable tax laws as the Trustee determines, in its discretion, to be advisable even though such elections may affect the interests of trust beneficiaries. The Trustee need not, but may, in its sole discretion, make equitable adjustments of the interests of the trust beneficiaries in light of the effect of such elections.

Transactions in Which the Trustee Has A Direct or Indirect Interest

We expressly waive prohibitions existing under the common law and the Texas Trust Code that might otherwise prohibit a person or entity who is serving as a Trustee from engaging in transactions with himself or itself personally, so long as the consideration exchanged in any such transaction is fair and reasonable to the trust created by this declaration. Specifically, we authorize the Trustee (a) to buy or sell trust property from or to an individual or entity serving as a Trustee, or from or to a relative, employee, business associate or affiliate of such individual serving as Trustee; (b) to sell or exchange and to transact other business activities involving properties of one trust with another trust under

the control of the Trustee; and (c) to sell or purchase from a trust the stock, bonds, obligations or other securities of the Trustee or its affiliate.

Notwithstanding the general powers conferred upon the Trustee, or anything to the contrary contained in this agreement, no individual Trustee shall exercise or participate in the exercise of discretion with respect to the distribution of trust income or principal to or for the benefit of such Trustee.

No individual Trustee shall exercise or participate in the exercise of such discretionary power with respect to distributions to any person or persons such Trustee is legally obligated to support as to that support obligation.

Section D. Apportionment of Receipts and Expenses Between Income and Principal

The Trustee shall have the power, exercisable in such Trustee's reasonable and sole discretion, to determine what is principal or income of a trust or trust share. The Trustee shall pay from income or principal all of the reasonable expenses attributable to the administration of the respective trusts created in this agreement. The Trustee shall have the power to establish a reasonable reserve for depreciation or depletion and to fund the same by appropriate charges against income of the trust estate. For purposes of determining an appropriate reserve for depreciable or depletable assets, the Trustee may (but need not) adopt the depreciation or depletion allowance available for federal income tax purposes.

Section E. Records, Books of Account and Reports

The Trustee shall promptly set up and thereafter maintain, or cause to be set up and maintained, proper books of account which shall accurately reflect the true financial condition of the trust estate. Such books of account shall at all reasonable times be open for inspection or audit only by current, mandatory income beneficiaries, their parent or court appointed guardians, and the duly authorized agents, attorneys, representatives and auditors of each, at the expense of the beneficiary making such inspection or audit.

The Trustee shall make a written financial report, at least semi-annually, to each beneficiary of the trust who is entitled to receive a present, mandatory income distribution, unless such beneficiary, or such beneficiary's parent or legal guardian, has executed a written waiver of the right to receive such a report. The Trustee shall not be obligated to provide financial reports to a beneficiary who is less than eighteen years old if such reports are being provided to a parent of such beneficiary. Such reports shall be submitted to the parent or guardian of a minor beneficiary, or to the guardian or other legal representative of any incapacitated beneficiary.

The first financial report shall identify all property initially received by the Trustee. The first report and each subsequent report shall include a statement of all property on hand at the end of such accounting period, of all property that has come to the knowledge or possession of the Trustee that has not been previously listed as property of the trust, of all known liabilities, of all receipts and disbursements during such period (including a statement as to whether the receipt or disbursement is of income or principal), and of such other facts as the Trustee deems necessary to furnish in order to provide adequate information as to the condition of the trust estate.

Except as otherwise provided in this declaration, should any person interested in a trust estate request an accounting for the Trustee's actions that is more extensive or more frequent than the accounting normally to be rendered, the Trustee may require such person to pay the additional costs incurred in preparing the same before complying with such request.

Section F. Trustee's Liability

No person or entity serving as Trustee without compensation shall be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of fact or law or for ordinary negligence, but shall be liable for acts involving willful misconduct, gross negligence or bad faith.

Unless otherwise provided, no person or entity serving as Trustee who is receiving compensation for his or its services hereunder shall be liable for any loss which may occur as a result of any actions taken or not taken by the Trustee if such person or entity has exercised the reasonable care, skill and prudence generally exercised by a compensated fiduciary with respect to the administration, investment, and management of similar estates.

No person or entity serving as Trustee shall be liable for the acts, omissions or defaults of any other person or entity serving as Trustee, agent or other person to whom duties may be properly delegated hereunder (except that each corporate trustee shall be liable for the acts, omissions and defaults of its officers and regular employees) if such agent or other person was engaged with reasonable care.

Unless a Trustee shall expressly contract and bind himself or itself individually, no Trustee shall incur any personal liability to any person or legal entity dealing with the Trustee in the administration of a trust. The Trustee shall be entitled to reimbursement from the properties of a trust for any liability or expense, whether in contract, tort or otherwise, incurred by the Trustee in the proper administration of a trust.

The Trustee shall be indemnified from the trust property for any damages sustained by the Trustee as a result of its exercising, in good faith, any of the authorities granted it under this trust declaration.

Section G. Duty of Third Parties Dealing with Trustee

No person dealing with the Trustee shall be responsible for the application of any assets delivered to the Trustee, and the receipt of the Trustee shall be a full discharge to the extent of the property delivered. No purchaser from or other person dealing with the Trustee, and no issuer or transfer agent of any securities to which any dealing with the Trustee shall relate, shall be under any duty to ascertain the power of the Trustee to purchase, sell, exchange, transfer, encumber or otherwise in any manner deal with any property held by the Trustee. No person dealing with the Trustee in good faith shall be under any duty to see that the terms of a trust are complied with or to inquire into the validity or propriety of any act of the Trustee.

Section H. Division and Distribution of Trust Estate

When the Trustee is required to divide or make distribution from a trust estate, in whole or in part, such division or distribution may be made by the Trustee in cash or in kind, or partly in cash and partly in kind, and the Trustee may assign or apportion to the distributees undivided interests in any assets then constituting a part of such trust estate. The Trustee may encumber property, may sell property, and may make non-pro-rata distributions when the Trustee believes it is practical or desirable and equitable to do so in order to effectuate a trust distribution regardless of the income tax basis of any asset.

If non-pro-rata distributions are to be made, the Trustee should attempt to allocate the tax basis of the assets distributed in an equitable manner among the beneficiaries of the trust, but the Trustee may at all times rely upon the written agreement of the trust beneficiaries as to the apportionment of assets. To the extent non-pro-rata distributions are made and the tax basis of the assets so distributed is not uniformly apportioned among beneficiaries, the Trustee may, but need not, make any equitable adjustments among such beneficiaries as a result of such nonuniformity in basis.

Section I. Life Insurance

The Trustee shall have the powers with regard to life insurance as set forth in this Section I, except as otherwise provided in this agreement.

The Trustee may purchase, accept, hold, and deal with as owner, policies of insurance on both Founders' individual or joint lives, the life of any trust beneficiary, or on the life of any person in whom any trust beneficiary has an insurable interest.

The Trustee shall have the power to execute or cancel any automatic premium loan agreement with respect to any policy, and shall have the power to elect or cancel any automatic premium loan provision in a life insurance policy.

The Trustee may borrow money with which to pay premiums due on any policy either from the company issuing the policy or from any other source and may assign any such policy as security for the loan.

The Trustee shall have the power to exercise any option contained in a policy with regard to any dividend or share of surplus apportioned to the policy, to reduce the amount of a policy or convert or exchange the policy, or to surrender a policy at any time for its cash value.

The Trustee may elect any paid-up insurance or any extended-term insurance nonforfeiture option contained in a policy.

The Trustee shall have the power to sell policies at their fair market value to the insured or to anyone having an insurable interest in the policies.

The Trustee shall have the right to exercise any other right, option, or benefit contained in a policy or permitted by the insurance company issuing that policy.

Upon termination of any trust created under this agreement, the Trustee shall have the power to transfer and assign the policies held by the trust as a distribution of trust property.

Section J. Insured Trustee's Authority

Any individual Trustee under this agreement, other than either Founder, is prohibited from exercising any power conferred on the owner of any policy which insures the life of such individual Trustee and which is held as part of the trust property.

If the Trustee holds any such policy or policies as a part of the trust property, the powers conferred on the owner of such a policy shall be exercised only by the other then acting Trustee.

If the insured Trustee is the only then acting Trustee, then such powers shall be exercised by a substitute Trustee designated pursuant to the provisions of this agreement dealing with the trusteeship.

If any rule of law or court decision construes the ability of the insured Trustee to name a substitute Trustee as an incident of ownership, the substitution process shall be implemented

by a majority of the then current mandatory and discretionary income beneficiaries, excluding the insured Trustee if the insured Trustee is a beneficiary.

Section K. Estimated Income Tax Payment Allocation

The Trustee, in its sole discretion, may elect or not elect to treat all or any portion of federal estimated taxes paid by any trust to be treated as a payment made by any one or more beneficiaries of such trust who are entitled to receive current distributions of income or principal from such trust. The election need not be made in a pro rata manner among all beneficiaries of the trust.

If there is an individual serving as a co-trustee who is a beneficiary of a trust created by this declaration, that individual may not take part in any decision to treat any trust estimated income tax payment as a payment by such individual.

In exercising or choosing not to exercise the discretion granted in this paragraph, the Trustee shall not be liable to any beneficiary or to any other persons directly or indirectly for any action or inaction so taken except for its willful fraud or gross negligence.

Section L. Merger of Trusts

If at any time the Trustee determines it would be in the best interest of the beneficiary or beneficiaries of any trust created by this declaration to transfer or merge all of the assets held in such trust with any other trust created either by trust instrument or by will for the benefit of the same beneficiary or beneficiaries and under substantially similar trusts, terms and conditions, the Trustee under this declaration, after giving not less than thirty days advance written notice to its beneficiaries, is authorized to transfer to or merge all of the assets held under the trust created by this declaration to such other substantially similar trust, and to terminate the trust created under this declaration regardless of whether the Trustee under this declaration also is acting as the trustee of such other trust.

The Trustee under this declaration shall not be subject to liability for delegation of its duties for any such transfer to a substantially similar trust having a different person or entity serving as trustee, and shall have no further liability with respect to trust assets properly delivered to the trustee of any such other substantially similar trust. Similarly, the Trustee of any trust created by this declaration is authorized to receive from the trustee of any other substantially similar trust the assets held under such other trust.

Section M. Termination and Distribution of Small Trust

If, in the discretionary judgment of the person(s) or entity serving as Trustee, other than a surviving Founder acting as Trustee, any trust shall at any time be a size which, in the Trustee's sole judgment, shall make it inadvisable or unnecessary to continue such trust, then the Trustee may distribute the trust estate of such trust to its beneficiaries in proportion to their respective presumptive interests in such trust at the time of such termination.

If either or both of us are a beneficiary of a trust terminated pursuant to this paragraph and are surviving at the date of such termination, the Trustee (other than a surviving Founder acting as Trustee) shall distribute the assets of such terminated trust to both of us or the survivor of us. The Trustee shall not be liable either for terminating or for refusing to terminate a trust as authorized by this paragraph.

Section N. Elimination of Duty to Create Identical Trusts

If the provisions of this trust direct the Trustee to hold any portion of its trust estate at its termination as the trust estate of a new trust for the benefit of any person or persons who already are beneficiaries of an existing identical trust, that portion of the terminating trust shall be added to the existing identical trust, and no new trust shall be created.

Section O. Powers of Trustee Subsequent to an Event of Termination

The Trustee shall have a reasonable period of time after the occurrence of an event of termination in which to wind up the administration of a trust and to make a distribution of its assets. During this period of time the Trustee shall continue to have and shall exercise all powers granted herein to the Trustee or conferred upon the Trustee by law until all provisions of this declaration are fully executed.

Section P. Requesting Financial Information of Trust Beneficiaries

In exercising its discretion to make any discretionary distributions to the beneficiaries of any trust created hereunder, the Trustee is authorized to request any financial information, including prior federal income tax returns, from the respective beneficiaries that the Trustee deems necessary in order to exercise its discretion in accordance with the provisions for making such distributions under this declaration.

Section Q. Retirement Plan Elections

Except as otherwise provided in this trust declaration, the Trustee may receive or disclaim any and all proceeds from retirement plans, including, but not limited to, qualified pension, profit sharing, Keogh, individual retirement accounts, or any other form or type of plan. The Trustee may make such elections and exercise options as provided in such plan, without liability to any beneficiary for the election made or option elected. Any disclaimed proceeds or benefits shall be paid in accordance with the terms, conditions, and directives set forth in the subject plan.

Section R. Qualification as a Qualified Subchapter S Trust

If any stock of an S corporation becomes distributable to a trust created under this agreement, and such trust is not a qualified Subchapter S trust, the Trustee may implement any of the following alternatives with respect to the S corporation stock:

1. A Sole Beneficiary

Where the original trust is for a sole beneficiary, the Trustee may create for that beneficiary a separate trust that qualifies as a Subchapter S trust, and then distribute such stock to the newly created trust.

2. Multiple Beneficiaries

Where the original trust is for multiple beneficiaries, the Trustee may divide the trust into separate trusts for each of the beneficiaries. Each newly created trust shall hold that beneficiary's pro rata share of the S corporation stock, and shall qualify as a Subchapter S trust.

3. Outright Distribution

If circumstances prevent the Trustee from accomplishing the first two alternatives under this paragraph, the Trustee may, in its sole and absolute discretion, distribute such stock to the beneficiaries as if the trust had terminated, while continuing to hold any other non-S corporation property in trust.

Each newly created S corporation trust shall have mandatory distributions of income and shall not provide for powers of appointment that can be exercised by the beneficiary during the beneficiary's lifetime. In all other respects, the

newly created trusts shall be as consistent as possible with the original trusts and still qualify as Subchapter S trusts.

The Trustee may take any action necessary with regard to S corporations, including making any elections required to qualify stock as S corporation stock, and may sign all required tax returns and forms.

Article XIII

Definitions

For purposes of this trust declaration, the following words and phrases shall be defined as follows:

1. Adopted and Afterborn Persons. Persons who are legally adopted while they are under 18 years of age shall be treated for all purposes under this agreement as though they were the naturally born children of their adopting parents.

A child in gestation who is later born alive shall be considered a child in being throughout the period of gestation.

2. Descendants. The term "descendants" means the lawful lineal blood descendants of the person or persons to whom reference is made. A descendant in gestation who is later born alive shall be considered a descendant in being throughout the period of gestation. An adopted person, and all persons who are the descendants by blood or by legal adoption while under the age of 18 years of such adopted person, shall be considered descendants of the adopting parents as well as the adopting parents' ancestors.

3. Education. As used in this trust, "education" shall include:

Any course of study or instruction at an accredited college or university granting undergraduate or graduate degrees.

Any course of study or instruction at any institution for specialized, vocational or professional training.

Any curriculum offered by any institution that is recognized for purposes of receiving financial assistance from any state or federal agency or program.

Any course of study or instruction which may be useful in preparing a beneficiary for any vocation consistent with the beneficiary's abilities and interests.

Distributions for education may include tuition, fees, books, supplies, living expenses, travel and spending money to the extent that they are reasonable.

4. Founders. The term "Founders" means the "grantors", "trustors", "settlers" or any other name given to the makers of this trust either by law or by popular usage.
5. Heirs at Law. Whenever a Trustee, or a legal advisor to the Trustee, is called upon to determine the heirs at law of the Founders, or any other person beneficially interested in this trust, the determination will be made to identify those individuals, other than creditors, who would receive the personal property of a decedent upon his or her death as determined in accordance with the laws of intestate succession of the State of Texas, United States of America, and further determined as if the Founders of this trust had predeceased the person or persons so named or described.
6. Incompetence or Disability. A Founder, Trustee or beneficiary will be considered "incompetent", "disabled" or "legally incapacitated" if he or she is incapacitated to an extent which makes it impossible or impractical for him or her to give prompt and intelligent consideration to their property or financial matters.

The Trustee may rely on a judicial declaration of incompetency by a court of competent jurisdiction, or the Trustee may rely upon the written opinion of two licensed physicians as to the disability of any Founder, Trustee or beneficiary and may utilize such written opinion as conclusive evidence of such incompetence or disability in any dealings with third parties.

In addition, if a guardian, conservator or other personal representative of a Founder, Trustee or beneficiary has been appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction, then such Founder, Trustee or beneficiary will be considered incompetent or disabled.

7. Minor and Adult Beneficiary. The term "minor beneficiary" identifies a beneficiary who is less than 21 years of age. The term "adult beneficiary" identifies a beneficiary who is 21 years of age or older.
8. Per Stirpes Distributions. Whenever a distribution is to be made to a person's descendants, per stirpes, the distributable assets are to be divided into as many shares as there are then living children of such person and deceased children of such person who left then living descendants. Each then living child shall receive one share and the share of each deceased child shall be divided among such child's then living descendants in the same manner.
9. Personal Representative. For the purposes of this agreement, the term "personal representative" shall include an executor, administrator, guardian, custodian, conservator, Trustee or any other form of personal representative.

10. Power of Appointment or Qualified Beneficiary Designation. Whenever this trust declaration gives a trust beneficiary the power or authority to appoint a beneficiary of the trust, the designation must be in writing and be acknowledged in the form required of acknowledgements by Texas law or exercised by a will executed with the formalities required by law of the trust beneficiary's residence.

The designation must clearly evidence the intent of the trust beneficiary to exercise a power of appointment; and, the written beneficiary designation must have been delivered to the Trustee prior to the trust beneficiary's death or, if exercised by will, must subsequently be admitted to probate no matter the time interval.

The term of this trust may be extended if the qualified beneficiary designation requires that a beneficiary's interest remain in trust, or the trust may be divided and be held as a separate trust which is governed by the terms of this trust declaration.

11. Relative or Relatives. Reference to a "relative" or "relatives" will identify any person or persons related to the Founders by blood or lawful adoption in any degree.
12. Trust. "Trust" means the trust created by this trust declaration as well as any trusts created in it.
13. Trust Fund. The terms "trust fund", "trust property" or "trust assets" mean all property comprising: the initial contribution of corpus to the trust; all property paid or transferred to, or otherwise vested in, the Trustee as additions to the corpus of this trust; accumulated income, if any, whether or not added to the corpus of this trust; and, the investments and reinvestment of the trust property, including the increase and decrease in the values thereof as determined from time to time. The terms "corpus", "principal" and "assets" are used interchangeably.
14. Trustee. All references to "Trustee" shall refer to the original Trustees, if serving in such capacity, as well as our successor Trustees who are then serving in such capacity, under this trust declaration. For convenience, the term "Trustee", used in the singular, will mean and identify multiple Trustees serving and acting pursuant to the directions of this trust declaration. The term "corporate Trustee" will identify a banking or trust corporation with trust powers.

Article XIV

Miscellaneous Matters

Section A. Distribution of Personal Belongings by Memorandum

Each of us may have certain items of tangible personal property which have been transferred to the trust or otherwise subject to the Trustee's control which we wish to give to particular individuals while we are living or at the time of our respective deaths.

The term "personal belongings" or "tangible personal property" will mean and identify personal wearing apparel, jewelry, household furnishings and equipment, books, albums, art work, entertainment and sports equipment and all items of decoration or adornment.

Each spouse may, at any time and from time to time, deliver to the Trustee written, signed and dated instructions as to any living or post-mortem gifts of his or her personal belongings and the Trustee shall be authorized and bound to make disposition of these items as a spouse has reasonably directed in any such instructions which may be in the form of a Memorandum of Distribution or a love letter from either of us to the intended recipients of such items.

If there are conflicting instructions at the time of our deaths, then the instructions bearing the latest date shall be controlling. All such instructions are hereby incorporated by reference into this declaration.

Section B. Special Bequests

Unless otherwise provided in this trust document, or in any amendment, or in a document exercising a power to appoint the beneficiaries of this trust, if property given as a special bequest or gift is subject to a mortgage or other security interest, the designated recipient of the property will take the asset subject to the obligation and the recipient's assumption of the indebtedness upon distribution of the asset to the recipient.

The obligation to be assumed shall be the principal balance of the indebtedness on the date of death, and the trust shall be entitled to reimbursement or offset for principal and interest payments paid by the trust to date of distribution.

Section C. The Rule Against Perpetuities

In no event will the term of this trust continue for a term greater than 21 years after the death of the last survivor of the Founders and all relatives of the Founders living on the effective date of this trust declaration.

Any continuation of the trust by the qualified exercise of a power of appointment will be construed as the creation of a separate trust and an extension of the rule against perpetuities to the extent permitted by law. A court of competent jurisdiction is to liberally construe and apply this provision to validate an interest consistent with the Founders' intent and may reform or construe an interest according to the doctrine of cy pres.

Section D. Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of this trust will be the State of Texas. Any issue of law or fact pertaining to the creation, continuation, administration and termination of the trust, or any other matter incident to this trust, is to be determined with reference to the specific directions in the trust declaration and then under the laws of the State of Texas.

If an Article or Section of this trust declaration is in conflict with a prohibition of state law or federal law, the Article or Section, or the trust declaration as a whole, is to be construed in a manner which will cause it to be in compliance with state and federal law and in a manner which will result in the least amount of taxes and estate settlement costs.

Section E. Dissolution of Our Marriage

If our marriage is dissolved at any time, each spouse shall be deemed to have predeceased the other for purposes of distributions under this agreement. It is our intent that our respective property held in our trust shall not be used for the benefit of the other spouse upon the dissolution of our marriage.

Section F. Maintaining Property in Trust

If, on the termination of any separate trust created under this agreement, a final distribution is to be made to a beneficiary for whom our Trustee holds a trust created under this agreement, such distribution shall be added to such trust rather than being distributed.

The property that is added to the trust shall be treated for purposes of administration as though it had been an original part of the trust.

Section G. Survival

Except as otherwise provided in this trust declaration, for the purpose of vesting in the event two or more persons who have an interest in the trust die within a short time of one another, one must have survived the other for a period of at least 90 days as a condition to vesting.

Section H. Simultaneous Death

In the event that the Co-Founders shall die simultaneously, or if there is insufficient evidence to establish that Co-Founders died other than simultaneously, it is deemed that the spouse owning the greater share of the separate property in this trust or passing into this trust due to the death of the Co-Founders, as defined for federal estate tax purposes, shall have predeceased the other Co-Founder, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, and the provisions of this trust shall be construed on such assumption.

Section I. Changing the Trust Situs

After the death or disability of one of us, the situs of this agreement may be changed by the unanimous consent of all of the beneficiaries then eligible to receive mandatory or discretionary distributions of net income under this agreement.

If such consent is obtained, the beneficiaries shall notify our Trustee in writing of such change of trust situs, and shall, if necessary, designate a successor corporate fiduciary in the new situs. This notice shall constitute removal of the current Trustee, if appropriate, and any successor corporate Trustee shall assume its duties as provided under this agreement.

A change in situs under this Section shall be final and binding, and shall not be subject to judicial review.

Section J. Construction

Unless the context requires otherwise, words denoting the singular may be construed as denoting the plural, and words of the plural may be construed as denoting the singular. Words of one gender may be construed as denoting another gender as is appropriate within such context.

Section K. Headings of Articles, Sections and Paragraphs

The headings of Articles, Sections and Paragraphs used within this agreement are included solely for the convenience and reference of the reader. They shall have no significance in the interpretation or construction of this agreement.

Section L. Notices

All notices required to be given in this agreement shall be made in writing by either:

Personally delivering notice to the party requiring it, and securing a written receipt, or

Mailing notice by certified United States mail, return receipt requested, to the last known address of the party requiring notice.

The effective date of the notice shall be the date of the written receipt or the date of the return receipt, if received, or if not, the date it would have normally been received via certified mail, provided there is evidence of mailing.

Section M. Delivery

For purposes of this agreement "delivery" shall mean:

Personal delivery to any party, or

Delivery by certified United States mail, return receipt requested, to the party making delivery.

The effective date of delivery shall be the date of personal delivery or the date of the return receipt, if received, or if not, the date it would have normally been received via certified mail, provided there is evidence of mailing.

Section N. Duplicate Originals

This agreement may be executed in several counterparts; each counterpart shall be considered a duplicate original agreement.

Section O. Severability

If any provision of this agreement is declared by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid for any reason, such invalidity shall not affect the remaining provisions of this agreement. The remaining provisions shall be fully severable, and this agreement shall be construed and enforced as if the invalid provision had never been included in this agreement.

Section P. Gender, Plural Usage

The use of personal pronouns, such as he, she or it are to be construed in context. The term "person" will include a non-person, such as a corporation, trust, partnership or other entity

as is appropriate in context. The identification of person in the plural will include the singular and vice versa, as is appropriate in context.

Section Q. Special Election for Qualified Terminable Interest Property

For the purpose of identifying the "transferor" in allocating a GST exemption, the estate of a deceased spouse, or the Trustee of this trust, may elect to treat all of the property which passes in trust to a surviving spouse for which a marital deduction is allowed, by reason of Section 2056(b)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code, as if the election to be treated as qualified terminable interest property had not been made.

Reference to the "special election for qualified terminable interest property" will mean and identify the election provided by Section 2652(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The term "GST exemption" or "GST exemption amount" is the dollar amount of property which may pass as generation skipping transfer under Subtitle B, Chapter 13, of the Internal Revenue Code 1986 (entitled "Tax On Generation-Skipping Transfers") which is exempt from the generation skipping tax.

Section R. Generation Skipping Transfers

Our Trustee, in the Trustee's sole discretion, may allocate or assist either Founders' personal representatives or trustees in the allocation of any remaining portion of either Founder's GST exemptions to any property as to which such Founder is the transferor, including any property transferred by such Founder during life as to which such Founder did not make an allocation prior to his or her death and/or among any generation skipping transfers (as defined in Section 2611 of the Internal Revenue Code) resulting under this trust declaration and/or that may later occur with respect to any trust established under this trust declaration, and the Trustee shall never be liable to any person by reason of such allocation, if it is made in good faith and without gross negligence. The Trustee may, in the Trustee's sole discretion, set apart, to constitute two separate trusts, any property which would otherwise have been allocated to any trust created hereunder and which would have had an inclusion ratio, as defined in Section 2642(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, of neither one hundred percent nor zero so that one such trust has an inclusion ratio of one hundred percent and the other such trust has an inclusion ratio of zero. If either Founder's personal representative or trustee and/or the Trustee exercises the special election provided by Section 2652(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, as to any share of either Founder's property that is to be held in trust under this trust declaration, then the Trustee is authorized, in the Trustee's sole discretion, to set apart property constituting such share in a separate trust so that its inclusion ratio of such trust is zero.

Section S. Elective Deductions

A Trustee will have the discretionary authority to claim any obligation, expense, cost or loss as a deduction against either estate tax or income tax, or to make any election provided by Texas law, the Internal Revenue Code, or other applicable law, and the Trustee's decision will be conclusive and binding upon all interested parties and shall be effective without obligation to make an equitable adjustment or apportionment between or among the beneficiaries of this trust or the estate of a deceased beneficiary.

We, ELMER H. BRUNSTING and NELVA E. BRUNSTING, attest that we execute this trust declaration and the terms thereof will bind us, our successors and assigns, our heirs and personal representatives, and any Trustee of this trust. This instrument is to be effective upon the date recorded immediately below.

Dated: January 12, 2005


ELMER H. BRUNSTING, Founder


NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Founder


ELMER H. BRUNSTING, Trustee



NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustee

THE STATE OF TEXAS

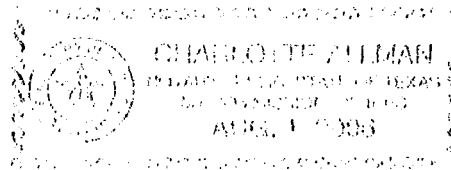
COUNTY OF HARRIS

On January 12, 2005, before me, a Notary Public of said State, personally appeared ELMER H. BRUNSTING and NELVA E. BRUNSTING, personally known to me (or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence) to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged that they executed the same as Founders and Trustees.

WITNESS MY HAND and official seal.



Notary Public, State of Texas



**TRANSFER TO GRANTOR TRUST SUBJECT TO WITHDRAWAL
CONTRIBUTION AGREEMENT
(Transfer of Personal Property to Trust)**

TRUST IDENTITY: BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST

PRIMARY INCOME BENEFICIARIES: ELMER H. BRUNSTING
NELVA E. BRUNSTING

IDENTITY OF CONTRIBUTORS: ELMER H. BRUNSTING
NELVA E. BRUNSTING

AGREEMENT:

ELMER H. BRUNSTING and NELVA E. BRUNSTING agree to contribute, or have contributed, the property identified below to the trust as well as all personal effects which they may acquire in the future. The Trustees accept the contribution, subject to the right of the Contributors to withdraw all or any part of the contribution and its appreciation in value. The Contributors shall give the Trustees written notice of at least seven (7) days in advance of the date the withdrawal is to be made, and at the conclusion of the notice period, the Trustees will deliver funds or trust property equal in value to the amount which the Contributors are authorized to withdraw. If the property contributed is commingled with other trust property, the trust property will share pro rata in the appreciation or depreciation of all trust property administered by the Trustees except other trust property which has maintained a separate identity and which has not been commingled. The Trustees will have the authority to partition commingled trust property in kind and to deliver a divided interest thereof in satisfaction of the trust's payment obligation or to deliver an undivided interest, of equivalent value, in trust property in satisfaction of the trust's payment obligation.

It is the intent and purpose of the contracting parties that the contribution made or to be made be structured so that the contribution will not constitute a gift of Contributors' property for federal gift tax purposes, and this agreement shall be construed and shall be subject to modification to obtain this result.

Notwithstanding the foregoing agreement, the right of withdrawal retained herein shall be, in all events, subject to the trust provisions prohibiting withdrawal from portions of the trust which become irrevocable pursuant to the terms and conditions of the trust, and this agreement shall be construed and shall be subject to modification to obtain this result.

PROPERTY CONTRIBUTED OR TO BE CONTRIBUTED:

All personal effects, clothes, jewelry, chinaware, silver, photographs, works of art, books, sporting goods, artifacts relating to the hobbies of the Contributors, and all household furniture, fixtures, equipment, goods and miscellaneous household items, as well as all other tangible articles of personal or household use, including, but not limited to, all such personalty set forth and described in Exhibit "A" attached hereto and incorporated herein for all purposes.

Date: January 12, 2005

ELMER H. BRUNSTING,
Contributor and Trustee

NELVA E. BRUNSTING,
Contributor and Trustee



POUR-OVER WILL

Your original signed Pour-Over Will should be kept in a safe place such as a safe deposit box. This section contains an UNSIGNED COPY of your Pour-Over Will.

Upon your death, the Pour-Over Will leaves to your Living Trust any property which you did not place into your trust before your death. It serves merely as a safety net in order to assure that property which was overlooked will ultimately be transferred into your trust and managed by your trustees pursuant to your instructions.

If all of your assets are transferred to the Living Trust, then it will not be necessary to use the Pour-Over Will and probate will be avoided entirely.

**LAST WILL
OF
ELMER H. BRUNSTING**

I, ELMER HENRY BRUNSTING, also known as ELMER H. BRUNSTING, of Harris County, Texas, make this Will and revoke all of my prior wills and codicils.

Article I

My Family

I am married and my spouse's name is NELVA E. BRUNSTING.

All references to "my spouse" in my Will are to NELVA E. BRUNSTING.

The names and birth dates of my children are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Birth Date</u>
CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS	March 12, 1953
CAROL ANN BRUNSTING	October 16, 1954
CARL HENRY BRUNSTING	July 31, 1957
AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART	October 7, 1961
ANITA KAY RILEY	August 7, 1963

All references to my children in my will are to these children, as well as any children subsequently born to me, or legally adopted by me.

Article II

Testamentary Gifts

I give, devise and bequeath all of my property and estate, real, personal or mixed, wherever situated, to my revocable living trust; the name of my revocable living trust is:

ELMER H. BRUNSTING or NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustees, or the successor Trustees, under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

All of such property and estate shall be held, managed, and distributed as directed in such trust. The exact terms of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST will govern the administration of my estate and the distribution of income and principal during administration. It is my intent and purpose that the tax planning provisions of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST apply, and that my estate pass for the benefit of my family with the least possible amount of death taxes.

If my revocable living trust is not in effect at my death for any reason whatsoever, then all of my property shall be disposed of under the terms of my revocable living trust as if it were in full force and effect on the date of my death, and such terms are hereby incorporated herein for all purposes.

Article III

Appointment of Personal Representative

I appoint NELVA E. BRUNSTING as my Personal Representative. In the event NELVA E. BRUNSTING ceases to serve for any reason, I appoint the following individuals as my Personal Representative in the following order:

First, CA

Second.

Third,

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to the settlement of my estate other than the probate and recording of my Will and the return of an inventory, appraisalment and list of claims as required by law.

Article IV

Payment of Debts, Taxes, Settlement Costs and Exercise of Elections

The following directions concern the payment of debts, taxes, estate settlement costs, and the exercise of any election permitted by Texas law or by the Internal Revenue Code. The Personal Representative of my estate and the Trustee of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST may act jointly and may treat the property of my estate subject to probate and the property of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST as one fund for the purpose of paying debts, taxes, estate settlement costs, and making of elections.

Section A. Payment of Indebtedness and Settlement Costs

The Personal Representative will have the discretionary authority to pay from my estate subject to probate the costs reasonably and lawfully required to settle my estate.

Section B. Special Bequests

If property given as a special bequest or gift is subject to a mortgage or other security interest, the designated recipient of the property will take the asset subject to the obligation and the recipient's assumption of the indebtedness upon distribution of the asset to the recipient. The obligation to be assumed shall be the principal balance of the indebtedness on date of death, and the Personal Representative shall be entitled to reimbursement or offset for principal and interest payments paid by my estate to date of distribution.

Section C. Estate, Generation Skipping, or Other Death Tax

Unless otherwise provided in this will or by the terms of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST, estate, inheritance, succession, or other similar tax shall be charged to and apportioned among those whose gifts or distributive share generate a death tax liability by reason of my death or by reason of a taxable termination or a taxable distribution under the generation skipping provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. To the extent I may lawfully provide, the Personal Representative may pay and deduct from a beneficiary's distributive share (whether the distribution is to be paid outright or is to be continued in trust) the increment in taxes payable by reason of a required distribution or termination of interest

(i.e., estate, gift, inheritance, or generation skipping taxes) to the extent that the total of such taxes payable by reason of a distribution or termination is greater than the tax which would have been imposed if the property or interest subject to the distribution or termination of interest has not been taken into account in determining the amount of such tax. To the extent a tax liability results from the distribution of property to a beneficiary other than under this will or under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST, the Personal Representative will have the authority to reduce any distribution to the beneficiary from my estate by the amount of the tax liability apportioned to the beneficiary, or if the distribution is insufficient, the Personal Representative will have the authority to proceed against the beneficiary for his, her, or its share of the tax liability. In making an allocation, my Personal Representative may consider all property included in my gross estate for federal estate tax purposes, including all amounts paid or payable to another as the result of my death, including life insurance proceeds, proceeds from a qualified retirement plan or account, proceeds from a joint and survivorship account with a financial institution or brokerage company, proceeds from a buy-sell or redemption contract, and/or any other plan or policy which provides for a payment of death benefits. This provision further contemplates and includes any tax which results from the inclusion of a prior transfer in my federal gross estate even though possession of the property previously transferred is vested in someone other than my Personal Representative. This provision does not include a reduction in the unified credit by reason of taxable gifts made by me. If the Personal Representative determines that collection of an apportioned tax liability against another is not economically feasible or probable, the tax liability will be paid by my estate and will reduce the amount distributable to the residuary beneficiaries. The Personal Representative's judgment with regard to the feasibility of collection is to be conclusive.

Section D. Election, Qualified Terminable Interest Property

The Personal Representative may, without liability for doing so or the failure to do so, elect to treat all or a part of my estate which passes in trust for NELVA E. BRUNSTING under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST, in which NELVA E. BRUNSTING has an income right for life, as Qualified Terminable Interest Property pursuant to the requirements of Section 2056(b)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code. To the extent that an election is made, and unless NELVA E. BRUNSTING shall issue a direction to the contrary, the Trustee of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST will pay from the irrevocable share the entire increment in the taxes payable by reason of the death of NELVA E. BRUNSTING to the extent that the total of such taxes is greater than would have been imposed if the property treated as qualified terminable interest property has not been taken into account in determining such taxes. It is my intent and purpose to provide my Personal Representative with the greatest latitude in making this election so that the least amount of federal estate tax will be payable upon my death and upon the death of NELVA E. BRUNSTING, and this

provision is to be applied and construed to accomplish this objective. The Personal Representative is to make distributions of income and principal to the Trustee of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST until my total estate subject to probate and administration is distributed to the Trustee of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST.

Section E. Special Election for Qualified Terminable Interest Property

For the purpose of identifying the "transferor" in allocating a GST exemption, my estate may elect to treat all of the property which passes in trust to a surviving spouse for which a marital deduction is allowed, by reason of Section 2056(b)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code, as if the election to be treated as Qualified Terminable Interest Property had not been made. Reference to the "Special Election For Qualified Terminable Interest Property" will mean and identify the election provided by Section 2652(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code. The term "GST Exemption" or "GST Exemption Amount" is the dollar amount of property which may pass as generation skipping transfers under Subtitle B, Chapter 13, of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (entitled "Tax on Generation Skipping Transfers") which is exempt from the generation-skipping tax.

Section F. Elective Deductions

The Personal Representative will have the discretionary authority to claim any obligation, expense, cost or loss as a deduction against either estate tax or income tax, or to make any election provided by Texas law, the Internal Revenue Code, or other applicable law, and the Personal Representative's decision will be conclusive and binding upon all interested parties and shall be effective without obligation to make an equitable adjustment or apportionment between or among the beneficiaries of my estate or the estate of a deceased beneficiary.

Article V

Service of the Personal Representative

A Personal Representative may exercise, without court supervision (or the least supervision permitted by law), all powers and authority given to executors and trustees by the laws of the State of Texas and by this will.

Section A. Possession, Assets, Records

My Personal Representative will have the authority to take possession of the property of my estate and the right to obtain and possess as custodian any and all documents and records relating to the ownership of property.

Section B. Retain Property in Form Received, Sale

My Personal Representative will have authority to retain, without liability, any and all property in the form in which it is received by the Personal Representative without regard to its productivity or the proportion that any one asset or class of assets may bear to the whole. My Personal Representative will not have liability nor responsibility for loss of income from or depreciation in the value of property which was retained in the form which the Personal Representative received them. My Personal Representative will have the authority to acquire, hold, and sell undivided interests in property, both real and personal, including undivided interests in business or investment property.

Section C. Investment Authority

My Personal Representative will have discretionary investment authority, and will not be liable for loss of income or depreciation on the value of an investment if, at the time the investment was made and under the facts and circumstances then existing, the investment was reasonable.

Section D. Power of Sale, Other Disposition

My Personal Representative will have the authority at any time and from time to time to sell, exchange, lease and/or otherwise dispose of legal and equitable title to any property upon such terms and conditions, and for such consideration, as my representative will consider reasonable. The execution of any document of conveyance, or lease by the Personal Representative will be sufficient to transfer complete title to the interest conveyed without the joinder, ratification, or consent of any person beneficially interested in the property, the estate, or trust. No purchaser, tenant, transferee or obligor will have any obligation whatsoever to see to the application of payments made to my Personal Representative. My Personal Representative will also have the authority to borrow or lend money, secured or unsecured, upon such terms and conditions and for such reasons as may be perceived as reasonable at the time the loan was made or obtained.

Section E. Partial, Final Distributions

My Personal Representative, in making or preparing to make a partial or final distribution from the estate or a trust, will prepare an accounting and may require, as a condition to payment, a written and acknowledged statement from each distributee that the accounting has been thoroughly examined and accepted as correct; a discharge of the Personal Representative; a release from any loss, liability, claim or question concerning the exercise of due care, skill, and prudence of the Personal Representative in the management, investment, retention, and distribution of property during the representative's term of service, except for any undisclosed error or omission having basis in fraud or bad faith; and an indemnity of the Personal Representative, to include the payment of attorneys' fees, from any asserted claim of any taxing agency, governmental authority, or other claimant. Any beneficiary having a question or potential claim may require an audit of the estate or trust as an expense of administration. Failure to require the audit prior to written acceptance of the Personal Representative's report, or the acceptance of payment, will operate as a final release and discharge of the Personal Representative except as to any error or omission having basis in fraud or bad faith.

Section F. Partition, Undivided Interests

My Personal Representative, in making or preparing to make a partial or final distribution from the estate or a trust, will have the authority (1) to partition any asset or class of assets and deliver divided and segregated interests to beneficiaries; (2) to sell any asset or class of assets (whether or not susceptible to partition in kind), and deliver to the beneficiaries a divided interest in the proceeds of sale and/or a divided or undivided interest in any note and security arrangement taken as part of the purchase price; and/or (3) to deliver undivided interests in an asset or class of assets of the beneficiaries subject to any indebtedness which may be secured by the property.

Section G. Accounting

My Personal Representative will render at least annually a statement of account showing receipts, disbursements, and distributions of both principal and income during the period of accounting and a statement of the invested and uninvested principal and the undistributed income at the time of such statement.

Section H. Protection of Beneficiaries

No beneficiary will have the power to anticipate, encumber or transfer any interest in my estate. No part of my estate or any trust will be liable for or charged with any debts,

contracts, liabilities or torts of a beneficiary or be subject to seizure or other process by any creditor of a beneficiary.

Section I. Consultants, Professional Assistance

My Personal Representative will have the authority to employ such consultants and professional help as needed to assist with the prudent administration of the estate and any trust. Any representative, other than a corporate fiduciary, may delegate, by an agency agreement or otherwise, to any state or national banking corporation with trust powers any one or more of the following administrative functions: custody and safekeeping of assets; record keeping and accounting, including accounting reports to beneficiaries; and/or investment authority. The expense of the agency, or other arrangement, will be paid as an expense of administration.

Section J. Compensation

Any person who serves as Personal Representative may elect to receive a reasonable compensation, reasonable compensation to be measured by the time required in the administration of the estate or a trust and the responsibility assumed in the discharge of the duties of office. The fee schedules of area trust departments prescribing fees for the same or similar services may be used to establish reasonable compensation. A corporate or banking trustee will be entitled to receive as its compensation such fees as are then prescribed by its published schedule of charges for estates or trusts of similar size and nature and additional compensation for extraordinary services performed by the corporate representative. My Personal Representative will be entitled to full reimbursement for expenses, costs, or other obligations incurred as the result of service, including attorney's, accountant's and other professional fees.

Section K. Documenting Succession

A person serving as Personal Representative may fail or cease to serve by reason of death, resignation or legal disability. Succession may be documented by an affidavit of fact prepared by the successor, filed of record in the probate or deed records of the county in which this will is admitted to probate. The public and all persons interested in or dealing with my Personal Representative may rely upon the evidence of succession provided by a certified copy of the recorded affidavit, and I bind my estate and those who are its beneficial owners to indemnify and hold harmless any person, firm, or agency from any loss sustained in relying upon the recorded affidavit.

Article VI

No-Contest Requirements

I vest in my Personal Representative the authority to construe this will and to resolve all matters pertaining to disputed issues or controverted claims. I do not want to burden my estate with the cost of a litigated proceeding to resolve questions of law or fact unless that proceeding is originated by my Personal Representative or with the Personal Representative's written permission. Any other person, agency or organization who originates (or who shall cause to be instituted) a judicial proceeding to construe or contest this will or to resolve any claim or controversy in the nature of reimbursement, constructive or resulting trust or other theory which, if assumed as true, would enlarge (or originate) the claimant's interest in my estate, will forfeit any amount to which that person, agency or organization is or may be entitled, and the interest of any such litigant or contestant will pass as if he or she or it had predeceased me.

These directions will apply even though the person, agency or organization shall be found by a court of law to have originated the judicial proceeding in good faith and with probable cause, and even though the proceeding may seek nothing more than to construe the application of this no-contest provision. However, the no-contest provision is to be limited in application as to any claim filed by NELVA E. BRUNSTING, to the exclusion thereof if necessary, to the extent it may deny my estate the benefit of the federal estate tax marital deduction.

THIS WILL is signed by me in the presence of two (2) witnesses, and signed by the witnesses in my presence on January 12, 2005.

ELMER H. BRUNSTING

The foregoing Will was, on the day and year written above, published and declared by ELMER H. BRUNSTING in our presence to be his Will. We, in his presence and at his request, and in the presence of each other, have attested the same and have signed our names as attesting witnesses.

We declare that at the time of our attestation of this Will, ELMER H. BRUNSTING was, according to our best knowledge and belief, of sound mind and memory and under no undue duress or constraint.

WITNESS

WITNESS

SELF-PROVING AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF HARRIS

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared ELMER H. BRUNSTING, _____ and _____, known to me to be the Testator and the witnesses, respectively, whose names are subscribed to the annexed or foregoing instrument in their respective capacities, and, all of said persons being by me duly sworn, the said ELMER H. BRUNSTING, Testator, declared to me and to the said witnesses in my presence that said instrument is his Last Will and Testament, and that he had willingly made and executed it as his free act and deed; and the said witnesses, each on his or her oath stated to me, in the presence and hearing of the said Testator that the said Testator had declared to them that the said instrument is his Last Will and Testament, and that he executed same as such and wanted each of them to sign it as a witness; and upon their oaths each witness stated further that they did sign the same as witnesses in the presence of the said Testator and at his request; that he was at that time eighteen years of age or over (or being under such age, was or had been lawfully married, or was then a member of the armed forces of the United States or of an auxiliary thereof or of the Maritime Service) and was of sound mind; and that each of said witnesses was then at least fourteen years of age.

ELMER H. BRUNSTING

WITNESS

WITNESS

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the said ELMER H. BRUNSTING, the Testator, and by the said _____ and _____, witnesses, on January 12, 2005.

Notary Public, State of Texas

**LAST WILL
OF
NELVA E. BRUNSTING**

I, NELVA ERLEEN BRUNSTING, also known as NELVA E. BRUNSTING, of Harris County, Texas, make this Will and revoke all of my prior wills and codicils.

Article I

My Family

I am married and my spouse's name is ELMER H. BRUNSTING.

All references to "my spouse" in my Will are to ELMER H. BRUNSTING.

The names and birth dates of my children are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Birth Date</u>
CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS	March 12, 1953
CAROL ANN BRUNSTING	October 16, 1954
CARL HENRY BRUNSTING	July 31, 1957
AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART	October 7, 1961
ANITA KAY RILEY	August 7, 1963

All references to my children in my will are to these children, as well as any children subsequently born to me, or legally adopted by me.

Article II

Testamentary Gifts

I give, devise and bequeath all of my property and estate, real, personal or mixed, wherever situated, to my revocable living trust; the name of my revocable living trust is:

ELMER H. BRUNSTING or NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustees, or the successor Trustees, under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

All of such property and estate shall be held, managed, and distributed as directed in such trust. The exact terms of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST will govern the administration of my estate and the distribution of income and principal during administration. It is my intent and purpose that the tax planning provisions of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST apply, and that my estate pass for the benefit of my family with the least possible amount of death taxes.

If my revocable living trust is not in effect at my death for any reason whatsoever, then all of my property shall be disposed of under the terms of my revocable living trust as if it were in full force and effect on the date of my death, and such terms are hereby incorporated herein for all purposes.

Article III

Appointment of Personal Representative

I appoint ELMER H. BRUNSTING as my Personal Representative. In the event ELMER H. BRUNSTING fails or ceases to serve for any reason, I appoint the following individuals as my Personal Representative to serve in the following order:

First, CARL HENRY BRUNSTING

Second, AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART

Third, CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS

The term "Personal Representative" will mean and refer to the office of Independent Executor and Trustee collectively. Reference to Personal Representative in the singular will include the plural, the masculine will include the feminine, and the term is to be construed in context. A Personal Representative will not be required to furnish a fiduciary bond or other security. I direct that no action be required in the county or probate court in relation

to the settlement of my estate other than the probate and recording of my Will and the return of an inventory, appraisal and list of claims as required by law.

Article IV

Payment of Debts, Taxes, Settlement Costs and Exercise of Elections

The following directions concern the payment of debts, taxes, estate settlement costs, and the exercise of any election permitted by Texas law or by the Internal Revenue Code. The Personal Representative of my estate and the Trustee of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST may act jointly and may treat the property of my estate subject to probate and the property of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST as one fund for the purpose of paying debts, taxes, estate settlement costs, and making of elections.

Section A. Payment of Indebtedness and Settlement Costs

The Personal Representative will have the discretionary authority to pay from my estate subject to probate the costs reasonably and lawfully required to settle my estate.

Section B. Special Bequests

If property given as a special bequest or gift is subject to a mortgage or other security interest, the designated recipient of the property will take the asset subject to the obligation and the recipient's assumption of the indebtedness upon distribution of the asset to the recipient. The obligation to be assumed shall be the principal balance of the indebtedness on date of death, and the Personal Representative shall be entitled to reimbursement or offset for principal and interest payments paid by my estate to date of distribution.

Section C. Estate, Generation Skipping, or Other Death Tax

Unless otherwise provided in this will or by the terms of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST, estate, inheritance, succession, or other similar tax shall be charged to and apportioned among those whose gifts or distributive share generate a death tax liability by reason of my death or by reason of a taxable termination or a taxable distribution under the generation skipping provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. To the extent I may lawfully provide, the Personal Representative may pay and deduct from a beneficiary's distributive share (whether the distribution is to be paid outright or is to be continued in trust) the increment in taxes payable by reason of a required distribution or termination of interest

(i.e., estate, gift, inheritance, or generation skipping taxes) to the extent that the total of such taxes payable by reason of a distribution or termination is greater than the tax which would have been imposed if the property or interest subject to the distribution or termination of interest has not been taken into account in determining the amount of such tax. To the extent a tax liability results from the distribution of property to a beneficiary other than under this will or under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST, the Personal Representative will have the authority to reduce any distribution to the beneficiary from my estate by the amount of the tax liability apportioned to the beneficiary, or if the distribution is insufficient, the Personal Representative will have the authority to proceed against the beneficiary for his, her, or its share of the tax liability. In making an allocation, my Personal Representative may consider all property included in my gross estate for federal estate tax purposes, including all amounts paid or payable to another as the result of my death, including life insurance proceeds, proceeds from a qualified retirement plan or account, proceeds from a joint and survivorship account with a financial institution or brokerage company, proceeds from a buy-sell or redemption contract, and/or any other plan or policy which provides for a payment of death benefits. This provision further contemplates and includes any tax which results from the inclusion of a prior transfer in my federal gross estate even though possession of the property previously transferred is vested in someone other than my Personal Representative. This provision does not include a reduction in the unified credit by reason of taxable gifts made by me. If the Personal Representative determines that collection of an apportioned tax liability against another is not economically feasible or probable, the tax liability will be paid by my estate and will reduce the amount distributable to the residuary beneficiaries. The Personal Representative's judgment with regard to the feasibility of collection is to be conclusive.

Section D. Election, Qualified Terminable Interest Property

The Personal Representative may, without liability for doing so or the failure to do so, elect to treat all or a part of my estate which passes in trust for ELMER H. BRUNSTING under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST, in which ELMER H. BRUNSTING has an income right for life, as Qualified Terminable Interest Property pursuant to the requirements of Section 2056(b)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code. To the extent that an election is made, and unless ELMER H. BRUNSTING shall issue a direction to the contrary, the Trustee of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST will pay from the irrevocable share the entire increment in the taxes payable by reason of the death of ELMER H. BRUNSTING to the extent that the total of such taxes is greater than would have been imposed if the property treated as qualified terminable interest property has not been taken into account in determining such taxes. It is my intent and purpose to provide my Personal Representative with the greatest latitude in making this election so that the least amount of federal estate tax will be payable upon my death and upon the death of ELMER H. BRUNSTING, and this

provision is to be applied and construed to accomplish this objective. The Personal Representative is to make distributions of income and principal to the Trustee of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST until my total estate subject to probate and administration is distributed to the Trustee of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST.

Section E. Special Election for Qualified Terminable Interest Property

For the purpose of identifying the "transferor" in allocating a GST exemption, my estate may elect to treat all of the property which passes in trust to a surviving spouse for which a marital deduction is allowed, by reason of Section 2056(b)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code, as if the election to be treated as Qualified Terminable Interest Property had not been made. Reference to the "Special Election For Qualified Terminable Interest Property" will mean and identify the election provided by Section 2652(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code. The term "GST Exemption" or "GST Exemption Amount" is the dollar amount of property which may pass as generation skipping transfers under Subtitle B, Chapter 13, of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (entitled "Tax on Generation Skipping Transfers") which is exempt from the generation-skipping tax.

Section F. Elective Deductions

The Personal Representative will have the discretionary authority to claim any obligation, expense, cost or loss as a deduction against either estate tax or income tax, or to make any election provided by Texas law, the Internal Revenue Code, or other applicable law, and the Personal Representative's decision will be conclusive and binding upon all interested parties and shall be effective without obligation to make an equitable adjustment or apportionment between or among the beneficiaries of my estate or the estate of a deceased beneficiary.

Article V

Service of the Personal Representative

A Personal Representative may exercise, without court supervision (or the least supervision permitted by law), all powers and authority given to executors and trustees by the laws of the State of Texas and by this will.

Section A. Possession, Assets, Records

My Personal Representative will have the authority to take possession of the property of my estate and the right to obtain and possess as custodian any and all documents and records relating to the ownership of property.

Section B. Retain Property in Form Received, Sale

My Personal Representative will have authority to retain, without liability, any and all property in the form in which it is received by the Personal Representative without regard to its productivity or the proportion that any one asset or class of assets may bear to the whole. My Personal Representative will not have liability nor responsibility for loss of income from or depreciation in the value of property which was retained in the form which the Personal Representative received them. My Personal Representative will have the authority to acquire, hold, and sell undivided interests in property, both real and personal, including undivided interests in business or investment property.

Section C. Investment Authority

My Personal Representative will have discretionary investment authority, and will not be liable for loss of income or depreciation on the value of an investment if, at the time the investment was made and under the facts and circumstances then existing, the investment was reasonable.

Section D. Power of Sale, Other Disposition

My Personal Representative will have the authority at any time and from time to time to sell, exchange, lease and/or otherwise dispose of legal and equitable title to any property upon such terms and conditions, and for such consideration, as my representative will consider reasonable. The execution of any document of conveyance, or lease by the Personal Representative will be sufficient to transfer complete title to the interest conveyed without the joinder, ratification, or consent of any person beneficially interested in the property, the estate, or trust. No purchaser, tenant, transferee or obligor will have any obligation whatsoever to see to the application of payments made to my Personal Representative. My Personal Representative will also have the authority to borrow or lend money, secured or unsecured, upon such terms and conditions and for such reasons as may be perceived as reasonable at the time the loan was made or obtained.

Section E. Partial, Final Distributions

My Personal Representative, in making or preparing to make a partial or final distribution from the estate or a trust, will prepare an accounting and may require, as a condition to payment, a written and acknowledged statement from each distributee that the accounting has been thoroughly examined and accepted as correct; a discharge of the Personal Representative; a release from any loss, liability, claim or question concerning the exercise of due care, skill, and prudence of the Personal Representative in the management, investment, retention, and distribution of property during the representative's term of service, except for any undisclosed error or omission having basis in fraud or bad faith; and an indemnity of the Personal Representative, to include the payment of attorneys' fees, from any asserted claim of any taxing agency, governmental authority, or other claimant. Any beneficiary having a question or potential claim may require an audit of the estate or trust as an expense of administration. Failure to require the audit prior to written acceptance of the Personal Representative's report, or the acceptance of payment, will operate as a final release and discharge of the Personal Representative except as to any error or omission having basis in fraud or bad faith.

Section F. Partition, Undivided Interests

My Personal Representative, in making or preparing to make a partial or final distribution from the estate or a trust, will have the authority (1) to partition any asset or class of assets and deliver divided and segregated interests to beneficiaries; (2) to sell any asset or class of assets (whether or not susceptible to partition in kind), and deliver to the beneficiaries a divided interest in the proceeds of sale and/or a divided or undivided interest in any note and security arrangement taken as part of the purchase price; and/or (3) to deliver undivided interests in an asset or class of assets of the beneficiaries subject to any indebtedness which may be secured by the property.

Section G. Accounting

My Personal Representative will render at least annually a statement of account showing receipts, disbursements, and distributions of both principal and income during the period of accounting and a statement of the invested and uninvested principal and the undistributed income at the time of such statement.

Section H. Protection of Beneficiaries

No beneficiary will have the power to anticipate, encumber or transfer any interest in my estate. No part of my estate or any trust will be liable for or charged with any debts,

contracts, liabilities or torts of a beneficiary or be subject to seizure or other process by any creditor of a beneficiary.

Section I. Consultants, Professional Assistance

My Personal Representative will have the authority to employ such consultants and professional help as needed to assist with the prudent administration of the estate and any trust. Any representative, other than a corporate fiduciary, may delegate, by an agency agreement or otherwise, to any state or national banking corporation with trust powers any one or more of the following administrative functions: custody and safekeeping of assets; record keeping and accounting, including accounting reports to beneficiaries; and/or investment authority. The expense of the agency, or other arrangement, will be paid as an expense of administration.

Section J. Compensation

Any person who serves as Personal Representative may elect to receive a reasonable compensation, reasonable compensation to be measured by the time required in the administration of the estate or a trust and the responsibility assumed in the discharge of the duties of office. The fee schedules of area trust departments prescribing fees for the same or similar services may be used to establish reasonable compensation. A corporate or banking trustee will be entitled to receive as its compensation such fees as are then prescribed by its published schedule of charges for estates or trusts of similar size and nature and additional compensation for extraordinary services performed by the corporate representative. My Personal Representative will be entitled to full reimbursement for expenses, costs, or other obligations incurred as the result of service, including attorney's, accountant's and other professional fees.

Section K. Documenting Succession

A person serving as Personal Representative may fail or cease to serve by reason of death, resignation or legal disability. Succession may be documented by an affidavit of fact prepared by the successor, filed of record in the probate or deed records of the county in which this will is admitted to probate. The public and all persons interested in or dealing with my Personal Representative may rely upon the evidence of succession provided by a certified copy of the recorded affidavit, and I bind my estate and those who are its beneficial owners to indemnify and hold harmless any person, firm, or agency from any loss sustained in relying upon the recorded affidavit.

Article VI

No-Contest Requirements

I vest in my Personal Representative the authority to construe this will and to resolve all matters pertaining to disputed issues or controverted claims. I do not want to burden my estate with the cost of a litigated proceeding to resolve questions of law or fact unless that proceeding is originated by my Personal Representative or with the Personal Representative's written permission. Any other person, agency or organization who originates (or who shall cause to be instituted) a judicial proceeding to construe or contest this will or to resolve any claim or controversy in the nature of reimbursement, constructive or resulting trust or other theory which, if assumed as true, would enlarge (or originate) the claimant's interest in my estate, will forfeit any amount to which that person, agency or organization is or may be entitled, and the interest of any such litigant or contestant will pass as if he or she or it had predeceased me.

These directions will apply even though the person, agency or organization shall be found by a court of law to have originated the judicial proceeding in good faith and with probable cause, and even though the proceeding may seek nothing more than to construe the application of this no-contest provision. However, the no-contest provision is to be limited in application as to any claim filed by ELMER H. BRUNSTING, to the exclusion thereof if necessary, to the extent it may deny my estate the benefit of the federal estate tax marital deduction.

THIS WILL is signed by me in the presence of two (2) witnesses, and signed by the witnesses in my presence on January 12, 2005.

NELVA E. BRUNSTING

The foregoing Will was, on the day and year written above, published and declared by NELVA E. BRUNSTING in our presence to be her Will. We, in her presence and at her request, and in the presence of each other, have attested the same and have signed our names as attesting witnesses.

We declare that at the time of our attestation of this Will, NELVA E. BRUNSTING was, according to our best knowledge and belief, of sound mind and memory and under no undue duress or constraint.

WITNESS

WITNESS

SELF-PROVING AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF HARRIS

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared NELVA E. BRUNSTING, _____ and _____, known to me to be the Testatrix and the witnesses, respectively, whose names are subscribed to the annexed or foregoing instrument in their respective capacities, and, all of said persons being by me duly sworn, the said NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Testatrix, declared to me and to the said witnesses in my presence that said instrument is her Last Will and Testament, and that she had willingly made and executed it as her free act and deed; and the said witnesses, each on his or her oath stated to me, in the presence and hearing of the said Testatrix that the said Testatrix had declared to them that the said instrument is her Last Will and Testament, and that she executed same as such and wanted each of them to sign it as a witness; and upon their oaths each witness stated further that they did sign the same as witnesses in the presence of the said Testatrix and at her request; that she was at that time eighteen years of age or over (or being under such age, was or had been lawfully married, or was then a member of the armed forces of the United States or of an auxiliary thereof or of the Maritime Service) and was of sound mind; and that each of said witnesses was then at least fourteen years of age.

NELVA E. BRUNSTING

WITNESS

WITNESS

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the said NELVA E. BRUNSTING, the Testatrix, and by the said _____ and _____, witnesses, on January 12, 2005.

Notary Public, State of Texas



LIVING WILL

This section contains a signed copy of your Living Will, which is also known as the "Physician's Directive." If you are suffering from a terminal condition or an irreversible condition, this document allows you to express your wishes as to whether or not you direct your physician to terminate life sustaining procedures which serve only to prolong the moment of your death. In essence, it clarifies and makes known your intent regarding life sustaining procedures.

DIRECTIVE TO PHYSICIANS AND FAMILY OR SURROGATES

Instructions for completing this document:

This is an important legal document known as an Advance Directive. It is designed to help you communicate your wishes about medical treatment at some time in the future when you are unable to make your wishes known because of illness or injury. These wishes are usually based on personal values. In particular, you may want to consider what burdens or hardships of treatment you would be willing to accept for a particular amount of benefit obtained if you were seriously ill.

You are encouraged to discuss your values and wishes with your family or chosen spokesperson, as well as your physician. Your physician, other health care provider, or medical institution may provide you with various resources to assist you in completing your advance directive. Brief definitions are listed below and may aid you in your discussions and advance planning. Initial the treatment choices that best reflect your personal preferences. Provide a copy of your directive to your physician, usual hospital, and family or spokesperson. Consider a periodic review of this document. By periodic review, you can best assure that the directive reflects your preferences.

In addition to this advance directive, Texas law provides for two other types of directives that can be important during a serious illness. These are the Medical Power of Attorney and the Out-of-Hospital Do-Not-Resuscitate Order. You may wish to discuss these with your physician, family, hospital representative, or other advisers. You may also wish to complete a directive related to the donation of organs and tissues.

DIRECTIVE

I, **NELVA ERLEEN BRUNSTING**, also known as **NELVA E. BRUNSTING**, recognize that the best health care is based upon a partnership of trust and communication with my physician. My physician and I will make health care decisions together as long as I am of sound mind and able to make my wishes known. If there comes a time that I am unable to make medical decisions about myself because of illness or injury, I direct that the following treatment preferences be honored:

If, in the judgment of my physician, I am suffering with a terminal condition from which I am expected to die within six months, even with available life-sustaining treatment provided in accordance with prevailing standards of medical care:

NEB I request that all treatments other than those needed to keep me comfortable be discontinued or withheld and my physician allow me to die as gently as possible; OR

_____ I request that I be kept alive in this terminal condition using available life-sustaining treatment. (THIS SELECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO HOSPICE CARE.)

If, in the judgment of my physician, I am suffering with an irreversible condition so that I cannot care for myself or make decisions for myself and am expected to die without life-sustaining treatment provided in accordance with prevailing standards of care:

NEB I request that all treatments other than those needed to keep me comfortable be discontinued or withheld and my physician allow me to die as gently as possible; OR

_____ I request that I be kept alive in this irreversible condition using available life-sustaining treatment. (THIS SELECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO HOSPICE CARE.)

Additional requests: (After discussion with your physician, you may wish to consider listing particular treatments in this space that you do or do not want in specific circumstances, such as artificial nutrition and fluids, intravenous antibiotics, etc. Be sure to state whether you do or do not want the particular treatment.)

After signing this directive, if my representative or I elect hospice care, I understand and agree that only those treatments needed to keep me comfortable would be provided and I would not be given available life-sustaining treatments.

If the persons named in my Medical Power of Attorney are not available, or if I have not designated a spokesperson, I understand that a spokesperson will be chosen for me following standards specified in the laws of Texas. If, in the judgment of my physician, my death is imminent within minutes to hours, even with the use of all available medical treatment provided within the prevailing standard of care, I acknowledge that all treatments may be withheld or removed except those needed to maintain my comfort. I understand that

under Texas law this directive has no effect if I have been diagnosed as pregnant. This directive will remain in effect until I revoke it. No other person may do so.

WITNESS MY HAND on January 12, 2005.

Nelva E. Brunsting

NELVA E. BRUNSTING
Houston, Texas 77079
Harris County, Texas

Two competent adult witnesses must sign below, acknowledging the signature of the declarant. The witness designated as Witness 1 may not be a person designated to make a treatment decision for the patient and may not be related to the patient by blood or marriage. This witness may not be entitled to any part of the estate and may not have a claim against the estate of the patient. This witness may not be the attending physician or an employee of the attending physician. If this witness is an employee of a health care facility in which the patient is being cared for, this witness may not be involved in providing direct patient care to the patient. This witness may not be an officer, director, partner, or business office employee of a health care facility in which the patient is being cared for or of any parent organization of the health care facility.

[Handwritten Signature]

Signature of First Witness

Krysti Brull
11511 Katy Freeway, Suite 520
Houston, Texas 77079

Address

April Driskell

Signature of Second Witness

April Driskell
11511 Katy Freeway, Suite 520
Houston, Texas 77079

Address

DEFINITIONS:

"Artificial nutrition and hydration" means the provision of nutrients or fluids by a tube inserted in a vein, under the skin in the subcutaneous tissues, or in the stomach (gastrointestinal tract).

"Irreversible condition" means a condition, injury, or illness:

- (1) that may be treated, but is never cured or eliminated;
- (2) that leaves a person unable to care for or make decisions for the person's own self; and
- (3) that, without life-sustaining treatment provided in accordance with the prevailing standard of medical care, is fatal.

Explanation: Many serious illnesses such as cancer, failure of major organs (kidney, heart, liver, or lung), and serious brain disease such as Alzheimer's dementia may be considered irreversible early on. There is no cure, but the patient may be kept alive for prolonged periods of time if the patient receives life-sustaining treatments. Late in the course of the same illness, the disease may be considered terminal when, even with treatment, the patient is expected to die. You may wish to consider which burdens of treatment you would be willing to accept in an effort to achieve a particular outcome. This is a very personal decision that you may wish to discuss with your physician, family, or other important persons in your life.

"Life-sustaining treatment" means treatment that, based on reasonable medical judgment, sustains the life of a patient and without which the patient will die. The term includes both life-sustaining medications and artificial life support such as mechanical breathing machines, kidney dialysis treatment, and artificial hydration and nutrition. The term does not include the administration of pain management medication, the performance of a medical procedure necessary to provide comfort care, or any other medical care provided to alleviate a patient's pain.

"Terminal condition" means an incurable condition caused by injury, disease, or illness that according to reasonable medical judgment will produce death within six months, even with available life-sustaining treatment provided in accordance with the prevailing standard of medical care.

Explanation: Many serious illnesses may be considered irreversible early in the course of the illness, but they may not be considered terminal until the disease is fairly advanced. In thinking about terminal illness and its treatment, you again may wish to consider the relative benefits and burdens of treatment and discuss your wishes with your physician, family, or other important persons in your life.

**LAST WILL
OF
NELVA E. BRUNSTING**

I, NELVA ERLEEN BRUNSTING, also known as NELVA E. BRUNSTING, of Harris County, Texas, make this Will and revoke all of my prior wills and codicils.

Article I

My Family

I am married and my spouse's name is ELMER H. BRUNSTING.

All references to "my spouse" in my Will are to ELMER H. BRUNSTING.

The names and birth dates of my children are:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Birth Date</u>
CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS	March 12, 1953
CAROL ANN BRUNSTING	October 16, 1954
CARL HENRY BRUNSTING	July 31, 1957
AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART	October 7, 1961
ANITA KAY RILEY	August 7, 1963

All references to my children in my will are to these children, as well as any children subsequently born to me, or legally adopted by me.

Article II

Testamentary Gifts

I give, devise and bequeath all of my property and estate, real, personal or mixed, wherever situated, to my revocable living trust; the name of my revocable living trust is:

ELMER H. BRUNSTING or NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustees, or the successor Trustees, under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

All of such property and estate shall be held, managed, and distributed as directed in such trust. The exact terms of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST will govern the administration of my estate and the distribution of income and principal during administration. It is my intent and purpose that the tax planning provisions of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST apply, and that my estate pass for the benefit of my family with the least possible amount of death taxes.

If my revocable living trust is not in effect at my death for any reason whatsoever, then all of my property shall be disposed of under the terms of my revocable living trust as if it were in full force and effect on the date of my death, and such terms are hereby incorporated herein for all purposes.

Article III

Appointment of Personal Representative

I appoint ELMER H. BRUNSTING as my Personal Representative. In the event ELMER H. BRUNSTING fails or ceases to serve for any reason, I appoint the following individuals as my Personal Representative to serve in the following order:

First, CARL HENRY BRUNSTING

Second, AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART

Third, CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS

The term "Personal Representative" will mean and refer to the office of Independent Executor and Trustee collectively. Reference to Personal Representative in the singular will include the plural, the masculine will include the feminine, and the term is to be construed in context. A Personal Representative will not be required to furnish a fiduciary bond or other security. I direct that no action be required in the county or probate court in relation

to the settlement of my estate other than the probate and recording of my Will and the return of an inventory, appraisal and list of claims as required by law.

Article IV

Payment of Debts, Taxes, Settlement Costs and Exercise of Elections

The following directions concern the payment of debts, taxes, estate settlement costs, and the exercise of any election permitted by Texas law or by the Internal Revenue Code. The Personal Representative of my estate and the Trustee of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST may act jointly and may treat the property of my estate subject to probate and the property of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST as one fund for the purpose of paying debts, taxes, estate settlement costs, and making of elections.

Section A. Payment of Indebtedness and Settlement Costs

The Personal Representative will have the discretionary authority to pay from my estate subject to probate the costs reasonably and lawfully required to settle my estate.

Section B. Special Bequests

If property given as a special bequest or gift is subject to a mortgage or other security interest, the designated recipient of the property will take the asset subject to the obligation and the recipient's assumption of the indebtedness upon distribution of the asset to the recipient. The obligation to be assumed shall be the principal balance of the indebtedness on date of death, and the Personal Representative shall be entitled to reimbursement or offset for principal and interest payments paid by my estate to date of distribution.

Section C. Estate, Generation Skipping, or Other Death Tax

Unless otherwise provided in this will or by the terms of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST, estate, inheritance, succession, or other similar tax shall be charged to and apportioned among those whose gifts or distributive share generate a death tax liability by reason of my death or by reason of a taxable termination or a taxable distribution under the generation skipping provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. To the extent I may lawfully provide, the Personal Representative may pay and deduct from a beneficiary's distributive share (whether the distribution is to be paid outright or is to be continued in trust) the increment in taxes payable by reason of a required distribution or termination of interest

(i.e., estate, gift, inheritance, or generation skipping taxes) to the extent that the total of such taxes payable by reason of a distribution or termination is greater than the tax which would have been imposed if the property or interest subject to the distribution or termination of interest has not been taken into account in determining the amount of such tax. To the extent a tax liability results from the distribution of property to a beneficiary other than under this will or under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST, the Personal Representative will have the authority to reduce any distribution to the beneficiary from my estate by the amount of the tax liability apportioned to the beneficiary, or if the distribution is insufficient, the Personal Representative will have the authority to proceed against the beneficiary for his, her, or its share of the tax liability. In making an allocation, my Personal Representative may consider all property included in my gross estate for federal estate tax purposes, including all amounts paid or payable to another as the result of my death, including life insurance proceeds, proceeds from a qualified retirement plan or account, proceeds from a joint and survivorship account with a financial institution or brokerage company, proceeds from a buy-sell or redemption contract, and/or any other plan or policy which provides for a payment of death benefits. This provision further contemplates and includes any tax which results from the inclusion of a prior transfer in my federal gross estate even though possession of the property previously transferred is vested in someone other than my Personal Representative. This provision does not include a reduction in the unified credit by reason of taxable gifts made by me. If the Personal Representative determines that collection of an apportioned tax liability against another is not economically feasible or probable, the tax liability will be paid by my estate and will reduce the amount distributable to the residuary beneficiaries. The Personal Representative's judgment with regard to the feasibility of collection is to be conclusive.

Section D. Election, Qualified Terminable Interest Property

The Personal Representative may, without liability for doing so or the failure to do so, elect to treat all or a part of my estate which passes in trust for ELMER H. BRUNSTING under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST, in which ELMER H. BRUNSTING has an income right for life, as Qualified Terminable Interest Property pursuant to the requirements of Section 2056(b)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code. To the extent that an election is made, and unless ELMER H. BRUNSTING shall issue a direction to the contrary, the Trustee of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST will pay from the irrevocable share the entire increment in the taxes payable by reason of the death of ELMER H. BRUNSTING to the extent that the total of such taxes is greater than would have been imposed if the property treated as qualified terminable interest property has not been taken into account in determining such taxes. It is my intent and purpose to provide my Personal Representative with the greatest latitude in making this election so that the least amount of federal estate tax will be payable upon my death and upon the death of ELMER H. BRUNSTING, and this

provision is to be applied and construed to accomplish this objective. The Personal Representative is to make distributions of income and principal to the Trustee of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST until my total estate subject to probate and administration is distributed to the Trustee of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST.

Section E. Special Election for Qualified Terminable Interest Property

For the purpose of identifying the "transferor" in allocating a GST exemption, my estate may elect to treat all of the property which passes in trust to a surviving spouse for which a marital deduction is allowed, by reason of Section 2056(b)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code, as if the election to be treated as Qualified Terminable Interest Property had not been made. Reference to the "Special Election For Qualified Terminable Interest Property" will mean and identify the election provided by Section 2652(a)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code. The term "GST Exemption" or "GST Exemption Amount" is the dollar amount of property which may pass as generation skipping transfers under Subtitle B, Chapter 13, of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (entitled "Tax on Generation Skipping Transfers") which is exempt from the generation-skipping tax.

Section F. Elective Deductions

The Personal Representative will have the discretionary authority to claim any obligation, expense, cost or loss as a deduction against either estate tax or income tax, or to make any election provided by Texas law, the Internal Revenue Code, or other applicable law, and the Personal Representative's decision will be conclusive and binding upon all interested parties and shall be effective without obligation to make an equitable adjustment or apportionment between or among the beneficiaries of my estate or the estate of a deceased beneficiary.

Article V

Service of the Personal Representative

A Personal Representative may exercise, without court supervision (or the least supervision permitted by law), all powers and authority given to executors and trustees by the laws of the State of Texas and by this will.

Section A. Possession, Assets, Records

My Personal Representative will have the authority to take possession of the property of my estate and the right to obtain and possess as custodian any and all documents and records relating to the ownership of property.

Section B. Retain Property in Form Received, Sale

My Personal Representative will have authority to retain, without liability, any and all property in the form in which it is received by the Personal Representative without regard to its productivity or the proportion that any one asset or class of assets may bear to the whole. My Personal Representative will not have liability nor responsibility for loss of income from or depreciation in the value of property which was retained in the form which the Personal Representative received them. My Personal Representative will have the authority to acquire, hold, and sell undivided interests in property, both real and personal, including undivided interests in business or investment property.

Section C. Investment Authority

My Personal Representative will have discretionary investment authority, and will not be liable for loss of income or depreciation on the value of an investment if, at the time the investment was made and under the facts and circumstances then existing, the investment was reasonable.

Section D. Power of Sale, Other Disposition

My Personal Representative will have the authority at any time and from time to time to sell, exchange, lease and/or otherwise dispose of legal and equitable title to any property upon such terms and conditions, and for such consideration, as my representative will consider reasonable. The execution of any document of conveyance, or lease by the Personal Representative will be sufficient to transfer complete title to the interest conveyed without the joinder, ratification, or consent of any person beneficially interested in the property, the estate, or trust. No purchaser, tenant, transferee or obligor will have any obligation whatsoever to see to the application of payments made to my Personal Representative. My Personal Representative will also have the authority to borrow or lend money, secured or unsecured, upon such terms and conditions and for such reasons as may be perceived as reasonable at the time the loan was made or obtained.

Section E. Partial, Final Distributions

My Personal Representative, in making or preparing to make a partial or final distribution from the estate or a trust, will prepare an accounting and may require, as a condition to payment, a written and acknowledged statement from each distributee that the accounting has been thoroughly examined and accepted as correct; a discharge of the Personal Representative; a release from any loss, liability, claim or question concerning the exercise of due care, skill, and prudence of the Personal Representative in the management, investment, retention, and distribution of property during the representative's term of service, except for any undisclosed error or omission having basis in fraud or bad faith; and an indemnity of the Personal Representative, to include the payment of attorneys' fees, from any asserted claim of any taxing agency, governmental authority, or other claimant. Any beneficiary having a question or potential claim may require an audit of the estate or trust as an expense of administration. Failure to require the audit prior to written acceptance of the Personal Representative's report, or the acceptance of payment, will operate as a final release and discharge of the Personal Representative except as to any error or omission having basis in fraud or bad faith.

Section F. Partition, Undivided Interests

My Personal Representative, in making or preparing to make a partial or final distribution from the estate or a trust, will have the authority (1) to partition any asset or class of assets and deliver divided and segregated interests to beneficiaries; (2) to sell any asset or class of assets (whether or not susceptible to partition in kind), and deliver to the beneficiaries a divided interest in the proceeds of sale and/or a divided or undivided interest in any note and security arrangement taken as part of the purchase price; and/or (3) to deliver undivided interests in an asset or class of assets of the beneficiaries subject to any indebtedness which may be secured by the property.

Section G. Accounting

My Personal Representative will render at least annually a statement of account showing receipts, disbursements, and distributions of both principal and income during the period of accounting and a statement of the invested and uninvested principal and the undistributed income at the time of such statement.

Section H. Protection of Beneficiaries

No beneficiary will have the power to anticipate, encumber or transfer any interest in my estate. No part of my estate or any trust will be liable for or charged with any debts,

contracts, liabilities or torts of a beneficiary or be subject to seizure or other process by any creditor of a beneficiary.

Section I. Consultants, Professional Assistance

My Personal Representative will have the authority to employ such consultants and professional help as needed to assist with the prudent administration of the estate and any trust. Any representative, other than a corporate fiduciary, may delegate, by an agency agreement or otherwise, to any state or national banking corporation with trust powers any one or more of the following administrative functions: custody and safekeeping of assets; record keeping and accounting, including accounting reports to beneficiaries; and/or investment authority. The expense of the agency, or other arrangement, will be paid as an expense of administration.

Section J. Compensation

Any person who serves as Personal Representative may elect to receive a reasonable compensation, reasonable compensation to be measured by the time required in the administration of the estate or a trust and the responsibility assumed in the discharge of the duties of office. The fee schedules of area trust departments prescribing fees for the same or similar services may be used to establish reasonable compensation. A corporate or banking trustee will be entitled to receive as its compensation such fees as are then prescribed by its published schedule of charges for estates or trusts of similar size and nature and additional compensation for extraordinary services performed by the corporate representative. My Personal Representative will be entitled to full reimbursement for expenses, costs, or other obligations incurred as the result of service, including attorney's, accountant's and other professional fees.

Section K. Documenting Succession

A person serving as Personal Representative may fail or cease to serve by reason of death, resignation or legal disability. Succession may be documented by an affidavit of fact prepared by the successor, filed of record in the probate or deed records of the county in which this will is admitted to probate. The public and all persons interested in or dealing with my Personal Representative may rely upon the evidence of succession provided by a certified copy of the recorded affidavit, and I bind my estate and those who are its beneficial owners to indemnify and hold harmless any person, firm, or agency from any loss sustained in relying upon the recorded affidavit.

Article VI

No-Contest Requirements

I vest in my Personal Representative the authority to construe this will and to resolve all matters pertaining to disputed issues or controverted claims. I do not want to burden my estate with the cost of a litigated proceeding to resolve questions of law or fact unless that proceeding is originated by my Personal Representative or with the Personal Representative's written permission. Any other person, agency or organization who originates (or who shall cause to be instituted) a judicial proceeding to construe or contest this will or to resolve any claim or controversy in the nature of reimbursement, constructive or resulting trust or other theory which, if assumed as true, would enlarge (or originate) the claimant's interest in my estate, will forfeit any amount to which that person, agency or organization is or may be entitled, and the interest of any such litigant or contestant will pass as if he or she or it had predeceased me.

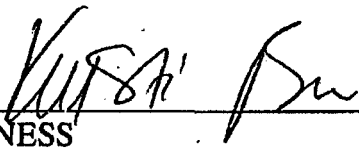
These directions will apply even though the person, agency or organization shall be found by a court of law to have originated the judicial proceeding in good faith and with probable cause, and even though the proceeding may seek nothing more than to construe the application of this no-contest provision. However, the no-contest provision is to be limited in application as to any claim filed by ELMER H. BRUNSTING, to the exclusion thereof if necessary, to the extent it may deny my estate the benefit of the federal estate tax marital deduction.

THIS WILL is signed by me in the presence of two (2) witnesses, and signed by the witnesses in my presence on January 12, 2005.


NELVA E. BRUNSTING

The foregoing Will was, on the day and year written above, published and declared by NELVA E. BRUNSTING in our presence to be her Will. We, in her presence and at her request, and in the presence of each other, have attested the same and have signed our names as attesting witnesses.

We declare that at the time of our attestation of this Will, NELVA E. BRUNSTING was, according to our best knowledge and belief, of sound mind and memory and under no undue duress or constraint.



WITNESS

Krysti Brull
11511 Katy Freeway, Suite 520
Houston, Texas 77079



WITNESS

April Driskell
11511 Katy Freeway, Suite 520
Houston, Texas 77079

SELF-PROVING AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF HARRIS

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Kristi Brun and April Priskren, known to me to be the Testatrix and the witnesses, respectively, whose names are subscribed to the annexed or foregoing instrument in their respective capacities, and, all of said persons being by me duly sworn, the said NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Testatrix, declared to me and to the said witnesses in my presence that said instrument is her Last Will and Testament, and that she had willingly made and executed it as her free act and deed; and the said witnesses, each on his or her oath stated to me, in the presence and hearing of the said Testatrix that the said Testatrix had declared to them that the said instrument is her Last Will and Testament, and that she executed same as such and wanted each of them to sign it as a witness; and upon their oaths each witness stated further that they did sign the same as witnesses in the presence of the said Testatrix and at her request; that she was at that time eighteen years of age or over (or being under such age, was or had been lawfully married, or was then a member of the armed forces of the United States or of an auxiliary thereof or of the Maritime Service) and was of sound mind; and that each of said witnesses was then at least fourteen years of age.

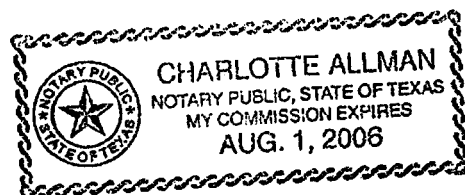
Nelva E. Brunsting
NELVA E. BRUNSTING

Kristi Brun
WITNESS

April Priskren
WITNESS

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the said NELVA E. BRUNSTING, the Testatrix, and by the said Kristi Brun and April Priskren, witnesses, on January 12, 2005.

Charlotte Allman
Notary Public, State of Texas



FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE RESTATEMENT TO
THE BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST

ELMER H. BRUNSTING and NELVA E. BRUNSTING, the Founders of the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996 as restated on January 12, 2005, hereby amend the said Trust, as follows, to-wit:

1. The said trust entitled "The Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996" is hereby amended so that any and all references to "ANITA RILEY" shall be to "ANITA BRUNSTING". Said correction is incorporated herein as a part of the Brungsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996 for all purposes.

2. Article IV, Section B of the said Trust entitled "Our Successor Trustees" is hereby amended so that from henceforth Article IV, Section B is replaced in its entirety with the Article IV, Section B set forth in Exhibit "A" attached hereto and incorporated herein as a part of the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as restated on January 12, 2005, for all purposes.

3. All amendments set forth in this instrument are effective immediately upon execution of this document by the Founders.

4. All other provisions contained in the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996 as restated on January 12, 2005, are hereby ratified and confirmed and shall remain in full force and effect except to the extent that any such provisions are amended hereby.

WITNESS OUR HANDS this the 6th day of September, 2007.



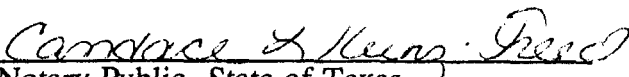
ELMER H. BRUNSTING,
Founder and Trustee



NELVA E. BRUNSTING,
Founder and Trustee

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF HARRIS

This instrument was acknowledged before me on the 6th day of September, 2007, by ELMER H. BRUNSTING and NELVA E. BRUNSTING, as Founders and Trustees.



Notary Public, State of Texas

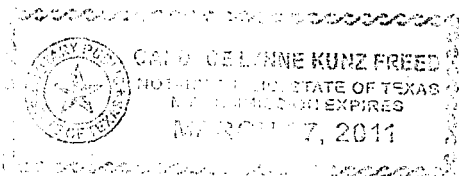


EXHIBIT "A"

Article IV

Our Trustees

Section B. Our Successor Trustees

Each of the original Trustees will have the right to appoint their own successor or successors to serve as Trustees in the event that such original Trustee ceases to serve by reason of death, disability or for any reason, and may specify any conditions upon succession and service as may be permitted by law. Such appointment, together with any specified conditions, must be in writing.

If an original Trustee does not appoint a successor, the remaining original Trustee or Trustees then serving will continue to serve alone.

If both of the original Trustees fail or cease to serve by reason of death, disability or for any reason without having appointed a successor or successors, then the following individuals or entities will serve as Co-Trustees:

CARL HENRY BRUNSTING and CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS

CARL HENRY BRUNSTING and CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS shall each have the authority to appoint his or her own successor Trustee by appointment in writing.

If a successor Co-Trustee should fail or cease to serve by reason of death, disability or for any other reason, then the remaining successor Co-Trustee shall serve alone. However, if neither successor Co-Trustee is able or willing to serve, then THE FROST NATIONAL BANK shall serve as sole successor Trustee.

Successor Trustees will have the authority vested in the original Trustees under this trust document, subject to any lawful limitations or qualifications upon the service of a successor imposed by any Trustee in a written document appointing a successor.

A successor Trustee will not be obliged to examine the records, accounts and acts of the previous Trustee or Trustees, nor will a successor Trustee in any way or manner be responsible for any act or omission to act on the part of any previous Trustee.

COPY

General Durable Power of Attorney of NELVA E. BRUNSTING

THE POWERS GRANTED BY THIS DOCUMENT ARE BROAD AND SWEEPING. THEY ARE EXPLAINED IN THE DURABLE POWER OF ATTORNEY ACT, CHAPTER XII, TEXAS PROBATE CODE. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS ABOUT THESE POWERS, OBTAIN COMPETENT LEGAL ADVICE. THIS DOCUMENT DOES NOT AUTHORIZE ANYONE TO MAKE MEDICAL AND OTHER HEALTH CARE DECISIONS FOR YOU. YOU MAY REVOKE THIS POWER OF ATTORNEY IF YOU LATER WISH TO DO SO.

I, NELVA ERLEEN BRUNSTING, also known as NELVA E. BRUNSTING, of Houston, Harris County, Texas, am creating a durable power of attorney under the laws of the State of Texas. I hereby revoke all Powers of Attorney previously granted by me as Principal and terminate all Agency relationships created by me except:

Powers granted by me under any Medical Power of Attorney;

Powers granted by me on forms provided by financial institutions granting the right to write checks on, deposit funds to and withdraw funds from accounts to which I am a signatory; and

Powers granting access to a safe deposit box.

This is a durable general power of attorney given in order to coordinate the management, protection and conservation of my property, with property previously transferred to my revocable living trust, especially in the event I am unable for any reason to manage, protect and conserve my own property or transfer such property to my revocable living trust, and to avoid a guardianship as to the management, protection and conservation of property. The authority and legal capacity of my Agent will be that of a personal representative, trustee and attorney-in-fact.

Article One Appointment of Agent

Section 1.01 Initial Agent

I appoint ANITA KAY BRUNSTING to serve as my Agent.

Section 1.02 Successor Agent

If ANITA KAY BRUNSTING fails to serve, I appoint the following persons to serve as successor Agent, in the order named:

First, CAROL ANN BRUNSTING
Second, AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART

If a successor Agent fails to serve as my Agent, I appoint the next successor Agent named above to serve as my Agent.

My Agents, in the order listed above, are also my preference as guardian should a court appointed guardian of my person or estate be required.

Section 1.03

No Person Under 21 Years of Age May Serve as Agent

No person named as my Agent or successor Agent may serve until that person has attained the age of 21 years.

Section 1.04

Prior or Joint Agent Unable to Act

A successor Agent or an Agent serving jointly with another Agent may establish that the acting Agent or joint Agent is no longer able to serve as Agent, by signing an affidavit that states that the Agent is not available or is incapable of acting. The affidavit may (but need not) be supported by a death certificate of the Agent, a certificate showing that a guardian or conservator has been appointed for the Agent, a letter from a physician stating that the Agent is incapable of managing his or her own affairs, or a letter from the Agent stating his or her unwillingness to act or delegating his or her power to the successor Agent.

Article Two
Effectiveness of Appointment - Durability Provision

Section 2.01 Effectiveness

The authority granted to my Agent under this power of attorney shall be effective immediately upon signing.

Section 2.02 Durability

The authority granted to my Agent under this power of attorney shall not be affected by my subsequent disability, incompetency, incapacity or lapse of time.

Section 2.03 Term of Durable Power of Attorney

This Durable Power of Attorney shall expire at the earlier of:

My death (except for post-death matters allowed under the laws of Texas), or

Upon my divorce or the annulment of my marriage if I am married and my spouse is named herein as my Agent, or

Upon my revocation of this Power of Attorney.

Article Three
Powers Granted to My Agent

I grant my Agent the powers set forth in the Durable Power of Attorney Act (Chapter XII of the Texas Probate Code, as amended) which is incorporated herein and made a part hereof for all purposes, except to the extent that such Act conflicts with the powers set forth herein so that my Agent may act on my behalf. In addition, I further grant my Agent the authority to do everything necessary to exercise the powers listed below.

Section 3.01 Power to Fund

My Agent may transfer any of my assets or any interest I have in any property, tangible or intangible, real or personal, to the trustee of any revocable trust agreement ("trust") created by me or by my Agent acting within the authority granted in Section 3.18 before or after the execution of this power of attorney, and including any trust that may extend beyond my incapacity or beyond my lifetime.

In order that my Agent may transfer property under this Section, I grant my Agent the following general powers for the specific purpose of transferring property to my trusts:

My Agent may transfer any interest I have in real or personal property, tangible or intangible to my trusts.

My Agent may assign any rights I have to receive income from any source to my trusts.

My Agent may execute all legal instruments and other documents necessary or convenient to transfer property to my trusts.

My Agent may terminate savings, checking, safekeeping, brokerage, investment advisory and custodial accounts in my name (alone or jointly with others) at any bank, broker or financial institution and transfer all or any part of my interest in the cash, stocks, bonds and securities of the accounts to my trusts.

My Agent may enter and remove my property from any safe-deposit box registered in my name (alone or jointly with others) and transfer the removed property to my trusts, and any institution in which a safe-deposit box is located shall be relieved of any liability to me, my heirs, or assigns as a result of my Agent's exercise of this power.

My Agent may designate the trust as beneficiary to receive any property, benefit or contract right on my death, or to change any existing designation to the trust as beneficiary.

I also grant my Agent general powers for the specific purpose of transferring any interest I may have in property owned by me to any general partnership, limited partnership, or limited liability company in which I have an interest. This power is subject to the same limitations as set forth in the preceding paragraphs of this Section.

Section 3.02 Power to Amend Revocable Living Trust Agreement

My Agent may amend, for the following express purposes, any revocable trust agreement ("trust") created by me before or after the execution of this power of attorney, and including any trust that may extend beyond my incapacity or beyond my lifetime:

To alter the administrative and investment powers of my Trustee;

To reflect tax or other legal changes that affect trust administration; or

To correct ambiguities, including scrivener errors, that might otherwise require court construction or reformation.

Section 3.03 Power to Sell

Unless specifically limited by the other provisions of this power of attorney, my Agent may sell any interest I own in any kind of property, real or personal, tangible or intangible, including any contingent or expectant interest, marital right and any right of survivorship incident to joint tenancy or tenancy by the entirety. My Agent may determine the terms of sale and may grant options with regard to sales.

State law, and title companies that issue owners' and mortgagees' policies of title insurance, may impose a limitation upon the authority of an Agent to convey title to real estate without the actual joinder of the person represented. Any such impediment will serve to frustrate the very purpose for which this power of attorney is given. Therefore, I give to my Agent the unlimited authority to transfer, assign, convey and deliver legal and equitable title to any real estate, or interest in real estate which I may own to my Living Trust.

This authority will include any property in which I may have a homestead interest. I waive any requirements which may be imposed by law or by a title agency that I personally join in the conveyance. To protect the title agency and any other person, agency or entity who may rely upon the authority vested in this document, I bind myself, my estate, my successors and assigns and my Agent to indemnify and hold harmless any person, agency, or entity from any claim or loss, whatsoever in relying upon the authority provided by this document and the authority of my Agent.

My Agent may dispose of sales proceeds on my behalf as my Agent determines is appropriate.

Section 3.04 Power to Buy

Unless specifically limited by the other provisions of this power of attorney, my Agent may buy any kind of property. My Agent may determine the terms for buying property and may obtain options to buy property. In addition, my Agent may arrange to insure the purchased property, and otherwise arrange for its safekeeping.

My Agent is authorized to borrow money for the purposes described in this Section and to secure the loan in any manner my Agent determines is appropriate.

My Agent is authorized to repay from my funds any money borrowed by me or on my behalf and to pay for any purchases made or cash advanced using my credit cards.

Section 3.05 Power to Invest

My Agent may invest and reinvest all or any part of my property in any other property of whatever type, real or personal, tangible or intangible, and whether located inside or outside the geographic borders of the United States and its possessions or territories. Unless specifically limited by the other provisions of this power of attorney, my Agent may:

Invest in securities of all kinds, limited partnership interests, real estate or any interest in real estate whether or not productive at the time of investment, commodities contracts of all kinds, interests in trusts including investment trusts;

Participate in common, collective or pooled trust funds or annuity contracts;

Sell or otherwise terminate any investment made by me or on my behalf, and establish and terminate savings and money market accounts at banks and other financial institutions;

Establish and terminate accounts with securities brokers and use brokerage accounts to make short sales and to buy on margin, and pledge any securities held or purchased in brokerage accounts as security for loans and advances made to the account;

Invest and reinvest in such classes of stocks, bonds, securities, commodities, options, metals, or other property real or personal;

Establish and terminate agency accounts with corporate fiduciaries; and
Employ and fire financial and investment advisors.

Section 3.06 Power to Manage Real Property

My Agent may manage any real property I now own or may acquire in the future including my personal residence. Unless specifically limited by the other provisions of this power of attorney, my Agent may:

Lease and sublease property for any period, and grant options to lease or subdivide property, even if the term of the lease, sublease or option extends beyond the term of this power of attorney;
Eject and remove tenants or other persons from property, and recover the property by all lawful means;

Collect and sue for rents;

Pay, compromise or contest tax assessments and apply for tax assessment refunds;

Subdivide, partition, develop, dedicate property to public use without consideration, or grant or release easements over my real property;

Maintain, protect, repair, preserve, insure, build upon, improve, demolish, abandon and alter all or any part of my real property;

Employ laborers;

Obtain or vacate plats and adjust boundaries;

Adjust differences in the property's value on exchange or partition by giving or receiving consideration;

Release or partially release real property from a lien;

Enter into any contracts, covenants and warranty agreements regarding my real property that my Agent considers appropriate; and

Encumber property by mortgage or deed of trust.

My Agent may accept real property as a gift or as security for a loan.

Section 3.07 Power to Manage Tangible Personal Property

My Agent may manage any tangible personal property (including, but not limited to, any motor vehicle, trailer, water craft, or any similar property) I now own or may acquire in the future. Unless specifically limited by the other provisions of this power of attorney, my Agent may:

Lease and sublease property for any period, and grant options to lease or subdivide property, even if the term of the lease, sublease or option extends beyond the term of this power of attorney;

Recover my property by all lawful means;

Collect and sue for rents;

Pay, compromise or contest tax assessments and apply for tax assessment refunds; Maintain, protect, repair, preserve, insure, improve, destroy, and abandon all or any part of my property; and

Grant security interests in my property.

My Agent may accept tangible personal property as a gift or as security for a loan.

Section 3.08 Power to Operate Businesses

My Agent may continue operating and managing any business in which I now or later own an interest for the period of time and in any manner my Agent considers appropriate. Unless specifically limited by the other provisions of this power of attorney, my Agent may:

Act as a director, general or limited partner, or associate or officer of the business;

Select and vote for directors, partners, associates and officers of the business and enter into owners' agreements with other owners of any business in which I have an interest;

Execute agreements and amendments to agreements necessary to the operation of the business including, but not limited to, stockholder agreements, partnership agreements, buy-sell agreements and operating agreements for limited liability companies;

Hire and fire employees;

Pay employees' salaries and provide for employee benefits;

Employ legal, accounting, financial and other consultants;

Continue, modify, terminate, renegotiate and extend any contracts with any person, firm, association or corporation;

Execute business tax returns and other government forms required for my business;

Pay all business related expenses;

- Transact business for me in my name and on my behalf;
- Contribute additional capital to the business;
- Change the name or the form of the business;
- Incorporate the business;
- Enter into a partnership agreement with other persons;
- Join in a plan to reorganize or consolidate my business, or merge my business with any other business;
- Establish the value of the business under "buy-out" or "buy-sell" agreements to which I am a party;
- Create, continue or terminate retirement plans for my business' employees and make contributions required by those plans;
- Advance money or other property to the business and make loans of cash or securities to the business as my Agent considers appropriate; and
- Borrow for the business and secure any loans with business assets or my personal assets.

My Agent may sell, liquidate or close a business upon terms my Agent considers appropriate, including a sale in exchange for cash, a private annuity and an installment note or any combination of those arrangements.

Section 3.09 Power to Manage Partnership Interests

My Agent may manage any general, limited or special partnership interest I own now or in the future. Unless specifically limited by the other provisions of this power of attorney, my Agent may:

- Exercise any right, power, privilege or option I may have or may claim under any contract with the partnership;
- Modify or terminate my interest on terms and conditions my Agent considers appropriate;
- Enforce the terms of the partnership agreement for my protection by instituting or maintaining any action, proceeding or otherwise as my Agent considers appropriate; and
- Defend, arbitrate, settle or compromise any action or other legal proceeding to which I am a party because of my membership in the partnership.

Section 3.10 Power Regarding Securities

My Agent may exercise all rights regarding securities that I own now or in the future. Specifically my Agent may:

Buy, sell, and exchange all types of securities and financial instruments including, but not limited to, stocks, bonds, mutual funds and commodity futures contracts and call and put options on stocks and stock indexes;

Receive certificates and other evidences of ownership with regard to securities;

Hold securities in bearer or uncertified form and use a central depository, clearing agency or book-entry system such as The Depository Trust Company, Euroclear or the Federal Reserve Bank of New York;

Place all or any part of my securities in the custody of a bank or trust company or in the name of its nominee;

Employ a broker-dealer as custodian for my securities and register the securities in the name of the broker-deal or its nominee;

Exercise voting rights with respect to securities in person or by proxy, enter into voting trusts, and consent to limitations on the right to vote;

Participate in any reorganization, recapitalization, merger or similar transaction; and

Exercise any subscription rights, option rights (whether or not qualified under the Internal Revenue Code) or other rights to which I am entitled now or in the future, or to sell and dispose of these rights, and, if required, to sign my name to rights, warrants or other similar instruments.

Section 3.11 Power to Collect and Settle My Obligations

My Agent may collect all rights and benefits to which I am entitled now or in the future, including, but not limited to, rights to, cash payments, property, debts, accounts, legacies, bequests, devises, dividends and annuities. In collecting my obligations, my Agent may demand, sue for, arbitrate, settle, compromise, receive, deposit, expend for my benefit, reinvest or otherwise dispose of these matters as my Agent determines appropriate.

My Agent may use all lawful means and methods to recover these assets and rights, to qualify me for benefits and claim benefits on my behalf, and to compromise claims and grant discharges regarding the matters described in this Section. My Agent may convert my assets into assets that do not disqualify me from receiving benefits, or my Agent may divest my assets altogether. In any divestment action or asset conversion, I direct my Agent to avoid disrupting the dispositive provisions of my estate plan as established by me prior to my incapacity.

Section 3.12 Power Regarding Governmental Benefits

All Powers described in this section are exercisable with respect to all federal and state (or any subdivision thereof) programs existing when this power of attorney was executed or for which I become eligible after this power of attorney is executed. The power of attorney shall extend to any state in which I live when my Agent's powers become effective.

My Agent is appointed as my "Representative Payee" for the purposes of receiving Social Security benefits. My Agent may collect all benefits payable to or for my benefit by any governmental agency or body, such as Supplemental Social Security Income (SSI), Medicaid, Medicare, and Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI). My Agent shall have the full power to represent me and deal

in all ways necessary concerning rights or benefits payable to me by any governmental agency including, without limitation, Supplemental Social Security Income (SSI), Medicaid and Social Security Disability Income (SSDI).

My Agent may:

Execute vouchers in my name for allowances and reimbursements payable to me by the United States, a foreign government, a state, or a subdivision of a state to me, including allowances and reimbursements for my transportation, my wife's, children's and other individual's customarily or legally entitled to be supported by me, and for shipment of their household effects.

Take possession, remove and ship any of my property from a post, warehouse, depot, dock, or other place of storage, whether governmental or private, and execute and deliver a release, voucher, receipt, bill of lading, shipping ticket, certificate, or other instrument for that purpose.

Prepare, file, and prosecute my claims for benefits or assistances, financial or otherwise, for any claim to which I am entitled under a statute or government regulation.

Prosecute, defend, arbitrate, settle, and propose or accept a compromise with respect to any benefits I may be entitled to receive.

Receive the financial proceeds of any type of claim described in this Section and invest, disburse, or use the proceeds on my behalf for any lawful purpose.

Sign on my behalf any document necessary to permit my return to my residence following my incapacity or other condition that prevents me from currently living there.

Execute any trust agreement described in 42 U.S.C. § 1396p (d)(4) with any trustee or trustees that my Agent selects. In addition, my Agent may deliver and convey any or all of my assets to the trustee or trustees of the trust as well as designate the trust as payee of any income to which I maybe entitled.

File applications for certification of eligibility, or renewals of such certification, any necessary forms or submissions of any nature, and to execute vouchers on my behalf for any and all allowances, compensation, and reimbursements properly payable to me by the Government of the United States, or any agency or department thereof, including, but not restricted to, medical, dental, hospital, or other health care claims or other payments under Veteran's Administration, Medicare, Medicaid, or any other social security programs. Further, such powers shall include, but not be limited to, the powers set forth in Section 501 of the Texas Probate Code, which are incorporated herein for all purposes.

Take any action necessary in order to seek qualification on my behalf for any and all government benefits that I may be entitled to, including, but not limited to, Social Security Disability, Medicaid, and Medicare. This power includes any acts necessary to achieve eligibility for these programs including gifting of my assets to the agent themselves or other persons and selling or swapping any of my property or exchanging any property for assets that would be exempt under the rules of these

programs. Any authority granted to my attorneys herein shall be limited so as to prevent this general power of attorney from causing my attorneys to be taxed on my income or from causing my assets to be subject to a general power of appointment by my attorneys, as that term is defined in Section 2041 of the Internal Revenue Code (or any successor provision).

Power to arrange for my maintenance and support and to incur expenses in my name therefore and to pay from my funds or from funds in my name expenses in connection with my maintenance and support, including, without limitation, my living expenses and all other expenses for my reasonable comfort, maintenance and support, and further including medical or surgical services, nursing services or hospital room or services for me or for my benefit, or any other thing or service incidental thereto deemed by my agent to be necessary or appropriate.

Section 3.13 Power Regarding My Retirement Plans and Other Employee Benefits

My Agent may exercise all rights and collect all qualified retirement benefits to which I am entitled now or in the future. Specifically, my Agent may:

Establish, using any of my assets, one or more qualified retirement plans in my name;

Make contributions, including "rollover" contributions, or cause contributions to be made, to any qualified retirement plan my Agent considers appropriate using my assets;

Receive and endorse checks and other distributions to me from any qualified retirement plans, or arrange for the direct deposit of those checks or distributions in any of my accounts;

Elect any form of payment from my qualified retirement plans and to withdraw benefits on my behalf from the IRAs and retirement plans;

Make, exercise, waive or consent to any and all election and option that I may have regarding contributions to qualified retirement plans, investments and administration of the retirement plans, and distribution or other forms of qualified retirement benefits available to me; and

Borrow money, purchase assets from any of my qualified retirement plans and sell assets to any of my qualified retirement plans if the plan authorizes these actions.

My Agent may make primary and contingent beneficiary designations, whether revocable or irrevocable, change primary and contingent revocable beneficiary designations, and consent or waive consent in connection with the designation of primary and contingent beneficiaries and the selection of joint and survivor annuities under any employee benefit plan. But my Agent may not directly or indirectly designate a greater share or portion of any benefit than my Agent would have otherwise received unless all other beneficiaries under the IRA or plan consent to the change in beneficiary designation.

For all purposes of this Section, "qualified retirement plan" means a plan qualified under Section 401 of the Internal Revenue Code, an individual retirement arrangement under Section 408 or Section 408A or a tax-sheltered annuity under Section 403. The term "qualified retirement benefits" means

the amounts held in or distributed pursuant to a plan qualified under Section 401, an individual retirement arrangement under Section 408 or Section 408A, a tax-sheltered annuity under Section 403 or any other benefit subject to the distribution rules of Section 401(a)(9).

Section 3.14 Power Regarding Bank Accounts

My Agent may establish bank accounts of any type in one or more bank institutions that my Agent may choose. My Agent may modify, terminate, make deposits to, write checks on, make withdrawals from and grant security interests in any account in my name or to which I am an authorized signatory, except accounts held by me in a fiduciary capacity. In exercising this authority, it does not matter whether or not the account was established by me or for me by my Agent. My Agent is authorized to negotiate, endorse or transfer any check or other instrument with respect to any account, to contract for any services rendered by any bank or financial institution, and to execute, on my behalf as principal, any agency or power of attorney forms furnished by a bank with respect to accounts with the bank that appoints the bank or any person as my agent.

Section 3.15 Power Regarding Safe-Deposit Boxes

My Agent may contract with any institution to rent a safe-deposit box in my name. My Agent may have access to any safe-deposit box in my name or with respect to which I am an authorized signer. This Section will apply whether or not the contract for the safe-deposit box was executed by me alone or jointly with others or by my Agent in my name. My Agent may also add to or remove the contents of a safe-deposit box, or terminate any rental contract for a safe-deposit box.

Section 3.16 Power to Prosecute and Defend Legal Actions

My Agent may institute, supervise, prosecute, defend, intervene in, abandon, compromise, adjust, arbitrate, settle, dismiss, and appeal from any and all legal, equitable, judicial or administrative hearings, actions, suits or proceedings involving me in any way. This authority includes, but is not limited to, claims by or against me arising out of property damage or personal injury suffered by or caused by me or under circumstances such that the resulting loss may be imposed on me. My Agent may otherwise engage in litigation involving me, my property or my legal interests, including any property, interest or person for which or whom I have or may have any responsibility.

Section 3.17 Power to Loan and Borrow

My Agent may make secured or unsecured loans to any person, entity, trust or estate on my behalf, for any term or payable on demand, with or without interest. My Agent may enter into or modify the terms of any mortgage, deed of trust or security agreement made in connection with any loan and may release or foreclose on the mortgage, deed of trust, or security.

My Agent may borrow money on my behalf at interest rates and on other terms that my Agent considers advisable from any person, institution or other source including, if my then-acting Agent is a corporate fiduciary, its own banking or commercial lending department.

My Agent may encumber my property by mortgages, pledges, and other hypothecation and shall have the power to enter into any mortgage or deed of trust even though the term of the mortgage or deed of trust may extend beyond the term for which this power of attorney is effective.

My Agent may borrow money for any purpose on any life insurance policy owned by me on my life even though the term of the loan may extend beyond the term for which this power of attorney is effective. My Agent may grant a security interest in the policy to secure the loan. In this regard, my

Agent may assign and deliver the policy as security. No insurance company will be under any obligation to determine the necessity of the loan or how my Agent applies the loan proceeds.

Section 3.18 Power to Create Revocable Trusts for my Benefit

My Agent may execute a revocable trust agreement with any trustee or trustees that my Agent selects. All income and principal must be paid under the trust agreement, to me or another person for my benefit or applied for my benefit. The income and principal of the trust must be paid under the agreement in the amounts that I or my Agent requests or that the trustee or trustees determine. The remaining income and principal must be paid on my death to my personal representative under the agreement. The trust agreement must provide that it may be revoked or amended by me or my Agent at any time. The trust agreement, however, must provide that any amendment by my Agent must be of a type that by law or under the provisions of this power of attorney could have been included in the original trust agreement. In addition, my Agent may deliver and convey any or all of my assets to the trustee or trustees of the revocable living trust, or convey any or all of my assets to a revocable living trust that exists now or is created by me after the creation on this power of attorney.

Further, I hereby vest in my Agent all of the power and authority given to trustees by the trust laws of the State of Texas upon establishing such revocable trust. If my Agent determines that it is in my best interest under the facts and circumstances then existing, I authorize my Agent to take possession of any and all of my property and estate, as Trustee, and to hold, conserve and administer such property for me and my general welfare. My Agent will be responsible only for the property of my estate over which the Agent shall assert direct control, and will not have liability for the loss of income from, or the depreciation of the value of, assets which the Agent does not possess or which are retained in the form my Agent received them.

My Agent is authorized, upon my death, to make, direct payment for any expense related to my hospitalization, illness, treatment and care prior to my death, and any expenses related to my death and the settlement of my estate. The trust created by this document will continue for a reasonable period of time in which to conclude any administration, pay expenses of termination (including the discretionary payment of expenses and estate settlement costs) and to make distributions of the trust property to my Living Trust.

My Agent may be sole trustee of my revocable living trust or one of several trustees.

If the trustee is not an individual, it must be a bank or trust company authorized to do trust business in the state in which I or my Agent reside now or in the future.

Section 3.19 Power to Revoke Trusts

I grant my Agent full power and authority to revoke any and all revocable trust agreements of which I am a founder, settlor, grantor, trustmaker and/or contributor. Immediately after the revocation of the aforesaid revocable trust agreement, or as soon as is practicable after such revocation, my Agent shall convey the said trust assets to the beneficiaries named therein, if in the judgment of my Agent it is advisable to do so.

My Agent may be sole trustee of my revocable living trust or one of several trustees.

Section 3.20 Power to Withdraw Funds from Trusts

My Agent may withdraw and receive the income or principal of any trust over which I have a right of receipt or withdrawal. My Agent may request and receive the income or principal of any trust with respect to which the trustee has the discretionary power to make distributions to me or on my behalf. In connection with this, my Agent may execute and deliver to the trustee a receipt and release or similar document for the income or principal received. My Agent may exercise in whole or in part, release or let lapse any power of appointment held by me, whether general or special, or any amendment or revocation power under any trust even if the power may be exercised only with the consent of another person and even if my Agent is the other person, subject to any restrictions on exercise imposed on my Agent under this power of attorney.

Section 3.21 Power to Renounce or Resign from Fiduciary Positions

My Agent may resign or renounce for me any fiduciary position I hold now or in the future including personal representative, trustee, guardian, attorney-in-fact, and officer or director of a corporation and any governmental or political office or position. In so doing, my Agent may file an accounting with the appropriate court of competent jurisdiction or settle on the basis of a receipt, release or other appropriate method.

Section 3.22 Power to Disclaim or Release Property Interests

My Agent may renounce and disclaim any property or property interest or power to which I may become entitled by gift, testate or intestate succession. My Agent may release or abandon any property interest or power that I may own or hold now or in the future, including any interest in, or right over, a trust, including the right to alter, amend, revoke or terminate the trust. My Agent may claim an elective share in any estate or under any will. But my Agent may not make any disclaimer that is expressly prohibited by the law or other provisions of this power of attorney.

Section 3.23 Power Regarding Insurance

My Agent may purchase, maintain, surrender, collect, or cancel:

All kinds of life insurance or annuities on my life or the life of any one in whom I have an insurable interest;

Liability insurance protecting me and my estate against third party claims;

Hospital insurance, medical insurance, Medicare supplement insurance, custodial care insurance, and disability income insurance for me or my dependents; and

Casualty insurance insuring my assets against loss or damage due to fire, theft, or other commonly insured risk.

My Agent may pay all insurance premiums, select any options under the policies, increase coverage under any policy, borrow against any policy, pursue all insurance claims on my behalf, and adjust insurance losses. This authority shall apply to both private and public plans, including Medicare, Medicaid, SSI and Workers' Compensation.

My Agent may decrease or terminate coverage under any insurance policy insuring my life. My Agent may receive and dispose of the cash value received if the policy is decreased or terminated and dispose of the cash value as my Agent considers appropriate.

Section 3.24 Power Regarding Taxes

My Agent may represent me in all tax matters and proceedings before any agent or officer of the Internal Revenue Service, state and local authorities and in any court, for all periods.

My Agent may:

Prepare, sign, and file all federal, state, and local tax returns including income, gift, FICA and payroll tax returns on my behalf;

Prepare, sign, and file claims for refunds, requests for extensions of time to file returns or pay taxes, extensions and waivers of applicable periods of limitation, protests and petitions to administrative agencies or courts (including, but not limited to, the United States Tax Court);

Sign consents and agreements under Section 2032A of the Internal Revenue Code or any successor section and consents to split gifts, closing agreements, and any power of attorney form required by the Internal Revenue Service or any state or local taxing authority with respect to any tax year;

Pay taxes due, collect and dispose of refunds as my Agent determines appropriate, post bonds, receive confidential information and contest deficiencies determined by the Internal Revenue Service or any state or local taxing authority;

Exercise any election I have under federal, state or local tax law and allocate any generation-skipping tax exemption to which I am entitled;

Engage representation for me in any and all tax proceedings by attorneys-at-law, Certified Public Accountants, enrolled agents, and other licensed tax professionals; and,

Settle with the Internal Revenue Service, its agents and representatives, any questions concerning my liability for and the collection, refund or payment of said taxes, and to possess all of the authorities and all of the powers set forth in Form 2848 of the Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, as amended or revised hereafter, including the power to receive refund checks due to me, from the date of this instrument until this instrument is revoked.

Section 3.25 Power to Deal with My Spouse

My Agent may deal with my spouse on my behalf. In dealing with my spouse, my Agent may partition, transfer and exchange any of my marital property estate, whether separate or community property between my spouse and me. My Agent may enter into and execute on my behalf marital property agreements, partition and exchange agreements or community property agreements or may enforce, amend or revoke any marital property agreement between my spouse and me but only with respect to rights in and obligations with respect to property owned by my spouse, by me or by both of us and with respect to reclassification of management and control over our property.

Section 3.26 Power to Make Gifts

My Agent may make gifts on my behalf. In order to make gifts, my Agent may withdraw assets from any trust created by me or by my Attorney-in-Fact acting within the authority granted in Section 3.18 and from which I may withdraw assets.

For purposes of this power of attorney, my Agent may forgive any debts owed to me, and any debt forgiven will be considered a gift to the debtor.

For purposes of this Section, "my beneficiaries" shall mean my wife, my descendants and beneficiaries, including contingent beneficiaries, named in my Will or my revocable living trust.

As mentioned in Section 3.12, my Agent may gift or otherwise spend down my estate for Medicaid eligibility and planning.

My Agent may make gifts on the following terms and conditions:

(a) Continuation of My Gifting

My Agent may honor pledges and continue to make gifts to charitable organizations that I have regularly supported in the amounts I have customarily given. My Agent may make gifts in order to assure the continuation of any gifting program initiated by me prior to the time I became incapacitated.

My Agent may make special occasion gifts to my estate plan beneficiaries, family members, or friends, in equal or unequal amounts, that reflect my past giving and my relationship with such individuals.

(b) Gifts to My Agent

I specifically authorize gifts to my Agent, but only a Special Agent appointed under the provisions of Section 7.03 may make gifts to my Agent. My Agent may not make gifts to himself or herself, his or her estate, his or her creditors, or the creditors of his or her estate.

(c) Gifts in Excess of the Annual Federal Gift Tax Exclusion

Only a Special Agent appointed under the provisions of Section 7.03 may make gifts in excess of the annual federal gift tax exclusion to my beneficiaries.

If my Agent determines that gifts in amounts in excess of the annual federal gift tax exclusion are in my best interest and the best interests of my beneficiaries, my Agent, by unanimous vote if more than one Agent is serving, shall appoint a Special Agent unrelated by blood or marriage to any Agent to review the facts and circumstances and to decide whether such gifts should be made. I recommend, but do not require, that my Agent select an independent certified public accountant, attorney-at-law, or corporate fiduciary to serve as the Special Agent under such circumstances.

Neither my Agent, nor the Special Agent appointed by my Agent, shall be liable to any beneficiary for exercising or failing to exercise its discretion to make gifts.

(d) Gifts for Tuition

My Agent may prepay the cost of tuition for any of my beneficiaries. My Agent shall make the payments directly to the educational institution or by establishing and contributing to a Qualified State Tuition Program established under Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(e) Gifts for Medical Expenses

My Agent may pay medical expenses for any of my beneficiaries as permitted under Section 2503(e) of the Internal Revenue Code. My Agent shall make the payments directly to the medical provider.

(f) Gift Splitting Authorized

My Agent is authorized to consent to the splitting of gifts under Section 2513 of the Internal Revenue Code or under similar provisions of any state or local gift tax laws.

(g) Methods of Making Gifts

My Agent may make gifts of my property under this Section outright, in trust or in any other manner that my Agent considers appropriate.

By way of example and without limiting my Agent's powers under this Section, my Agent is specifically authorized to make gifts by creating tenancy in common and joint tenancy interests or establishing irrevocable trusts including charitable or non-charitable split interest trusts. My Agent may make gifts by establishing and contributing my property to corporations, family limited partnerships, limited liability partnerships, limited liability companies or other similar entities and by making gifts of interests in any of those entities.

To accomplish the objectives described in this subsection, my Agent may establish and maintain financial accounts of all types and may execute, acknowledge, seal and deliver deeds, assignments, agreements, authorizations, checks and other instruments. My Agent may prosecute, defend, submit to arbitration, settle or propose or accept a compromise with respect to a claim existing in favor of or against me based on or involving a gift transaction on my behalf. My Agent may intervene in any related action or proceeding.

My Agent may perform any other act my Agent considers necessary or desirable to complete a gift on my behalf in accordance with the provisions of this Section.

(h) Standard for Making Gifts

It is my desire that in making gifts on my behalf, my Agent consider the history of my gift making and my estate plan. To the extent reasonably possible, I direct my Agent to avoid disrupting the dispositive provisions of my estate plan as established by me prior to my incapacity.

(i) Ratification of Gifts

I specifically ratify any gifts made by my Agent under the terms of this power of attorney.

**Article Four
Care and Control of Principal**

My Agent may, in my Agent's sole and absolute discretion, exercise the following powers with respect to the control and management of my person.

Section 4.01 Power to Provide for My Support

My Agent may do anything reasonably necessary to maintain my customary standard of living, including:

Maintain my residence by paying all operating costs, including, but not limited to, interest on mortgages or deeds of trust, amortization payments, repairs and taxes, or by purchasing, leasing or making other arrangement for a different residence;

Provide normal domestic help;

Provide clothing, transportation, medicine, food and incidentals; and

Make all necessary arrangements, contractual or otherwise, for my care at any hospital, hospice, nursing home, convalescent home or similar establishment, or in my own residence should I desire it, and assure that all of my essential needs are met wherever I may be.

Section 4.02 Power to Provide for Support of Dependents

My Agent may make payments as my Agent deems necessary for the health, education, maintenance or support of my wife and those my Agent determines to be dependent on me for support.

Section 4.03 Power to Protect or Dispose of Property

If my Agent determines that I will never be able to return to my residence from a hospital, hospice, nursing home, convalescent home or similar facility, my Agent may dispose of my residence. In so doing, my Agent may sell, lease, sublease or assign my interest on terms and conditions that my Agent considers appropriate.

My Agent may store and safeguard any items of tangible personal property remaining in my residence and pay all storage costs. Alternatively, my Agent may sell any items that my Agent believes I will never need again on terms and conditions that my Agent considers appropriate.

As an alternative to storing my tangible personal property, my Agent may transfer custody and possession, but not title, of any property item to the person named in my Will or my revocable living trust as the person entitled to receive that property item on my death.

Section 4.04 Power to Provide for My Recreation and Travel

My Agent may, at my expense, allow me to engage in recreational and sports activities as my health permits, including travel.

Section 4.05 Power to Provide for Religious and Spiritual Needs

My Agent may provide for my religious and spiritual needs, including involvement of religious clergy and spiritual leaders in my care and my membership in religious and spiritual organizations consistent with my religious beliefs. My Agent may purchase religious books, tapes and other materials for my use and benefit.

Section 4.06 Power to Provide for Companionship

My Agent may arrange any form of companionship for me necessary to meet my needs if I am unable to arrange for such companionship myself.

Section 4.07 Power to Make Advance Funeral Arrangements

My Agent may make advance arrangements for my funeral and burial, including a burial plot, marker and any other related arrangements that my Agent considers appropriate.

**Article Five
Incidental Powers**

My Agent may perform those acts and execute and deliver those legal documents necessary or appropriate to the exercise of the powers set forth in this power of attorney, including, but not limited, to the following incidental powers.

Section 5.01 Power to Commence Court Proceedings

My Agent may commence any court proceedings necessary to protect my legal rights and interests under this power of attorney including, but not limited to:

Actions for declaratory judgments from any court of competent jurisdiction interpreting the validity of this power of attorney and any of the acts sanctioned by this power of attorney; provided, however, that my Agent need not seek a declaratory judgment to perform any act sanctioned by this power of attorney;

Actions for mandatory injunctions requiring any person or entity to comply with my Agent's directions as authorized by this power of attorney; and

Actions for actual and punitive damages and the recoverable costs and expenses of such litigation against any person or entity who negligently or willfully fails or refuses to follow my Agent's directions as authorized by this power of attorney.

Section 5.02 Power to Employ and Discharge Personnel

My Agent may employ and remove investment advisors, accountants, auditors, depositories, custodians, brokers, consultants, attorneys, expert advisors, agents and employees to advise or assist my Agent as my Agent considers appropriate.

Section 5.03 Power to Sign Documents

My Agent may sign, execute, endorse, seal, acknowledge, deliver and file or record all appropriate legal documents necessary to exercise the powers granted under this power of attorney.

Section 5.04 Power to Submit Costs for Payment

If my Agent incurs costs in performing any powers granted under this power of attorney, or in enforcing compliance with the powers given to my Agent under this power of attorney, my Agent may submit those costs to any person who has the authority to pay those costs such as the trustee of my revocable living trust or to my guardian or conservator. My trustee, conservator or guardian shall promptly pay those costs.

Section 5.05 Power Regarding My Mail

My Agent may open, read, respond to and redirect my mail. My Agent may represent me before the U.S. Postal Service and all other mail or package carriers in any matter relating to mail or delivery services including the receipt of certified mail.

Section 5.06 Power Regarding Memberships

My Agent may establish, cancel, continue or initiate my membership in organizations and associations of all kinds.

Section 5.07 Power Regarding Custody of Documents

My Agent may take, give or deny custody of my important documents, including my Will and any codicils, trust agreements, deeds, leases, life insurance policies, contracts or securities. My Agent may disclose or not disclose the whereabouts or contents of those documents as my Agent believes appropriate.

Section 5.08 Power to Care for My Pets

My Agent may provide for the housing, support, and maintenance of my pet animals. My Agent may contract for and pay the expenses of their proper veterinary care and treatment. But if my Agent decides that the care and maintenance of my pet animals is unreasonably expensive or burdensome, my Agent may give the pet animals to persons willing to care for and maintain them.

**Article Six
Limitation on Powers**

All powers granted to my Agent under this power of attorney are subject to the limitations set forth in this Article.

Section 6.01 Tax Sensitive Powers

No individual serving as my Agent may exercise any fiduciary power or discretion if the exercise of that power or discretion would:

Cause any income generated by my property to be attributed to my Agent for federal income tax purposes;

Cause the value of any property subject to this power of attorney to be included in my Agent's gross estate for federal estate tax purposes;

Cause any distribution made or allowed to be made by my Agent to be treated as a gift from my Agent; or

Discharge a legal obligation of my Agent.

If the exercise of a power by my Agent under this power of attorney would cause any of the foregoing results, a Special Agent appointed under the provisions of Section 7.03 may exercise the power or discretion.

Section 6.02 Life Insurance on the Life of My Agent

No individual Agent may exercise any powers or rights in a policy owned by me that insures the life of that Agent. Any powers and rights regarding the policy will be exercised solely by another Agent serving under this power of attorney, or by a Special Agent appointed under the provisions of Section 7.03 of this power of attorney.

Section 6.03 Prohibition on Power over Prior Transfers

No Agent may exercise any power or authority over any irrevocable trust created by my Agent to which I am a trustee or a beneficiary or any asset given to me by my Agent.

Section 6.04 My Agent to Avoid Disrupting My Estate Plan

If it becomes necessary for my Agent to liquidate or reinvest any of my assets to provide support for me, I direct that my Agent, to the extent that it is reasonably possible, avoid disrupting the dispositive provisions of my estate plan as established by me prior to my incapacity.

If it is necessary to disrupt the dispositive provisions of my estate plan, my Agent will use his or her best efforts to restore my plan as soon as possible. My Agent will make reasonable efforts to obtain and review my estate plan. I authorize any person with knowledge of my estate plan or possession of my estate planning documents to disclose information to my Agent and to provide copies of documents to my Agent.

Article Seven Administrative Powers and Provisions

This Article contains certain administrative powers and provisions that facilitate the use of the power of attorney and that protect my Agent and those who rely upon my Agent.

Section 7.01 Release of Information

My Agent may release and obtain, as the case may be, any and all information regarding my financial investments and taxes, including any information regarding stocks, bonds, certificates of deposit, bank accounts, tax returns, retirement accounts, pension plans, and any other documents or information regarding my financial affairs and taxes from my attorneys-at-law, financial advisors,

insurance professionals, accountants, stockbrokers, stock transfer agents, and any other persons having such information.

I release these persons or entities from any liability for releasing the above-referenced information to my Agent in reliance on this Section.

If my Agent is an attorney-at-law or other accounting or financial professional, the professional regulations of my Agent's profession and federal law may prohibit my Agent from releasing information about my financial affairs to others if I am a client of my Agent. This instrument, therefore, is a limited waiver of any privilege (such as the attorney-client privilege) that I have established with any Agent as a client. The privilege is waived for the limited purpose of permitting my Agent to perform his or her duties under this power of attorney.

Section 7.02 Nomination of Guardian of my Person and my Estate

If at any time proceedings are initiated for the appointment of Guardian of my person and my estate, I nominate the person serving, or named to serve, as my Agent under this power of attorney at the time the proceedings are initiated.

If any person I have nominated is appointed Guardian of my person and my estate, I request that the court grant to such Guardian of my person and my estate all or as many of the independent powers listed below as the court shall find appropriate.

The power to contract for the estate, to carry out existing contracts, and so bind my estate.

The power to operate, at the risk of loss to the estate, any business, farm, or enterprise of the estate.

The power to grant and take options.

The power to sell any real or personal property of the estate at public or private sale.

The power to create by grant or otherwise easements and servitudes on any property of the estate.

The power to borrow money on the estate's behalf and give security for the loan.

The power to purchase real or personal property on the estate's behalf.

The power to alter, improve, and repair or raze, replace, and rebuild the estate's property.

The power to lease the estate's property for any purpose (including exploration for and removal of gas, oil and other minerals and natural resources) and for any period, including a term commencing at a future time.

The power to lend the estate's money on adequate security.

The power to exchange property of the estate.

The power to sell estate property on credit if any unpaid portion of the selling price is adequately secured.

The power to commence and maintain an action for partition on behalf of the estate.

The power to exercise stock rights and stock options on behalf of the estate.

The power to participate in and become subject to and to consent to the provisions of a voting trust and of a reorganization, consolidation, merger, dissolution, liquidation, or other modification or adjustment affecting estate property.

The power to pay, collect, compromise, arbitrate or otherwise adjust claims, debts or demands upon the estate.

The power to employ attorneys, accountants, investment counsel, agents, depositories and employees and to pay the expense from the estate's assets.

Section 7.03 Appointment of a Special or Ancillary Agent

If for any reason any Agent is unwilling or unable to act with respect to any property or any provision of this power of attorney, my Agent shall appoint, in writing, a corporate fiduciary or an individual to serve as Special Agent as to the property or with respect to the provision. The Special Agent appointed must be an individual that is not related or subordinate to my Agent within the meaning of Section 672(c) of the Internal Revenue Code. My Agent may revoke any such appointment at will.

If my Agent determines that it is necessary or desirable to appoint an Ancillary Agent to act under this power of attorney in a jurisdiction other than this one, my Agent may do so. In making an appointment, my Agent may sign, execute, deliver, acknowledge and make declarations in any documents that may be necessary, desirable, convenient or proper in order to carry out the appointment.

A Special or Ancillary Agent may exercise all powers granted by this power of attorney unless expressly limited elsewhere in this power of attorney or by the instrument appointing the Special or Ancillary Agent. A Special or Ancillary Agent may resign at any time by delivering written notice of resignation to my Agent. Notice of resignation shall be effective in accordance with the terms of the notice.

Section 7.04 Agent Authorized to Employ My Attorney

My Agent may employ the attorney who prepared this power of attorney or any other attorney employed by me in connection with my estate plan or business matters and I specifically:

Waive any and all conflicts of interest that might arise through such employment;

Authorize the attorney to make full disclosure of my estate plan and business to the Agent; and

Authorize the attorney to accept the engagement.

Section 7.05 Fiduciary Eligibility of Agent

My Agent shall be eligible to serve in any other fiduciary capacity for me or for my benefit, including trustee, guardian, conservator, committee, executor, administrator, or personal representative.

Section 7.06 Reimbursement for Expenses and Compensation

My Agent may pay himself or herself, from my assets, fair and reasonable compensation authorized by law for services performed under this power of attorney and, in addition, my Agent may reimburse himself or herself for all reasonable expenses incurred for carrying out any provision of this power of attorney. "Fair and reasonable" compensation shall be equivalent to such compensation charged by banks or trust companies which provide similar services and are located in the county in which I reside.

Section 7.07 Liability of Agent

I release and discharge any Agent acting in good faith from any and all civil liability and from all claims or demands of all kinds whatsoever by me, my estate, and my heirs, successors and assigns arising out of the acts or omissions of my Agent, except for willful misconduct or gross negligence. This protection extends to the estate, heirs, successors and assigns of my Agent.

Section 7.08 Ratification and Indemnity

I agree that any third party who receives a copy of this document may act under it. I agree to indemnify the third party for any claims that arise against the third party because of reliance on this power of attorney. Further, I ratify and confirm all that my Agent will do or cause to be done by reason of the authority vested by this power of attorney and by law. No person, firm, agency or entity will be obligated to see to the application of any payment delivered to my Agent for or on my behalf.

Section 7.09 Amendment and Revocation

I may amend or revoke this power of attorney at any time. Amendments to this document must be made in writing by me personally (not by my Agent) and must be attached to the original of this document and recorded in the same county or counties as the original if the original is recorded.

Section 7.10 Resignation

My Agent may resign by the execution of a written resignation delivered to me or, if I am mentally disabled, by delivery to any person with whom I am residing or who has my care and custody.

Section 7.11 Signature of Agent

My Agent shall use the following form when signing documents on my behalf pursuant to this power:

NELVA E. BRUNSTING by [enter Agent's name], her Agent.

Section 7.12 Interpretation

This power of attorney is a general power of attorney and should be interpreted as granting my Agent all general powers permitted under the laws of the State of Texas, including, but not limited to, the

powers set forth in Article XII ("Durable Power of Attorney Act") of the Texas Probate Code, as amended. The description of specific powers is not intended to, nor does it, limit or restrict any of the general powers granted to my Agent.

Section 7.13 Use of "Agent" Nomenclature

The word "Agent" and any modifying or equivalent word or substituted pronoun includes the singular and the plural and the masculine, feminine and neuter genders.

Section 7.14 Third Party Reliance

No person who relies in good faith on the authority of my Agent under this power of attorney will incur any liability to me, my estate, or my heirs, successors and assigns.

Any party dealing with my Agent may conclusively rely upon an affidavit or certificate of my Agent that:

The authority granted to my Agent under this power of attorney is in effect;

My Agent's actions are within the scope of my Agent's authority under this power of attorney;

I was competent when I executed this power of attorney;

I have not revoked this power of attorney; and

My Agent is currently serving as my Agent.

Any person, entity or institution dealing with my Agent will be entitled to rely upon my Agent's sworn statement that this general power of attorney has not been revoked and that Agent is authorized and empowered to serve. I indemnify and hold harmless any person, firm, institution or agency from any loss or claim whatsoever when reliant upon such statement, and to this end, I bind myself, my estate, my heirs, successors and assigns. I vest in my Agent the authority to record this power of attorney at any reasonable time, and to the extent I may lawfully provide, my Agent may do so at any time before the Agent is to act with respect to any third party who may be asked to rely upon this document.

I grant my Agent full power and authority to indemnify and hold harmless any third party who accepts and acts under this Durable General Power of Attorney. No person who acts in reliance on the representations of my Agent or the authority granted under this Durable General Power of Attorney shall incur any liability to me, my heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns as a result of permitting my Agent to exercise any power granted under this Durable General Power of Attorney.

Section 7.15 Effect of Duplicate Originals or Copies

If this power of attorney has been executed in multiple counterparts, each counterpart original will have equal force and effect. My Agent may make photocopies (photocopies shall include: facsimiles and digital or other reproductions, hereafter referred to collectively as "photocopy") of this power of attorney and each photocopy will have the same force and effect as the original.

Section 7.16 Governing Law

This power of attorney's validity and interpretation will be governed by the laws of the State of Texas. To the extent permitted by law, this power of attorney is applicable to all my property, whether real, personal, intangible or mixed, wherever located, and whether or not the property is owned by me now or in the future.

Section 7.17 Severability

If any provision of this power of attorney is declared invalid for any reason, the remaining provisions will remain in full force and effect.

**Article Eight
Declarations of the Principal**

I understand that this power of attorney is an important legal document. Before executing this power of attorney, my attorney explained to me the following:

The power of attorney provides my Agent with broad powers to dispose of, sell, convey and encumber my real and personal property.

The powers will exist for an indefinite period of time unless I revoke the power of attorney or I have limited their duration by specific provisions in the power of attorney.

This Durable Power of Attorney will continue to exist notwithstanding my subsequent disability or incapacity.

I have the power to revoke or terminate this Durable Power of Attorney at any time.

Dated: _____, 2010

NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Principal

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FOR PRINCIPAL

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF HARRIS

Before me, a Notary Public, on this day personally appeared NELVA E. BRUNSTING, as Principal, known to me (or proved to me through satisfactory evidence) to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument and who acknowledged to me that she executed the same for the purposes and consideration therein expressed.

Given under my hand and official seal this day, _____, 2010.

Notary Public, State of Texas

THE ATTORNEY-IN-FACT OR AGENT, BY ACCEPTING OR ACTING UNDER THE APPOINTMENT, ASSUMES THE FIDUCIARY AND OTHER LEGAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF AN AGENT AND IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING APPROPRIATE RECORDS OF EACH TRANSACTION, INCLUDING AN ACCOUNTING OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS. AS A FIDUCIARY, AN ATTORNEY-IN-FACT OR AGENT IS HELD TO THE HIGHEST STANDARDS OF GOOD FAITH, FAIR DEALING, AND LOYALTY WITH RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPAL. FAILURE TO ADHERE TO THESE STANDARDS MAY SUBJECT AN ATTORNEY-IN-FACT OR AGENT TO LEGAL ACTION. DEPENDING ON THE DEGREE OF MISCONDUCT, AN ATTORNEY-IN-FACT OR AGENT MAY BE LIABLE FOR DAMAGES OR MAY BE CHARGED WITH A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

DUTY TO INFORM AND ACCOUNT
Texas Probate Code Section 489B

The attorney-in-fact or agent is a fiduciary and has a duty to inform and to account for actions taken pursuant to the power of attorney.

The attorney-in-fact or agent shall timely inform the principal of all actions taken pursuant to the power of attorney. Failure of the attorney-in-fact or agent to inform timely, as to third parties, shall not invalidate any action of the attorney-in-fact or agent.

The attorney-in-fact or agent shall maintain records of each action taken or decision made by the attorney-in-fact or agent.

The principal may demand an accounting by the attorney-in-fact or agent. Unless otherwise directed by the principal, the accounting shall include:

1. the property belonging to the principal that has come to the attorney-in-fact's or agent's knowledge or into the attorney-in-fact's or agent's possession;
2. all actions taken or decisions made by the attorney-in-fact or agent;
3. a complete account of receipts, disbursements, and other actions of the attorney-in-fact or agent, including their source and nature, with receipts of principal and income shown separately;
4. a listing of all property over which the attorney-in-fact or agent has exercised control, with an adequate description of each asset and its current value if known to the attorney-in-fact or agent;
5. the cash balance on hand and the name and location of the depository where the balance is kept;
6. all known liabilities; and,
7. such other information and facts known to the attorney-in-fact or agent as may be necessary to a full and definite understanding of the exact condition of the property belonging to the principal.

Unless directed otherwise by the principal, the attorney-in-fact or agent shall also provide to the principal all documentation regarding the principal's property.

The attorney-in-fact or agent shall maintain all records until delivered to the principal, released by the principal, or discharged by a court.

If the attorney-in-fact or agent fails or refuses to inform the principal, provide documentation, or deliver the accounting within 60 days (or such longer or shorter time that the principal demands or a court may order), the principal may file suite to compel the attorney-in-fact or agent to deliver the accounting, to deliver the assets, or to terminate the power of attorney.

This section shall not limit the right of the principal to terminate the power of attorney or make additional requirements of, or to give additional instructions to the attorney-in-fact or agent.

Wherever in this chapter a principal is given an authority to act, that shall include not only the principal but also any person designated by the principal, a guardian of the estate of the principal, or other personal representative of the principal.

The rights set out in this section and chapter are cumulative of any other rights or remedies the principal may have at common law or other applicable statutes and not in derogation of those rights.

**QUALIFIED BENEFICIARY DESIGNATION
AND EXERCISE OF TESTAMENTARY POWERS OF APPOINTMENT
UNDER LIVING TRUST AGREEMENT**

I. I, NELVA E. BRUNSTING, the surviving Founder of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended, am the holder of a general power of appointment over the principal and accrued and undistributed net income of a trust named the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST (pursuant to Article VIII, Section B of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996), (hereinafter called "The Survivor's Trust") the full legal name of which is as follows:

NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustee, or the successor Trustees, of the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST dated April 1, 2009, as established under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

The NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST was created pursuant to Article VII of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended. Article VIII of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST contains the administrative provisions of the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST. All property in the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST is allocated to "Share One" under Article VIII of the said BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended. Article III further allows a qualified beneficiary designation as to the ownership interest of NELVA E. BRUNSTING in the trust property.

In the exercise of the general power of appointment, which is to take effect at my death, and as a qualified beneficiary designation as to the ownership interest of NELVA E. BRUNSTING in the subject trust property, I direct my Trustee, at the time of my death, to distribute the balance of the principal and undistributed income from the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST not previously distributed, as follows:

Section A. Advance on Trust Share for a Beneficiary

Upon the death of NELVA E. BRUNSTING, any funds advanced during her lifetime after June 1, 2010, and further evidenced in a writing signed by her stating that such funds are an advance on the said beneficiary's inheritance, shall be treated by her successor Trustee as an advance on the trust share of the beneficiary receiving such advance or their descendants, as the case may be, and shall be deducted from said beneficiary's trust share. Such sums withheld shall be distributed equally among all remaining beneficiaries, as set forth in Article X, Section A of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

II. I, NELVA E. BRUNSTING, the surviving Founder of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended, am the holder of a limited power of appointment over the principal and accrued and undistributed net income of a trust named the ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST (pursuant to Article IX, Section D of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996), (hereinafter called "The Decedent's Trust") the full legal name of which is as follows:

NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustee, or the successor Trustees, of the ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST dated April 1, 2009, as established under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended.


The ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST was created pursuant to Article VII of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended. Article IX of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST contains the administrative provisions of the ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST.

In the exercise of this limited power of appointment, which is to take effect at my death, my Trustee shall distribute the balance of the principal and net, undistributed income from the ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST not previously distributed, as set forth in Roman Numeral I, Section A of this document.

This instrument shall serve as an exercise of the Testamentary Powers of Appointment provided for in Article VIII and Article IX of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended; and, this instrument will serve as and will constitute the "valid living trust agreement" referred to in Article VIII. This instrument shall also serve as a qualified beneficiary designation pursuant to Article III of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended, as it pertains to the interests of NELVA E. BRUNSTING.


All other provisions contained in the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as amended, are hereby ratified and confirmed and shall remain in full force and effect except to the extent that any such provisions are amended hereby.

EXECUTED and effective on June 15, 2010.



NELVA E. BRUNSTING,
Founder and Beneficiary

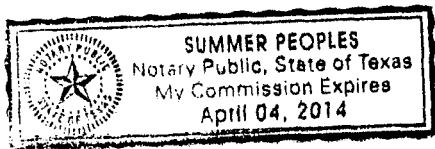
ACCEPTED and effective on June 15, 2010.




NELVA E. BRUNSTING,
Trustee

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF HARRIS

This instrument was acknowledged before me on June 15, 2010, by NELVA E. BRUNSTING, in the capacities stated therein.





Notary Public, State of Texas

COPY

**INFORMATION CONCERNING
THE MEDICAL POWER OF ATTORNEY**

THIS IS AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DOCUMENT. BEFORE SIGNING THIS DOCUMENT, YOU SHOULD KNOW THESE IMPORTANT FACTS:

Except to the extent you state otherwise, this document gives the person you name as your agent the authority to make any and all health care decisions for you in accordance with your wishes, including your religious and moral beliefs, when you are no longer capable of making them yourself. Because "health care" means any treatment, service, or procedure to maintain, diagnose, or treat your physical or mental condition, your agent has the power to make a broad range of health care decisions for you. Your agent may consent, refuse to consent, or withdraw consent to medical treatment and may make decisions about withdrawing or withholding life-sustaining treatment. Your agent may not consent to voluntary inpatient mental health services, convulsive treatment, psychosurgery, or abortion. A physician must comply with your agent's instructions or allow you to be transferred to another physician.

Your agent's authority begins when your doctor certifies that you lack the competence to make health care decisions.

Your agent is obligated to follow your instructions when making decisions on your behalf. Unless you state otherwise, your agent has the same authority to make decisions about your health care as you would have had.

It is important that you discuss this document with your physician or other health care provider before you sign it to make sure that you understand the nature and range of decisions that may be made on your behalf. If you do not have a physician, you should talk with someone else who is knowledgeable about these issues and can answer your questions. You do not need a lawyer's assistance to complete this document, but if there is anything in this document that you do not understand, you should ask a lawyer to explain it to you.

The person you appoint as agent should be someone you know and trust. The person must be 18 years of age or older or a person under 18 years of age who has had the disabilities of minority removed. If you appoint your health or residential care provider (e.g., your physician or an employee of a home health agency, hospital, nursing home, or residential care home, other than a relative), that person has to choose between acting as your agent or as your health or residential care provider; the law does not permit a person to do both at the same time.

You should inform the person you appoint that you want the person to be your health care agent. ~~You should discuss this document with your agent and your physician and give each a signed copy.~~ You should indicate on the document itself the people and institutions who have signed copies. Your agent is not liable for health care decisions made in good faith on your behalf.

Even after you have signed this document, you have the right to make health care decisions for yourself as long as you are able to do so and treatment cannot be given to you

or stopped over your objection. You have the right to revoke the authority granted to your agent by informing your agent or your health or residential care provider orally or in writing or by your execution of a subsequent medical power of attorney. Unless you state otherwise, your appointment of a spouse dissolves on divorce.

This document may not be changed or modified. If you want to make changes in the document, you must make an entirely new one.

You may wish to designate an alternate agent in the event that your agent is unwilling, unable, or ineligible to act as your agent. Any alternate agent you designate has the same authority to make health care decisions for you.

THIS POWER OF ATTORNEY IS NOT VALID UNLESS IT IS SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF TWO COMPETENT ADULT WITNESSES. THE FOLLOWING PERSONS MAY NOT ACT AS ONE OF THE WITNESSES:

- (1) the person you have designated as your agent;
- (2) a person related to you by blood or marriage;
- (3) a person entitled to any part of your estate after your death under a will or codicil executed by you or by operation of law;
- (4) your attending physician;
- (5) an employee of your attending physician;
- (6) an employee of a health care facility in which you are a patient if the employee is providing direct patient care to you or is an officer, director, partner, or business office employee of the health care facility or of any parent organization of the health care facility; or
- (7) a person who, at the time this power of attorney is executed, has a claim against any part of your estate after your death.

Signed on 8-25, 2010, to confirm that I received this disclosure statement prior to execution of my Medical Power of Attorney and that I have read and understand it.


NELVA E. BRUNSTING

MEDICAL POWER OF ATTORNEY

DESIGNATION OF HEALTH CARE AGENT

I, **NELVA ERLEEN BRUNSTING**, also known as **NELVA E. BRUNSTING**, appoint **CAROL A. BRUNSTING**, who resides at 5822 Jason, Houston, Texas 77074, and whose phone number is (713) 560-6381 (cell), as my agent to make any and all health care decisions for me, except to the extent I state otherwise in this document. This medical power of attorney takes effect if I become unable to make my own health care decisions and this fact is certified in writing by my physician.

DESIGNATION OF ALTERNATE AGENT

(You are not required to designate an alternate agent but you may do so. An alternate agent may make the same health care decisions as the designated agent if the designated agent is unable or unwilling to act as your agent. If the agent designated is your spouse, the designation is automatically revoked by law if your marriage is dissolved.)

If the person designated as my agent is unable or unwilling to make health care decisions for me, I designate the following persons to serve as my agent, in the following order, to make health care decisions for me as authorized by this document:

A. First Alternate Agent

ANITA KAY BRUNSTING
203 Bloomingdale Circle
Victoria, Texas 77904
(361) 576-5732 (home) or (361) 550-7132 (cell)

B. Second Alternate Agent

AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART
2582 Country Ledge
New Braunsfels, Texas 78132
(830) 625-8352 (home) or (830) 823-2388 (cell)

The original of this document is kept with my other estate planning documents. A signed copy of this document is on file with my lawyer, **ALBERT E. VACEK, JR.**, 14800 St. Mary's Lane, Suite 230, Houston, Texas 77079, telephone (281) 531-5800 or 1-800-229-3002.

DURATION

I understand that this power of attorney exists indefinitely from the date I execute this document unless I establish a shorter time or revoke the power of attorney. If I am unable to make health care decisions for myself when this power of attorney expires, the authority

I have granted my agent continues to exist until the time I become able to make health care decisions for myself.

PRIOR DESIGNATIONS REVOKED

I revoke any prior medical power of attorney.

HEALTH INSURANCE PORTABILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

In addition to the other powers granted by this document, I grant to my agent the power and authority to serve as my personal representative for all purposes of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and its regulations ("HIPAA") immediately upon my signing this document.

Pursuant to HIPAA, I specifically authorize my agent as my HIPAA personal representative to request, receive and review any information regarding my physical or mental health, including, without limitation all HIPAA protected health information, medical and hospital records; to execute on my behalf any authorizations, releases or other documents that may be required in order to obtain this information; and to consent to the disclosure of this information. I further authorize my agent to execute on my behalf any documents necessary or desirable to implement the health care decisions that my agent is authorized to make under this document.

By signing this Medical Power of Attorney, I specifically empower and authorize my physician, hospital or health care provider to release any and all medical records to my agent or my agent's designee. Further, I waive any liability to any physician, hospital or any health care provider who releases any and all of my medical records to my agent and acknowledge that the health information that would otherwise be protected under HIPAA will no longer be protected or private.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

I have been provided with a disclosure statement explaining the effect of this document. I have read and understand that information contained in the disclosure statement.

I sign my name to this Medical Power of Attorney at Houston, Texas on
8-25, 2010.



NELVA E. BRUNSTING

STATEMENT OF FIRST WITNESS

I am not the person appointed as agent by this document. I am not related to the principal by blood or marriage. I would not be entitled to any portion of the principal's estate on the principal's death. I am not the attending physician of the principal or an employee of the attending physician. I have no claim against any portion of the principal's estate on the principal's death. Furthermore, if I am an employee of a health care facility in which the principal is a patient, I am not involved in providing direct patient care to the principal and am not an officer, director, partner, or business office employee of the health care facility or of any parent organization of the health care facility.

Merlin Case
Signature of First Witness

Date: 8/25th, 2010

Merlin Case
14800 St. Mary's Ln., Suite 230
Houston, TX 77079

Address of First Witness

Candace Kunz-Freed
Signature of Second Witness

Date: 08-25, 2010

Candace Kunz-Freed
14800 St. Mary's Ln., Suite 230
Houston, TX 77079

Address of Second Witness

COPY

**INFORMATION CONCERNING
THE MEDICAL POWER OF ATTORNEY**

THIS IS AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DOCUMENT. BEFORE SIGNING THIS DOCUMENT, YOU SHOULD KNOW THESE IMPORTANT FACTS:

Except to the extent you state otherwise, this document gives the person you name as your agent the authority to make any and all health care decisions for you in accordance with your wishes, including your religious and moral beliefs, when you are no longer capable of making them yourself. Because "health care" means any treatment, service, or procedure to maintain, diagnose, or treat your physical or mental condition, your agent has the power to make a broad range of health care decisions for you. Your agent may consent, refuse to consent, or withdraw consent to medical treatment and may make decisions about withdrawing or withholding life-sustaining treatment. Your agent may not consent to voluntary inpatient mental health services, convulsive treatment, psychosurgery, or abortion. A physician must comply with your agent's instructions or allow you to be transferred to another physician.

Your agent's authority begins when your doctor certifies that you lack the competence to make health care decisions.

Your agent is obligated to follow your instructions when making decisions on your behalf. Unless you state otherwise, your agent has the same authority to make decisions about your health care as you would have had.

It is important that you discuss this document with your physician or other health care provider before you sign it to make sure that you understand the nature and range of decisions that may be made on your behalf. If you do not have a physician, you should talk with someone else who is knowledgeable about these issues and can answer your questions. You do not need a lawyer's assistance to complete this document, but if there is anything in this document that you do not understand, you should ask a lawyer to explain it to you.

The person you appoint as agent should be someone you know and trust. The person must be 18 years of age or older or a person under 18 years of age who has had the disabilities of minority removed. If you appoint your health or residential care provider (e.g., your physician or an employee of a home health agency, hospital, nursing home, or residential care home, other than a relative), that person has to choose between acting as your agent or as your health or residential care provider; the law does not permit a person to do both at the same time.

You should inform the person you appoint that you want the person to be your health care agent. You should discuss this document with your agent and your physician and give each a signed copy. You should indicate on the document itself the people and institutions who have signed copies. Your agent is not liable for health care decisions made in good faith on your behalf.

Even after you have signed this document, you have the right to make health care decisions for yourself as long as you are able to do so and treatment cannot be given to you

or stopped over your objection. You have the right to revoke the authority granted to your agent by informing your agent or your health or residential care provider orally or in writing or by your execution of a subsequent medical power of attorney. Unless you state otherwise, your appointment of a spouse dissolves on divorce.

This document may not be changed or modified. If you want to make changes in the document, you must make an entirely new one.

You may wish to designate an alternate agent in the event that your agent is unwilling, unable, or ineligible to act as your agent. Any alternate agent you designate has the same authority to make health care decisions for you.

THIS POWER OF ATTORNEY IS NOT VALID UNLESS IT IS SIGNED IN THE PRESENCE OF TWO COMPETENT ADULT WITNESSES. THE FOLLOWING PERSONS MAY NOT ACT AS ONE OF THE WITNESSES:

- (1) the person you have designated as your agent;
- (2) a person related to you by blood or marriage;
- (3) a person entitled to any part of your estate after your death under a will or codicil executed by you or by operation of law;
- (4) your attending physician;
- (5) an employee of your attending physician;
- (6) an employee of a health care facility in which you are a patient if the employee is providing direct patient care to you or is an officer, director, partner, or business office employee of the health care facility or of any parent organization of the health care facility; or
- (7) a person who, at the time this power of attorney is executed, has a claim against any part of your estate after your death.

Signed on 8-25, 2010, to confirm that I received this disclosure statement prior to execution of my Medical Power of Attorney and that I have read and understand it.


NELVA E. BRUNSTING

MEDICAL POWER OF ATTORNEY

DESIGNATION OF HEALTH CARE AGENT

I, **NELVA ERLEEN BRUNSTING**, also known as **NELVA E. BRUNSTING**, appoint **CAROL A. BRUNSTING**, who resides at 5822 Jason, Houston, Texas 77074, and whose phone number is (713) 560-6381 (cell), as my agent to make any and all health care decisions for me, except to the extent I state otherwise in this document. This medical power of attorney takes effect if I become unable to make my own health care decisions and this fact is certified in writing by my physician.

DESIGNATION OF ALTERNATE AGENT

(You are not required to designate an alternate agent but you may do so. An alternate agent may make the same health care decisions as the designated agent if the designated agent is unable or unwilling to act as your agent. If the agent designated is your spouse, the designation is automatically revoked by law if your marriage is dissolved.)

If the person designated as my agent is unable or unwilling to make health care decisions for me, I designate the following persons to serve as my agent, in the following order, to make health care decisions for me as authorized by this document:

A. First Alternate Agent

ANITA KAY BRUNSTING
203 Bloomingdale Circle
Victoria, Texas 77904
(361) 576-5732 (home) or (361) 550-7132 (cell)

B. Second Alternate Agent

AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART
2582 Country Ledge
New Braunsfels, Texas 78132
(830) 625-8352 (home) or (830) 823-2388 (cell)

The original of this document is kept with my other estate planning documents. A signed copy of this document is on file with my lawyer, **ALBERT E. VACEK, JR.**, 14800 St. Mary's Lane, Suite 230, Houston, Texas 77079, telephone (281) 531-5800 or 1-800-229-3002.

DURATION

I understand that this power of attorney exists indefinitely from the date I execute this document unless I establish a shorter time or revoke the power of attorney. If I am unable to make health care decisions for myself when this power of attorney expires, the authority

I have granted my agent continues to exist until the time I become able to make health care decisions for myself.

PRIOR DESIGNATIONS REVOKED

I revoke any prior medical power of attorney.

HEALTH INSURANCE PORTABILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

In addition to the other powers granted by this document, I grant to my agent the power and authority to serve as my personal representative for all purposes of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and its regulations ("HIPAA") immediately upon my signing this document.

Pursuant to HIPAA, I specifically authorize my agent as my HIPAA personal representative to request, receive and review any information regarding my physical or mental health, including, without limitation all HIPAA protected health information, medical and hospital records; to execute on my behalf any authorizations, releases or other documents that may be required in order to obtain this information; and to consent to the disclosure of this information. I further authorize my agent to execute on my behalf any documents necessary or desirable to implement the health care decisions that my agent is authorized to make under this document.

By signing this Medical Power of Attorney, I specifically empower and authorize my physician, hospital or health care provider to release any and all medical records to my agent or my agent's designee. Further, I waive any liability to any physician, hospital or any health care provider who releases any and all of my medical records to my agent and acknowledge that the health information that would otherwise be protected under HIPAA will no longer be protected or private.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

I have been provided with a disclosure statement explaining the effect of this document. I have read and understand that information contained in the disclosure statement.

I sign my name to this Medical Power of Attorney at Houston, Texas on 8-25, 2010.


NELVA E. BRUNSTING

STATEMENT OF FIRST WITNESS

I am not the person appointed as agent by this document. I am not related to the principal by blood or marriage. I would not be entitled to any portion of the principal's estate on the principal's death. I am not the attending physician of the principal or an employee of the attending physician. I have no claim against any portion of the principal's estate on the principal's death. Furthermore, if I am an employee of a health care facility in which the principal is a patient, I am not involved in providing direct patient care to the principal and am not an officer, director, partner, or business office employee of the health care facility or of any parent organization of the health care facility.

Merlin Case
Signature of First Witness

Date: 8/25th, 2010

Merlin Case
14800 St. Mary's Ln., Suite 230
Houston, TX 77079

Address of First Witness

Candace Kunz-Freed
Signature of Second Witness

Date: 08-25, 2010

Candace Kunz-Freed
14800 St. Mary's Ln., Suite 230
Houston, TX 77079

Address of Second Witness

**QUALIFIED BENEFICIARY DESIGNATION
AND EXERCISE OF TESTAMENTARY POWERS OF APPOINTMENT
UNDER LIVING TRUST AGREEMENT**

Section 1. Exercise of General Power of Appointment and Qualified Beneficiary Designation

I, NELVA E. BRUNSTING, the surviving Founder (herein also referred to as "Trustor" and "Founder") of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended, am the holder of a general power of appointment over the principal and accrued and undistributed net income of a trust named the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST (pursuant to Article VIII, Section B.4 of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996), (hereinafter called "The Survivor's Trust") the full legal name of which is as follows:

NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustee, or the successor Trustees, of the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST dated April 1, 2009, as established under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

The NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST was created pursuant to Article VII of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended. Article VIII of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST contains the administrative provisions of the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST. All property in the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST is allocated to "Share One" under Article VIII of the said BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended. Article III further allows a qualified beneficiary designation as to the ownership interest of NELVA E. BRUNSTING in the trust property.

In the exercise of the general power of appointment, which is to take effect at my death, and as a qualified beneficiary designation as to the ownership interest of NELVA E. BRUNSTING in the subject trust property, I direct my Trustee, at the time of my death, to administer and distribute the balance of the principal and undistributed income from the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST as set forth in Section 3 of this document.

The BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, is incorporated herein by reference for all purposes (herein sometimes referred to as "the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996," and the "Trust Agreement").

Section 2. Exercise of Limited Power of Appointment and Qualified Beneficiary Designation

I, NELVA E. BRUNSTING, the surviving Founder of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended, am the holder of a limited power of appointment over the principal and accrued and undistributed net income of a trust named

the ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST (pursuant to Article IX, Section D of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996), the full legal name of which is as follows:

NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustee, or the successor Trustees, of the ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST dated April 1, 2009, as established under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

The ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST was created pursuant to Article VII of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST, dated October 10, 1996, as amended. Article IX of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST contains the administrative provisions of the ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST.

In the exercise of this limited power of appointment, which is to take effect at my death, I direct my Trustee to administer and distribute the balance of the principal and undistributed income from the ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST, except for any portion which has been disclaimed by me, as set forth in Section 3 of this document.

Section 3. Provisions for Distribution and Administration of the Survivor's Trust and the Decedent's Trust

DISTRIBUTION OF TRUST ASSETS

A. Beneficiaries

The Trustee shall divide the remainder of the Trust Estate into separate shares hereinafter individually referred to as Personal Asset Trusts, as follows:

<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>Share</u>
CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS	1/5
CAROL ANN BRUNSTING	1/5
AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART	1/5
CARL HENRY BRUNSTING	1/5
ANITA KAY BRUNSTING	1/5

B. Division into Separate Shares

My Trustee shall distribute the share for each of my beneficiaries in a separate Personal Asset Trust for the benefit of each beneficiary as provided in this Section 3. If a named beneficiary fails to survive me, then that share shall be distributed as set forth below as if it had been an original part thereof. The decisions of the Trustee as to the assets to constitute each such share shall be conclusive, subject to the requirement that said shares shall be of the respective values specified.

1. Share for CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS

My Trustee shall distribute one-fifth (1/5) of the remainder of the trust property to a Personal Asset Trust for the benefit of CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS, if surviving, to be held, administered and distributed as set forth in this Section 3 entitled "Personal Asset Trust Provisions." If CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS fails to survive, then this share shall be held, administered and distributed to said individual's descendants, per stirpes, as set forth in Section H of the Personal Asset Trust provisions entitled "Final Disposition of Trust." If there are no then living descendants of CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS, such share shall be distributed to my then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event I have no then living descendants, such share shall be distributed according to Section G of Article X of the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

2. Share for CAROL ANN BRUNSTING

My Trustee shall distribute one-fifth (1/5) of the remainder of the trust property to a Personal Asset Trust for the benefit of CAROL ANN BRUNSTING, if surviving, to be held, administered and distributed as set forth in this Section 3 entitled "Personal Asset Trust Provisions." If CAROL ANN BRUNSTING fails to survive, then this share shall be held, administered and distributed to said individual's descendants, per stirpes, as set forth in Section H of the Personal Asset Trust provisions entitled "Final Disposition of Trust." If there are no then living descendants of CAROL ANN BRUNSTING, such share shall be distributed to my then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event I have no then living descendants, such share shall be distributed according to Section G of Article X of the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

3. Share for AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART

My Trustee shall distribute one-fifth (1/5) of the remainder of the trust property to a Personal Asset Trust for the benefit of AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART, if surviving, to be held, administered and distributed as set forth in this Section 3 entitled "Personal Asset Trust Provisions." If AMY

RUTH TSCHIRHART fails to survive, then this share shall be held, administered and distributed to said individual's descendants, per stirpes, as set forth in Section H of the Personal Asset Trust provisions entitled "Final Disposition of Trust." If there are no then living descendants of AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART, such share shall be distributed to my then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event I have no then living descendants, such share shall be distributed according to Section G of Article X of the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

4. Share for CARL HENRY BRUNSTING

My Trustee shall distribute one-fifth (1/5) of the remainder of the trust property to a Personal Asset Trust for the benefit of CARL HENRY BRUNSTING, if surviving, to be held, administered and distributed as set forth in this Section 3 entitled "Personal Asset Trust Provisions." If CARL HENRY BRUNSTING fails to survive, then this share shall be held, administered and distributed to said individual's descendants, per stirpes, as set forth in Section H of the Personal Asset Trust provisions entitled "Final Disposition of Trust." If there are no then living descendants of CARL HENRY BRUNSTING, such share shall be distributed to my then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event I have no then living descendants, such share shall be distributed according to Section G of Article X of the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

5. Share for ANITA KAY BRUNSTING

My Trustee shall distribute one-fifth (1/5) of the remainder of the trust property to a Personal Asset Trust for the benefit of ANITA KAY BRUNSTING, if surviving, to be held, administered and distributed as set forth in this Section 3 entitled "Personal Asset Trust Provisions." If ANITA KAY BRUNSTING fails to survive, then this share shall be held, administered and distributed to said individual's descendants, per stirpes, as set forth in Section H of the Personal Asset Trust provisions entitled "Final Disposition of Trust." If there are no then living descendants of ANITA KAY BRUNSTING, such share shall be distributed to my then living descendants, per stirpes. In the event I have no then living descendants, such share shall be distributed according to Section G of Article X of the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

PERSONAL ASSET TRUST PROVISIONS

A. Establishment of the Personal Asset Trust:

A Personal Asset Trust shall be created for a beneficiary of the Trust when, under any other provision of this Trust Agreement, a distribution of the Trust Estate specified

to be made to said beneficiary's Personal Asset Trust first occurs. The Personal Asset Trust shall be held, administered and distributed as set forth under this Agreement. After a beneficiary's Personal Asset Trust is established, any further distribution specified to be made to said beneficiary's Personal Asset Trust under any other provisions of this Agreement shall be added to and become a part of said existing Personal Asset Trust, to be held, administered and distributed as if it had been an original part thereof. The Personal Asset Trust may be referred to by either using the name of the beneficiary for whom such trust is created or such other name as is designated by the Trustee. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if the Trustee exercises his or her right to create a separate and distinct Personal Asset Trust for said beneficiary (pursuant to the paragraph of this Agreement entitled "Trustee's Discretion to Hold, Manage and Distribute Separate Trusts in Different Manners"), any further distributions specified to be made to said beneficiary's Personal Asset Trust may, in the Trustee's sole and absolute discretion, instead be partly or entirely made to such newly created Personal Asset Trust.

B. Trustor's Intent in Establishing Personal Asset Trusts: The Trustor's intended purposes in creating a Personal Asset Trust for a beneficiary are as follows:

1. To protect and conserve trust principal;
2. To eliminate and reduce income taxes, generation skipping transfer taxes and estate and death taxes on trust assets and on assets in the estate of the beneficiary;
3. To benefit and provide for the financial needs of the beneficiary and his or her descendants;
4. To protect trust assets and income from claims of and interference from third parties;
5. To invest in non-consumables, such as a principal residence, in order to provide the beneficiary with the liberal use and enjoyment of such property, without charge, rather than make a distribution of trust assets to the beneficiary or purchase them in the name of the beneficiary. It is the Trustor's desire in this regard that the beneficiary, to the extent possible, use his or her own resources to pay for living expenses and consumables in order to reduce the size of such beneficiary's estate subject to estate taxes and claims of third parties;
6. To invest in reasonable business ventures, including business start-ups, where the beneficiary is a principal or otherwise involved in such ventures or start-ups;

7. To give the beneficiary the ability to direct the distribution of wealth (during life or at death) to other individuals or charitable organizations (subject to any limitation provided elsewhere herein);
 8. To allow for the prudent management of property if the beneficiary is incapacitated or otherwise unable to handle his or her own financial affairs because of alcohol or drug abuse or other reasons;
 9. To protect the beneficiary from the unreasonable or negative influence of others, divorce claims, paternity or maternity suits or claims, and other lawsuits; and
 10. To protect the beneficiary against claims of third parties.
- C. **Duty to Inform Beneficiary of Trust Benefits and Protections:** Immediately prior to a Personal Asset Trust being established for a beneficiary hereunder, the then acting Trustee of the Trust shall, if at all practicable, have a private meeting or telephone call with such beneficiary to explain the above stated long-term purposes and benefits of the Personal Asset Trust and to advise such beneficiary how he or she may maintain the benefits and protections that such trust provides. The Trustee is directed to have an attorney assist the Trustee in conducting this meeting or call and the Trustor hereby authorizes the Trustee to employ the services of VACEK & FREED, PLLC, formerly the Vacek Law Firm, PLLC, for such purpose and waive any potential conflict that may otherwise deter them from acting; however, the Trustee is free to hire any other attorney, provided such attorney is an experienced estate planning specialist.
- D. **Designation of Trustee:** Except for the Personal Asset Trusts created for CARL HENRY BRUNSTING and CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS, each beneficiary for whom a Personal Asset Trust is created shall act as sole Trustee of said trust. ANITA KAY BRUNSTING and AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART shall act as Co-Trustees for the Personal Asset Trusts for CARL HENRY BRUNSTING and CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS. If either ANITA KAY BRUNSTING or AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART cannot serve for any reason, the remaining Co-Trustee shall serve alone. Both ANITA KAY BRUNSTING and AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART shall have the right to appoint their own successor Trustee in writing. Notwithstanding the foregoing, each beneficiary who is acting as his or her own Trustee of his or her said trust shall have the right, at such time as said beneficiary is acting as sole Trustee and in said beneficiary's sole and absolute discretion, to appoint an independent bank or trust company to act jointly with said beneficiary as Co-Trustee of said trust. Said beneficiary shall also have the right, at any time and in said beneficiary's sole and absolute discretion, to remove said independent bank or trust company acting as Co-Trustee provided said beneficiary appoints another independent bank or trust company in its place. The appointment or removal of an independent bank or trust company as Co-Trustee shall be by written instrument delivered to the Co-Trustee. Furthermore, said beneficiary shall have the right to designate by will or other written instrument, either individual(s) or an independent bank or trust company, to act as a

successor Trustee or Co-Trustee(s) in said beneficiary's place, as the case may be, in the event of said beneficiary's death, incompetency, inability or unwillingness to act; but, if said beneficiary is still living, the majority of acting Trustees must be independent within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Section 674(c) and said beneficiary shall not have the right to remove the successor Trustee or Co-Trustee so designated and appoint another in its place. Should said beneficiary fail to so designate a successor Trustee or Co-Trustees of such trust, then the FROST NATIONAL BANK shall act as successor Trustee, notwithstanding any other provisions contained in the trust agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the ability of said beneficiary to appoint a successor Trustee may be limited as set forth in the Sections of the Trust entitled "Special Co-Trustee Provisions" and "Trust Protector Provisions."

- E. Designation of Trustee for Primary Beneficiary's Issue: Notwithstanding the foregoing, upon attaining age thirty five (35) each of the descendants of a Primary Beneficiary (hereinafter sometimes referred to as "issue") shall act as sole Trustee of the Personal Asset Trust created for such issue. Said issue shall have the right, at such time as said issue is acting as sole Trustee and in said issue's sole and absolute discretion, to appoint an independent bank or trust company to act jointly with said issue as Co-Trustee of said trust. Said issue shall also have the right, at any time and in said issue's sole and absolute discretion, to remove said independent bank or trust company acting as Co-Trustee provided said issue appoints another independent bank or trust company in its place. The appointment or removal of an independent bank or trust company as Co-Trustee shall be by written instrument delivered to the Co-Trustee. Furthermore, said issue shall have the right to designate by will or other written instrument, either individual(s) or an independent bank or trust company, to act as a successor Trustee or Co-Trustee(s) in said issue's place, as the case may be, in the event of said issue's death, incompetency, inability or unwillingness to act; but, if said issue is still living, the majority of acting Trustees must be independent within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Section 674(c)) and said issue shall not have the right to remove the successor Trustee or Co-Trustee so designated and appoint another in its place. Should said issue fail to so designate a successor Trustee or Co-Trustees of such trust, then the FROST NATIONAL BANK shall act as successor Trustee, notwithstanding any other provisions contained in the trust agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the ability of said issue to appoint a successor Trustee may be limited as set forth in the Sections of the Trust entitled "Special Co-Trustee Provisions" and "Trust Protector Provisions."
- F. Administration of Personal Asset Trust: The Personal Asset Trust shall be held, administered and distributed by the Trustee appointed under this Section of the Trust Agreement as follows:
1. Discretionary Distributions of Income and/or Principal: The Trustee, shall have the power, in such Trustee's sole and absolute discretion, binding on all persons interested now or in the future in this trust, to distribute or apply for

the benefit of the beneficiary for whom the trust was created (hereinafter the "primary beneficiary") and the primary beneficiary's issue or to a trust for their benefit, so much of the income and/or principal of the Trust Estate, and at such time or times as such Trustee shall deem appropriate for such distributees' health, support, maintenance and education. Any income not distributed shall be accumulated and added to principal. In exercising the discretions conferred in this paragraph, the Trustee may pay more to or apply more for some beneficiaries to the exclusion of others, if such Trustee deems this necessary or appropriate in light of the circumstances, the size of the Trust Estate and the probable future needs of the beneficiaries. The Trustee shall, before making any such distributions, consider the Trustor's intent in creating the trust, as set forth above in paragraph B.

2. Additional Guidelines for Distributions: In addition to the provisions set forth above for making discretionary distributions of income and/or principal, the Trustee shall be further guided as follows in making such distributions. Any such distributions shall be made in the sole and absolute discretion of the Trustee and shall be binding on all persons howsoever interested now or in the future in this trust.
 - a. Primary Beneficiary's Needs Considered First; Broad Interpretation of "Health, Education, Maintenance and Support": In exercising the discretionary powers to provide benefits under this trust, the Trustee shall take into consideration that the primary purpose in establishing this trust is to provide for the present and future welfare of the primary beneficiary, and secondly, the present and future welfare of the primary beneficiary's issue. Furthermore, the Trustee may take into account any beneficiary's character and habits and his or her willingness and action to support himself or herself in light of his or her particular abilities and disabilities, and the needs of other beneficiaries, if any, of the same trust. Finally, the Trustor requests that the Trustee be liberal in determining the needs of a beneficiary for health, support, maintenance and education and in conferring benefits hereunder. The term "health" need not take into account any private or governmental medical insurance or other medical payments to which a beneficiary may be entitled, and the Trustee may pay for the expense of providing health and medical insurance coverage for the beneficiary. The term "education" may include but is not limited to, all expenses incurred in connection with or by reason of a beneficiary's attendance at public or private elementary or high school, college, university or vocational, technical or other educational institution or specialized training programs (whether or not any such institution or program provider shall be a fully accredited educational institution), graduate or post-graduate education expenses, and all expenses incurred in providing such beneficiary with an education in a non-institutional setting; including,

but not limited to, the expense of travel and charges for tutoring, tuition, room and board (whether or not charged by an educational institution at which such beneficiary shall be a student), laboratory fees, classroom fees, clothing, books, supplies, laboratory or other equipment or tools (including computer hardware and software) or other material or activities that the Trustee shall determine to be of educational benefit or value to such beneficiary. In determining the need for funds for education, the Trustee shall consider all direct and indirect expenses, including living expenses of the beneficiary and those persons who may be dependent upon said beneficiary. The terms "support" and "maintenance" may include but are not limited to investment in a family business, purchase of a primary residence, entry into a business, vocation or profession commensurate with a beneficiary's abilities and interests; recreational or educational travel; expenses incident to marriage or childbirth; and for the reasonably comfortable (but not luxurious) support of the beneficiaries. When exercising the powers to make discretionary distributions from the trust, the Trustee shall maintain records detailing the amount of each distribution made to any beneficiary from trust income and/or principal and the reasons for such distribution. The distributions made to a beneficiary shall not be allocated to or charged against the ultimate distributable share of that beneficiary (unless so provided in the primary beneficiary's exercise of his or her limited power of appointment).

- b. Consider the Situation of the Beneficiary: In determining whether or not it is in the best interest of a beneficiary for any payment to be made to that beneficiary, the Trustee shall consider the financial responsibility, judgment and maturity of such beneficiary, including whether or not, at the time of such determination, such beneficiary: (i) is suffering from any physical, mental, emotional or other condition that might adversely affect the beneficiary's ability to properly manage, invest and conserve property of the value that would be distributed to said beneficiary; (ii) is at such time, or previously has been, a substantial user of or addicted to a substance the use of which might adversely affect the beneficiary's ability to manage, invest and conserve property of such a value; (iii) has demonstrated financial instability and/or inability to manage, invest and conserve the beneficiary's property; or (iv) is going through a period of emotional, marital or other stress that might affect the beneficiary's ability to manage, invest and conserve such property.
- c. Consider Any Written Letter of Instructions from the Trustor: The Trustor may from time to time by written letter or other instrument, not constituting a holographic will or codicil or amendment to any trust, set forth instructions to the Trustee as to how the Trustor wishes the

Trustee's discretion to be exercised. The Trustor recognizes and intends that such instructions shall only be directive in nature and not binding on the Trustee or any beneficiary hereunder; however, the Trustor requests, to the extent possible, that the Trustee be mindful of these instructions when administering the trust.

- d. Loans, Use of Trust Property and Joint Purchases Preferred Over Distributions: The Trustee is directed, prior to making any distributions directly to or for the benefit of a beneficiary, to consider the alternatives of making a loan to the beneficiary, allowing the beneficiary the use of property of the Trust Estate (or such property to be acquired) and/or making a joint purchase of property with the beneficiary, pursuant to the paragraph below entitled "Special Trustee Powers."
- e. Restrictions on Distributions That Discharge Legal Obligations of a Beneficiary: The primary beneficiary is expressly prohibited from making any distributions from the trust, either as Trustee or under any limited power of appointment, either directly or indirectly, in favor of anyone to whom the primary beneficiary owes a legal obligation, to satisfy, in whole or in part, such legal obligation. Any such distributions may only be made by the Trust Protector.

G. Primary Beneficiary's Limited Power of Appointment: The primary beneficiary shall have the following Limited Powers of Appointment. During the lifetime of the primary beneficiary, said beneficiary may appoint and distribute the accumulated income and/or principal to any one or more of said beneficiary's issue, either outright or in trust upon such terms and conditions, and in such amounts or proportions as said beneficiary wishes. Upon the death of the primary beneficiary, the Trustee shall distribute any remaining balance, including accumulated income and principal, to any one or more of said beneficiary's issue, either outright or in trust upon such terms and conditions and in such amounts or proportions as said beneficiary shall appoint by said beneficiary's last unrevoked Will, codicil or other written instrument executed prior to said beneficiary's death and specifically referring to this power of appointment. In the event there should be a failure of disposition of all or any portion of said income or principal, either in connection with the exercise or as a result of the nonexercise of the above testamentary limited power of appointment, all of said income and principal not disposed of shall be administered and distributed as set forth below in the paragraph entitled "Final Disposition of Trust." The terms of this paragraph may be limited by the Section of this Trust Agreement entitled "Trust Protector Provisions."

H. Final Disposition of Trust: If the primary beneficiary for whom the Personal Asset Trust has been created should die before complete distribution of said trust, and the beneficiary's above powers of appointment have not been fully exercised, said trust shall terminate and the remaining principal (including accumulated income added

thereto) in said trust shall be held, administered and distributed for the benefit of the succeeding or contingent beneficiaries named, if any, pursuant to the respective paragraph set forth in Section 3.B. of this Qualified Beneficiary Designation and Exercise of Testamentary Power of Appointment establishing said beneficiary's share as if such beneficiary had been an original part thereof. Any share or portion thereof of any trust administered hereunder which is not disposed of under any of the foregoing provisions (or the provisions of the Article entitled "Trust Protector Provisions") shall be distributed pursuant to the paragraph of the Trust Agreement entitled "Ultimate Distribution."

- I. Special Trustee Powers: With respect to each Personal Asset Trust created under this Section, and in addition to or in lieu of the powers and authority granted to the Trustee under any other provisions of the Trust Agreement, during the existence of the Personal Asset Trust and until such time of its termination the Trustee, in his or her sole and absolute discretion, shall have the powers and authority to do the following.
 1. Permit Beneficiaries to Use Trust Assets: The Trustor desires that the beneficiaries of the trust be given the liberal use and enjoyment of trust property. To the extent deemed practical or advisable in the sole and absolute discretion of the Trustee, the primary beneficiary (or other beneficiaries) of each trust hereunder may have the right to the use, possession and enjoyment of (a) all of the tangible personal property at any time held by such trust, including but not limited to artwork, jewelry, coin or stamp collections and other collectible assets, and (b) all real property that may at any time constitute an asset of such trust. Such use, possession and enjoyment may be without rent or other financial obligation. To the extent of the trust assets and unless the Trustee is relieved of such obligation by such beneficiary (or beneficiaries), which the Trustee may agree to do, the Trustee shall see to the timely payment of all taxes, insurance, maintenance and repairs, safeguarding and other charges related to the preservation and maintenance of each and every such property. The Trustor requests, but do not require, that any such use, possession or enjoyment by a beneficiary other than the primary beneficiary be subject to veto at any time by the primary beneficiary.
 - a. Hold and Maintain a Residence for the Use of Beneficiaries: The Trustee is specifically authorized to hold and maintain any residence (whether held as real property, condominium or cooperative apartment) for the use and benefit of any beneficiary of any trust. If the Trustee, in the Trustee's sole and absolute discretion, determines that it would be in the best interests of any beneficiary of any trust to maintain a residence for their use, but that the residence owned by the Trustee should not be used for such purpose, the Trustee is authorized to sell said residence and to apply the net proceeds of the sale to the purchase of such other residence or to make such other arrangements as the Trustee, in such Trustee's sole and absolute discretion, deems suitable

for the purpose. Any proceeds of sale not needed for reinvestment in a residence as provided above shall be added to the principal of the trust and thereafter held, administered and disposed of as a part thereof. The Trustee is authorized to pay all carrying charges of such residence, including, but not limited to, any taxes, assessments and maintenance thereon, and all expenses of the repair and operation thereof, including the employment of domestic servants and other expenses incident to the running of a household for the benefit of any beneficiary of the trust; the Trustee may alternatively provide, by agreement with the beneficiary, that such charges and expenses, or a portion of them, are to be paid by the beneficiary. Having in mind the extent to which funds will be available for future expenditure for the benefit of the beneficiaries, the Trustee is authorized under this paragraph to expend such amounts as such Trustee shall, in his or her sole and absolute discretion, determine to maintain the current lifestyle of the beneficiaries and their personal care and comfort; the Trustor does not, however, desire that the Trustee assist the beneficiaries in maintaining a luxurious lifestyle.

2. Special Investment Authority: Notwithstanding any investment limitations placed on the Trustee under the Trust Agreement or the provisions of any state law governing this trust which may contain limitations such as the prudent investor rule, the Trustee is authorized to make the following types of investments of trust assets:
 - a. Closely Held Businesses: To continue to hold and operate, to acquire, to make investments in, to form, to sell, or to liquidate, at the risk of the Trust Estate, any closely held partnership, corporation or other business that a beneficiary is involved in as an owner, partner, employee, officer or director, as long as the Trustee deems it advisable. The Trustee shall not be liable in any manner for any loss, should such loss occur, resulting from the retention or investment in such business. In the absence of actual notice to the contrary, the Trustee may accept as correct and rely on financial or other statements rendered by any accountant for any such business. Any such business shall be regarded as an entity separate from the trust and no accounting by the Trustee as to the operation of such business shall be required to be made. The Trustee shall have these powers with respect to the retention and purchase of such business, notwithstanding any rule or law requiring diversification of assets. Additionally, the foregoing shall not be limited by the fact that the Trustee or related parties, or any of them, shall be owners, partners, employees, officers or directors of the business. This paragraph, however, shall not be deemed to be a limitation upon the right of the Trustee to sell the investment in any

business if in the Trustee's sole and absolute discretion such sale is deemed advisable.

- b. Tangible Personal Property: To acquire and/or continue to hold as an asset of the trust such items of tangible personal property as an investment or for the use of a beneficiary, including but not limited to artwork, jewelry, coin or stamp collections and other collectible assets, home furniture and furnishings.
3. Permit Self-Dealing: Financial transactions, both direct and indirect, between any trust and any beneficiary and/or Trustee who is also a beneficiary of that trust (including, for example, the sole or joint purchase, sale or leasing of property, investments in mortgages, acquisitions of life insurance policies, employment in any capacity, lending, etc.), whether or not specifically described in the Trust Agreement as permitted between such parties, except to the extent expressly prohibited hereunder, are expressly authorized, notwithstanding any rule of law relating to self-dealing, provided only that the Trustee, in thus acting either on behalf of or with or for such trust, shall act in good faith to assure such trust receives in such transaction adequate and full consideration in money or money's worth. Furthermore, the Trustee shall have the power to employ professionals or other individuals to assist such Trustee in the administration of any trust as may be deemed advisable (and as more particularly described in the paragraph of the Trust Agreement entitled "Trustee Powers"), notwithstanding such person or entity may be, or is affiliated in business with, any Trustee or beneficiary hereunder. The compensation to which a Trustee who is also a beneficiary is entitled under the Trust Agreement shall not be reduced or offset by any employment compensation paid to such Trustee for services rendered outside the scope of such Trustee's ordinary fiduciary duties and responsibilities, or for reason of receiving sales or other fees or commissions on property sold to the trust by such Trustee (directly or indirectly), which sales are hereby authorized.
4. Make Loans: Loan money to any beneficiary, or to any estate, trust or company in which such person or any trust hereunder has an interest, or had an interest while living, for any purpose whatsoever (including but not limited to purchasing, improving, repairing and remodeling a principal residence or entering into, purchasing or engaging in a trade or business or professional career), with or without security and at such rate of interest as the Trustee shall determine in the exercise of reasonable fiduciary discretion, and, with respect to such loans and/or security interests, to renew, extend, modify and grant waivers. Notwithstanding the foregoing, and without limiting the ability of the Trustee to act in such Trustee's discretion under this paragraph, the Trustor hereby expresses his preference that, whenever economically feasible, any and all loans made pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph be adequately secured and bear interest at least at the higher of the "applicable federal rate"

as set forth by the Internal Revenue Service for loans with similar payment terms and length or a fair market rate for such loans.

5. Take Actions With Respect to Properties and Companies Owned in Common With a Beneficiary or Others: The Trustee is specifically authorized, with or without the joinder of other owners of the property or securities that may be held in trust (and notwithstanding that one or more such other owners may be, directly or indirectly, a beneficiary or a fiduciary hereunder), to enter upon and carry out any plan (a) for the foreclosure, lease or sale of any trust property, (b) for the consolidation or merger, dissolution or liquidation, incorporation or reincorporation, recapitalization, reorganization, or readjustment of the capital or financial structure of any corporation, company or association, the securities of which, whether closely held or publicly traded, may form a part of such trust, or (c) for the creation of one or more holding companies to hold any such securities and/or properties (even if it leaves, following the termination of such trust, a trust beneficiary as a minority shareholder in such holding company), all as such Trustee may deem expedient or advisable for the furtherance of the interests of such trust and the carrying out of the Trustor's original intent as to such trust, its beneficiaries and as to those properties and/or securities. In carrying out such plan, such Trustee may deposit any such securities or properties, pay any assessments, expenses and sums of money, give investment letters and other assurances, receive and retain as investments of such trust any new properties or securities transferred or issued as a result thereof, and generally do any act with reference to such holdings as might be done by any person owning similar securities or properties in his own right, including the exercise of conversion, subscription, purchase or other rights or options, the entrance into voting trusts, etc., all without obtaining authority therefor from any court.
6. Right to Distribute to Entities: Any distribution from the trust, including a distribution upon trust termination (whether made by the Trustee or Trust Protector) may be made directly to an entity, such as a trust, "S" corporation, limited liability company or limited partnership, whether existing or newly created, rather than directly to the beneficiary (and if it is a newly created entity or one in which the Trust Estate holds an interest, the interest in the entity may be distributed to such beneficiary).
7. Trustee's Discretion to Hold, Manage and Distribute Separate Trusts in Different Manners: Without in any manner limiting any other power or right conferred upon the Trustee hereunder, the Trustee may divide a trust into separate trusts, and if a trust is held as, or divided into, separate trusts, the Trustee may, at any time prior to combining such trusts, treat the trusts in substantially different manners, including, without limitation, the right to: (a) make different tax elections (including the disproportionate allocation of the generation skipping tax exemption) with respect to each separate trust; (b)

make disproportionate principal distributions; (c) exercise differently any other discretionary powers with respect to such separate trusts; (d) invest the property of such separate trusts in different investments, having different returns, growth potentials, or bases for income tax purposes; and (e) take any and all other actions consistent with such trusts being separate entities. Furthermore, the holder of any power of appointment with respect to any trust so divided may exercise such power differently with respect to the separate trusts created by the division of a trust.

TRUST PROTECTOR PROVISIONS

- A. **Purpose of Trust Protector:** The Trustor has established the position of Trust Protector for the reasons and purposes set forth below, which are intended as general guidelines only and in no way shall limit any other provisions relating to the Trust Protector.
1. **Insulate the Trustee from Negative Influences:** To protect the Trustee from the negative, or potentially negative, influences of third parties and to protect the Trust Estate and its beneficiaries from damaging, or potentially damaging, conduct by the Trustee.
 2. **Carry Out the Purposes of the Trust:** To help ensure that the Trustor's purpose in establishing the Trust Agreement, as defined elsewhere herein, will be properly carried out.
 3. **Adapt to Changing Laws and Conditions:** To adapt the provisions of the Trust Agreement to law changes, changes in interpretation of the law or other changing conditions that threaten to harm the Trust or its beneficiaries, keeping in mind the dispositive wishes of the Trustor and the Trustor's desires as expressed in the Trust Agreement.
- B. **Designation of Trust Protector:** In addition to the Trustee and Special Co-Trustee provided in the Trust Agreement, there shall, from time to time, be a Trust Protector whose limited powers and duties are defined below. The order of succession of Trust Protector shall be as follows:
1. **Initial Trust Protector:** The Special Co-Trustee, at any time and in his sole and absolute discretion, may appoint a Trust Protector of the entire Trust or of any separate trust established hereunder (hereinafter the trust for whom a Trust Protector is appointed shall be referred to as "the affected trust") by a writing delivered to the Trustee of the affected trust. The Trustor requests that the Special Co-Trustee, prior to making the appointment, meet (in person or by telephone) with VACEK & FREED, PLLC, formerly the Vacek Law Firm,

PLLC of Houston, Texas, to help ensure the appropriate selection of the initial Trust Protector.

2. Successor Trust Protector: Upon the removal, death, incompetency, inability or unwillingness to act of the initial Trust Protector (including a written resignation delivered to the Trustee of the affected trust), the next succeeding Trust Protector shall be appointed either by the Special Co-Trustee or by the initial Trust Protector (except as limited by paragraph 4 below) in writing delivered to the Trustee of the affected trust (the first such writing delivered to the Trustee shall control). All further successor Trust Protectors shall be appointed in the same manner, except that where the word "initial" is used in the foregoing sentence there shall be substituted the words "last appointed."
3. Qualifications to Act as Trust Protector: A Trust Protector may act once he has accepted, in writing, his appointment and, other than the case of the initial Trust Protector, has delivered a copy of his appointment and acceptance to the last appointed Trust Protector. Notwithstanding the foregoing, at no time may a Trust Protector be appointed or otherwise act if such person or entity is a currently acting Trustee or Special Co-Trustee or is a current beneficiary of the affected trust or is related to any such beneficiary in any of the following ways: as spouse, ancestor or issue, brother, sister, employee of such beneficiary or of any corporation, firm or partnership in which such beneficiary is an executive or has stock or other holdings which are significant from the viewpoint of control, or is otherwise "related or subordinate to" such beneficiary under IRC Sections 674(a) and (c) and the Regulations thereunder or any similar succeeding Sections or Regulations.
4. Removal of Trust Protector: The primary beneficiaries of the affected trust may by majority vote, and at any time and for any reason, remove the current Trust Protector by delivering to said Trust Protector and to the Special Co-Trustee a signed instrument setting forth the intended effective time and date of such removal. The Special Co-Trustee shall then appoint a successor Trust Protector in accordance with paragraph 2 above (the Trust Protector removed shall no longer have the power under paragraph 2 to appoint his successor). The powers of removal under this paragraph may be limited by the paragraph of the Trust Agreement entitled "Compelled Exercise of Powers Not Effective."
5. Temporarily Filling a Trust Protector Vacancy: If at any time a vacancy in the office of Trust Protector has not yet been filled as otherwise provided above (including the time before the initial Trust Protector is appointed), such office may be filled promptly, on a temporary basis, by a bank or trust company experienced in trust administration or an attorney (or law firm) who is an experienced tax and/or estate planning specialist provided they meet the qualifications set forth in paragraph 3 above. The Trustor requests, but do not

require, that VACEK & FREED, PLLC, formerly the Vacek Law Firm, PLLC, or its successors or assigns, act as such temporary Trust Protector and the Trustor hereby waives any conflict of interest that may arise if VACEK & FREED, PLLC, or its successors or assigns, is also representing the Trustee of the affected trust and/or the Trustor. Any Trust Protector acting under this paragraph shall first notify the Trustee of the affected trust and only serve as Trust Protector until such time as a successor Trust Protector is appointed by the Special Co-Trustee in accordance with paragraph 2 above and there is delivered to the Trust Protector acting under this paragraph a written acceptance of such appointment signed by the successor Trust Protector.

C. Limited Powers of the Trust Protector: The Trust Protector shall not have all the broad powers of a Trustee; rather, the powers of the Trust Protector shall be limited to the powers set forth below. The Trustor directs the Trust Protector, prior to exercising any power, to consult with VACEK & FREED, PLLC, formerly the Vacek Law Firm, PLLC, or another law firm or attorney specializing in estate planning and/or asset protection planning in order to be fully informed of the consequences of exercising such power.

1. Give Advance Notice to Affected Beneficiaries: Within a reasonable time prior to the exercise of any power under this paragraph C, the Trust Protector shall provide to the Trustee and the primary beneficiary or beneficiaries of the affected trust a written notice, setting forth the power intended to be exercised, the intended date of exercise and the reasons for exercise. The Trust Protector shall, in his sole and absolute discretion, determine what is “a reasonable time,” as the Trustor recognizes that emergency situations may arise which may permit little or no time for advance notice or, as a practical matter, it may be too difficult to notify the beneficiary; the Trustor specifically waives this advance notice requirement when the particular beneficiary is “incapacitated” as defined below. Once notice is given, the Trust Protector shall not exercise the power prior to the date specified in the notice, unless the Trust Protector in his sole and absolute discretion determines that an emergency so warrants.

A person shall be deemed “incapacitated” if in the Trustee’s sole and absolute discretion, it is impracticable for said person to give prompt, rational and prudent consideration to financial matters, whether by reason of accident, illness, advanced age, mental deterioration, alcohol, drug or other substance abuse, or similar cause.

A person shall be conclusively deemed “incapacitated” if a guardian of the person or his or her estate, or both, has been appointed by a court having jurisdiction over such matters or two (2) licensed physicians who are not related by blood or marriage to such person have examined said person and stated in writing that such incapacity exists; the Trust Protector may, but shall not be under any duty to, institute any inquiry into a person’s possible

incapacity (such as, but not limited to, by drug testing) or to obtain physician statements; and if he does, then the expense may be paid from the Trust Estate of said person's trust.

2. Postpone Distributions: Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Trust Agreement, except the paragraph herein entitled "Rule Against Perpetuities," the Trust Protector shall have the power to postpone any distribution of income and/or principal otherwise required to be made from the affected trust to any one or more of its beneficiaries (including as the result of exercise of a power of appointment or withdrawal right) and to postpone the termination of such trust which might otherwise be required if the Trust Protector, in his or her sole and absolute discretion, determines, after taking into consideration the Trustor's overall intent as expressed in the Trust Agreement, that there is a compelling reason to do so.

A "compelling reason" may include but is not limited to: the beneficiary requesting in writing that distributions be retained by the trust; the beneficiary being "incapacitated" as defined in paragraph 1 immediately above; the beneficiary contemplating, or in the process of filing for or has a pending bankruptcy; a pending or threatened divorce, paternity or maternity claim or other lawsuit; a creditor claim (including for unpaid taxes or reimbursement of government benefits); an existing judgment or lien; the fact the beneficiary is receiving (or may in the near future receive) government or other benefits that may be jeopardized; the beneficiary having demonstrated financial instability and/or inability to manage, invest or conserve the beneficiary's own property; the beneficiary being under the negative influence of third parties, such that the beneficiary's good judgement may be impaired; a serious tax disadvantage in making such distribution; or any other substantially similar reasons.

Any such postponement of distribution or termination may be continued by the Trust Protector, in whole or in part and from time to time, up to and including the entire lifetime of the beneficiary. While such postponement continues, all of the other provisions previously applicable to such trust shall continue in effect, except (a) any power of appointment or withdrawal shall be exercisable only with the approval of the Trust Protector and (b) distributions of income and/or principal shall only be made to or for the benefit of the beneficiary from time to time and in such amounts as the Trust Protector, in his or her sole and absolute discretion, deems appropriate for the best interests of the beneficiary; provided, however, the Trust Protector may, in his or her sole and absolute discretion, determine that the beneficiary's situation is extreme enough to warrant the establishment of a special needs trust pursuant to other provisions of this Section of the Trust Agreement.

The Trust Protector may also, from time to time, make certain distributions which cannot be made by the primary beneficiary because of limits imposed in this Section entitled "Restrictions on Distributions That Discharge Legal Obligations of the Beneficiary."

3. Terminate a Trust Due to Unforeseen Conditions: The Trustor recognizes that some or all of the following conditions may arise in the future, although they cannot be foreseen at the time of creation of this Trust: (a) a radical, substantial and negative change in the political, economic or social order in the United States of America; (b) legislation or IRS or court decisions highly detrimental to a trust or beneficiary hereunder (including, for example, if the federal estate tax or IRA required minimum distribution rules are modified, repealed or no longer applicable and the non-tax reasons for the trust no longer justify the trust's existence); (c) a beneficiary's capability to prudently manage his own financial affairs or a radical, positive change in his situation regarding possible third party claims; (d) a beneficiary no longer has a need for (or the availability of) government benefits; and (e) other events that may greatly impair the carrying out of the intent and purposes of the Trust Agreement.

If any of the foregoing conditions occur, the Trust Protector may, in addition to the other powers granted him or her, in his sole and absolute discretion, and keeping in mind the Trustor's wishes and dispositive provisions of the Trust Agreement, terminate the affected trust, or a portion thereof, and distribute same to or for the benefit of the primary beneficiary thereof (notwithstanding any other provisions of the Trust Agreement), or to a newly created or existing Personal Asset Trust for that beneficiary.

4. Revise or Terminate a Trust So It Can Qualify as a "Designated Beneficiary" of an IRA or Retirement Plan: In the event that the affected trust does not qualify as a "designated beneficiary" of an IRA or other retirement plan as that term is used in IRC Section 401(a)(9), the Regulations thereunder and any successor Section and Regulations, the Trust Protector may, keeping in mind the Trustor's wishes and the dispositive provisions of the Trust Agreement: (a) revise or reform the terms of the Trust Agreement in any manner so that the affected trust will qualify as a "designated beneficiary" (any such revision or reformation may by its terms apply retroactively to the inception of the Trust Agreement or creation of any separate trust established hereunder); or (b) deem it to have been dissolved in part or in whole as of September 30 of the year following the year of the Trustor's death, with fee simple interest vesting outright in the primary beneficiary and the rights of all other persons who might otherwise have an interest as succeeding life income beneficiaries or as remaindermen shall cease.

If the beneficiary is still a minor, the Trustee may designate a custodian and transfer the principal and accrued income of the beneficiary's trust to the

custodian for the benefit of the minor under the Texas Uniform Transfers to Minors Act until such beneficiary attains age 21. A receipt from the custodian shall be a complete discharge of the Trustee as to the amount so paid.

Notwithstanding any provisions of the Trust Agreement to the contrary, after the Trustor's death this Trust or any separate trust established hereunder shall not terminate and be distributed in full prior to September 30 of the year following the year of the Trustor's death pursuant to this paragraph if this will result in this Trust or any separate trust established hereunder not qualifying as a "designated beneficiary."

5. Modify Certain Other Trust Provisions: The Trust Protector shall have the power, in his or her sole and absolute discretion, at any time and from time to time, to delete, alter, modify, amend, change, add to or subtract from all or any part of the various paragraphs and provisions of the Trust Agreement and any trust created thereunder, effective (even retroactively) as of the date determined by the Trust Protector, for the following purposes.
 - a. Change Income Tax Treatment of the Trust: The Trust Protector may, at any time, and from time to time, create, terminate and/or reinstate a power granted to a beneficiary, either prospectively or retroactively, enabling trust income to be income taxable to a beneficiary, even as income accumulates in the trust, if the Trust Protector deems this to be in the best interests of the affected trust and its beneficiaries.
 - b. Protect a Disabled Beneficiary's Government Benefit by Establishing a Special Needs Trust: The Trust Protector may take any such actions he or she deems appropriate or necessary in connection with a beneficiary's qualification for, receipt of and/or possible future liability to reimburse government benefits (whether income, medical, disability or otherwise) from any agency (state, federal or otherwise), such as but not limited to Social Security, Medicaid, Medicare, SSI and state supplemental programs. In particular, but not by way of limitation, the Trust Protector may add new trust provisions to govern administration and distribution of assets for the benefit of the beneficiary (such as would create a "special needs trust").
 - c. Protect a Beneficiary from Himself or from Creditors by Establishing a Spendthrift Trust or Eliminating Any General Power of Appointment: In the event there is a compelling reason to postpone distributions to a beneficiary pursuant to the paragraph of this Section entitled "Postpone Distributions," the Trust Protector may alternatively, in his or her sole discretion, add new trust provisions to govern administration and distribution of assets for the benefit of said beneficiary (such as would create a "spendthrift trust" in the form recognized by the laws of the

state(s) in which trust assets are located). Furthermore, the Trust Protector may, in his or her sole discretion, in order to protect the beneficiaries of a Trust beneficiary, terminate and/or reinstate said Trust beneficiary's testamentary general power of appointment, if any, under the Section of this Trust Agreement entitled "Generation Skipping Tax Provisions."

6. Change Legal Jurisdiction of the Trust: The Trust Protector may change the situs of the affected trust to another jurisdiction by any such means deemed appropriate by the Trust Protector. This paragraph shall in no way limit the Trustee's power and authority to change the situs of this Trust or any separate trust established hereunder.
7. Remove and Reinstate a Trustee: The Trust Protector shall have the power at any time to remove the acting Trustee of the affected trust (but not the Special Co-Trustee) for any reason which he believes to be in the best interests of the beneficiaries. Such removal shall be stated in writing and delivered to the Trustee. The successor Trustee shall then be determined and appointed in accordance with the Section of the Trust Agreement entitled "Successor Trustees." At any time after the Trust Protector removes a Trustee, the Trust Protector may reinstate the previously removed Trustee and the order of successor Trustees shall be thereafter determined as if such reinstated Trustee was never removed.
8. Eliminate Own Powers: The Trust Protector shall have the power, on his own behalf and/or on behalf of all successor Trust Protectors, to release, renounce, suspend, reduce, limit and/or eliminate any or all of his enumerated powers and to make the effective date any date he wishes, including ab initio to the date of establishment of a trust hereunder or retroactively to the date of death of the Trustor, by a writing delivered to the Trustee of the affected trust.
9. Limitations on Above Powers: The Trust Protector may not exercise any power if he is compelled by a court or other governmental authority or agency to do so or is otherwise acting under the duress or undue influence of an outside force; if the Trust Protector is so compelled, or under such duress or influence, his powers shall become void prior to exercise; these limitations are in addition to those contained in the paragraph of the Trust Agreement entitled "Compelled Exercise of Powers Not Effective." The Trust Protector is directed not to exercise any of the foregoing powers if such exercise will result in any substantial, direct or indirect financial benefit to anyone who at the time of exercise is not an ancestor, spouse or issue of a primary beneficiary or is not already a present or contingent beneficiary of this Trust. The Trust Protector shall not exercise any power that may be construed as a general power of appointment to himself, his creditors, his estate or the creditors of his estate under IRC Sections 2041 and 2514, or that would otherwise cause the

inclusion of any of the Trust Estate in the Trust Protector's taxable estate for estate, inheritance, succession or other death tax purposes.

- D. Limited Liability of the Trust Protector: The Trust Protector shall not be held to the fiduciary duties of a Trustee. The Trust Protector shall not be liable to anyone, howsoever interested in this Trust either now or in the future, merely by reason of his appointment as Trust Protector and shall not have any affirmative duty to monitor, investigate and learn of any circumstances or acts or omissions of others, relating to this Trust, its beneficiaries or otherwise that may warrant the Trust Protector to act. Furthermore, the Trust Protector shall not be liable to anyone, howsoever interested in this Trust either now or in the future, by reason of any act or omission and shall be held harmless by the Trust and its beneficiaries and indemnified by the Trust Estate from any liability unless (a) the Trustee and/or a beneficiary has brought directly to the attention of the Trust Protector a circumstance that may warrant his action and (b) such act or omission is the result of willful misconduct or bad faith. Any action taken or not taken in reliance upon the opinion of legal counsel shall not be considered the result of willful misconduct or bad faith, provided such counsel was selected with reasonable care. In the event a lawsuit against the Trust Protector fails to result in a judgment against him, the Trust Protector shall be entitled to reimbursement from the Trust for any and all costs and expenses related to his defense against such lawsuit.
- E. Compensation: The Trust Protector shall not be entitled to compensation merely as the result of his appointment. The Trust Protector shall only be entitled to reasonable compensation for his actual time spent and services rendered in carrying out his duties and powers hereunder, at the hourly rate commensurate with that charged by professional Trustees for similar services. The Trust Protector shall, in addition, be entitled to prompt reimbursement of expenses properly incurred in the course of fulfilling his duties and powers, including but not limited to the employment of legal counsel or other professionals to advise him regarding his decisions.
- F. Waiver of Bond: No bond shall be required of any individual or entity acting as Trust Protector.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- A. Prohibition Against Contest: If any devisee, legatee or beneficiary under the Trust Agreement or any amendment to it, no matter how remote or contingent such beneficiary's interest appears, or any legal heir of the Trustor, or either of them, or any legal heir of any prior or future spouse of the Trustor (whether or not married to the Trustor at the time of the Trustor's death), or any person claiming under any of them, directly or indirectly does any of the following, then in that event the Trustor specifically disinherits each such person, and all such legacies, bequests, devises and interests given to that person under the Trust Agreement or any amendment to it shall be forfeited and shall be distributed as provided elsewhere herein as though he or she had predeceased the Trustor without issue:

1. unsuccessfully challenges the appointment of any person named as a Trustee, Special Co-Trustee or Trust Protector pursuant to the Trust Agreement or any amendment to it, or unsuccessfully seeks the removal of any person acting as a Trustee, Special Co-Trustee or Trust Protector;
2. objects in any manner to any action taken or proposed to be taken in good faith by the Trustee, Special Co-Trustee or Trust Protector pursuant to the Trust Agreement or any amendment to it, whether the Trustee, Special Co-Trustee or Trust Protector is acting under court order, notice of proposed action or otherwise, and said action or proposed action is later adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction to have been taken in good faith;
3. objects to any construction or interpretation of the Trust Agreement or any amendment to it, or the provisions of either, that is adopted or proposed in good faith by the Trustee, Special Co-Trustee or Trust Protector, and said objection is later adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction to be an invalid objection;
4. claims entitlement to (or an interest in) any asset alleged by the Trustee to belong to the Trustor's estates (whether passing through the Trustor's probate estate, or by way of operation of law or through the Trustor's Living Trust, IRA Inheritance Trust, if any, or otherwise), whether such claim is based upon a community or separate property right, right to support or allowance, a contract or promise to leave something by will or trust (whether written or oral and even if in exchange for personal or other services to the Trustor), "quantum meruit," constructive trust, or any other property right or device, and said claim is later adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid;
5. files a creditor's claim against the assets of the Trustor's estate (whether passing through the Trustor's probate estate, or by way of operation of law or through the Trustor's Living Trust, IRA Inheritance Trust, if any, or otherwise) and such claim is later adjudicated by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid;
6. anyone other than the Trustor attacks or seeks to impair or invalidate (whether or not any such attack or attempt is successful) any designation of beneficiaries for any insurance policy on the Trustor's life or any designation of beneficiaries for any bank or brokerage account, pension plan, Keogh, SEP or IRA account, employee benefit plan, deferred compensation plan, retirement plan, annuity or other Will substitute of the Trustor;
7. in any other manner contests this Trust or any amendment to it executed by the Trustor (including its legality or the legality of any provision thereof, on the basis of incapacity, undue influence, or otherwise), or in any other manner,

attacks or seeks to impair or invalidate this Trust, any such amendment or any of their provisions;

8. conspires with or voluntarily assists anyone attempting to do any of the above acts;
9. refuses a request of the Trustee to assist in the legal defense against any of the above actions.

Expenses to legally defend against or otherwise resist any above contest or attack of any nature shall be paid from the Trust Estate as expenses of administration. If, however, a person taking any of the above actions is or becomes entitled to receive any property or property interests included in the Trustor's estate (whether passing through the Trustor's probate estate, or by way of operation of law or through the Trustor's Living Trust, IRA Inheritance Trust, if any, or otherwise), then all such expenses shall be charged dollar-for-dollar against and paid from the property or property interests that said person would be entitled to receive under the Trust Agreement or the Trustor's Will, whether or not the Trustee (or Executor under the Trustor's Will) was successful in the defense against such person's actions.

The Trustor cautions the Trustee against settling any contest or attack or any attempt to obtain an adjudication that would interfere with the Trustor's estate plan and direct that, prior to the settlement of any such action short of a trial court judgment or jury verdict, the Trustee seek approval of any such settlement from the appropriate court having jurisdiction over this Trust by way of declaratory judgment or any other appropriate proceeding under applicable Texas law. In ruling on any such petition for settlement, the Trustor requests the Court to take into account the Trustor's firm belief that no person contesting or attacking the Trustor's estate plan should take or receive any benefit from the Trust Estate or from the Trustor's estate (whether passing through the Trustor's probate estate, or by way of operation of law or through the Trustor's Living Trust, IRA Inheritance Trust, if any, or otherwise) under any theory and, therefore, no settlement should be approved by the Court unless it is proved by clear and convincing evidence that such settlement is in the best interest of the Trust Estate and the Trustor's estate plan.

In the event that any provision of this Section is held to be invalid, void or illegal, the same shall be deemed severable from the remainder of the provisions in this paragraph and shall in no way affect, impair or invalidate any other provision in this paragraph. If such provision shall be deemed invalid due to its scope and breadth, such provision shall be deemed valid to the extent of the scope or breadth permitted by law.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to any disclaimer (or renunciation) by any person of any benefit (or right or power) under the Trust Agreement or any amendment to it.

- B. Compelled Exercise of Powers Not Effective: It is the Trustor's intent that the terms of the Trust Agreement be carried out free from outside interference. Therefore, notwithstanding any other provisions of the Trust Agreement, the purported exercise of any power granted under the Trust Agreement, whether by a Trustee, Special Co-Trustee, Trust Protector or a beneficiary, including a power of appointment, withdrawal, substitution or distribution, shall be of no force and effect if such purported exercise was the result of compulsion. The purported exercise of a power shall be deemed to be the result of compulsion if such exercise is (i) in response to or by reason of any order or other direction of any court, tribunal or like authority having jurisdiction over the individual holding the power, the property subject to the power or the trust containing such property or (ii) the result of an individual not acting of his or her own free will. An individual's agent may not exercise a power given to such individual under the Trust Agreement if such purported exercise is in response to or by reason of any such order or direction unless the order or direction was obtained by the agent in a proceeding in which the agent was the moving party or voluntarily acquiesced. Notwithstanding the above, if a Trustee's failure to exercise a power or to acquiesce in a beneficiary's exercise of a power may result in exposing a Trustee to serious personal liability (such as contempt of court or other sanctions), a Trustee may: (a) withdraw and permit the Special Co-Trustee to act instead in relation to such purported exercise of a power; (b) if the Special Co-Trustee would also be exposed to such liability, then the Trustee may notify the Trust Protector who may, in his discretion, act if permitted under the Trust Agreement; or (c) if neither the Special Co-Trustee nor the Trust Protector acts, then the Trustee may exercise or acquiesce in a beneficiary's exercise of a power.
- C. Creditor's Rights – Spendthrift Provisions: Subject to the express grant herein of certain rights to withdraw or substitute assets and/or powers of appointment, if any, no beneficiary under the trusts created herein shall assign, transfer, alienate or convey, anticipate, pledge, hypothecate or otherwise encumber his or her interest in principal or income hereunder prior to actual receipt. To the fullest extent permitted by law:
- (1) neither the principal of these trusts nor any income of these trusts shall be liable for any debt of any beneficiary, any beneficiary's spouse, ex-spouse or others, or be subject to any bankruptcy proceedings or claims of creditors of said persons (including said persons' spouses or ex-spouses), or be subject to any attachment, garnishment, execution, lien, judgment or other process of law; (2) no interest of any beneficiary shall be subject to claims of alimony, maternity, paternity, maintenance or support; and (3) no power of appointment or withdrawal or substitution shall be subject to involuntary exercise. Should the Trustee so desire, the Trustee may as a condition precedent, withhold payments of principal or interest under this Trust until personal order for payment is given or personal receipt furnished by each such beneficiary as to his or her share. The Trustee may, alternatively in the Trustee's sole and absolute discretion, deposit in any bank designated in writing by a beneficiary to his or her credit, income or principal payable to such beneficiary. The

Trustee may, alternatively in the Trustee's sole and absolute discretion, hold and accumulate any income and/or principal so long as it may be subject to the claims, control or interference of third parties, up to and until the beneficiary's death, at which time it shall be distributed in accordance with the beneficiary's exercise of his or her power of appointment, if any, and/or pay to or for the benefit of the beneficiary only such sums as the Trustee deems necessary for said beneficiary's reasonable health, support, maintenance and education.

- D. Trustee Power to Determine Principal and Income: The Trustee shall determine what is principal or income of the Trust Estate, and apportion and allocate any and all receipts and expenses between these accounts, in any manner the Trustee determines, regardless of any applicable state law to the contrary including any Principal and Income Act of Texas, or similar laws then in effect. In particular (but not by way of limitation), the Trustee shall have sole and absolute discretion to apportion and allocate all receipts and expenses between principal and income in whole or in part, including the right to: allocate capital gains; elect whether or not to set aside a reserve for depreciation, amortization or depletion, or for repairs, improvement or upkeep of any real or personal property, or for repayments of debts of the Trust Estate; and charge Trustee's fees, attorney's fees, accounting fees, custodian fees and other expenses incurred in the collection, care, management, administration, and protection of the Trust Estate against income or principal, or both. The exercise of such discretion shall be conclusive on all persons interested in the Trust Estate. The powers herein conferred upon the Trustee shall not in any event be so construed as allowing an individual to exercise the Trustee's sole and absolute discretion except in a fiduciary capacity.
- E. Broad Trustee Power to Invest: It is the Trustor's express desire and intention that the Trustee shall have full power to invest and reinvest the Trust Estate without being restricted to forms and investments that the Trustee may otherwise be permitted to make by law. The Trustee is empowered to invest and reinvest all or any part of the Trust Estate in such property as the Trustee in his discretion may select including but not limited to bank accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit, government bonds, annuity contracts, common or preferred stocks, closely held businesses, shares of investment trusts and investment companies, corporate bonds, debentures, mortgages, deeds of trust, mortgage participations, notes, real estate, put and call options, commodities, commodities futures contracts and currency trading. When selecting investments, the Trustee may take into consideration the circumstances then prevailing, including but not limited to the general economic conditions and the anticipated needs of the Trust Estate and its beneficiaries, the amount and nature of all assets available to beneficiaries from sources outside the Trust and the beneficiaries' economic circumstances as a whole, and shall exercise the judgment that a reasonable person would if serving in a like capacity under the same circumstances and having the same objectives. In addition to the investment powers conferred above, the Trustee is authorized (but not directed) to acquire and retain investments not regarded as traditional for trusts, including investments that would

be forbidden by the “prudent person” (or “prudent investor”) rule. In making investments, the Trustee may disregard any or all of the following factors: (i) whether a particular investment, or the trust investments collectively, will produce a reasonable rate of return or result in the preservation of principal; (ii) whether the acquisition or retention of a particular investment, or the trust investments collectively, is consistent with any duty of impartiality as to the different beneficiaries (the Trustor intends no such duty shall exist); (iii) whether the trust is diversified (the Trustor intends that no duty to diversify shall exist); and (iv) whether any or all of the trust investments would traditionally be classified as too risky or speculative for trusts (the Trustor intends the Trustee to have sole and absolute discretion in determining what constitutes acceptable risk and what constitutes proper investment strategy). The Trustor’s purpose in granting the foregoing broad authority is to modify the prudent person rule insofar as the rule would prohibit an investment or investments because of one or more factors listed above, or any other factor relating to the nature of the investment itself. Accordingly, the Trustee shall not be liable for any loss in value of an investment merely because of the nature, class or type of the investment or the degree of risk presented by the investment, but shall be liable if the Trustee fails to meet the “reasonable person” standard set forth above or if the Trustee’s procedures in selecting and monitoring the particular investment are proven by affirmative evidence to have been negligent, and such negligence was the proximate cause of the loss.

F. Special Co-Trustee Provisions: Notwithstanding anything in the Trust Agreement to the contrary, the powers, duties or discretionary authority granted hereunder to any Trustee shall be limited as follows:

1. Prohibited and Void Trustee Powers: Except where a beneficiary shall act as sole Trustee of his or her share, or unless limited by an ascertainable standard as defined in Code Section 2041, no Trustee shall participate in the exercise of any discretionary authority to allocate receipts and expenses to principal or income, any discretionary authority to distribute principal or income, or any discretionary authority to terminate any trust created hereunder, if distributions could then be made to the Trustee or the Trustee has any legal obligation for the support of any person to whom distributions could then be made. Any other power, duty or discretionary authority granted to a Trustee shall be absolutely void to the extent that either the right to exercise such power, duty or discretionary authority or the exercise thereof shall in any way result in a benefit to or for such Trustee which would cause such Trustee to be treated as the owner of all or any portion of any of the trusts created herein for purposes of federal or state income tax, gift, estate or inheritance tax laws, or cause any disclaimer of an interest or benefit hereunder to be disqualified under Code Section 2518. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a beneficiary serving as Trustee may have and exercise a power, duty or discretionary authority that causes any Personal Asset Trust created hereunder to be a grantor trust with said beneficiary being treated as the owner for income tax purposes.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, this paragraph shall not apply during the lifetime of the Trustor, nor shall it apply when the exercise of any power, duty, or discretionary authority relates to any provisions herein directed towards preserving the trust estate for beneficiaries named in the Trust Agreement in the event the Trustor should require long-term health care and/or nursing home care. Should a Trustee be prohibited from participating in the exercise of any power, duty, or discretionary authority, or should a power, duty or discretionary authority granted to a Trustee be absolutely void, as a result of the foregoing, then such power, duty or discretionary authority may be exercised in accordance with the following paragraphs.

2. Exercise of Power by an Existing Independent Co-Trustee: In the event that the right to exercise or the exercise of any power, duty or discretionary authority is prohibited or void as provided above, or is prohibited elsewhere in this Trust Agreement with respect to “incidents of ownership” of life insurance, or the Special Co-Trustee is given any other powers or authority under this paragraph “Special Co-Trustee Provisions,” the remaining Co-Trustee, if any, shall have the right to exercise and may exercise said power, duty or discretionary authority, provided the Co-Trustee is independent within the meaning set forth in Section 674(c) of the Code, or any successor statute or regulations thereunder.
3. Exercise of Power if No Existing Independent Co-Trustee: In the event there is no independent Co-Trustee capable of exercising any power, duty or discretionary authority which is prohibited or void as provided above, or which is given to the Special Co-Trustee elsewhere herein, then the following procedure shall apply:
 - a. Appointment of Special Co-Trustee: The next succeeding, Trustee or Co-Trustees, as the case may be, of the Trust (or, if only a particular, separate trust created under this Trust Agreement is affected by the exercise of such power, duty or authority, then the next succeeding Trustee or Co-Trustees of said separate trust) who is not disqualified under paragraph “2” above, shall serve as Special Co-Trustee of the Trust herein created.
4. Protect the Trust Estate by Appointment and Removal of an Independent Co-Trustee: In addition to any other powers granted to the Special Co-Trustee under the Trust Agreement, in the event that the Special Co-Trustee named above, in his sole and absolute discretion, determines that it is necessary in order to protect the Trust Estate and/or the Trustee and/or the beneficiaries of any trust established under the Trust Agreement from the negative influence of outside third parties, including but not limited to a spouse or creditors, then the Special Co-Trustee may appoint a Co-Trustee (to immediately act with the then existing Trustee) who is independent from the party to be protected within

the meaning set forth in IRC Section 674(c). The Special Co-Trustee may appoint himself to act as such Co-Trustee if he is independent within the meaning of IRC Section 674(c). In addition, if the Special Co-Trustee, in his sole and absolute discretion, determines that it is no longer necessary for an independent Co-Trustee to act in order to protect the Trust Estate and/or the Trustee and/or the beneficiaries from the negative influence of outside third parties, including but not limited to a spouse or creditors, then the Special Co-Trustee may remove any independent Co-Trustee whom was either appointed by another acting Trustee of the Trust pursuant to other provisions of the Trust Agreement (if any) or appointed by the Special Co-Trustee, and shall not be required to replace such removed independent Co-Trustee with another.

5. Limited Responsibilities of Special Co-Trustee: The responsibilities of the Special Co-Trustee shall be limited to the exercise of the Trustee power, duty or discretionary authority prohibited or void as provided in the Trust Agreement, and the Special Co-Trustee powers regarding the appointment and removal of an independent Co-Trustee as permitted above, and appointment of a Trust Protector as permitted in the Section of the Trust Agreement entitled "Trust Protector Provisions," and said Special Co-Trustee shall not be concerned with, nor shall have, any power, duty or authority with respect to any other aspects of administration of the Trust Estate.

6. Limited Liability of the Special Co-Trustee: The Special Co-Trustee shall not be held to the fiduciary duties of a Trustee. The Special Co-Trustee shall not be liable to anyone, howsoever interested in this Trust, merely by reason of his appointment as Special Co-Trustee and shall not have any affirmative duty to monitor, investigate and learn of any circumstances or acts or omissions of others, relating to this Trust, its beneficiaries or otherwise that may warrant the Special Co-Trustee to act. The Special Co-Trustee shall not be liable to anyone, howsoever interested in this Trust either now or in the future, for failing to properly or timely appoint a Trust Protector or to properly or timely advise a Trust Protector of any circumstances or facts that might impact a Trust Protector's decisions. Furthermore, the Special Co-Trustee shall not be liable to anyone, howsoever interested in this Trust, by reason of any act or omission and shall be held harmless by the Trust and its beneficiaries and indemnified by the Trust Estate from any liability unless (a) the Trustee and/or a beneficiary has brought directly to the attention of the Special Co-Trustee a circumstance that may warrant his action and (b) such act or omission is the result of willful misconduct or bad faith. Any action taken or not taken in reliance upon the opinion of legal counsel shall not be considered the result of willful misconduct or bad faith, provided such counsel was selected with reasonable care and in good faith. In the event a lawsuit against the Special Co-Trustee fails to result in a judgment against him, the Special Co-Trustee shall be entitled to reimbursement from the Trust for any and all costs and expenses related to his defense against such lawsuit.

7. Compensation: The Special Co-Trustee shall not be entitled to compensation merely as the result of his appointment. The Special Co-Trustee shall only be entitled to reasonable compensation for his actual time spent and services rendered in carrying out his duties and powers hereunder, at the hourly rate commensurate with that charged by professional Trustees for similar services. The Special Co-Trustee shall, in addition, be entitled to prompt reimbursement of expenses properly incurred in the course of fulfilling his duties and powers, including but not limited to the employment of legal counsel or other professionals to advise him regarding his decisions.
8. Waiver of Bond: No bond shall be required of any individual or entity acting as Special Co-Trustee.

GENERATION SKIPPING TAX PROVISIONS

Article XIV, Section R of the said Trust entitled "Generation Skipping Transfers" is hereby amended so that from henceforth Article XIV, Section R is replaced in its entirety with the provisions which follow.

- A. Explanation of this Section: The purpose of this Section of the Trust Agreement and the desire of the Trustor is to eliminate or reduce the burden on the Trustor's family and issue resulting from the application of the federal generation skipping transfer tax under Chapter 13 of the Code, including any future amendments thereto (hereinafter referred to as the "GST Tax"). The Trustor directs the Trustee and any court of competent jurisdiction to interpret the provisions of this Section in accordance with the Trustor's desires stated above, since the Trustor, when creating this Trust, is aware that the provisions of said GST Tax are very complex and as yet there are few court rulings to aid in their interpretation. The Trustor requests that, before the Trustee or any beneficiary acts in accordance with the provisions of this Section, they seek professional advice from an attorney who specializes in estate planning, in order that they may avoid any unintentional triggering of negative GST Tax consequences.
- B. Allocation of Trustor's GST Tax Exemptions: The Trustee (or such other person or persons whom Code provisions, Treasury Regulations or court rulings authorize to make elections or allocations with regard to the Trustor's GST Tax exemptions) is instructed to allocate such exemptions in good faith, without a requirement that such allocation be proportionate, equal or in any particular manner equitably impact any or all of the various transferees or beneficiaries of property subject to or affected by such allocations. When allocating such exemptions, the Trustee may include or exclude any property of which the Trustor is the transferor for GST Tax purposes, including property transferred before the Trustor's death, and may take into account prior transfers, gift tax returns and other relevant information known to the Trustee. It is recommended that, to the extent possible, any such trust allocated an inclusion ratio of zero shall contain any and all Roth IRAs. The Trustee is also directed, when allocating Trustor's GST Tax exemptions, to coordinate with the Executor of Trustor's estate and/or the Trustee of Trustor's revocable Living Trusts regarding the

most appropriate use of said exemption; however, the Trustee's final determination shall be made in his or her sole and absolute discretion and shall be binding upon all parties howsoever interested in this Trust.

1. Trustee's Power to Combine and Divide Trusts: If a trust hereunder would be partially exempt from GST Tax by reason of an allocation of GST Tax exemption to it, before the allocation the Trustee in his discretion may divide the trust into two separate trusts of equal or unequal value, to permit allocation of the exemption solely to one trust which will be entirely exempt from GST Tax. The Trustee of any trust shall have authority, in the Trustee's sole discretion, to combine that trust with any other trust or trusts having the same exempt or nonexempt character, including trusts established (during life or at death) by the Trustor or any of his issue; and the Trustee may establish separate shares in a combined trust if and as needed to preserve the rights and protect the interests of the various beneficiaries if the trusts being combined do not have identical terms or if separate shares are otherwise deemed desirable by the Trustee. These powers to combine and divide trusts may be exercised from time to time, and may be used to modify or reverse their prior exercise. In deciding whether and how to exercise this authority the Trustee may take account of efficiencies of administration, generation-skipping and other transfer tax considerations, income tax factors affecting the various trusts and beneficiaries (including determination of life expectancy to be used for Retirement Assets required minimum distribution purposes), the need or desirability of having the same or different trustees for various trusts or shares, and any other considerations the Trustee may deem appropriate to these decisions. Prior to exercising any power to combine trusts under this paragraph, the Trustee shall take into consideration that, where possible and appropriate (keeping in mind the dispositive provisions of the Trust Agreement and the situation of the beneficiary), separate trusts should be maintained so that the trust beneficiaries may enjoy the benefit of distributions from any Retirement Assets being stretched out over their separate life expectancies; in particular, the Trustee shall not merge trusts when one provides for the payout to or for the beneficiary of all withdrawals from IRAs and other Retirement Assets, net of trust expenses, and another provides for the accumulation of income (including IRA and Retirement Asset withdrawals).
2. Same Terms and Provisions for Divided Trusts: Except as expressly provided in the Trust Agreement, when a trust otherwise to be established is divided under the foregoing provisions into exempt and non-exempt trusts or otherwise into separate trusts, each trust shall have the same provisions as the original trust from which it is established, and references in the Trust Agreement to the original trust shall collectively refer to the separate trusts derived from it.
3. Exempt (and Non-Exempt) Character of Property to be Preserved: On termination, partial termination, subdivision or distribution of any of the

separate trusts created by the Trust Agreement, or when it is provided that separate trusts are to be combined, the exempt (zero inclusion ratio) or the non-exempt (inclusion ratio of one) generation-skipping character of the property of the trusts shall be preserved. Accordingly, when property is to be added to or combined with the property of another trust or trusts, or when additional trusts are to be established from one or more sources, non-exempt property or trusts shall not be added to or combined with exempt property or trusts, even if this requires the establishment of additional separate trusts with the same terms and provisions, unless the Trustee believes that economic efficiency or other compelling considerations justify sacrificing their separate generation-skipping characteristics.

4. Trustee's Investment Power; Distributions: Without limiting the foregoing, the Trustor specifically authorizes (but do not require) the Trustee, in administering different trusts wholly or in part for the benefit of a particular beneficiary or group of beneficiaries, to adopt different investment patterns and objectives for different trusts based on whether they are funded by Roth IRAs or other assets and on their generation-skipping ratios, and to prefer making distributions from Retirement Assets other than Roth IRAs and from non-exempt trusts to beneficiaries who are non-skip persons for generation-skipping purposes and from exempt trusts to those who are skip persons. Upon division or distribution of an exempt trust and a nonexempt trust hereunder, the Trustee may allocate property from the exempt trust first to a share from which a generation-skipping transfer is more likely to occur. It is further recommended that to the extent that distributions would be made for the benefit of skip persons and such distributions would be exempt from GST Tax because such distributions are for the payment of medical expenses exempt under IRC Section 2503(e)(2)(B) or for the payment of tuition or educational expenses exempt under IRC Section 2503 (e)(2)(A), such payments to the extent possible be first made from a trust which has an inclusion ratio of one.
 5. Trustee's Exoneration: The Trustor expressly exonerates the Trustee from any liability arising from any exercise or failure to exercise these powers, provided the actions (or inactions) of the Trustee are taken in good faith.
- C. Beneficiary's General Power of Appointment: Should a beneficiary die prior to the creation of his or her separate share of the Trust Estate or die subsequent to the creation of such share but before complete distribution of such share, and as a result of said death a portion of the Trust Estate would be subject to GST Tax but for the provisions of this paragraph, the beneficiary may, pursuant to a general power of appointment exercised in his or her last Will (but not in a codicil) or other writing delivered to the Trustee prior to his or her death and specifically referring to the Trust Agreement, provide for such share to pass to the creditors of that beneficiary's estate, in accordance with the terms set forth below. The asset value subject to such general power of appointment shall be the maximum amount, if any, which, when added to

the beneficiary's net taxable estate (computed prior to said power), will cause the federal estate tax marginal rate to increase until it equals the GST Tax marginal rate; but in no case shall such general power of appointment exceed the asset value of such beneficiary's share. This general power of appointment may be subject to termination and reinstatement by the Trust Protector. To the extent the beneficiary does not effectively exercise the general power of appointment, the unappointed asset value shall be held, administered and distributed in accordance with the other provisions of the Trust Agreement.

TRUSTEES ENVIRONMENTAL POWERS

A. Trustee Authorized to Inspect Property Prior to Acceptance:

1. **Actions at Expense of Trust Estate:** Prior to acceptance of this Trust by any proposed or designated Trustee (and prior to acceptance of any asset by any proposed, designated or acting Trustee), such Trustee or proposed or designated Trustee shall have the right to take the following actions at the expense of the Trust Estate:
 - a. **Enter Property:** To enter and inspect any existing or proposed asset of the Trust (or of any partnership, limited liability company or corporation in which the Trust holds an interest) for the purpose of determining the existence, location, nature, and magnitude of any past or present release or threatened release of any hazardous substance; and
 - b. **Review Records:** To review records of the currently acting Trustee or of the Trustor (or of any partnership, limited liability company or corporation in which the Trust holds an interest) for the purpose of determining compliance with environmental laws and regulations, including those records relating to permits, licenses, notices, reporting requirements, and governmental monitoring of hazardous waste.
2. **Rights Equivalent to Partner, Member or Shareholder:** The right of the proposed or designated Trustee to enter and inspect assets and records of a partnership, limited liability company or corporation under this provision is equivalent to the right under state law of a partner, member or shareholder to inspect assets and records under similar circumstances.
3. **Right to Still Refuse Acceptance of Trusteeship:** Acts performed by the proposed or designated Trustee under this provision shall not constitute acceptance of the Trust.
4. **Right to Accept Trusteeship Over Other Assets Only:** If an asset of the Trust is discovered upon environmental audit by the acting Trustee or any proposed or designated Trustee to be contaminated with hazardous waste or otherwise

not in compliance with environmental law or regulation, the Trustee may decline to act as Trustee solely as to such asset, and accept the Trusteeship as to all other assets of the Trust. The Trustee, in his discretion, may petition a court to appoint a receiver or special Trustee to hold and manage the rejected asset, pending its final disposition.

5. Right to Reject Asset: Any currently acting Trustee shall have the right to reject any asset proposed to be transferred to the Trustee.

B. Termination, Bifurcation or Modification of The Trust Due to Environmental Liability:

1. Trustee's Powers over Hazardous Waste Property: If the Trust Estate holds one or more assets, the nature, condition, or operation of which is likely to give rise to liability under, or is an actual or threatened violation of any federal, state or local environmental law or regulation, the Trustee may take one or more of the following actions, if the Trustee, in the Trustee's sole and binding discretion, determines that such action is in the best interests of the Trust and its beneficiaries:
 - a. Modify Trust: Modification of trust provisions, upon court approval, granting the Trustee such additional powers as are required to protect the Trust and its beneficiaries from liability or damage relating to actual or threatened violation of any federal, state or local environmental law or regulations, with it being the Trustors' desire that the Trustee keep in mind the Trustors' dispositive wishes expressed elsewhere in this Trust Agreement and that the Trustee consider and weigh any potentially negative federal and state income, gift, estate or inheritance tax consequences to the Trustee, Trust and its beneficiaries;
 - b. Bifurcate Trust: Bifurcation of the Trust to separate said asset from other assets of the Trust Estate;
 - c. Appoint a Special Trustee: Appointment of a special Trustee to administer said asset; and/or
 - d. Abandon Property: Abandonment of such asset.
2. Terminate Trust or Distribute Other Assets: With court approval, the Trustee may terminate the Trust or partially or totally distribute the Trust Estate to beneficiaries.
3. Broad Discretion: It is the intent of the Trustors that the Trustee shall have the widest discretion in identification of and response to administration problems connected to potential environmental law liability to the Trust Estate and the

Trustee, in order to protect the interests of the Trust, the Trustee and the beneficiaries of the Trust.

- C. Trustee's Powers Relating to Environmental Laws: The Trustee shall have the power to take, on behalf of the Trust, any action necessary to prevent, abate, avoid, or otherwise remedy any actual or threatened violation of any federal, state, or local environmental law or regulation, or any condition which may reasonably give rise to liability under any federal, state, or local environmental law or regulation, including, but not limited to, investigations, audits, and actions falling within the definition of "response" as defined in 42 U.S.C. §9601 (25), or any successor statute, relating to any asset, which is or has been held by the Trustee as part of the Trust Estate.
- D. Indemnification of Trustee from Trust Assets for Environmental Expenses:
1. Indemnification and Reimbursement for Good Faith Actions: The Trustee shall be indemnified and reimbursed from the Trust Estate for any liabilities, loss, damages, penalties, costs or expenses arising out of or relating to federal, state or local environmental laws or regulations (hereinafter "environmental expenses"), except those resulting from the Trustee's intentional wrongdoing, bad faith or reckless disregard of his fiduciary obligation.
 - a. Environmental Expenses Defined: Environmental expenses shall include, but not be limited to:
 - (i) Costs of investigation, removal, remediation, response, or other cleanup costs of contamination by hazardous substances, as defined under any environmental law or regulation;
 - (ii) Legal fees and costs arising from any judicial, investigative or administrative proceeding relating to any environmental law or regulation;
 - (iii) Civil or criminal fees, fines or penalties incurred under any environmental law or regulation; and
 - (iv) Fees and costs payable to environmental consultants, engineers, or other experts, including legal counsel, relating to any environmental law or regulation.
 - b. Properties and Businesses Covered: This right to indemnification or reimbursement shall extend to environmental expenses relating to:
 - (i) Any real property or business enterprise, which is or has been at any time owned or operated by the Trustee as part of the Trust Estate; and


- (ii) Any real property or business enterprise, which is or has been at any time owned or operated by a corporation, limited liability company or partnership, in which the Trustee holds or has held at any time an ownership or management interest as part of the Trust Estate.
- 2. Right to Pay Expenses Directly from Trust: The Trustee shall have the right to reimbursement for incurred environmental expenses without the prior requirement of expenditure of the Trustee's own funds in payment of such environmental expenses, and the right to pay environmental expenses directly from Trust assets.
- 3. Right to Lien Trust Assets: The Trustee shall have a primary lien against assets of the Trust for reimbursement of environmental expenses, which are not paid directly from Trust assets.
- E. Exoneration of Trustee for Good Faith Acts Relating to Environmental Law: The Trustee shall not be liable to any beneficiary of the Trust or to any other party for any good faith action or inaction, relating to any environmental law or regulation, or for the payment of any environmental expense (as defined above); provided, however that the Trustee shall be liable for any such action, inaction or payment which is a breach of Trust and is committed in bad faith, or with reckless or intentional disregard of his fiduciary obligations.
- F. Allocation of Environmental Expenses and Receipts Between Principal and Income: The Trustee may, in the Trustee's discretion, allocate between income and principal of the Trust Estate environmental expenses (as defined above) and reimbursements or other funds received from third parties relating to environmental expenses. In making such allocation, the Trustee shall consider the effect of such allocation upon income available for distribution, the value of Trust principal, and the income tax treatment of such expenses and receipts. The Trustee may, in the Trustee's discretion, create a reserve for payment of anticipated environmental expenses.

This instrument shall serve as an exercise of the Testamentary Powers of Appointment provided for in Article VIII and Article IX of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended; and, this instrument will serve as and will constitute the "valid living trust agreement" referred to in Article VIII and Article IX. This instrument shall also serve as a qualified beneficiary designation pursuant to Article III of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended, as it pertains to the interests of NELVA E. BRUNSTING.

All other provisions contained in the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as amended, and that certain Qualified Beneficiary Designation and Exercise of Testamentary Powers of Appointment Under Living Trust Agreement dated June 15, 2010 are hereby


ratified and confirmed and shall remain in full force and effect except to the extent that any such provisions are amended hereby.

EXECUTED and effective on August 25, 2010.



NELVA E. BRUNSTING,
Founder and Beneficiary

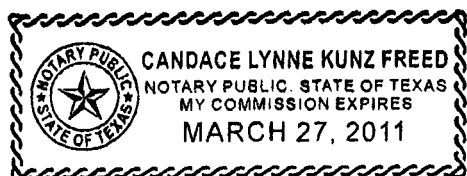
ACCEPTED and effective on August 25, 2010.

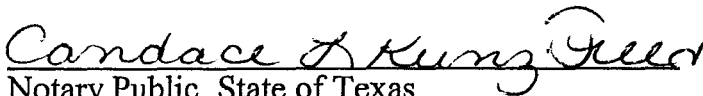


NELVA E. BRUNSTING,
Trustee

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF HARRIS

This instrument was acknowledged before me on August 25, 2010, by NELVA E. BRUNSTING, in the capacities stated therein.





Notary Public, State of Texas

APPOINTMENT OF SUCCESSOR TRUSTEES

WHEREAS, NELVA E. BRUNSTING, is a Founder of the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as amended (the "Trust Agreement"); and,

WHEREAS, Pursuant to Article IV, Section B, of the Brunsting Family Living Trust entitled "Our Successor Trustees," an original Trustee will have the right to appoint his or her own successor or successors to serve as Trustees in the event that such original Trustee ceases to serve by reason of death, disability or for any other reason, as well as specify conditions relevant to such appointment; and

WHEREAS, ELMER H. BRUNSTING, died on April 1, 2009. The Brunsting Family Living Trust authorized the creation of subsequent subtrusts known as the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST and the ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST. The full legal names of the said subtrusts are:

NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustee, or the successor Trustees, of the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST dated April 1, 2009, as established under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustee, or the successor Trustees, of the ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST dated April 1, 2009, as established under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

WHEREAS, the said NELVA E. BRUNSTING is desirous of exercising her right as original Trustee to designate, name and appoint her own successors to serve as Trustees in the event that she ceases to serve by reason of death, disability or for any other reason, as well as specify conditions of such appointment;

NOW, THEREFORE, KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

NELVA E. BRUNSTING makes the following appointment:

If I, NELVA E. BRUNSTING, fail or cease to serve by reason of death, disability or for any other reason, then the following individuals will serve as successor Co-Trustees:

ANITA KAY BRUNSTING and AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART

If a successor Co-Trustee is unable or unwilling to serve for any reason, the remaining Co-Trustee shall serve alone. However, if neither Co-Trustee is able or willing to serve, then THE FROST NATIONAL BANK shall serve as successor Trustee.

In order to maintain the integrity of the Trust Agreement and to meet my estate planning desires and goals, my Trustees shall comply with the directive set forth below to assure compliance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996.

1. Successor Trustee Required to Provide an Authorization For Release of Protected Health Information

Each successor Trustee (or Co-Trustee) shall be required to execute and deliver to the Co-Trustee (if any) or next successor Trustee an "Authorization for Release of Protected Health Information" pursuant to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 ("HIPAA") and any other similarly applicable federal and state laws, authorizing the release of said successor's protected health and medical information to said successor's Co-Trustees (if any) and to all alternate successor Trustees (or Co-Trustees) named under this document or any subsequent documents signed by the Founders, to be used only for the purpose of determining in the future whether said successor has become incapacitated (as defined in the Trust Agreement).

If said successor is already acting in the capacity of Trustee (or Co-Trustee) and fails to so execute and deliver such Authorization within thirty (30) days of actual notice of said requirement, or if an event has occurred which triggers said successor's power to act but said successor has not yet begun to act in said capacity and fails to so execute and deliver such Authorization within thirty (30) days of actual notice of said requirement, then for purposes of the Trust Agreement, said successor shall be deemed incapacitated.

"Actual notice" shall occur when a written notice, signed by the Co-Trustees (if any) or next successor Trustee, informing said successor of the need to timely execute and deliver an authorization as set forth above (and, in the case where said successor has not yet begun to act, informing him or her of the event that has triggered said successor's power to act), is (i) deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the last address of said successor known to the Co-Trustees or next successor Trustee or (ii) hand delivered to said successor, provided such delivery is witnessed by a third party independent from the Co-Trustees or next successor Trustee within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Sections 672(c) and 674(c) and said witness signs a statement that he or she has witnessed such delivery.

2. Obtain the Release of Protected Health Information

The Trustee is empowered to request, receive and review any information, verbal or written, regarding Founder's physical or mental health, including, but not limited to, protected health and medical information, and to consent to their release or disclosure. The Founder has signed on this same date or an earlier date an "Authorization For Release of Protected Health Information," in compliance with HIPAA, immediately authorizing the release of any and all health and medical

information to the Trustee (or next successor Trustee, even if not yet acting) for the purposes of determining the Founder's incapacity (or for other stated purposes therein).

In the event said authorization cannot be located, is by its own terms no longer in force or is otherwise deemed invalid in whole or in part, the Founder hereby grants the Trustee (or next successor Trustee, even if not yet acting) the power and authority, as Founder's legal representative, to execute a new authorization on Founder's behalf, immediately authorizing the release of any and all health and medical information for the purpose of determining the Founder's incapacity (and for the purpose of carrying out any of the Trustee's powers, rights, duties and obligations under this agreement), naming the Trustee (or next successor Trustee even if not yet acting) as the Founder's "Personal Representative," "Authorized Representative" and "Authorized Recipient."

3. Determination of "Incompetence" or "Incapacity"

For purposes of the Trust Agreement, and notwithstanding any other conflicting provisions contained in the Trust Agreement or any previous amendments thereto, the term "incompetency" and/or "incapacity" shall mean any physical or mental incapacity, whether by reason of accident, illness, advanced age, mental deterioration, alcohol, drug or other substance abuse, or similar cause, which in the sole and absolute discretion of the Trustee makes it impracticable for a person to give prompt, rational and prudent consideration to financial matters and, if said disabled person is a Trustee (including an appointed Trustee who has yet to act), (i) a guardian of said person or estate, or both, of said person has been appointed by a court having jurisdiction over such matters or (ii) two (2) attending physicians of said person, who are licensed to practice and who are not related by blood or marriage to such person, have stated in writing that such incompetency or incapacity exists.

If said disabled person is a Trustee (including an appointed Trustee who has yet to act), upon the court determination of the person's competency or capacity or upon the revocation of the writings of the two (2) attending physicians above or upon written determination of competency or capacity to give prompt, rational and prudent consideration to financial matters by two (2) other attending physicians, who are licensed to practice and who are not related by blood or marriage to such person, subject to written notice being given to the then acting successor Trustee, the original Trustee (including an appointed Trustee who has yet to act) removed for "incompetency" or "incapacity" shall be reinstated as Trustee.

Any third party may accept physicians' writings as proof of competency or capacity or incompetency or incapacity as set forth above without the responsibility of further investigation and shall be held harmless from any loss suffered or liability incurred as the result of good faith reliance upon such writings.

In addition to any "Authorization for Release of Protected Health Information" executed by the Founder, the Founder hereby voluntarily waives any physician-patient privilege or psychiatrist-patient privilege and authorizes physicians and psychiatrists to examine them and disclose their physical or mental condition, or other personal health or medical information, in order to determine their competency or incompetency, or capacity or incapacity, for purposes of this document. Each person who signs this instrument or an acceptance of Trusteeship hereunder does, by so signing, waive all provisions of law relating to disclosure of confidential or protected health and medical information insofar as that disclosure would be pertinent to any inquiry under this paragraph. No Trustee shall be under any duty to institute any inquiry into a person's possible incompetency or incapacity (such as, but not limited to, by drug testing), but if the Trustee does so, the expense of any such inquiry may be paid from the Trust Estate of said person's trust or, if no such trust exists, the Trust Estate of the Trust.

It is the Founder's desire that, to the extent possible, a named successor Trustee be able to act expeditiously, without the necessity of obtaining a court determination of a Founder's incapacity or the incapacity of a preceding appointed successor Trustee (including if that preceding appointed successor Trustee has not yet acted). Therefore, if an Authorization for Release of Protected Health Information executed by a Founder, or an appointed successor Trustee (even if not yet acting), or by a "personal representative" or "authorized representative" on behalf of a Founder or such an appointed successor Trustee, is not honored in whole or in part by a third party such that physicians' writings cannot be obtained as necessitated by this subparagraph, then the Trust Protector named under the Trust Agreement (if any), or if there is no such Trust Protector provided under the Trust Agreement then the next succeeding Trustee (even if not yet acting) who is independent, that is not related to or subordinate to, said Founder or such appointed successor Trustee within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Section 672(c), may declare in writing said Founder or such appointed successor Trustee to be incapacitated; provided, however, the Trust Protector or next succeeding Trustee making such declaration shall have first made good faith efforts to obtain the physicians' writings described above, and the provisions above relating to reinstatement upon two (2) physicians' written determination of competency or capacity shall continue to apply.

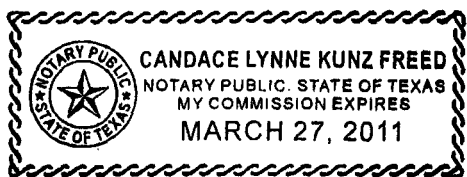
In the event the Trust Agreement does not provide for an Independent Trustee as set forth in the above paragraph, such an Independent Trustee shall be elected by a majority vote of the then current adult income beneficiaries of the trust (or by the legal guardians of all minor or disabled current income beneficiaries) and such Independent Trustee shall not be related to nor subordinate to any of the beneficiaries participating in the said vote within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code 672(c). In the event that there are only two (2) beneficiaries, one of which is acting as Trustee, the remaining beneficiary may appoint such an Independent Trustee who is neither related to nor subordinate to such beneficiary as those terms are defined in and within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code 672(c).

The Founder has signed on this same date or on an earlier date an "Authorization for Release of Protected Health Information," in compliance with HIPAA, immediately authorizing the release of health and medical information to the Trustee (or next successor Trustee, even if not yet acting), so the Trustee may legally defend against or otherwise resist any contest or attack of any nature upon any provision of the Trust Agreement or amendment to it (or defend against or prosecute any other legal matter within his or her powers set forth in the Trust Agreement). In the event said authorization cannot be located, is by its own terms no longer in force or is otherwise deemed invalid or not accepted in whole or in part, the Founder hereby grants the Trustee (or next successor Trustee, even if not yet acting) the power and authority, as the Founder's legal representative to execute a new authorization on the Founder's behalf, even after Founder's death, immediately authorizing the release of any and all health and medical information for the purpose of determining the Founder's incapacity (and for the purpose of carrying out any of the Trustee's powers, rights, duties and obligations under the Trust Agreement naming the Trustee (or next successor Trustee, even if not yet acting) as the Founder's "Personal Representative," "Authorized Representative" and "Authorized Recipient."

This Appointment of Successor Trustees is effective immediately upon execution of this document by the Founder, with the said successor Trustees to act at such times and in such instances as provided in the said Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

All other provisions contained in the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as amended, are hereby ratified and confirmed and shall remain in full force and effect except to the extent that any such provisions are amended hereby or by previous amendments or appointments still in effect.

WITNESS MY HAND on August 25, 2010.



Nelva E. Brunsting
NELVA E. BRUNSTING,
Founder and Original Trustee

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF HARRIS

This instrument was acknowledged before me on August 25, 2010, by NELVA E. BRUNSTING, as Founder and Original Trustee.

Candace K. Kunz Freed
Notary Public, State of Texas

Law Firm Copy

APPOINTMENT OF SUCCESSOR TRUSTEES

WHEREAS, NELVA E. BRUNSTING, is a Founder of the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as amended (the "Trust Agreement"); and,

WHEREAS, Pursuant to Article IV, Section B, of the Brunsting Family Living Trust entitled "Our Successor Trustees," an original Trustee will have the right to appoint his or her own successor or successors to serve as Trustees in the event that such original Trustee ceases to serve by reason of death, disability or for any other reason, as well as specify conditions relevant to such appointment; and

WHEREAS, ELMER H. BRUNSTING, died on April 1, 2009. The Brunsting Family Living Trust authorized the creation of subsequent subtrusts known as the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST and the ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST. The full legal names of the said subtrusts are:

NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustee, or the successor Trustees, of the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST dated April 1, 2009, as established under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

NELVA E. BRUNSTING, Trustee, or the successor Trustees, of the ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST dated April 1, 2009, as established under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

WHEREAS, the said NELVA E. BRUNSTING is desirous of exercising her right as original Trustee to designate, name and appoint her own successors to serve as Trustees in the event that she ceases to serve by reason of death, disability or for any other reason, as well as specify conditions of such appointment;

NOW, THEREFORE, KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

NELVA E. BRUNSTING makes the following appointment:

If I, NELVA E. BRUNSTING, resign as Trustee, then the following individuals will serve as successor Trustee in the following order:

First, ANITA KAY BRUNSTING
Second, AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART
Third, THE FROST NATIONAL BANK

If I, NELVA E. BRUNSTING, fail or cease to serve by reason of death or disability, then the following individuals will serve as successor Co-Trustees:

ANITA KAY BRUNSTING and AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART

If a successor Co-Trustee is unable or unwilling to serve for any reason, the remaining Co-Trustee shall serve alone. However, if neither Co-Trustee is able or willing to serve, then THE FROST NATIONAL BANK shall serve as successor Trustee.

In order to maintain the integrity of the Trust Agreement and to meet my estate planning desires and goals, my Trustees shall comply with the directive set forth below to assure compliance with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996.

1. Successor Trustee Required to Provide an Authorization For Release of Protected Health Information

Each successor Trustee (or Co-Trustee) shall be required to execute and deliver to the Co-Trustee (if any) or next successor Trustee an "Authorization for Release of Protected Health Information" pursuant to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 ("HIPAA") and any other similarly applicable federal and state laws, authorizing the release of said successor's protected health and medical information to said successor's Co-Trustees (if any) and to all alternate successor Trustees (or Co-Trustees) named under this document or any subsequent documents signed by the Founders, to be used only for the purpose of determining in the future whether said successor has become incapacitated (as defined in the Trust Agreement).

If said successor is already acting in the capacity of Trustee (or Co-Trustee) and fails to so execute and deliver such Authorization within thirty (30) days of actual notice of said requirement, or if an event has occurred which triggers said successor's power to act but said successor has not yet begun to act in said capacity and fails to so execute and deliver such Authorization within thirty (30) days of actual notice of said requirement, then for purposes of the Trust Agreement, said successor shall be deemed incapacitated.

"Actual notice" shall occur when a written notice, signed by the Co-Trustees (if any) or next successor Trustee, informing said successor of the need to timely execute and deliver an authorization as set forth above (and, in the case where said successor has not yet begun to act, informing him or her of the event that has triggered said successor's power to act), is (i) deposited in the United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed to the last address of said successor known to the Co-Trustees or next successor Trustee or (ii) hand delivered to said successor, provided such delivery is witnessed by a third party independent from the Co-Trustees or next successor Trustee within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Sections 672(c) and 674(c) and said witness signs a statement that he or she has witnessed such delivery.

2. Obtain the Release of Protected Health Information

The Trustee is empowered to request, receive and review any information, verbal or written, regarding Founder's physical or mental health, including, but not limited to,

protected health and medical information, and to consent to their release or disclosure. The Founder has signed on this same date or an earlier date an "Authorization For Release of Protected Health Information," in compliance with HIPAA, immediately authorizing the release of any and all health and medical information to the Trustee (or next successor Trustee, even if not yet acting) for the purposes of determining the Founder's incapacity (or for other stated purposes therein).

In the event said authorization cannot be located, is by its own terms no longer in force or is otherwise deemed invalid in whole or in part, the Founder hereby grants the Trustee (or next successor Trustee, even if not yet acting) the power and authority, as Founder's legal representative, to execute a new authorization on Founder's behalf, immediately authorizing the release of any and all health and medical information for the purpose of determining the Founder's incapacity (and for the purpose of carrying out any of the Trustee's powers, rights, duties and obligations under this agreement), naming the Trustee (or next successor Trustee even if not yet acting) as the Founder's "Personal Representative," "Authorized Representative" and "Authorized Recipient."

3. Determination of "Incompetence" or "Incapacity"

For purposes of the Trust Agreement, and notwithstanding any other conflicting provisions contained in the Trust Agreement or any previous amendments thereto, the term "incompetency" and/or "incapacity" shall mean any physical or mental incapacity, whether by reason of accident, illness, advanced age, mental deterioration, alcohol, drug or other substance abuse, or similar cause, which in the sole and absolute discretion of the Trustee makes it impracticable for a person to give prompt, rational and prudent consideration to financial matters and, if said disabled person is a Trustee (including an appointed Trustee who has yet to act), (i) a guardian of said person or estate, or both, of said person has been appointed by a court having jurisdiction over such matters or (ii) two (2) attending physicians of said person, who are licensed to practice and who are not related by blood or marriage to such person, have stated in writing that such incompetency or incapacity exists.

If said disabled person is a Trustee (including an appointed Trustee who has yet to act), upon the court determination of the person's competency or capacity or upon the revocation of the writings of the two (2) attending physicians above or upon written determination of competency or capacity to give prompt, rational and prudent consideration to financial matters by two (2) other attending physicians, who are licensed to practice and who are not related by blood or marriage to such person, subject to written notice being given to the then acting successor Trustee, the original Trustee (including an appointed Trustee who has yet to act) removed for "incompetency" or "incapacity" shall be reinstated as Trustee.

Any third party may accept physicians' writings as proof of competency or capacity or incompetency or incapacity as set forth above without the responsibility of further investigation and shall be held harmless from any loss suffered or liability incurred as the result of good faith reliance upon such writings.

In addition to any "Authorization for Release of Protected Health Information" executed by the Founder, the Founder hereby voluntarily waives any physician-patient privilege or psychiatrist-patient privilege and authorizes physicians and psychiatrists to examine them and disclose their physical or mental condition, or other personal health or medical information, in order to determine their competency or incompetency, or capacity or incapacity, for purposes of this document. Each person who signs this instrument or an acceptance of Trusteeship hereunder does, by so signing, waive all provisions of law relating to disclosure of confidential or protected health and medical information insofar as that disclosure would be pertinent to any inquiry under this paragraph. No Trustee shall be under any duty to institute any inquiry into a person's possible incompetency or incapacity (such as, but not limited to, by drug testing), but if the Trustee does so, the expense of any such inquiry may be paid from the Trust Estate of said person's trust or, if no such trust exists, the Trust Estate of the Trust.

It is the Founder's desire that, to the extent possible, a named successor Trustee be able to act expeditiously, without the necessity of obtaining a court determination of a Founder's incapacity or the incapacity of a preceding appointed successor Trustee (including if that preceding appointed successor Trustee has not yet acted). Therefore, if an Authorization for Release of Protected Health Information executed by a Founder, or an appointed successor Trustee (even if not yet acting), or by a "personal representative" or "authorized representative" on behalf of a Founder or such an appointed successor Trustee, is not honored in whole or in part by a third party such that physicians' writings cannot be obtained as necessitated by this subparagraph, then the Trust Protector named under the Trust Agreement (if any), or if there is no such Trust Protector provided under the Trust Agreement then the next succeeding Trustee (even if not yet acting) who is independent, that is not related to or subordinate to, said Founder or such appointed successor Trustee within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code Section 672(c), may declare in writing said Founder or such appointed successor Trustee to be incapacitated; provided, however, the Trust Protector or next succeeding Trustee making such declaration shall have first made good faith efforts to obtain the physicians' writings described above, and the provisions above relating to reinstatement upon two (2) physicians' written determination of competency or capacity shall continue to apply.

In the event the Trust Agreement does not provide for an Independent Trustee as set forth in the above paragraph, such an Independent Trustee shall be elected by a majority vote of the then current adult income beneficiaries of the trust (or by the legal guardians of all minor or disabled current income beneficiaries) and such Independent Trustee shall not be related to nor subordinate to any of the beneficiaries

participating in the said vote within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code 672(c). In the event that there are only two (2) beneficiaries, one of which is acting as Trustee, the remaining beneficiary may appoint such an Independent Trustee who is neither related to nor subordinate to such beneficiary as those terms are defined in and within the meaning of Internal Revenue Code 672(c).

The Founder has signed on this same date or on an earlier date an "Authorization for Release of Protected Health Information," in compliance with HIPAA, immediately authorizing the release of health and medical information to the Trustee (or next successor Trustee, even if not yet acting), so the Trustee may legally defend against or otherwise resist any contest or attack of any nature upon any provision of the Trust Agreement or amendment to it (or defend against or prosecute any other legal matter within his or her powers set forth in the Trust Agreement). In the event said authorization cannot be located, is by its own terms no longer in force or is otherwise deemed invalid or not accepted in whole or in part, the Founder hereby grants the Trustee (or next successor Trustee, even if not yet acting) the power and authority, as the Founder's legal representative to execute a new authorization on the Founder's behalf, even after Founder's death, immediately authorizing the release of any and all health and medical information for the purpose of determining the Founder's incapacity (and for the purpose of carrying out any of the Trustee's powers, rights, duties and obligations under the Trust Agreement naming the Trustee (or next successor Trustee, even if not yet acting) as the Founder's "Personal Representative," "Authorized Representative" and "Authorized Recipient."

This Appointment of Successor Trustees is effective immediately upon execution of this document by the Founder, with the said successor Trustees to act at such times and in such instances as provided in the said Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

All other provisions contained in the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996, as amended, are hereby ratified and confirmed and shall remain in full force and effect except to the extent that any such provisions are amended hereby or by previous amendments or appointments still in effect.

WITNESS MY HAND on December 21, 2010.

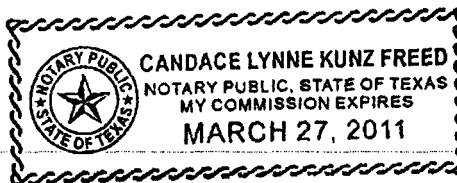


NELVA E. BRUNSTING,
Founder and Original Trustee

THE STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF HARRIS

This instrument was acknowledged before me on December 21, 2010 at 1:34 pm
p.m., by NELVA E. BRUNSTING, as Founder and Original Trustee.

Candace Lynne Kunz Freed
Notary Public, State of Texas



RESIGNATION OF ORIGINAL TRUSTEE

Pursuant to Article IV of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended (the "Trust"), I, NELVA E. BRUNSTING, an original Trustee of the Trust may resign as Trustee.

On April 1, 2009, two subtrusts were created under the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST and are known as the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST and the ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST.

I hereby resign as Trustee of these said Trusts in accordance with the provisions contained in Article IV of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended.

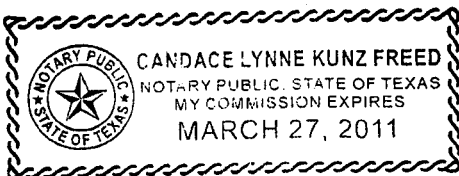
My resignation is effective immediately and I hereby appoint ANITA KAY BRUNSTING as the Trustee of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended, as well as the subtrusts known as the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST and the ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST.

Nelva E. Brunsting
NELVA E. BRUNSTING

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF HARRIS

This instrument was acknowledged before me on December 21, 2010 at 1:35 pm p.m., by NELVA E. BRUNSTING.

Candace Lynne Kunz Freed
Notary Public, State of Texas



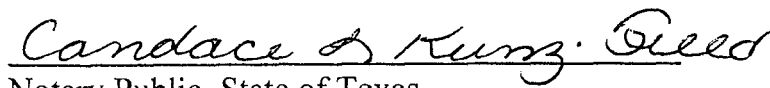
ACCEPTANCE BY SUCCESSOR TRUSTEE

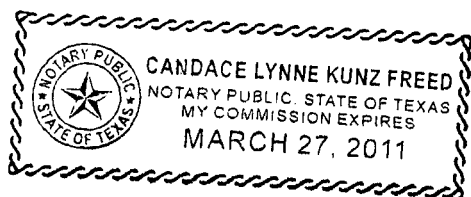
I, ANITA KAY BRUNSTING, hereby acknowledge my acceptance this day of the office and duties of Successor Trustee of the BRUNSTING FAMILY LIVING TRUST dated October 10, 1996, as amended, the NELVA E. BRUNSTING SURVIVOR'S TRUST and the ELMER H. BRUNSTING DECEDENT'S TRUST, after the resignation of the original Trustee, NELVA E. BRUNSTING.


ANITA KAY BRUNSTING

STATE OF TEXAS
COUNTY OF HARRIS

This instrument was acknowledged before me on December 21, 2010 at 1:36pm p.m., by ANITA KAY BRUNSTING.


Notary Public, State of Texas



United States District Court
for the
Southern District of Texas

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS,
Plaintiff,

§
§
§
§
§
§
§
§
§
§
§

VS.

Civil Action No. _____

ANITA KAY BRUNSTING, and
AMY RUTH BRUNSTING
And Does 1-100
Defendants

Jury Trial Demanded

INJUNCTIVE ORDER

Temporary Restraining Order, Asset Freeze, Production of Documents and
Records, Appointment of Receiver

1. The court has read the Plaintiff's original petition and application for ex-
parte temporary restraining order, asset freeze, temporary and permanent
injunction, and for good cause showing enters the following order.

2. **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that Defendants and their officers,
agents, servants, employees, attorneys, and any other persons or entities in
active concert or participation with them, including all financial institutions
holding money or assets of any kind in the name and/or for the benefit of the
Brunsting Family Living Trust (the Trust), who receive actual notice of this

Order by personal service or otherwise, whether acting directly or through any trust, corporation, subsidiary, division, or other devise, shall be restrained from engaging in the following acts or practices, to wit:

3. Transferring, spending, hypothecating, concealing, encumbering, withdrawing, removing, dissipating, distributing, or allowing the transfer, removal, withdrawal or encumbering from any financial institution or from any other entity or location or from the jurisdiction of this Court, any money, cash, stocks, bonds, assets, notes, equipment, funds, receipts, reports, accounts receivable, policies of insurance, trust agreements, trust documents or other property, real, personal or mixed, wherever situated, belonging to the Brunsting Family Living Trust or any trust created under it, until further order of this court.

PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AND ACCOUNTING RECORDS

4. ___ Defendants Anita Kay Brunsting and Amy Ruth Brunsting are hereby ordered to produce true, accurate and complete copies of all documents and records relating to the Brunsting Family Living Trust and to provide copies of all said documents and records to Plaintiff.

5. ___ Defendants Anita Kay Brunsting and Amy Ruth Brunsting are hereby ordered to produce a true, accurate and complete listing of all assets of the Brunsting Family Living Trust and any trust created under or held by the Trust, with all supporting documentation, and to provide a true, accurate and complete statement of all transactions involving the Brunsting Family Living Trust as of and since the death of Elmer Brunsting, April 1, 2009, with all supporting documentation, and to provide copies of all said documents and records to Plaintiff.

This order and the command for production shall be satisfied within 30 days of service of this order.

5. IT IS FURTHER ORDERED THAT ___ Defendants Anita Kay Brunsting and Amy Ruth Brunsting shall surrender all of the property belonging to the Brunsting Family Living Trust and any trust created under or held under the Trust to the following receiver as hereby appointed by this court.

6. The Court hereby appoints the following receiver.

Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas

United States Courts
Southern District of Texas
FILED

FEB 27 2012

David J. Bradley, Clerk of Court

United States District Court
For the
Southern District of Texas

Curtis vs. Brunsting Case No _____

Plaintiff's Mandatory Disclosure
[F.R.C.P. 26(a)(1)]

In accordance with Rule 26(a)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff makes its mandatory disclosure as follows:

A. Witnesses

1. Anita Brunsting Co-Trustee at 203 Bloomingdale Circle Victoria TX 77904 is likely to have discoverable information relevant to disputed facts alleged with particularity in the pleadings including physical evidence of the existence of the Brunsting Family Living Trust and its administration including; cash, stocks, notes, bonds, documents, books, records, receipts, ledgers, account numbers, broker identities and all other information relating to the Brunsting Family Living Trust.
2. Amy Ruth Brunsting Co-Trustee at 2582 Country Ledge New Braunfels TX 78132 is likely to have discoverable information relevant to disputed facts alleged with particularity in the pleadings including physical evidence of the existence of the Brunsting Family Living Trust and its administration including; cash, stocks, notes, bonds, documents, books, records, receipts, ledgers, account numbers, broker identities and all other information relating to the Brunsting Family Living Trust.

3. Carl Brunsting at 5629 Flack Drive Houston, TX 77081 is likely to have discoverable information relevant to disputed facts alleged with particularity in the pleadings including personal knowledge of the Trust and of the actions and inactions of the trustees.
4. Drina Brunsting at 5629 Flack Drive Houston, TX 77081 is likely to have discoverable information relevant to disputed facts alleged with particularity in the pleadings including personal knowledge of the Trust and of the actions and inactions of the trustees.
5. Carol Brunsting at 5822 Jason, Houston, TX 77074 is likely to have discoverable information relevant to disputed facts alleged with particularity in the pleadings including personal knowledge of the Trust and of the actions and inactions of the trustees.
6. Candace Freed at Vacek & Freed PLLC 11777 Katy Freeway Suite 300 South, Houston, TX 77079 was Nelva and Elmer Brunsting's trust attorney and is likely to have discoverable information relevant to disputed facts alleged with particularity in the pleadings including personal knowledge of the Trust and of the actions of the trustees.
7. Robert Cantu at [Address unknown at this time] who was a care giver for Nelva Brunsting is likely to have discoverable information relevant to disputed facts alleged with particularity in the pleadings including personal knowledge of the state of mind of Nelva Brunsting and of the actions, conduct and demeanor of each of the beneficiaries.
8. Tino Vaquera at [Address unknown at this time] who was a care giver for Nelva Brunsting is likely to have discoverable information relevant to disputed facts alleged with particularity in the pleadings including personal knowledge of the state of mind of Nelva Brunsting and of the actions, conduct and demeanor of each of the beneficiaries.
9. Does 1-100 are likely to have discoverable information relevant to disputed facts alleged with particularity in the pleadings including physical evidence of the existence of the Brunsting Family Living Trust and its administration including: documents, books, records, receipts, ledgers, account numbers, broker identities or other information relating to the Brunsting Family Living Trust and its assets. The individuals identified as Does 1-100 are unknown at this time due to the withholding of

information by the trustees and will be added as further evidence and identities are uncovered.

B. Documents

Plaintiff hereby discloses the documents identified by affidavit and listed as exhibits.

1. Further: Plaintiff intends to use such other documents and records as are discovered prior to trial, including but not limited to transaction records for the Exxon Mobile stocks shown on the schedule of assets from 2005 and again on the schedule of assets from 2012, and
2. Any other documentary evidence as will be discovered, including those obtained by subpoena before and during trial. Since this action is brought based upon discovery of the facts and information the trustees had a duty to disclose but chose not to reveal.

The above list of documents is by no means complete or exhaustive.

C. Computation of Damages

1. Explanation

The damages in this case are based upon breach of the fiduciary duty to disclose and, due to the nature of the breach, Plaintiff gives a generously lenient estimate of the damages both general and special and reserves the right to amend to add causes of action and to adjust the damage amounts as causes, calculations and explanations are discovered as the veil of concealment is pierced. The generalized calculation is based upon a generously fair estimate of the injuries both tangible and incorporeal as compounded by the degree of constructive, extrinsic and other possible fraud and the malicious and hurtful manner in which the defendants accomplished their plot to injure and to unjustly enrich themselves at Plaintiff's expense.

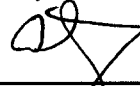
2. Documents Upon Which Computation Based

- a. Computation of damages is based upon the number of documents the fiduciaries have withheld, as those documents and the information they contain was mostly gleaned from sources other than from the

Defendants in breach and at great anxiety, inconvenience and effort to the Plaintiff.

- b. Further, the damages are calculated upon the belief that Defendant's conduct was intentional and reckless and was done with a specific intent to injure plaintiff and probably to unjustly enrich Defendants.
- c. Finally the damages are calculated upon the emotional suffering of Plaintiff as a direct result of the character and nature of the wrongful acts complained of.

Tuesday, February 21, 2012



Candace Louise Curtis
1215 Ulfinian Way
Martinez, CA 94553
925-759-9020
occurtis@sbcglobal.net

United States Courts
Southern District of Texas
FILED

FEB 27 2012

David J. Bradley, Clerk of Court

United States District Court
For the
Southern District of Texas

Curtis vs. Brunsting Case No _____

DEMAND FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS
[F.R.C.P. 34(b)]

Plaintiff Candace Louise Curtis requests Defendant(s) Anita Kay Brunsting and Amy Ruth Brunsting to respond within 30 days to the following requests that Defendants produce and provide Plaintiff with copies of the following documents:

For purposes of these requests the following terms are defined as stated:
Beneficiary includes successor beneficiaries and remainders.
Trustee includes only the Defendants and does not include an original trustee, an independent special co-trustee, or a trustee named in the Trust other than Defendants unless specifically so stated.

Document means every form of expression, however recorded, whether analog or digital, whether audio, video or text, in Defendant(s) possession or known by Defendant(s) to exist, but does not include any unrecorded verbal statement.

- (1) Defendants are to produce all documents purporting to be part of the Brunsting Family Living Trust “the Trust” including but not limited to all sub-trusts, amendments, revisions, wills, diagrams, photographs, and descriptions. If none, say none and give the legal reason why any demanded document(s) or record(s) does not exist or why it is otherwise unavailable to scrutiny.
- (2) Defendants are to produce a full, true and complete statement of inventory listing all assets belonging to the Brunsting Family Living Trust “the Trust” including but not limited to Schedules of assets and statements of inventory for the Trust and all trusts created under and/or held by the Trust. The inventories should be true and complete copies of all transactions involving trust property and should include all associated documents, transaction records and receipts. If none, say none and give the legal reason why any demanded document(s) or record(s) does not exist or why it is otherwise unavailable to scrutiny.
- (3) There was a phone conference held on or about October 25, 2010. Defendants are to produce all documents relating to that phone conference including but not limited to communications in whatever form, whether electronic or otherwise, and which indicate from and to whom the communications were sent and/or the purpose for that conference. If none, say none and give the legal reason why any demanded document(s) or record(s) does not exist or why it is otherwise unavailable to scrutiny.
- (4) Defendants are to produce all documents containing proposed amendments or revisions to the trust that did not become part of the trust including but not limited to the document intending to disinherit Carl’s Daughter Marta that Nelva refused to sign, which plaintiff is informed and believes occurred in or about March of 2010. If none, say none with an affirmative statement that no such event ever occurred and that no such document ever existed.
- (5) Defendants are to produce copies of all documents, receipts, and transaction records relating to handling of Exxon stock which may tend to show how it was managed, when and by whom, using what instruments of authority and/or evidencing any other action which may tend to explain how the stocks were accessed, converted or, distributed to beneficiaries with statements of individual amounts,

when and how deposited to what accounts and all other Exxon stock associated records and receipts as of the death of Elmer Brunsting 4/1/2009. If none, say none and give the legal reasons if any.

- (6) Defendants are to produce copies of all documents, receipts, and transaction records explaining and documenting all trust transactions involving acquisitions or sales of trust assets from April 1, 2009 to the present. If none, say none and give the legal reasons if any.
- (7) Defendants are to produce a full, true and complete accounting of the Trust assets with adequate explanations of each act of the trustees when moving, transferring, liquidating, distributing or in any way changing the status or condition of trust property from April 1, 2009 up until and including the date of receipt of this demand.
- (8) Defendants are to produce copies of all documents notifying beneficiaries of proposed changes to the trust after April 1, 2009. The documents should describe the proposed changes and contain enough information for the beneficiaries to protect their beneficial interest including when those changes would be implemented. If none, say none and explain in detail the legal reason(s) why the trustee's were not required to notice the beneficiaries.
- (9) Defendants are to produce copies of all documents notifying beneficiaries of a right to receive distributions from any trust, account or policy of insurance, after April 1, 2009.
- (10) Defendants are to produce copies of all documents authored or signed by Nelva Brunsting indicating a desire to change her estate plan after April 1, 2009.
- (11) Defendants are to produce copies of all documents in their possession or known by them to exist relating to the competency of Nelva Brunsting, including but not limited to the identity and report of any and every doctor who may have examined her.
- (12) Defendants are to produce copies of all documents appointing a trust protector, including but not limited to any and every document identifying the name, address and phone number of said trust protector. If none, say none and explain why not.

- (13) Defendants are to produce copies of all documents appointing an independent special co-trustee, including but not limited to documents identifying the name, address and phone number of said independent special co-trustee if any. If none, say none and explain why not.

Tuesday, February 21, 2012



Candace Louise Curtis
1215 Ulfian Way
Martinez, CA 94553
925-759-9020
occurtis@sbcglobal.net

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION**

Candace Louise Curtis

Plaintiff

v.

Civil Action No. 4:12-cv-00592

Anita Kay Brunsting, et al.

Defendant

ORDER FOR CONFERENCE AND DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTED PARTIES

1. Counsel shall appear for an initial pretrial and scheduling conference before

JUDGE KENNETH HOYT
on May 29, 2012 at 09:30 AM
by telephone

2. Counsel shall file with the clerk within fifteen days from receipt of this order a certificate listing all persons, associations of persons, firms, partnerships, corporations, affiliates, parent corporations, or other entities that are financially interested in the outcome of this litigation. If a group can be specified by a general description, individual listing is not necessary. Underline the name of each corporation whose securities are publicly traded. If new parties are added or if additional persons or entities that are financially interested in the outcome of the litigation are identified at any time during the pendency of this litigation, then each counsel shall promptly file an amended certificate with the clerk.
3. Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m) requires defendant(s) to be served within 120 days after the filing of the complaint. The failure of plaintiff(s) to file proof of service within 120 days after the filing of the complaint may result in dismissal of this action by the court on its own initiative.
4. After the parties confer as required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f), counsel shall prepare and file not less than 10 days before the conference a joint discovery/case management plan containing the information required on the attached form.
5. The court will enter a scheduling order and may rule on any pending motions at the conference.
6. Counsel who file or remove an action must serve a copy of this order with the summons and complaint or with the notice of removal.

7. Attendance by an attorney who has authority to bind the party is required at the conference.
8. Counsel shall discuss with their clients and each other whether alternative dispute resolution is appropriate and at the conference advise the court of the results of their discussions.
9. A person litigating pro se is bound by the requirements imposed upon counsel in this Order.
10. Failure to comply with this order may result in sanctions, including dismissal of the action and assessment of fees and costs.
11. **Counsel who file or remove any action is responsible for placing the conference call and insuring that all parties are on the line. The call may be placed to (713)250-5613.**

Court Procedures: Information on the court's practices and procedures and how to reach court personnel may be obtained at the Clerk's website at <http://www.txs.uscourts.gov> or from the intake desk of the Clerk's office.



Kenneth M. Hoyt
United States District Judge

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION**

Candace Louise Curtis

Plaintiff

v.

Civil Action No. 4:12-cv-00592

Anita Kay Brunsting, et al.

Defendant

**JOINT DISCOVERY/CASE MANAGEMENT PLAN
UNDER RULE 26(f)
FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE**

Please restate the instruction before furnishing the information.

1. State where and when the meeting of the parties required by Rule 26(f) was held, and identify the counsel who attended for each party.
2. List the cases related to this one that are pending in any state or federal court with the case number and court.
3. Briefly describe what this case is about.
4. Specify the allegation of federal jurisdiction.
5. Name the parties who disagree and the reasons.
6. List anticipated additional parties that should be included, when they can be added, and by whom they are wanted.
7. List anticipated interventions.
8. Describe class-action issues.
9. State whether each party represents that it has made the initial disclosures required by Rule 26(a). If not, describe the arrangements that have been made to complete the disclosures.
10. Describe the proposed agreed discovery plan, including:
 - A. Responses to all the matters raised in Rule 26(f).
 - B. When and to whom the plaintiff anticipates it may send interrogatories.

- C. When and to whom the defendant anticipates it may send interrogatories.
 - D. Of Whom and by when the plaintiff anticipates taking oral depositions.
 - E. Of Whom and by when the defendant anticipates taking oral depositions.
 - F. When the plaintiff (or the party with the burden of proof on an issue) will be able to designate experts and provide the reports required by Rule 26(a)(2)(B), and when the opposing party will be able to designate responsive experts and provide their reports.
 - G. List expert depositions the plaintiff (or the party with the burden of proof on an issue) anticipates taking and their anticipated completion date. See Rule 26(a)(2)(B) (expert report).
 - H. List expert depositions the opposing party anticipates taking and their anticipated completion date. See Rule 26(a)(2)(B) (expert report).
-
11. If the parties are not agreed on a part of the discovery plan, describe the separate view and proposals of each party.
 12. Specify the discovery beyond initial disclosures that has been undertaken to date.
 13. State the date the planned discovery can reasonably be completed.
 14. Describe the possibilities for a prompt settlement or resolution of the case that were discussed in your Rule 26(f) meeting.
 15. Describe what each party has done or agreed to do to bring about a prompt resolution.
 16. From the attorneys' discussion with the client, state the alternative dispute resolution techniques that reasonably suitable.
 17. Magistrate judges may now hear jury and non-jury trials. Indicate the parties' joint position on a trial before a magistrate judge.
 18. State whether a jury demand has been made and if it was made on time.
 19. Specify the number of hours it will take to present the evidence in this case.
 20. List pending motions that could be ruled on at the initial pretrial and scheduling conference.
 21. List other motions pending.
 22. Indicate other matters peculiar to this case, including discovery, that deserve the special attention of the court at the conference.

23. Certify that all parties have filed Disclosure of Interested Parties as directed in the Order for Conference and Disclosure of Interested Parties, listing the date of filing for original and any amendments.
24. List the names, bar numbers, addresses, and telephone numbers of all counsel.

Counsel for Plaintiff(s)

Date

Counsel for Defendant(s)

Date

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS,

Plaintiff,

VS.

ANITA KAY BRUNSTING, *et al*,

Defendants.

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CIVIL ACTION NO. H-12-592

ORDER

Before the Court is the ex parte application of the plaintiff, Candace Louise Curtis, for a temporary restraining order and injunction. The record shows that the defendants have not been served with process. Moreso, it appears that the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over the claim(s) asserted. Therefore, the application for a temporary restraining order and for injunction are denied.

It is so Ordered.

SIGNED at Houston, Texas this 1st day of March, 2012.



Kenneth M. Hoyt
United States District Judge

United States District Court

Southern District of Texas

Houston Division

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
FILED

MAR 05 2012

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS,

Plaintiff

v

ANITA BRUNSTING et al.

Defendants

David J. Bradley, Clerk of Court

Civil Action No. 4:12-cv-00592

I, Rik Munson, below signed, under penalty of perjury pursuant to the laws of the United States do declare to be true as follows:


I am a competent fact witness over the age of 18 and not a party to the above titled action. My business address is 218 Landana St. American Canyon CA 94503

On Friday, March 02, 2012 I served a true copy of the **ORDER FOR CONFERENCE AND DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTED PARTIES** issued by Judge Hoyt on February 28, 2012 and Judge Hoyt's Policies Cover Page along with notice of plaintiff's intent to file for ex-parte temporary restraining order upon the following persons by placing true copies in an envelope and depositing in the US Mail on Thursday, March 1, 2012 at American Canyon California addressed as follows:

Certified #7010 0290 0002 8531 8880
Anita Brunsting 203 Bloomingdale Circle Victoria TX 77904

Certified #7010 0290 0002 8531 8835
Amy Brunsting 2582 Country Ledge New Braunfels TX 78132

Respectfully submitted


Rik Munson

Proof of Service
Order for Conference and Disclosure of Interested Parties

United States Courts
Southern District of Texas
FILED

MAR 05 2012

Dear Mr Bradley

David J. Bradley, Clerk of Court

I am a pro se litigant and currently have an application into the CM/ESF system. As I understand it pro se litigants are not allowed to use the electronic filing system. I have an ex-parte request for an order for approval submitted to Judge Hoyt's Case Manager.

In the interim could you please cause the enclosed proof of service to be filed.

Respectfully

Rik Munson for Candace Louise Curtis

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rik Munson", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS

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CIVIL ACTION NO. H-12-CV-592

vs.

ANITA KAY BRUNSTING, and
AMY RUTH BRUNSTING

EMERGENCY MOTION FOR REMOVAL OF LIS PENDENS

TO THE HONORABLE COURT:

Defendants Anita Kay Brunsting and Amy Ruth Brunsting (Trustees) file this Emergency

Motion for Removal of Lis Pendens and respectfully allege:

[Note: This Motion is brought subject to the Trustees contention that this Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction due to the fact that Texas Probate Code §115.001 (7) confers exclusive jurisdiction over matters related to questions “arising in the administration or distribution of a trust” to the State District Court, and by analogy this case should not be considered under the Probate Exception to Federal Court Jurisdiction, *Marshall v. Marshall*, 126 S.Ct. 1735, 1748 (2006). These issues will be raised by a separate Motion to Dismiss under FRCP 12(b)]

1. Trustees are the Co-Successor Trustees of the Brunsting Family Living Trust (the Trust), referenced and attached to Plaintiff’s Complaint.
2. Part of the trust estate which Trustees are attempting to liquidate for distribution to the heirs is a residence located at 13639 Pinerock Lane, Houston, Texas 77079 (the Property). This was the home of their parents. A sale for the appraised fair market value has been put under contract and is set to close on March 9, 2012.
3. Trustees were served with the above lawsuit on or about March 1, 2012. Among the

documents served was a “Lis Pendens” dated February 11, 2012, which Trustees had not previously seen or about which they had been advised prior to the service of suit papers.

4. The Property is titled in the name of the Trust. Plaintiff has no ownership interest, and has, at best, an expectancy of the property or proceeds as one of the heirs. Plaintiff’s lawsuit cites no ownership in the Property, but is exclusively a disjointed complaint regarding her displeasure at the adequacy of the accounting of Trust assets by the Trustees to her, as a beneficiary.

5. Trustees have a right and obligation to sell the Property at the best price pursuant to Article IX of the Trust, and have taken all necessary steps to maximize the benefit to the Trust estate.

6. Plaintiff has no purpose for utilizing a *lis pendens* other than to jeopardize a legitimate sale in an effort to leverage her position.

7. Trustees incorporate the affidavit of Amy Brunsting, and supporting exhibits filed herewith.

WHEREFORE, Trustees request an order of this court vacating and removing any incident of the lis pendens recorded by Plaintiff as it relates residence located at 13639 Pinerock Lane, Houston, Texas 77079, and for such other relief as may be appropriate.

GREEN & MATHEWS, L.L.P.

/s/

BERNARD LILSE MATHEWS, III
State Bar # 13187450
14550 Torrey Chase Boulevard, Suite 245
Houston, Texas 77014
Telephone: (281) 580-8100
Facsimile: (281) 580-8104

Attorneys for Anita Kay and Amy Ruth Brunsting

Certificate of Service

I certify that on March 6, 2012 I served the foregoing Candace Louise Curtis by electronic filing and service at her e-mail address: occurtis@sbcglobal.net.

/s/

Bernard Lilse Mathews, III

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS

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CIVIL ACTION NO. H-12-CV-592

vs.

ANITA KAY BRUNSTING, and
AMY RUTH BRUNSTING

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF REMOVAL OF LIS PENDENS

STATE OF TEXAS §

COUNTY OF COMAL §

Before me, the undersigned authority, appeared Amy Ruth Brunsting who after being duly sworn by me did state:

1. My name is Amy Ruth Brunsting. I am over 18 years of age, competent to make this affidavit, and have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein.
2. This case involves the allegations of my sister, Candace Louise Curtis, who is disgruntled with the amount of information and accounting I and my sister have provided to her while acting in our capacity as Co-Successor Trustees of the Brunsting Family Living Trust.
3. The contentions of Candace are totally meritless, and I believe have more to do with the disappointment she feels in the fact that our parents did not feel she was competent to handle her own inheritance. She began issuing threats and demands within weeks after our mother died, and before we have had a chance to evaluate the proper handling of assets in the estate, including the largest asset, a farm in Iowa.
4. Her various complaints will be addressed in some greater detail if this court believes it has jurisdiction over the administration of a living trust. However, of immediate concern is the potential chilling effect that Candace filing of a *lis pendens* may have on the sale of our parent's residential homestead, which is scheduled to close on March 9, 2012.
5. As Co-Trustees, my sister and I have determined that it is impractical to give each of the five heirs, or the trusts set up for their benefit (as is the case for Candace), an undivided share of a house in Houston. We therefore have prepared and offered the house for sale. None of the heirs

have objected to this plan, including Candace. Our authority to sell is contained in Article IX, Section C of the Brunsting Family Living Trust. The specific provision regarding real estate appears on page 9-5 of the document under the heading of "Real Estate" and this section can be viewed in the copy of the trust supplied by Candace as an exhibit to her Complaint.

6. We first obtained an appraisal of the property. This is attached hereto as Exhibit "A". This appraisal, dated in January of this year, placed the fair market value of the property at \$410,000. We listed the property for \$469,000 and were fortunate enough to attract a buyer, Brett C. McCarroll, who offered \$469,000. The contract for this sale is attached as Exhibit "B". Although originally scheduled to close in February, the closing has been moved to this Friday, March 9.

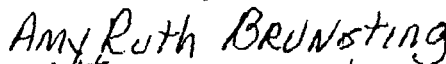
7. As further evidence of the fair value of the proposed sale, I attach the Harris County Appraisal District tax appraisal, showing the taxable value of the property to be approximately \$270,000.

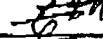
8. We have attempted to provide Candace with enough information to evaluate her position in the trust administration, and have sent her preliminary spreadsheets with a listing of assets and liabilities, as best we have been able to determine in the short time since our mother's death on November 11, 2011. She is not satisfied with the information we have provided and has stated her objective of tying up the administration of the estate until she gets a response that satisfies her. She is the only one of the five heirs who has taken this position, and as can be gleaned from her lengthy, and mostly inaccurate unsworn statement, filed with the complaint, relates to her animosity towards the two of us in the manner we attempted to aid our mother in the final months of her life.

9. If this sale is not consummated on the scheduled closing date, we have no assurance that the buyer will await the resolution of Candace's complaints and the sale will, in all likelihood, be lost. This will result in further expense to the trust estate for maintenance and upkeep to the property without any appreciation in the value. The house was originally shown for sale fully furnished. It is now empty. It's "buyer appeal" has been diminished and this could also jeopardize future sale prospects if this sale is lost.

10. The sale of the house is important for the trust estate, and should not be endangered simply because Candace is mad. We are asking the court to lift the lis pendens so the sale can be consummated, for the benefit of all of the heirs.


AMY RUTH BRUNSTING



Sworn to and signed before me by , on this 6th day of March, 2012.

Teresa Simmons
Notary Public in and for the State of Texas



Church of Christ
1665 Business Loop 35 S.
New Braunfels, TX 78130

Houston, TX 77077
 Telephone Number: 281-556-9182 Fax Number: 281-556-1805

DATE	
01/10/2012	
REFERENCE	
Internal Order #:	097430HJ
Lender Case #:	
Client File #:	
Main File # on form:	097430HJ
Other File # on form:	
Federal Tax ID:	
Employer ID:	

TO:
 Individual
 ,
 Telephone Number: Fax Number:
 Alternate Number: E-Mail:

DESCRIPTION

Lender: Brunsting Family Living Trust **Client:** Individual
Purchaser/Borrower: Brunsting Family Living Trust
Property Address: 13630 Pinerock Ln
City: Houston
County: Harris **State:** TX **Zip:** 77079
Legal Description: Lot 31, Block 4, Wilchester West Section 1

FEES **AMOUNT**

Summary Appraisal Fee	450.00
SUBTOTAL	450.00

PAYMENTS **AMOUNT**

Check #: Date: 01/10/2012 Description: Paid in Full	450.00
Check #: Date: Description:	
Check #: Date: Description:	
SUBTOTAL	450.00
TOTAL DUE	\$ 0

Please Return This Portion With Your Payment

FROM:
 Individual
 ,
 Telephone Number: Fax Number:
 Alternate Number: E-Mail:

AMOUNT DUE: \$ _____
AMOUNT ENCLOSED: \$ _____

INVOICE NUMBER
097430HJ
DATE
01/10/2012
REFERENCE
Internal Order #: 097430HJ
Lender Case #:
Client File #:

TO:
 Chris Catechis

Assessor's Parcel # 098-560-000-0031 **Tax Year** 2011 **R.E. Taxes \$** 7,212.44
Neighborhood Name Wilchester West/Nottingham Area **Map Reference** 489-F **Census Tract** 4502.00
Occupant Owner Tenant Vacant **Special Assessments \$** 0.00 PUD **HOA \$** 680.00 per year per month
Property Rights Appraised Fee Simple Leasehold Other (describe)
Assignment Type Purchase Transaction Refinance Transaction Other (describe) **Fair Market Value in Anticipation of Marketing for Sale**
Lender/Client Brunsting Family Living Trust **Address** 13630 Pinerock Ln Houston, Texas 77079
Is the subject property currently offered for sale or has it been offered for sale in the twelve months prior to the effective date of this appraisal? Yes No
Report data source(s) used, offering price(s), and date(s). The subject has not been listed for sale in MLS for the past twelve months.

I did did not analyze the contract for sale for the subject purchase transaction. Explain the results of the analysis of the contract for sale or why the analysis was not performed. The subject property was not under contract at the time of this appraisal.

Contract Price \$ N/A **Date of Contract** N/A **Is the property seller the owner of public record?** Yes No **Data Source(s)** REIData, Inc.
Is there any financial assistance (loan charges, sale concessions, gift or downpayment assistance, etc.) to be paid by any party on behalf of the borrower? Yes No
If Yes, report the total dollar amount and describe the items to be paid. N/A **The subject property was not under contract for sale at the time of this appraisal.**

Note: Race and the racial composition of the neighborhood are not appraisal factors.

Neighborhood Characteristics		One-Unit Housing Trends		One-Unit Housing		Present Land Use %	
Location	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input type="checkbox"/> Rural	Property Values	<input type="checkbox"/> Increasing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stable <input type="checkbox"/> Declining	PRICE	AGE	One-Unit	80 %
Built-Up	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Over 75% <input type="checkbox"/> 25-75% <input type="checkbox"/> Under 25%	Demand/Supply	<input type="checkbox"/> Shortage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Balance <input type="checkbox"/> Over Supply	\$ (000)	(yrs)	2-4 Unit	1 %
Growth	<input type="checkbox"/> Rapid <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stable <input type="checkbox"/> Slow	Marketing Time	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 3 mths <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3-6 mths <input type="checkbox"/> Over 6 mths	200	Low	New	Multi-Family
Neighborhood Boundaries The subjects marketing area is bounded by I-10 to the north, Buffalo Bayou to the south, Gessner Road to the east, and Eldridge Road to the west.				475	Pred.	40	Other
Neighborhood Description The subject is located Wilchester West a subdivision which is approximately 13-14 miles west of downtown Houston. Schools, shopping, places of worship, employment and other consumer needs are in close proximity to the area. The subject is located in the Spring Branch ISD. Access to downtown Houston is I-10 or Memorial Drive.							
Market Conditions (including support for the above conclusions) Marketing time is predominantly under 180 days. Mortgage financing is currently available at competitive rates and terms for homes in the subject neighborhood. Significant seller concessions that would result in increased sale prices have not been noted in this area. A reasonable exposure time for the subject property is 90 days.							

Dimensions 75.02' x 115.03' x 75.03' x 115.72' **Area** 8,625 sf per HCAD **Shape** Rectangular **View** Average
Specific Zoning Classification Deed Restricted - SFR **Zoning Description** Deed Restricted - SFR
Zoning Compliance Legal Legal Nonconforming (Grandfathered Use) No Zoning Illegal (describe) **No Zoning - Deed Restrictions**
Is the highest and best use of subject property as improved (or as proposed per plans and specifications) the present use? Yes No **If No, describe** The subject property is deed restricted single family residential and all of the surrounding properties are single family residential therefore, H&B is SFR.

Utilities	Public	Other (describe)	Public	Other (describe)	Off-site Improvements - Type	Public	Private
Electricity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Street Concrete	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sanitary Sewer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alley None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

FEMA Special Flood Hazard Area Yes No **FEMA Flood Zone** X **FEMA Map #** 48201C0640L **FEMA Map Date** 06/18/2007
Are the utilities and off-site improvements typical for the market area? Yes No **If No, describe**
Are there any adverse site conditions or external factors (easements, encroachments, environmental conditions, land uses, etc.)? Yes No **If Yes, describe**
The subject site is a typical interior lot. No adverse easement, encroachments were noted. However, no survey was provided at the time of the appraisal. The subject's site dimensions were taken from platt maps provided by the Harris County Appraisal District. See Site Comments in attached addendum

General Description		Foundation		Exterior Description		Interior	
Units	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One <input type="checkbox"/> One with Accessory Unit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Concrete Slab	<input type="checkbox"/> Crawl Space	Foundation Walls	Concrete Slab/Aver.	Floors	Cpt,SV,HW/Avg
# of Stories	1.5	<input type="checkbox"/> Full Basement	<input type="checkbox"/> Partial Basement	Exterior Walls	Bv,Wood/Average	Walls	Dw,Wp,Wdpl/Avg
Type	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Det. <input type="checkbox"/> Att. <input type="checkbox"/> S-Det./End Unit	Basement Area	N/A sq.ft.	Roof Surface	Composition/Avg	Trim/Finish	Wood/Avg
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Existing <input type="checkbox"/> Proposed <input type="checkbox"/> Under Const.	Basement Finish	N/A %	Gutters & Downspouts	Aluminium/Avg	Bath Floor	Tile/Avg
Design (Style)	Trad/1.5st	<input type="checkbox"/> Outside Entry/Exit	<input type="checkbox"/> Sump Pump	Window Type	S/H Alum/Avg	Bath Wainscot	Tile/Avg
Year Built	1966	Evidence of	<input type="checkbox"/> Infestation <input type="checkbox"/> None/Noted	Storm Sash/Insulated	None	Car Storage	<input type="checkbox"/> None
Effective Age (Yrs)	30 yrs	<input type="checkbox"/> Dampness	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Settlement	Screens	Yes/Average	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Driveway	# of Cars 2
Attic	<input type="checkbox"/> None	Heating	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FWA <input type="checkbox"/> HWBB <input type="checkbox"/> Radiant	Amenities	<input type="checkbox"/> Woodstove(s) # 0	Driveway Surface	Concrete
<input type="checkbox"/> Drop Stair	<input type="checkbox"/> Stairs	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	Fuel Gas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fireplace(s) # 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fence Wood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Garage	# of Cars 2
<input type="checkbox"/> Floor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scuttle	Cooling	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Central Air Conditioning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patio/Deck C/C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Porch Covered	<input type="checkbox"/> Carport	# of Cars
<input type="checkbox"/> Finished	<input type="checkbox"/> Heated	<input type="checkbox"/> Individual	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Pool None	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	<input type="checkbox"/> Att.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Det. <input type="checkbox"/> Built-in

Appliances Refrigerator Range/Oven Dishwasher Disposal Microwave Washer/Dryer Other (describe)
Finished area above grade contains: 10 Rooms 5 Bedrooms 3 Bath(s) 3,049 Square Feet of Gross Living Area Above Grade
Additional features (special energy efficient items, etc.). Covered front porch, open rear patio, two car detached garage, wood fence; See Description of Improvements in attached addendum
Describe the condition of the property (including needed repairs, deterioration, renovations, remodeling, etc.). Physical depreciation was estimated based on the modified age/life method. No functional or external obsolescence was noted. See Description of Improvements and Cost Approach Comments in attached addendum

Are there any physical deficiencies or adverse conditions that affect the livability, soundness, or structural integrity of the property? Yes No **If Yes, describe**
No warranty or guarantee is made as to the condition of the slab, the roof, the electrical systems, the air conditioning and heating systems, the appliances, the presence of pest infestation, the presence of dampness or the presence of settlement. If the client has any questions regarding these items, it is the client's responsibility to order the appropriate inspections. The appraiser does ** SEE ADDITIONAL COMMENTS SECTION.

SALES COMPARISON APPROACH

Houston, TX 77079				Houston, TX 77079				Houston, TX 77079																							
Proximity to Subject				0.30 miles E				0.23 miles NW				0.07 miles E																			
Sale Price				\$ N/A				\$ 478,000				\$ 371,050				\$ 455,000															
Sale Price/Gross Liv. Area				\$ sq.ft. \$ 163.47 sq.ft.				\$ 139.97 sq.ft.				\$ 182.95 sq.ft.																			
Data Source(s)				MLS/Deed/TaxRolls				MLS/Deed/TaxRolls				MLS/Deed/TaxRolls																			
Verification Source(s)				MLS#64926675/713-461-6800				MLS#43214775/713-528-1800				MLS#10347397/713-482-2222																			
VALUE ADJUSTMENTS				DESCRIPTION				+(-) \$ Adjustment				DESCRIPTION				+(-) \$ Adjustment															
Sales or Financing				SC-\$7200				-7,200				SC-0				SC-\$4000				-4,000											
Concessions				Conv 80%								Conv 75%				conv 78%															
Date of Sale/Time				4/11-5/11								4/11-5/11				7/11-10/11															
Location				Average								Average				Average															
Leasehold/Fee Simple				Fee Simple				Fee Simple				Fee Simple				Fee Simple															
Site				8625 sf				8927 sf				9463 sf				8775 sf															
View				Average				Average				Average				Average															
Design (Style)				Trad/1.5st				Trad/2st				Trad/2st				Trad/1st															
Quality of Construction				Average				Average				Average				Average															
Actual Age				45 yrs				45 yrs				46 yrs				45 yrs															
Condition				Average				Good				-60,000				Average				Good				-60,000							
Above Grade				Total Bdrms. Baths				Total Bdrms. Baths				Total Bdrms. Baths				Total Bdrms. Baths				Total Bdrms. Baths				+1,000							
Room Count				10 5 3				10 5 3.1				-2,000				10 5 3				8 4 2				+4,000							
Gross Living Area				3,049 sq.ft.				2,924 sq.ft.				+6,300				2,651 sq.ft.				+19,900				2,487 sq.ft.				+28,100			
Basement & Finished Rooms Below Grade				None				None				None				None				None											
Functional Utility				Average				Average				Average				Average				Average											
Heating/Cooling				Ca/Ch				Ca/Ch				Ca/Ch				Ca/Ch				Ca/Ch											
Energy Efficient Items				Typical				Typical				Typical				Typical				Typical											
Garage/Carport				2 Car Garage				2 Car Garage				2 Car Garage				2 Car Garage				2 Car Garage											
Porch/Patio/Deck				Porch,Patio				Porch,Patio				Porch,Patio				Porch,Patio				Porch,Patio											
Fireplaces				Fireplace				Fireplace				Fireplace				Fireplace				Fireplace											
Swimming Pool				No Pool				Pool				-20,000				No Pool				No Pool											
Proximity to Fault Line				Yes				Yes				None				-10,000				Yes											
Net Adjustment (Total)								☐ + ☒ - \$ -82,900				☒ + ☐ - \$ 9,900				☐ + ☒ - \$ -30,900															
Adjusted Sale Price of Comparables				Net Adj. 17.3 %				Gross Adj. 20.0 % \$ 395,100				Net Adj. 2.7 %				Gross Adj. 8.1 % \$ 380,950				Net Adj. 6.8 %				Gross Adj. 21.3 % \$ 424,100							

I did did not research the sale or transfer history of the subject property and comparable sales. If not, explain

My research did did not reveal any prior sales or transfers of the subject property for the three years prior to the effective date of this appraisal.

Data Source(s) Houston MLS and Harris County Appraisal District.

My research did did not reveal any prior sales or transfers of the comparable sales for the year prior to the date of sale of the comparable sale.

Data Source(s) Houston MLS and Harris County Appraisal District.

Report the results of the research and analysis of the prior sale or transfer history of the subject property and comparable sales (report additional prior sales on page 3).

ITEM	SUBJECT	COMPARABLE SALE #1	COMPARABLE SALE #2	COMPARABLE SALE #3
Date of Prior Sale/Transfer	No sales history in	No sales history in	No sales history in	No sales history in
Price of Prior Sale/Transfer	in past 36 months	in past 36 months	in past 12 months	in past 36 months
Data Source(s)	Deed Records/MLS	Deed Records/MLS	Deed Records/MLS	Deed Records/MLS
Effective Date of Data Source(s)	1/6/2012	1/6/2012	1/6/2012	1/6/2012

Analysis of prior sale or transfer history of the subject property and comparable sales No sales or transfer history were found for the subject property in the past three years. No sales or transfer history were found for the above comparable sales utilized in the twelve months prior to their dates of sale.

Summary of Sales Comparison Approach See Sales Comparison Analysis in attached addendum

Indicated Value by Sales Comparison Approach \$ 410,000

Indicated Value by: Sales Comparison Approach \$ 410,000 Cost Approach (if developed) \$ 439,242 Income Approach (if developed) \$ N/A

Most emphasis was placed on the Market Data Approach. Support is provided by the Cost Approach. The Income Approach is not considered relevant as residential properties in this area are not typically purchased for investment purposes.

RECONCILIATION

This appraisal is made "as is", subject to completion per plans and specifications on the basis of a hypothetical condition that the improvements have been completed, subject to the following repairs or alterations on the basis of a hypothetical condition that the repairs or alterations have been completed, or subject to the following required inspection based on the extraordinary assumption that the condition or deficiency does not require alteration or repair:

clarification.

PHYSICAL DEFICIENCIES COMMENTS CONT':

... the appropriate inspections. The appraiser does not have the skill or the expertise needed to make such inspections. The appraiser assumes no responsibility for these items.

DEFINITION OF INSPECTION:

The term "inspection", as used in this report, is not the sale level of inspection that is required for a "Professional Home Inspection". The appraiser does not fully inspect the electrical system, plumbing system, mechanical systems, foundation system, floor structure or subfloor. The appraiser is not an expert in construction materials and the purpose of the appraisal is to make an economic evaluation of the subject property. If the client needs a more detailed inspection of the property, a home inspection, by a Professional Home Inspector, is recommended.

APPRAISER CERTIFICATION:

I certify that the use of this report is subject to the requirements of The Appraisal Institute relating to review by its duly authorized representatives. As of the date of this report, the designated appraiser has completed the requirements of the continuing education program of The Appraisal Institute.

INTENDED USER / INTENDED USE:

The intended user of this appraisal report is the Lender/Client. The Intended Use is to evaluate the property that is the subject of this appraisal for the purpose of marketing it for sale, subject to the stated Scope of Work, purpose of the appraisal, reporting requirements of this appraisal report form, and Definition of Market Value. No additional Intended Users or Intended uses are identified by the appraiser.

SEE ATTACHED ADDENDUM

COST APPROACH TO VALUE (not required by Fannie Mae)

Provide adequate information for the lender/client to replicate the below cost figures and calculations.

Support for the opinion of site value (summary of comparable land sales or other methods for estimating site value) The estimated site value is based on recent sales activity of comparably price properties or in cases where there is insufficient data, the site value can be based upon the allocation, extraction, or land residual techniques.

ESTIMATED <input type="checkbox"/> REPRODUCTION OR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REPLACEMENT COST NEW	OPINION OF SITE VALUE	= \$	300,000
Source of cost data Builders, reliable sources	DWELLING 3,049 Sq.Ft. @ \$ 85.00	= \$	259,165
Quality rating from cost service N/A Effective date of cost data N/A	N/A Sq.Ft. @ \$	= \$	
Comments on Cost Approach (gross living area calculations, depreciation, etc.)		= \$	
The replacement cost new was based on information obtained from the Marshall and Swift Residential Cost Estimator and supplemented by the appraisers' knowledge of the local market. See Cost Approach	Garage/Carport 466 Sq.Ft. @ \$ 20.00	= \$	9,320
Comments in attached addendum	Total Estimate of Cost-New	= \$	268,485
	Less Physical Functional External		
	Depreciation 134,243	= \$(134,243)
	Depreciated Cost of Improvements	= \$	134,242
	"As-is" Value of Site Improvements	= \$	5,000
Estimated Remaining Economic Life (HUD and VA only) 30 Years	INDICATED VALUE BY COST APPROACH	= \$	439,242

INCOME APPROACH TO VALUE (not required by Fannie Mae)

Estimated Monthly Market Rent \$ N/A X Gross Rent Multiplier N/A = \$ N/A Indicated Value by Income Approach
Summary of Income Approach (including support for market rent and GRM) The Income Approach is not considered to be relevant, as properties of this type are not typically income producing.

PROJECT INFORMATION FOR PUDs (if applicable)

Is the developer/builder in control of the Homeowners' Association (HOA)? Yes No Unit type(s) Detached Attached

Provide the following information for PUDs ONLY if the developer/builder is in control of the HOA and the subject property is an attached dwelling unit.

Legal Name of Project

Total number of phases Total number of units Total number of units sold

Total number of units rented Total number of units for sale Data source(s)

Was the project created by the conversion of existing building(s) into a PUD? Yes No If Yes, date of conversion.

Does the project contain any multi-dwelling units? Yes No Data Source

Are the units, common elements, and recreation facilities complete? Yes No If No, describe the status of completion.

Are the common elements leased to or by the Homeowners' Association? Yes No If Yes, describe the rental terms and options.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

COST APPROACH

INCOME

PUD INFORMATION

This appraisal report is subject to the following scope of work, intended use, intended user, definition of market value, statement of assumptions and limiting conditions, and certifications. Modifications, additions, or deletions to the intended use, intended user, definition of market value, or assumptions and limiting conditions are not permitted. The appraiser may expand the scope of work to include any additional research or analysis necessary based on the complexity of this appraisal assignment. Modifications or deletions to the certifications are also not permitted. However, additional certifications that do not constitute material alterations to this appraisal report, such as those required by law or those related to the appraiser's continuing education or membership in an appraisal organization, are permitted.

SCOPE OF WORK: The scope of work for this appraisal is defined by the complexity of this appraisal assignment and the reporting requirements of this appraisal report form, including the following definition of market value, statement of assumptions and limiting conditions, and certifications. The appraiser must, at a minimum: (1) perform a complete visual inspection of the interior and exterior areas of the subject property, (2) inspect the neighborhood, (3) inspect each of the comparable sales from at least the street, (4) research, verify, and analyze data from reliable public and/or private sources, and (5) report his or her analysis, opinions, and conclusions in this appraisal report.

INTENDED USE: The intended use of this appraisal report is for the lender/client to evaluate the property that is the subject of this appraisal for a mortgage finance transaction.

INTENDED USER: The intended user of this appraisal report is the lender/client.

DEFINITION OF MARKET VALUE: The most probable price which a property should bring in a competitive and open market under all conditions requisite to a fair sale, the buyer and seller, each acting prudently, knowledgeably and assuming the price is not affected by undue stimulus. Implicit in this definition is the consummation of a sale as of a specified date and the passing of title from seller to buyer under conditions whereby: (1) buyer and seller are typically motivated; (2) both parties are well informed or well advised, and each acting in what he or she considers his or her own best interest; (3) a reasonable time is allowed for exposure in the open market; (4) payment is made in terms of cash in U. S. dollars or in terms of financial arrangements comparable thereto; and (5) the price represents the normal consideration for the property sold unaffected by special or creative financing or sales concessions* granted by anyone associated with the sale.

*Adjustments to the comparables must be made for special or creative financing or sales concessions. No adjustments are necessary for those costs which are normally paid by sellers as a result of tradition or law in a market area; these costs are readily identifiable since the seller pays these costs in virtually all sales transactions. Special or creative financing adjustments can be made to the comparable property by comparisons to financing terms offered by a third party institutional lender that is not already involved in the property or transaction. Any adjustment should not be calculated on a mechanical dollar for dollar cost of the financing or concession but the dollar amount of any adjustment should approximate the market's reaction to the financing or concessions based on the appraiser's judgment.

STATEMENT OF ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITING CONDITIONS: The appraiser's certification in this report is subject to the following assumptions and limiting conditions:

1. The appraiser will not be responsible for matters of a legal nature that affect either the property being appraised or the title to it, except for information that he or she became aware of during the research involved in performing this appraisal. The appraiser assumes that the title is good and marketable and will not render any opinions about the title.
2. The appraiser has provided a sketch in this appraisal report to show the approximate dimensions of the improvements. The sketch is included only to assist the reader in visualizing the property and understanding the appraiser's determination of its size.
3. The appraiser has examined the available flood maps that are provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (or other data sources) and has noted in this appraisal report whether any portion of the subject site is located in an identified Special Flood Hazard Area. Because the appraiser is not a surveyor, he or she makes no guarantees, express or implied, regarding this determination.
4. The appraiser will not give testimony or appear in court because he or she made an appraisal of the property in question, unless specific arrangements to do so have been made beforehand, or as otherwise required by law.
5. The appraiser has noted in this appraisal report any adverse conditions (such as needed repairs, deterioration, the presence of hazardous wastes, toxic substances, etc.) observed during the inspection of the subject property or that he or she became aware of during the research involved in performing the appraisal. Unless otherwise stated in this appraisal report, the appraiser has no knowledge of any hidden or unapparent physical deficiencies or adverse conditions of the property (such as, but not limited to, needed repairs, deterioration, the presence of hazardous wastes, toxic substances, adverse environmental conditions, etc.) that would make the property less valuable, and has assumed that there are no such conditions and makes no guarantees or warranties, express or implied. The appraiser will not be responsible for any such conditions that do exist or for any engineering or testing that might be required to discover whether such conditions exist. Because the appraiser is not an expert in the field of environmental hazards, this appraisal report must not be considered as an environmental assessment of the property.
6. The appraiser has based his or her appraisal report and valuation conclusion for an appraisal that is subject to satisfactory completion, repairs, or alterations on the assumption that the completion, repairs, or alterations of the subject property will be performed in a professional manner.

this appraisal report.

2. I performed a complete visual inspection of the interior and exterior areas of the subject property. I reported the condition of the improvements in factual, specific terms. I identified and reported the physical deficiencies that could affect the livability, soundness, or structural integrity of the property.
3. I performed this appraisal in accordance with the requirements of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice that were adopted and promulgated by the Appraisal Standards Board of The Appraisal Foundation and that were in place at the time this appraisal report was prepared.
4. I developed my opinion of the market value of the real property that is the subject of this report based on the sales comparison approach to value. I have adequate comparable market data to develop a reliable sales comparison approach for this appraisal assignment. I further certify that I considered the cost and income approaches to value but did not develop them, unless otherwise indicated in this report.
5. I researched, verified, analyzed, and reported on any current agreement for sale for the subject property, any offering for sale of the subject property in the twelve months prior to the effective date of this appraisal, and the prior sales of the subject property for a minimum of three years prior to the effective date of this appraisal, unless otherwise indicated in this report.
6. I researched, verified, analyzed, and reported on the prior sales of the comparable sales for a minimum of one year prior to the date of sale of the comparable sale, unless otherwise indicated in this report.
7. I selected and used comparable sales that are locationally, physically, and functionally the most similar to the subject property.
8. I have not used comparable sales that were the result of combining a land sale with the contract purchase price of a home that has been built or will be built on the land.
9. I have reported adjustments to the comparable sales that reflect the market's reaction to the differences between the subject property and the comparable sales.
10. I verified, from a disinterested source, all information in this report that was provided by parties who have a financial interest in the sale or financing of the subject property.
11. I have knowledge and experience in appraising this type of property in this market area.
12. I am aware of, and have access to, the necessary and appropriate public and private data sources, such as multiple listing services, tax assessment records, public land records and other such data sources for the area in which the property is located.
13. I obtained the information, estimates, and opinions furnished by other parties and expressed in this appraisal report from reliable sources that I believe to be true and correct.
14. I have taken into consideration the factors that have an impact on value with respect to the subject neighborhood, subject property, and the proximity of the subject property to adverse influences in the development of my opinion of market value. I have noted in this appraisal report any adverse conditions (such as, but not limited to, needed repairs, deterioration, the presence of hazardous wastes, toxic substances, adverse environmental conditions, etc.) observed during the inspection of the subject property or that I became aware of during the research involved in performing this appraisal. I have considered these adverse conditions in my analysis of the property value, and have reported on the effect of the conditions on the value and marketability of the subject property.
15. I have not knowingly withheld any significant information from this appraisal report and, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and information in this appraisal report are true and correct.
16. I stated in this appraisal report my own personal, unbiased, and professional analysis, opinions, and conclusions, which are subject only to the assumptions and limiting conditions in this appraisal report.
17. I have no present or prospective interest in the property that is the subject of this report, and I have no present or prospective personal interest or bias with respect to the participants in the transaction. I did not base, either partially or completely, my analysis and/or opinion of market value in this appraisal report on the race, color, religion, sex, age, marital status, handicap, familial status, or national origin of either the prospective owners or occupants of the subject property or of the present owners or occupants of the properties in the vicinity of the subject property or on any other basis prohibited by law.
18. My employment and/or compensation for performing this appraisal or any future or anticipated appraisals was not conditioned on any agreement or understanding, written or otherwise, that I would report (or present analysis supporting) a predetermined specific value, a predetermined minimum value, a range or direction in value, a value that favors the cause of any party, or the attainment of a specific result or occurrence of a specific subsequent event (such as approval of a pending mortgage loan application).
19. I personally prepared all conclusions and opinions about the real estate that were set forth in this appraisal report. If I relied on significant real property appraisal assistance from any individual or individuals in the performance of this appraisal or the preparation of this appraisal report, I have named such individual(s) and disclosed the specific tasks performed in this appraisal report. I certify that any individual so named is qualified to perform the tasks. I have not authorized anyone to make a change to any item in this appraisal report; therefore, any change made to this appraisal is unauthorized and I will take no responsibility for it.
20. I identified the lender/client in this appraisal report who is the individual, organization, or agent for the organization that

agency, or instrumentality of the United States; and any state, the District of Columbia, or other jurisdictions; without having to obtain the appraiser's or supervisory appraiser's (if applicable) consent. Such consent must be obtained before this appraisal report may be disclosed or distributed to any other party (including, but not limited to, the public through advertising, public relations, news, sales, or other media).

22. I am aware that any disclosure or distribution of this appraisal report by me or the lender/client may be subject to certain laws and regulations. Further, I am also subject to the provisions of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice that pertain to disclosure or distribution by me.

23. The borrower, another lender at the request of the borrower, the mortgagee or its successors and assigns, mortgage insurers, government sponsored enterprises, and other secondary market participants may rely on this appraisal report as part of any mortgage finance transaction that involves any one or more of these parties.

24. If this appraisal report was transmitted as an "electronic record" containing my "electronic signature," as those terms are defined in applicable federal and/or state laws (excluding audio and video recordings), or a facsimile transmission of this appraisal report containing a copy or representation of my signature, the appraisal report shall be as effective, enforceable and valid as if a paper version of this appraisal report were delivered containing my original hand written signature.

25. Any intentional or negligent misrepresentation(s) contained in this appraisal report may result in civil liability and/or criminal penalties including, but not limited to, fine or imprisonment or both under the provisions of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1001, et seq., or similar state laws.

SUPERVISORY APPRAISER'S CERTIFICATION: The Supervisory Appraiser certifies and agrees that:

1. I directly supervised the appraiser for this appraisal assignment, have read the appraisal report, and agree with the appraiser's analysis, opinions, statements, conclusions, and the appraiser's certification.
2. I accept full responsibility for the contents of this appraisal report including, but not limited to, the appraiser's analysis, opinions, statements, conclusions, and the appraiser's certification.
3. The appraiser identified in this appraisal report is either a sub-contractor or an employee of the supervisory appraiser (or the appraisal firm), is qualified to perform this appraisal, and is acceptable to perform this appraisal under the applicable state law.
4. This appraisal report complies with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice that were adopted and promulgated by the Appraisal Standards Board of The Appraisal Foundation and that were in place at the time this appraisal report was prepared.
5. If this appraisal report was transmitted as an "electronic record" containing my "electronic signature," as those terms are defined in applicable federal and/or state laws (excluding audio and video recordings), or a facsimile transmission of this appraisal report containing a copy or representation of my signature, the appraisal report shall be as effective, enforceable and valid as if a paper version of this appraisal report were delivered containing my original hand written signature.

APPRAISER

Signature Herb Jamison
Name Herbert Wayne Jamison
Company Name Catechis, Campbell & Associates
Company Address 13505-2 Westheimer, Houston, TX 77077

Telephone Number (281) 556-9182
Email Address appraise@cca-appraise.com
Date of Signature and Report January 10, 2012
Effective Date of Appraisal December 27, 2011
State Certification # 1323509-G
or State License # _____
or Other (describe) _____ State # _____
State TX
Expiration Date of Certification or License 08/31/2012

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY APPRAISED
13630 Pinerock Ln
Houston, TX 77079

APPRAISED VALUE OF SUBJECT PROPERTY \$ 410,000

LENDER/CLIENT

Name _____
Company Name Brunsting Family Living Trust
Company Address 13630 Pinerock Ln Houston, Texas 77079

SUPERVISORY APPRAISER (ONLY IF REQUIRED)

Signature Christos Catechis
Name Christos Catechis RM, SRA
Company Name Catechis, Campbell & Associates
Company Address 13505-2 Westheimer, Houston, TX 77077

Telephone Number (281) 556-9182
Email Address appraise@cca-appraise.com
Date of Signature January 10, 2012
State Certification # 1320570-R
or State License # _____
State TX
Expiration Date of Certification or License 04/30/2013

SUBJECT PROPERTY

- Did not inspect subject property
- Did inspect exterior of subject property from street
Date of Inspection _____
- Did inspect interior and exterior of subject property
Date of Inspection _____

COMPARABLE SALES

- Did not inspect exterior of comparable sales from street
- Did inspect exterior of comparable sales from street

SCOPE OF APPRAISAL:

This appraisal report has been prepared in accordance with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practices. The purpose of this appraisal is to estimate the current market value, as defined herein, of the subject property as of the date of inspection. The function of the appraisal is to assist the client in evaluating the subject property for the purpose of marketing it for sale. This is not a Federally related transaction. No other intended users or intended uses have been identified by the appraiser.

The appraisal process consists of various steps which will lead to a final value conclusion. These steps include a physical inspection of the subject, exterior inspection of the comparables, inspection of the subject neighborhood. The process continues with a thorough research and analysis of sales data in the subject's market area with emphasis placed on various units of comparability to the subject property. The Cost Data is taken from various sources such as the Marshall and Swift Cost Estimator, local builders and other reliable sources. The estimated site value is based on recent sales activity of comparably priced properties or in cases where there is insufficient data, the site value can be based upon the allocation, extraction, or land residual techniques. The collection of general and specific data is also researched and analyzed in this appraisal. The sales utilized in this report are felt to be the best available within a reasonable time period.

COMMENTS ON DEED RESTRICTIONS/ZONING:

The subject property is protected by either deed restrictions or zoning as stated in the site section of this appraisal report. The subject represents its highest and best use.

We did not inspect nor do we have ready accessibility to the deed restrictions/covenants of the subject. If the processor of this report has any questions regarding the aforementioned, contact this office for clarification.

SITE COMMENTS:

The subject site is a typical interior lot. However, the "Long Point" fault line runs across the property. A visual inspection of the property reveals that the "fault zone" appears to run directly under the adjacent home located at 13634 Pinerock and cross the rear of the subject property in a southwest to northeast direction. It appears that all of the subject's single family residence lies on the low side of the fault zone. However, the master bathroom appears to be located in the fault zone on the "low" side.

DESCRIPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS:

The subject property is a typical one and one half story home in the area. It has five bedrooms, three full bathrooms and a two car detached garage. The property has been well maintained but is in basically original condition. Neither the kitchen or bathrooms have been updated or remodeled. The property has carpet in the living areas and bedrooms and sheet vinyl in the kitchen breakfast and utility room. The bathrooms have ceramic tile floors and wainscoting in the wet areas and the master bathroom has carpet in the vanity/sink area.

As previously discussed, part of the single family residence is located in the fault zone of the Long Point Fault. The fault zone also appears to run behind the detached garage. Pictures has been included in this report depicting the position of the improvements relative to the fault zone. Members of the family have indicated that the foundation has been repaired and/or supported with piers stabilizing the foundation and have a lifetime transferable warranty. It appears that the previous foundation repairs are performing their intended function of stabilizing the foundation.

COST APPROACH COMMENTS:

The subject property has a high land to value ratio. This condition exists because of the neighborhood's desirability and it's location in the prestigious "Memorial" area. High land to value ratios are normal for the subject neighborhood and are well accepted in the marketplace by the typical buyer.

SALES COMPARISON ANALYSIS

All comparables are located in the immediate market area and are considered to be similar to the subject. Comps 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were all adjusted for seller paid contributions toward the buyers closing costs. The rear of Comp 4 abuts a strip shopping center which faces Memorial Drive. Therefore, Comp 4 was adjusted for its inferior location with external obsolescence.

Comps 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 had all been remodeled and updated and were therefore adjusted for their superior conditions. Typical market adjustments for room count and gross living area were made, where applicable. Other market adjustments for the differences in features such as swimming pools were made, where applicable.

Comps 1, 3 and 6 are located adjacent to or on the Long Point fault. Comps 2, 4 and 5 are not located on the Long Point Fault and were adjusted accordingly. Comp 6 is a somewhat older sale than would normally be used and was included in this report because it is located on the Long Point fault like the subject and was used as support for the final estimate of value.

FINANCING DATA:

An appropriate adjustment will be made in the sales comparison grid if any inducements of sales prices are found, otherwise, no adverse influences were found. Sales or Financing Concessions indicated in the Sales Comparison Analysis were verified through the Data Sources indicated in the Sales Comparison Analysis.

IMPROVEMENTS-WARRANTIES:

This appraisal report should be in its entirety. If the processor of this report has any questions pertaining to its contents or completeness, contact this office immediately for clarifications.

Possession of this report, or a copy thereof, does carry with it the right of publication. It may not be used for any other purpose by any person other than the person to whom it is addressed without the written consent of the appraiser, and in any event only with the proper written qualification and only in its entirety.

No warranty or guarantee is made as to the condition of the slab, the roof, the electrical systems, the air conditioning, and heating systems, the appliances, the presence of pest infestation, the presence of dampness or the presence of settlement.

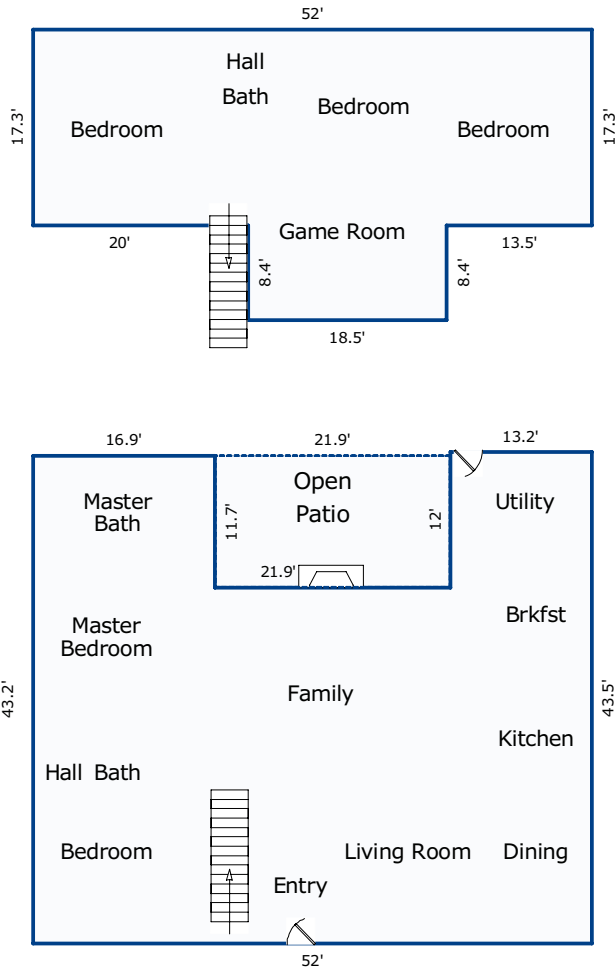
If the client has any questions regarding these items, it is the client's responsibility to order the appropriate inspections. The appraiser does not have the skill or the expertise needed to make such inspections. The appraiser assumes no responsibility for these items.

Unless otherwise stated in this report, the existence of hazardous substances, including without limit, asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls, petroleum leakage, or other agricultural chemicals, which may or may not be present on the property, or other environmental conditions, were not called to the attention of nor did the appraiser become aware of such during the appraiser's inspection. The appraiser has no knowledge of the existence of such materials on or in the property unless otherwise stated. The appraiser, however, is not qualified to test such substances of condition. If the presence of such substances, such as asbestos, urea formaldehyde foam insulation, or other hazardous substances or environmental conditions, may affect value of the property, the value estimate is predicted on the assumption there is no such on or in the property or in such proximity thereto that it would cause a loss in value. No responsibility is assumed for any such conditions, nor for any expertise or engineering knowledge required to discover them.

If this appraisal was performed for the purpose of FHA financing then a visual inspection was done in accordance with FHA guidelines.

This appraisal is not a home inspection and the appraiser is not acting as a home inspector when preparing the report. The borrower has the right to have the home inspected by a professional home inspector. When performing the inspection of this property, the appraiser visually observed areas that were readily accessible. The appraiser is not required to disturb or move anything that obstructs access or visibility.

The appraiser is not a home or environmental inspector. The appraiser provides an opinion of value. The appraisal does not guarantee that the property is free of defects or environmental problems. The appraiser performs an inspection of visible and accessible areas only. Mold or termites may be present in areas the appraiser can not see. A professional home inspection or environmental inspection or termite inspection is recommended.

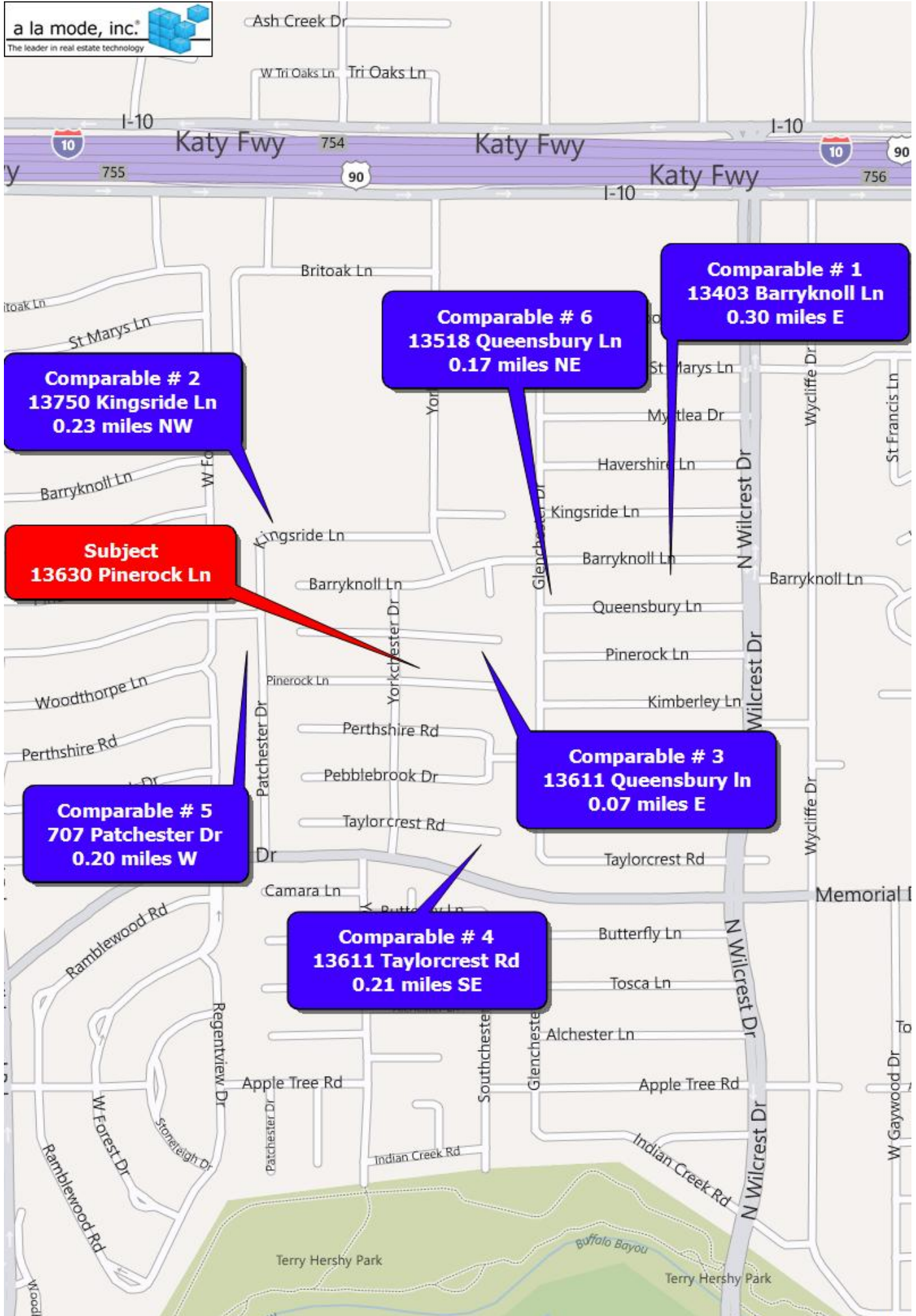


Sketch by Apex Medina™

Comments:

AREA CALCULATIONS SUMMARY			
Code	Description	Net Size	Net Totals
GLA1	First Floor	1994.1	1994.1
GLA2	Second Floor	1055.0	1055.0
P/P	Patio	256.2	256.2
Net LIVABLE Area		(rounded)	3040

LIVING AREA BREAKDOWN			
Breakdown			Subtotals
First Floor			
52.0	x	31.5	1638.0
12.0	x	13.2	158.4
11.7	x	16.9	197.7
Second Floor			
52.0	x	17.3	899.6
8.4	x	18.5	155.4
5 Items		(rounded)	3040



Comparable # 2
13750 Kingsride Ln
0.23 miles NW

Subject
13630 Pinerock Ln

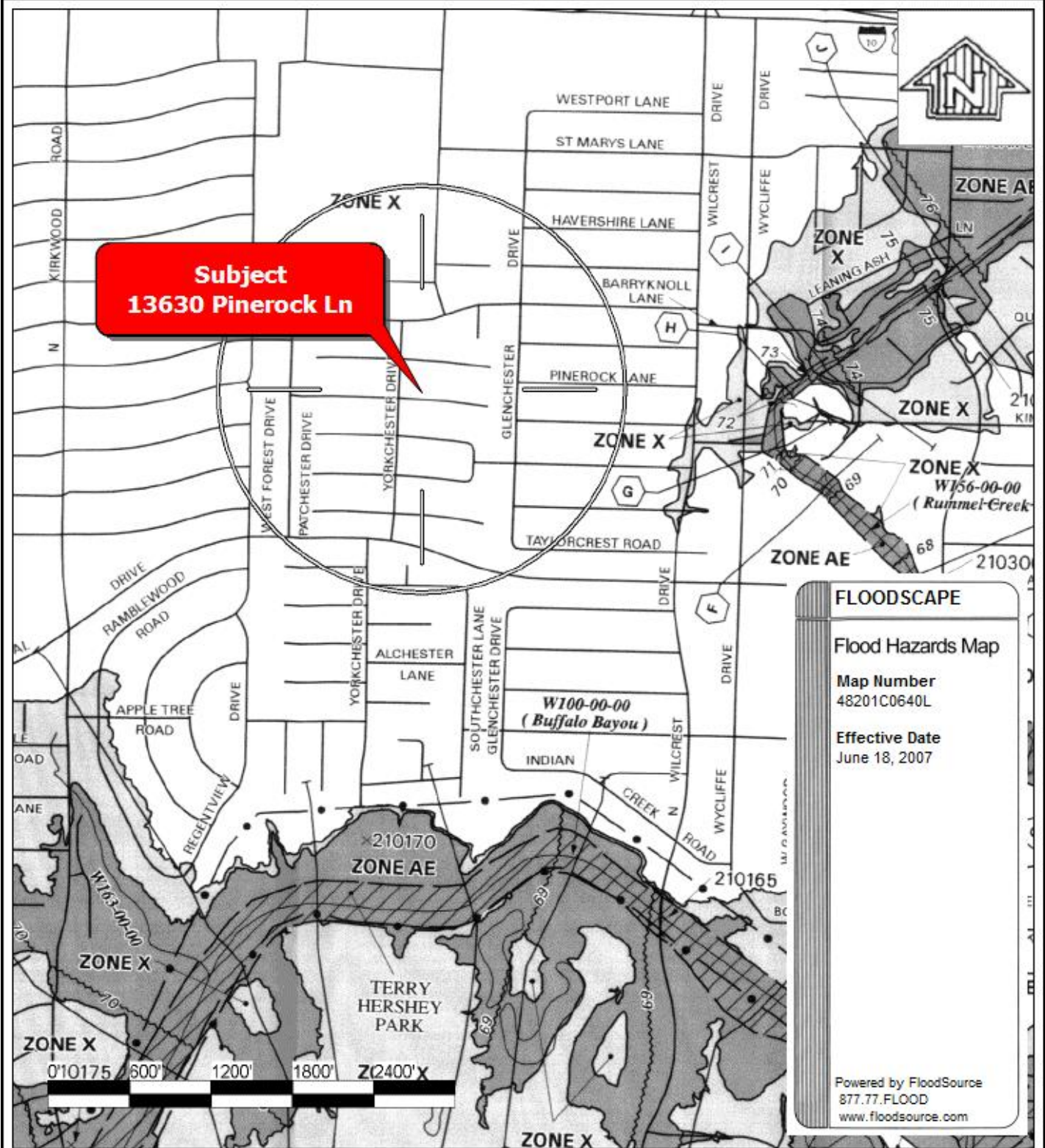
Comparable # 5
707 Patchester Dr
0.20 miles W

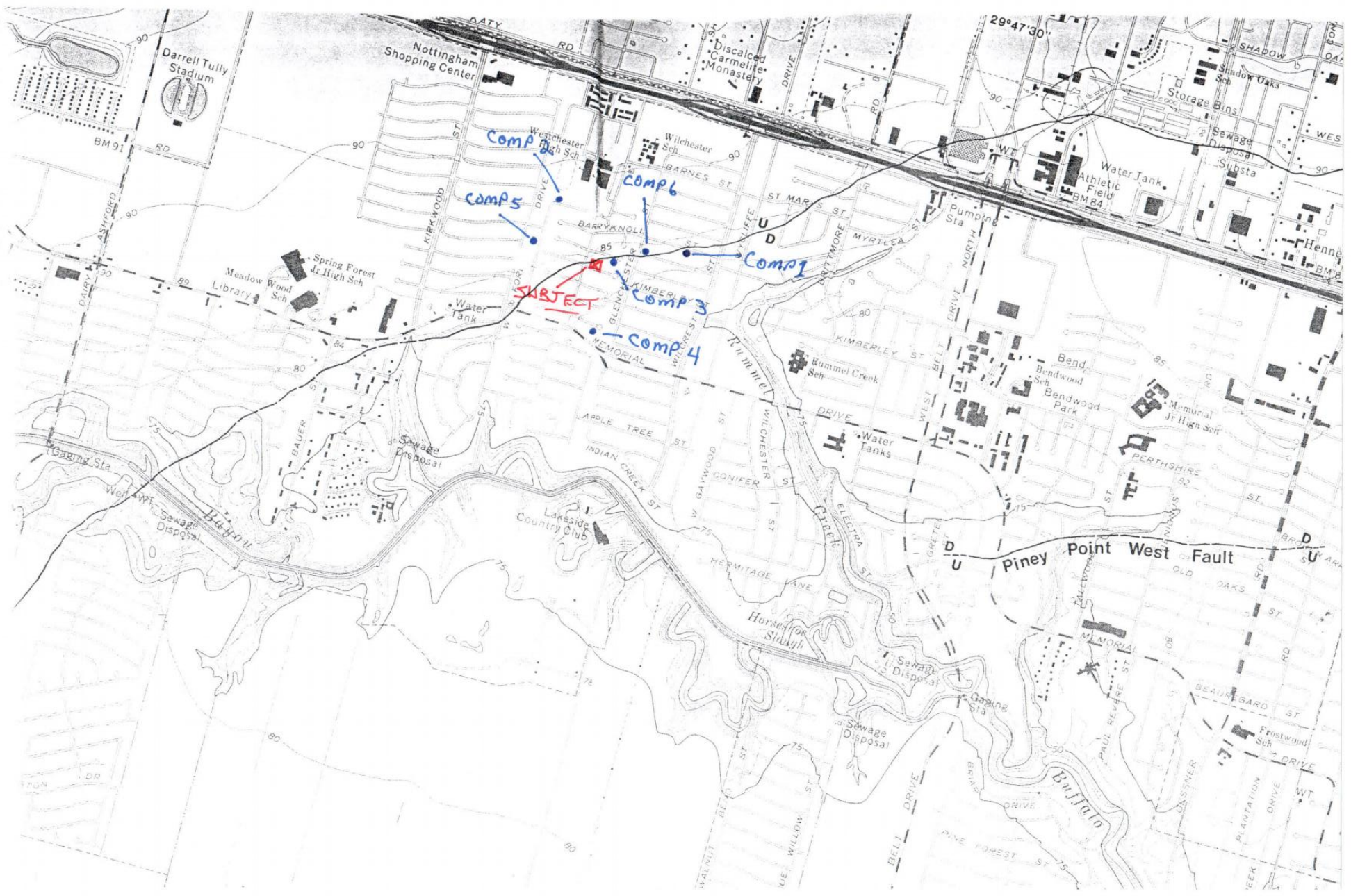
Comparable # 4
13611 Taylorcrest Rd
0.21 miles SE

Comparable # 6
13518 Queensbury Ln
0.17 miles NE

Comparable # 3
13611 Queensbury Ln
0.07 miles E

Comparable # 1
13403 Barryknoll Ln
0.30 miles E







Subject Front

13630 Pinerock Ln
Sales Price N/A
Gross Living Area 3,049
Total Rooms 10
Total Bedrooms 5
Total Bathrooms 3
Location Average
View Average
Site 8625 sf
Quality Average
Age 45 yrs



Subject Rear



Subject Street



LEFT SIDE OF HOME: NOTE THE HOME ON THE LEFT (13634 PINEROCK) IS MUCH HIGHER THAN THE SUBJECT.



RIGHT SIDE VIEW

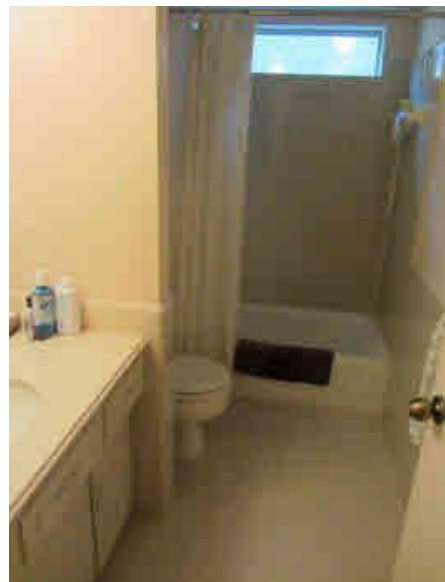


LEFT SIDE VIEW FROM THE REAR



**REAR VIEW OF THE MASTER BATHROOM:
NOTE THE HIGHER GROUND RIGHT BEHIND
THE HOUSE IS THE FAULT ZONE**









Comparable 1

13403 Barryknoll Ln
Prox. to Subject 0.30 miles E
Sales Price 478,000
Gross Living Area 2,924
Total Rooms 10
Total Bedrooms 5
Total Bathrooms 3.1
Location Average
View Average
Site 8927 sf
Quality Average
Age 45 yrs



Comparable 2

13750 Kingsride Ln
Prox. to Subject 0.23 miles NW
Sales Price 371,050
Gross Living Area 2,651
Total Rooms 10
Total Bedrooms 5
Total Bathrooms 3
Location Average
View Average
Site 9463 sf
Quality Average
Age 46 yrs



Comparable 3

13611 Queensbury Ln
Prox. to Subject 0.07 miles E
Sales Price 455,000
Gross Living Area 2,487
Total Rooms 8
Total Bedrooms 4
Total Bathrooms 2
Location Average
View Average
Site 8775 sf
Quality Average
Age 45 yrs



Comparable 4

13611 Taylorcrest Rd
Prox. to Subject 0.21 miles SE
Sales Price 451,500
Gross Living Area 2,640
Total Rooms 10
Total Bedrooms 5
Total Bathrooms 2.1
Location Average
View Ext Obso
Site 9450 sf
Quality Average
Age 44 yrs



Comparable 5

707 Patchester Dr
Prox. to Subject 0.20 miles W
Sales Price 495,000
Gross Living Area 2,680
Total Rooms 9
Total Bedrooms 4
Total Bathrooms 2.1
Location Average
View Average
Site 8400 sf
Quality Average
Age 45 yrs



Comparable 6

13518 Queensbury Ln
Prox. to Subject 0.17 miles NE
Sales Price 468,025
Gross Living Area 2,365
Total Rooms 8
Total Bedrooms 4
Total Bathrooms 2.1
Location Average
View Average
Site 9266 sf
Quality Average
Age 46 yrs



TEXAS APPRAISER LICENSING AND CERTIFICATION BOARD

BE IT KNOWN THAT

HERBERT WAYNE JAMISON

*HAVING PROVIDED SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE OF THE QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED
BY THE TEXAS APPRAISER LICENSING AND CERTIFICATION ACT,
TEXAS OCCUPATIONS CODE, CHAPTER 1103,
IS AUTHORIZED TO USE THE TITLE*

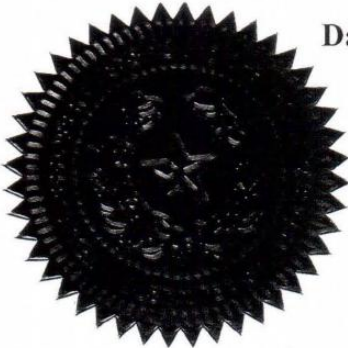
**STATE CERTIFIED
GENERAL REAL ESTATE APPRAISER**

Number: TX-1323509-G

Date of Issue: August 12, 2010

Date of Expiration: August 31, 2012


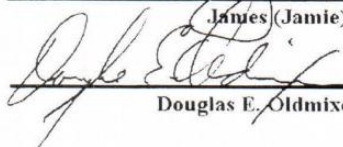
In Witness Whereof



James (Jamie) B. Ratliff, Chair
Walker R. Beard
Clinton P. Sayers

Mark A. McAnally, Vice Chair
MALACHI O. Boyuls
SHERYL R. Swift

Luis F. De La Garza, Jr., Secretary
Robert D. Davis, Jr.
Donna L. Walz


James (Jamie) B. Ratliff, Chair

Douglas E. Oldmixon, Commissioner

Texas Appraiser Licensing and Certification Board

P.O. Box 12188 Austin, Texas 78711-2188

Certified Residential Real Estate Appraiser

Number: **TX 1320570 R**

Issued: **02/22/2011**

Expires: **04/30/2013**

Appraiser: **CHRISTOS CATECHIS**

Having provided satisfactory evidence of the qualifications required by the Texas Appraiser Licensing and Certification Act, Texas Occupations Code, Chapter 1103, is authorized to use this title, Certified Residential Real Estate Appraiser.


Douglas E. Oldmixon
Commissioner



08-01-2011

PROMULGATED BY THE TEXAS REAL ESTATE COMMISSION (TREC)
ONE TO FOUR FAMILY RESIDENTIAL CONTRACT (RESALE)

NOTICE: Not For Use For Condominium Transactions

1. **PARTIES:** The parties to this contract are Amy Brunsting (Seller) and Brett C. McCarroll (Buyer). Seller agrees to sell and convey to Buyer and Buyer agrees to buy from Seller the Property defined below.

2. **PROPERTY:**

- A. **LAND:** Lot 31 Block 4, Wilchester West Addition, City of Houston, County of Harris, Texas, known as 13630 Pinerock Ln Houston Tx 77079, address/zip code, or as described on attached exhibit.
- B. **IMPROVEMENTS:** The house, garage and all other fixtures and improvements attached to the above-described real property, including without limitation, the following **permanently installed and built-in items**, if any: all equipment and appliances, valances, screens, shutters, awnings, wall-to-wall carpeting, mirrors, ceiling fans, attic fans, mail boxes, television antennas and satellite dish system and equipment, mounts and brackets for televisions and speakers, heating and air-conditioning units, security and fire detection equipment, wiring, plumbing and lighting fixtures, chandeliers, water softener system, kitchen equipment, garage door openers, cleaning equipment, shrubbery, landscaping, outdoor cooking equipment, and all other property owned by Seller and attached to the above described real property.
- C. **ACCESSORIES:** The following described related accessories, if any: window air conditioning units, stove, fireplace screens, curtains and rods, blinds, window shades, draperies and rods, door keys, mailbox keys, above ground pool, swimming pool equipment and maintenance accessories, artificial fireplace logs, and controls for: (i) satellite dish systems, (ii) garage doors, (iii) entry gates, and (iv) other improvements and accessories.
- D. **EXCLUSIONS:** The following improvements and accessories will be retained by Seller and must be removed prior to delivery of possession: n/a

The land, improvements and accessories are collectively referred to as the "Property".

3. **SALES PRICE:**

A. Cash portion of Sales Price payable by Buyer at closing	\$ <u>52,000.00</u>
B. Sum of all financing described below (excluding any loan funding fee or mortgage insurance premium)	\$ <u>417,000.00</u>
C. Sales Price (Sum of A and B)	\$ <u>469,000.00</u>

4. **FINANCING:** The portion of Sales Price not payable in cash will be paid as follows: (Check applicable boxes below)

- A. **THIRD PARTY FINANCING:** One or more third party mortgage loans in the total amount of \$ 3B above (excluding any loan funding fee or mortgage insurance premium).
 - (1) **Property Approval:** If the Property does not satisfy the lenders' underwriting requirements for the loan(s), (including, but not limited to appraisal, insurability and lender required repairs), Buyer may terminate this contract by giving notice to Seller prior to closing and the earnest money will be refunded to Buyer.
 - (2) **Credit Approval:** (Check one box only)
 - (a) This contract is subject to Buyer being approved for the financing described in the attached Third Party Financing Addendum for Credit Approval.
 - (b) This contract is not subject to Buyer being approved for financing and does not involve FHA or VA financing.
- B. **ASSUMPTION:** The assumption of the unpaid principal balance of one or more promissory notes described in the attached TREC Loan Assumption Addendum.
- C. **SELLER FINANCING:** A promissory note from Buyer to Seller of \$ _____, secured by vendor's and deed of trust liens, and containing the terms and conditions described in the attached TREC Seller Financing Addendum. If an owner policy of title insurance is furnished, Buyer shall furnish Seller with a mortgagee policy of title insurance.

Initialed for identification by Buyer Boul and Seller _____ TREC NO. 20-10

Contract Concerning 13630 Pinerock Ln Houston Tx 77079 Page 2 of 9 08-01-2011
Houston, 5914
(Address of Property)

5. **EARNEST MONEY:** Upon execution of this contract by all parties, Buyer shall deposit \$4,690.00 as earnest money with Darlene Glos as escrow agent, at First American Title Co 13110 Memorial Dr (address). Buyer shall deposit additional earnest money of \$ _____ with escrow agent within _____ days after the effective date of this contract. If Buyer fails to deposit the earnest money as required by this contract, Buyer will be in default.

6. **TITLE POLICY AND SURVEY:**

A. **TITLE POLICY:** Seller shall furnish to Buyer at Seller's Buyer's expense an owner policy of title insurance (Title Policy) issued by First American title Co

(Title Company) in the amount of the Sales Price, dated at or after closing, insuring Buyer against loss under the provisions of the Title Policy, subject to the promulgated exclusions (including existing building and zoning ordinances) and the following exceptions:

- (1) Restrictive covenants common to the platted subdivision in which the Property is located.
- (2) The standard printed exception for standby fees, taxes and assessments.
- (3) Liens created as part of the financing described in Paragraph 4.
- (4) Utility easements created by the dedication deed or plat of the subdivision in which the Property is located.
- (5) Reservations or exceptions otherwise permitted by this contract or as may be approved by Buyer in writing.
- (6) The standard printed exception as to marital rights.
- (7) The standard printed exception as to waters, tidelands, beaches, streams, and related matters.
- (8) The standard printed exception as to discrepancies, conflicts, shortages in area or boundary lines, encroachments or protrusions, or overlapping improvements. Buyer, at Buyer's expense, may have the exception amended to read, "shortages in area".

B. **COMMITMENT:** Within 20 days after the Title Company receives a copy of this contract, Seller shall furnish to Buyer a commitment for title insurance (Commitment) and, at Buyer's expense, legible copies of restrictive covenants and documents evidencing exceptions in the Commitment (Exception Documents) other than the standard printed exceptions. Seller authorizes the Title Company to deliver the Commitment and Exception Documents to Buyer at Buyer's address shown in Paragraph 21. If the Commitment and Exception Documents are not delivered to Buyer within the specified time, the time for delivery will be automatically extended up to 15 days or the Closing Date, whichever is earlier.

C. **SURVEY:** The survey must be made by a registered professional land surveyor acceptable to the Title Company and Buyer's lender(s). (Check one box only)

(1) Within 7 days after the effective date of this contract, Seller shall furnish to Buyer and Title Company Seller's existing survey of the Property and a Residential Real Property Affidavit promulgated by the Texas Department of Insurance (T-47 Affidavit). **If Seller fails to furnish the existing survey or affidavit within the time prescribed, Buyer shall obtain a new survey at Seller's expense no later than 3 days prior to Closing Date.** If the existing survey or affidavit is not acceptable to Title Company or Buyer's lender(s), Buyer shall obtain a new survey at Seller's Buyer's expense no later than 3 days prior to Closing Date.

(2) Within _____ days after the effective date of this contract, Buyer shall obtain a new survey at Buyer's expense. Buyer is deemed to receive the survey on the date of actual receipt or the date specified in this paragraph, whichever is earlier.

(3) Within _____ days after the effective date of this contract, Seller, at Seller's expense shall furnish a new survey to Buyer.

D. **OBJECTIONS:** Buyer may object in writing to defects, exceptions, or encumbrances to title: disclosed on the survey other than items 6A(1) through (7) above; disclosed in the Commitment other than items 6A(1) through (8) above; or which prohibit the following use or activity: residential use

Buyer must object the earlier of (i) the Closing Date or (ii) 3 days after Buyer receives the Commitment, Exception Documents, and the survey. Buyer's failure to object within the time

Initialed for identification by Buyer Bob and Seller _____ TREC NO. 20-10

Contract Concerning 13630 Pinerock Ln Houston Tx 77079 Page 3 of 9 08-01-2011
Houston, 5914
 (Address of Property)

allowed will constitute a waiver of Buyer's right to object; except that the requirements in Schedule C of the Commitment are not waived. Provided Seller is not obligated to incur any expense, Seller shall cure the timely objections of Buyer or any third party lender within 15 days after Seller receives the objections and the Closing Date will be extended as necessary. If objections are not cured within such 15 day period, this contract will terminate and the earnest money will be refunded to Buyer unless Buyer waives the objections.

E. TITLE NOTICES:

- (1) ABSTRACT OR TITLE POLICY: Broker advises Buyer to have an abstract of title covering the Property examined by an attorney of Buyer's selection, or Buyer should be furnished with or obtain a Title Policy. If a Title Policy is furnished, the Commitment should be promptly reviewed by an attorney of Buyer's choice due to the time limitations on Buyer's right to object.
- (2) PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION(S) MANDATORY MEMBERSHIP: The Property is is not subject to mandatory membership in a property owners association(s). If the Property is subject to mandatory membership in a property owners association(s), Seller notifies Buyer under §5.012, Texas Property Code, that, as a purchaser of property in the residential community identified in Paragraph 2A in which the Property is located, you are obligated to be a member of the property owners association(s). Restrictive covenants governing the use and occupancy of the Property and a dedicatory instrument governing the establishment, maintenance, and operation of this residential community have been or will be recorded in the Real Property Records of the county in which the Property is located. Copies of the restrictive covenants and dedicatory instrument may be obtained from the county clerk. You are obligated to pay assessments to the property owners association(s). The amount of the assessments is subject to change. Your failure to pay the assessments could result in a lien on and the foreclosure of the Property. **If Buyer is concerned about these matters, the TREC promulgated Addendum for Property Subject to Mandatory Membership in a Property Owners Association should be used for each association.**
- (3) STATUTORY TAX DISTRICTS: If the Property is situated in a utility or other statutorily created district providing water, sewer, drainage, or flood control facilities and services, Chapter 49, Texas Water Code, requires Seller to deliver and Buyer to sign the statutory notice relating to the tax rate, bonded indebtedness, or standby fee of the district prior to final execution of this contract.
- (4) TIDE WATERS: If the Property abuts the tidally influenced waters of the state, §33.135, Texas Natural Resources Code, requires a notice regarding coastal area property to be included in the contract. An addendum containing the notice promulgated by TREC or required by the parties must be used.
- (5) ANNEXATION: If the Property is located outside the limits of a municipality, Seller notifies Buyer under §5.011, Texas Property Code, that the Property may now or later be included in the extraterritorial jurisdiction of a municipality and may now or later be subject to annexation by the municipality. Each municipality maintains a map that depicts its boundaries and extraterritorial jurisdiction. To determine if the Property is located within a municipality's extraterritorial jurisdiction or is likely to be located within a municipality's extraterritorial jurisdiction, contact all municipalities located in the general proximity of the Property for further information.
- (6) PROPERTY LOCATED IN A CERTIFICATED SERVICE AREA OF A UTILITY SERVICE PROVIDER: Notice required by §13.257, Water Code: The real property, described in Paragraph 2, that you are about to purchase may be located in a certificated water or sewer service area, which is authorized by law to provide water or sewer service to the properties in the certificated area. If your property is located in a certificated area there may be special costs or charges that you will be required to pay before you can receive water or sewer service. There may be a period required to construct lines or other facilities necessary to provide water or sewer service to your property. You are advised to determine if the property is in a certificated area and contact the utility service provider to determine the cost that you will be required to pay and the period, if any, that is required to provide water or sewer service to your property. The undersigned Buyer

Initialed for identification by Buyer BML and Seller _____ TREC NO. 20-10

Contract Concerning 13630 Pinerock Ln Houston Tx 77079 Page 4 of 9 08-01-2011
Houston, 5914
 (Address of Property)

hereby acknowledges receipt of the foregoing notice at or before the execution of a binding contract for the purchase of the real property described in Paragraph 2 or at closing of purchase of the real property.

- (7) PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS: If the Property is in a public improvement district, §5.014, Property Code, requires Seller to notify Buyer as follows: As a purchaser of this parcel of real property you are obligated to pay an assessment to a municipality or county for an improvement project undertaken by a public improvement district under Chapter 372, Local Government Code. The assessment may be due annually or in periodic installments. More information concerning the amount of the assessment and the due dates of that assessment may be obtained from the municipality or county levying the assessment. The amount of the assessments is subject to change. Your failure to pay the assessments could result in a lien on and the foreclosure of your property.

7. PROPERTY CONDITION:

- A. ACCESS, INSPECTIONS AND UTILITIES: Seller shall permit Buyer and Buyer's agents access to the Property at reasonable times. Buyer may have the Property inspected by inspectors selected by Buyer and licensed by TREC or otherwise permitted by law to make inspections. Seller at Seller's expense shall turn on existing utilities for inspections.

- B. SELLER'S DISCLOSURE NOTICE PURSUANT TO §5.008, TEXAS PROPERTY CODE (Notice):
 (Check one box only)

- (1) Buyer has received the Notice.
 (2) Buyer has not received the Notice. Within _____ days after the effective date of this contract, Seller shall deliver the Notice to Buyer. If Buyer does not receive the Notice, Buyer may terminate this contract at any time prior to the closing and the earnest money will be refunded to Buyer. If Seller delivers the Notice, Buyer may terminate this contract for any reason within 7 days after Buyer receives the Notice or prior to the closing, whichever first occurs, and the earnest money will be refunded to Buyer.
 (3) The Seller is not required to furnish the notice under the Texas Property Code.

- C. SELLER'S DISCLOSURE OF LEAD-BASED PAINT AND LEAD-BASED PAINT HAZARDS is required by Federal law for a residential dwelling constructed prior to 1978.

- D. ACCEPTANCE OF PROPERTY CONDITION: (Check one box only)

- (1) Buyer accepts the Property in its present condition.
 (2) Buyer accepts the Property in its present condition provided Seller, at Seller's expense shall complete the following specific repairs and treatments: _____ (Do not insert general phrases, such as "subject to inspections" that do not identify specific repairs.)

NOTICE TO BUYER AND SELLER: Buyer's agreement to accept the Property in its present condition under Paragraph 7D(1) or (2) does not preclude Buyer from inspecting the Property under Paragraph 7A, from negotiating repairs or treatments in a subsequent amendment, or from terminating this contract during the Option Period, if any.

- E. LENDER REQUIRED REPAIRS AND TREATMENTS: Unless otherwise agreed in writing, neither party is obligated to pay for lender required repairs, which includes treatment for wood destroying insects. If the parties do not agree to pay for the lender required repairs or treatments, this contract will terminate and the earnest money will be refunded to Buyer. If the cost of lender required repairs and treatments exceeds 5% of the Sales Price, Buyer may terminate this contract and the earnest money will be refunded to Buyer.

- F. COMPLETION OF REPAIRS AND TREATMENTS: Unless otherwise agreed in writing, Seller shall complete all agreed repairs and treatments prior to the Closing Date. All required permits must be obtained, and repairs and treatments must be performed by persons who are licensed or otherwise authorized by law to provide such repairs or treatments. At Buyer's election, any transferable warranties received by Seller with respect to the repairs and treatments will be transferred to Buyer at Buyer's expense. If Seller fails to complete any agreed repairs and treatments prior to the Closing Date, Buyer may do so and receive reimbursement from Seller at closing. The Closing Date will be extended up to 15 days, if necessary, to complete repairs and treatments.

- G. ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS: Buyer is advised that the presence of wetlands, toxic substances, including asbestos and wastes or other environmental hazards, or the presence of a threatened or endangered species or its habitat may affect Buyer's intended use of the Property. If Buyer is concerned about these matters, an addendum promulgated by TREC or required by the parties should be used.

Initialed for identification by Buyer Bm and Seller _____ TREC NO. 20-10

Contract Concerning 13630 Pinerock Ln Houston Tx 77079 Page 5 of 9 08-01-2011
Houston, 5914
 (Address of Property)

H. RESIDENTIAL SERVICE CONTRACTS: Buyer may purchase a residential service contract from a residential service company licensed by TREC. If Buyer purchases a residential service contract, Seller shall reimburse Buyer at closing for the cost of the residential service contract in an amount not exceeding \$ n/a. Buyer should review any residential service contract for the scope of coverage, exclusions and limitations. **The purchase of a residential service contract is optional. Similar coverage may be purchased from various companies authorized to do business in Texas.**

8. **BROKERS' FEES:** All obligations of the parties for payment of brokers' fees are contained in separate written agreements.

9. **CLOSING:**

A. The closing of the sale will be on or before February 17, 2012, or within 7 days after objections made under Paragraph 6D have been cured or waived, whichever date is later (Closing Date). If either party fails to close the sale by the Closing Date, the non-defaulting party may exercise the remedies contained in Paragraph 15.

B. At closing:

- (1) Seller shall execute and deliver a general warranty deed conveying title to the Property to Buyer and showing no additional exceptions to those permitted in Paragraph 6 and furnish tax statements or certificates showing no delinquent taxes on the Property.
- (2) Buyer shall pay the Sales Price in good funds acceptable to the escrow agent.
- (3) Seller and Buyer shall execute and deliver any notices, statements, certificates, affidavits, releases, loan documents and other documents reasonably required for the closing of the sale and the issuance of the Title Policy.
- (4) There will be no liens, assessments, or security interests against the Property which will not be satisfied out of the sales proceeds unless securing the payment of any loans assumed by Buyer and assumed loans will not be in default.
- (5) If the Property is subject to a lease, Seller shall (i) deliver to Buyer the lease(s) and the move-in condition form signed by the tenant, if any, and (ii) transfer security deposits (as defined under §92.102, Property Code), if any, to Buyer. In such an event, Buyer shall deliver to the tenant a signed statement acknowledging that the Buyer has received the security deposit and is responsible for the return of the security deposit, and specifying the exact dollar amount of the security deposit.

10. **POSSESSION:** Seller shall deliver to Buyer possession of the Property in its present or required condition, ordinary wear and tear excepted: upon closing and funding according to a temporary residential lease form promulgated by TREC or other written lease required by the parties. Any possession by Buyer prior to closing or by Seller after closing which is not authorized by a written lease will establish a tenancy at sufferance relationship between the parties. **Consult your insurance agent prior to change of ownership and possession because insurance coverage may be limited or terminated. The absence of a written lease or appropriate insurance coverage may expose the parties to economic loss.**

11. **SPECIAL PROVISIONS:** (Insert only factual statements and business details applicable to the sale. TREC rules prohibit licensees from adding factual statements or business details for which a contract addendum, lease or other form has been promulgated by TREC for mandatory use.) **Response requested by noon Wed Jan 18, 2012**

Initialed for identification by Buyer BW and Seller _____ TREC NO. 20-10

Contract Concerning 13630 Pinerock Ln Houston Tx 77079 Page 6 of 9 08-01-2011
Houston, 5914
(Address of Property)

12. SETTLEMENT AND OTHER EXPENSES:

A. The following expenses must be paid at or prior to closing:

(1) Expenses payable by Seller (Seller's Expenses):

(a) Releases of existing liens, including prepayment penalties and recording fees; release of Seller's loan liability; tax statements or certificates; preparation of deed; one-half of escrow fee; and other expenses payable by Seller under this contract.

(b) Seller shall also pay an amount not to exceed \$ n/a to be applied in the following order: Buyer's Expenses which Buyer is prohibited from paying by FHA, VA, Texas Veterans Land Board or other governmental loan programs, and then to other Buyer's Expenses as allowed by the lender.

(2) Expenses payable by Buyer (Buyer's Expenses): Appraisal fees; loan application fees; adjusted origination charges; credit reports; preparation of loan documents; interest on the notes from date of disbursement to one month prior to dates of first monthly payments; recording fees; copies of easements and restrictions; loan title policy with endorsements required by lender; loan-related inspection fees; photos; amortization schedules; one-half of escrow fee; all prepaid items, including required premiums for flood and hazard insurance, reserve deposits for insurance, ad valorem taxes and special governmental assessments; final compliance inspection; courier fee; repair inspection; underwriting fee; wire transfer fee; expenses incident to any loan; Private Mortgage Insurance Premium (PMI), VA Loan Finding Fee, or FHA Mortgage Insurance Premium (MIP) as required by the lender; and other expenses payable by Buyer under this contract.

B. If any expense exceeds an amount expressly stated in this contract for such expense to be paid by a party, that party may terminate this contract unless the other party agrees to pay such excess. Buyer may not pay charges and fees expressly prohibited by FHA, VA, Texas Veterans Land Board or other governmental loan program regulations.

13. PRORATIONS: Taxes for the current year, interest, maintenance fees, assessments, dues and rents will be prorated through the Closing Date. The tax proration may be calculated taking into consideration any change in exemptions that will affect the current year's taxes. If taxes for the current year vary from the amount prorated at closing, the parties shall adjust the prorations when tax statements for the current year are available. If taxes are not paid at or prior to closing, Buyer shall pay taxes for the current year.

14. CASUALTY LOSS: If any part of the Property is damaged or destroyed by fire or other casualty after the effective date of this contract, Seller shall restore the Property to its previous condition as soon as reasonably possible, but in any event by the Closing Date. If Seller fails to do so due to factors beyond Seller's control, Buyer may (a) terminate this contract and the earnest money will be refunded to Buyer (b) extend the time for performance up to 15 days and the Closing Date will be extended as necessary or (c) accept the Property in its damaged condition with an assignment of insurance proceeds and receive credit from Seller at closing in the amount of the deductible under the insurance policy. Seller's obligations under this paragraph are independent of any other obligations of Seller under this contract.

15. DEFAULT: If Buyer fails to comply with this contract, Buyer will be in default, and Seller may (a) enforce specific performance, seek such other relief as may be provided by law, or both, or (b) terminate this contract and receive the earnest money as liquidated damages, thereby releasing both parties from this contract. If, due to factors beyond Seller's control, Seller fails within the time allowed to make any non-casualty repairs or deliver the Commitment, or survey, if required of Seller, Buyer may (a) extend the time for performance up to 15 days and the Closing Date will be extended as necessary or (b) terminate this contract as the sole remedy and receive the earnest money. If Seller fails to comply with this contract for any other reason, Seller will be in default and Buyer may (a) enforce specific performance, seek such other relief as may be provided by law, or both, or (b) terminate this contract and receive the earnest money, thereby releasing both parties from this contract.

16. MEDIATION: It is the policy of the State of Texas to encourage resolution of disputes through alternative dispute resolution procedures such as mediation. Any dispute between Seller and Buyer related to this contract which is not resolved through informal discussion will will not be submitted to a mutually acceptable mediation service or provider. The parties to the mediation shall bear the mediation costs equally. This paragraph does not preclude a party from seeking equitable relief from a court of competent jurisdiction.

17. ATTORNEY'S FEES: A Buyer, Seller, Listing Broker, Other Broker, or escrow agent who prevails in any legal proceeding related to this contract is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees and all costs of such proceeding.

Initialed for identification by Buyer BW and Seller _____ TREC NO. 20-10

Contract Concerning 13630 Pinerock Ln Houston Tx 77079 Page 7 of 9 08-01-2011
Houston, 5914
(Address of Property)

18. ESCROW:

- A. **ESCROW:** The escrow agent is not (i) a party to this contract and does not have liability for the performance or nonperformance of any party to this contract, (ii) liable for interest on the earnest money and (iii) liable for the loss of any earnest money caused by the failure of any financial institution in which the earnest money has been deposited unless the financial institution is acting as escrow agent.
- B. **EXPENSES:** At closing, the earnest money must be applied first to any cash down payment, then to Buyer's Expenses and any excess refunded to Buyer. If no closing occurs, escrow agent may: (i) require a written release of liability of the escrow agent from all parties, (ii) require payment of unpaid expenses incurred on behalf of a party, and (iii) only deduct from the earnest money the amount of unpaid expenses incurred on behalf of the party receiving the earnest money.
- C. **DEMAND:** Upon termination of this contract, either party or the escrow agent may send a release of earnest money to each party and the parties shall execute counterparts of the release and deliver same to the escrow agent. If either party fails to execute the release, either party may make a written demand to the escrow agent for the earnest money. If only one party makes written demand for the earnest money, escrow agent shall promptly provide a copy of the demand to the other party. If escrow agent does not receive written objection to the demand from the other party within 15 days, escrow agent may disburse the earnest money to the party making demand reduced by the amount of unpaid expenses incurred on behalf of the party receiving the earnest money and escrow agent may pay the same to the creditors. If escrow agent complies with the provisions of this paragraph, each party hereby releases escrow agent from all adverse claims related to the disbursement of the earnest money.
- D. **DAMAGES:** Any party who wrongfully fails or refuses to sign a release acceptable to the escrow agent within 7 days of receipt of the request will be liable to the other party for liquidated damages in an amount equal to the sum of: (i) three times the amount of the earnest money; (ii) the earnest money; (iii) reasonable attorney's fees; and (iv) all costs of suit.
- E. **NOTICES:** Escrow agent's notices will be effective when sent in compliance with Paragraph 21. Notice of objection to the demand will be deemed effective upon receipt by escrow agent.

19. REPRESENTATIONS: All covenants, representations and warranties in this contract survive closing. If any representation of Seller in this contract is untrue on the Closing Date, Seller will be in default. Unless expressly prohibited by written agreement, Seller may continue to show the Property and receive, negotiate and accept back up offers.

20. FEDERAL TAX REQUIREMENTS: If Seller is a "foreign person," as defined by applicable law, or if Seller fails to deliver an affidavit to Buyer that Seller is not a "foreign person," then Buyer shall withhold from the sales proceeds an amount sufficient to comply with applicable tax law and deliver the same to the Internal Revenue Service together with appropriate tax forms. Internal Revenue Service regulations require filing written reports if currency in excess of specified amounts is received in the transaction.

21. NOTICES: All notices from one party to the other must be in writing and are effective when mailed to, hand-delivered at, or transmitted by facsimile or electronic transmission as follows:

To Buyer at: _____ To Seller at: _____

Telephone: _____ Telephone: _____

Facsimile: _____ Facsimile: _____

E-mail: brett.mccarroll@constellatio E-mail: _____
E-mail: n.com

Initialed for identification by Buyer Bml and Seller _____ TREC NO. 20-10

Contract Concerning 13630 Pinerock Ln Houston Tx 77079 Page 8 of 9 08-01-2011
Houston, 5914
 (Address of Property)

22. AGREEMENT OF PARTIES: This contract contains the entire agreement of the parties and cannot be changed except by their written agreement. Addenda which are a part of this contract are (Check all applicable boxes):

- Third Party Financing Addendum for Credit Approval
- Seller Financing Addendum
- Addendum for Property Subject to Mandatory Membership in a Property Owners Association
- Buyer's Temporary Residential Lease
- Loan Assumption Addendum
- Addendum for Sale of Other Property by Buyer
- Addendum for Reservation of Oil, Gas and Other Minerals
- Addendum for "Back-Up" Contract
- Addendum for Coastal Area Property
- Environmental Assessment, Threatened or Endangered Species and Wetlands Addendum
- Seller's Temporary Residential Lease
- Short Sale Addendum
- Addendum for Property Located Seaward of the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway
- Addendum for Seller's Disclosure of Information on Lead-based Paint and Lead-based Paint Hazards as Required by Federal Law
- Other (list): _____

23. TERMINATION OPTION: For nominal consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged by Seller, and Buyer's agreement to pay Seller \$ 100.00 (Option Fee) within 2 days after the effective date of this contract, Seller grants Buyer the unrestricted right to terminate this contract by giving notice of termination to Seller within 10 days after the effective date of this contract (Option Period). If no dollar amount is stated as the Option Fee or if Buyer fails to pay the Option Fee to Seller within the time prescribed, this paragraph will not be a part of this contract and Buyer shall not have the unrestricted right to terminate this contract. If Buyer gives notice of termination within the time prescribed, the Option Fee will not be refunded; however, any earnest money will be refunded to Buyer. The Option Fee will will not be credited to the Sales Price at closing. **Time is of the essence for this paragraph and strict compliance with the time for performance is required.**

24. CONSULT AN ATTORNEY: TREC rules prohibit real estate licensees from giving legal advice. **READ THIS CONTRACT CAREFULLY.** If you do not understand the effect of this contract, consult an attorney BEFORE signing.

Buyer's Attorney is: _____ Seller's Attorney is: _____

Telephone: _____ Telephone: _____

Facsimile: _____ Facsimile: _____

E-mail: _____ E-mail: _____

EXECUTED the _____ day of _____, _____ (EFFECTIVE DATE).
 (BROKER: FILL IN THE DATE OF FINAL ACCEPTANCE.)

Brett W. Carroll
 Buyer Brett C. McCarroll

 Seller Amy Brunsting

 Buyer

 Seller

The form of this contract has been approved by the Texas Real Estate Commission. TREC forms are intended for use only by trained real estate licensees. No representation is made as to the legal validity or adequacy of any provision in any specific transactions. It is not intended for complex transactions. Texas Real Estate Commission, P.O. Box 12188, Austin, TX 78711-2188, (512) 936-3000 (<http://www.trec.texas.gov>) TREC NO. 20-10. This form replaces TREC NO. 20-8.

Contract Concerning 13630 Pinerock Ln Houston Tx 77079 Page 9 of 9 08-01-2011
Houston, 5914
 (Address of Property)

BROKER INFORMATION

Prudential Gary Greene
 Realtors License No. 0475512 Listing Broker Firm License No. _____
 Other Broker Firm _____
 represents Buyer only as Buyer's agent represents Seller and Buyer as an intermediary
 Seller as Listing Broker's subagent Seller only as Seller's agent

Sharon Teusink (281) 444-5140
 Licensed Supervisor of Associate Telephone _____
 Licensed Supervisor of Associate Telephone _____

Mary Johnson (281) 451-5247
 Associate Telephone _____
 Listing Associate Telephone _____

8817 Louetta Rd
 Other Broker's Address (281) 444-0630 Facsimile _____
 Listing Broker's Office Address Facsimile _____

Spring Tx 77379
 City State Zip _____
 City State Zip _____

mary.johnson@garygreene.com
 Associate Email Address Listing Associate's Email Address _____

Selling Associate Telephone _____

Selling Associate's Office Address Facsimile _____

City State Zip _____

Selling Associate's Email Address _____

Listing Broker has agreed to pay Other Broker 3% of the total sales price when the Listing Broker's fee is received. Escrow Agent is authorized and directed to pay Other Broker from Listing Broker's fee at closing.

OPTION FEE RECEIPT

Receipt of \$ _____ (Option Fee) in the form of _____ is acknowledged.

Seller or Listing Broker _____ Date _____

CONTRACT AND EARNEST MONEY RECEIPT

Receipt of Contract and \$ _____ Earnest Money in the form of _____ is acknowledged.

Escrow Agent: _____ Date: _____

By: _____ Email Address _____

Address _____ Telephone: _____

City State Zip _____ Facsimile: _____

TREC NO. 20-10



11-29-2010

PROMULGATED BY THE TEXAS REAL ESTATE COMMISSION (TREC)

THIRD PARTY FINANCING ADDENDUM FOR CREDIT APPROVAL

TO CONTRACT CONCERNING THE PROPERTY AT

13630 Pinerock Ln Houston Tx 77079 Houston
 (Street Address and City)

Buyer shall apply promptly for all financing described below and make every reasonable effort to obtain credit approval for the financing (Credit Approval). Buyer shall furnish all information and documents required by lender for Credit Approval. Credit Approval will be deemed to have been obtained when (1) the terms of the loan(s) described below are available and (2) lender determines that Buyer has satisfied all of lender's requirements related to Buyer's assets, income and credit history. If Buyer cannot obtain Credit Approval, Buyer may give written notice to Seller within 25 days after the effective date of this contract and this contract will terminate and the earnest money will be refunded to Buyer. **If Buyer does not give such notice within the time required, this contract will no longer be subject to Credit Approval. Time is of the essence for this paragraph and strict compliance with the time for performance is required.**

NOTE: Credit Approval does not include approval of lender's underwriting requirements for the Property, as specified in Paragraph 4.A.(1) of the contract.

Each note must be secured by vendor's and deed of trust liens.

CHECK APPLICABLE BOXES:

- A. CONVENTIONAL FINANCING:
 - (1) A first mortgage loan in the principal amount of \$ 417,000.00 (excluding any financed PMI premium), due in full in 30 year(s), with interest not to exceed 4.000 % per annum for the first 30 year(s) of the loan with Adjusted Origination Charges as shown on Buyer's Good Faith Estimate for the loan not to exceed 1.000 % of the loan.
 - (2) A second mortgage loan in the principal amount of \$ _____ (excluding any financed PMI premium), due in full in _____ year(s), with interest not to exceed _____ % per annum for the first _____ year(s) of the loan with Adjusted Origination Charges as shown on Buyer's Good Faith Estimate for the loan not to exceed _____ % of the loan.
- B. TEXAS VETERANS LOAN: A loan(s) from the Texas Veterans Land Board of \$ _____ for a period in the total amount of _____ years at the interest rate established by the Texas Veterans Land Board.
- C. FHA INSURED FINANCING: A Section _____ FHA insured loan of not less than \$ _____ (excluding any financed MIP), amortizable monthly for not less than _____ years, with interest not to exceed _____ % per annum for the first _____ year(s) of the loan with Adjusted Origination Charges as shown on Buyer's Good Faith Estimate for the loan not to exceed _____ % of the loan. As required by HUD-FHA, if FHA valuation is unknown, "It is expressly agreed that, notwithstanding any other provision of this contract, the purchaser (Buyer) shall not be obligated to complete the purchase of the Property described herein or to incur any penalty by forfeiture of earnest money deposits or otherwise unless the purchaser (Buyer) has been given in accordance with HUD/FHA or VA requirements a written statement issued by the Federal Housing Commissioner, Department of Veterans Affairs, or a Direct Endorsement Lender setting forth the appraised value of the Property of not less than \$ _____. The purchaser (Buyer) shall have the privilege and option of proceeding with consummation of the contract without regard to the amount of the

Initialed for identification by Buyer Bm and Seller _____

TREC NO. 40-4

Prudential Gary Greene, 1519 Brendon Trails Dr Spring, TX 77379

Phone: 281.376.9635

Fax: 281.444.0630

Mary Johnson

Brett C. and Emily

Produced with zipForm® by zipLogix 18070 Fifteen Mile Road, Fraser, Michigan 48026 www.zipLogix.com

Monday, March 05, 2012

Tax Year: 2011

HARRIS COUNTY APPRAISAL DISTRICT
 REAL PROPERTY ACCOUNT INFORMATION
0985600000031

Print E-mail

Ownership History

Owner and Property Information

Owner Name & Mailing Address:	NELVA E BRUNSTING TRUST 13630 PINEROCK LN HOUSTON TX 77079-5914	Legal Description:	LT 31 BLK 4 WILCHESTER WEST SEC 1 13630 PINEROCK LN HOUSTON TX 77079
-------------------------------	--	--------------------	---

State Class Code

Land Use Code

A1 -- Real, Residential, Single-Family

1001 -- Residential Improved

Land Area	Total Living Area	Neighborhood	Neighborhood Group	Market Area	Map Facet	Key Map®
8,625 SF	2,761 SF	7750	25011	391	4858D	489F

Value Status Information

Capped Account	Value Status	Notice Date	Shared CAD
No	Noticed	04/02/2011	No

Exemptions and Jurisdictions

Exemption Type	Districts	Jurisdictions	ARB Status	2010 Rate	2011 Rate	Online Tax Bill
Residential Homestead Surviving Spouse Over-65	025	SPRING BRANCH ISD *	Certified: 08/12/2011	1.394500	1.394500	View
	040	HARRIS COUNTY	Certified: 08/12/2011	0.388050	0.391170	View
	041	HARRIS CO FLOOD CNTRL	Certified: 08/12/2011	0.029230	0.028090	
	042	PORT OF HOUSTON AUTHY	Certified: 08/12/2011	0.020540	0.018560	
	043	HARRIS CO HOSP DIST	Certified: 08/12/2011	0.192160	0.192160	
	044	HARRIS CO EDUC DEPT	Certified: 08/12/2011	0.006581	0.006581	
	061	CITY OF HOUSTON	Certified: 08/12/2011	0.638750	0.638750	

* Because the owner qualifies for an over-65 exemption, taxes may be frozen for this account.

Valuations

	Value as of January 1, 2010		Value as of January 1, 2011	
	Market	Appraised	Market	Appraised
Land	114,919		114,919	
Improvement	138,353		155,229	
Total	253,272	253,272	270,148	270,148

5-Year Value History

Land

Market Value Land

Line	Description	Site Code	Unit Type	Units	Size Factor	Site Factor	Appr O/R Factor	Appr O/R Reason	Total Adj	Unit Price	Adj Unit Price	Value
1	1001 -- Res Improved Table Value	SF1	SF	8,400	1.00	1.00	0.50	Topography	0.50	27.00	13.50	113,400
2	1001 -- Res Improved Table Value	SF3	SF	225	1.00	0.50	0.50	Topography	0.25	27.00	6.75	1,519

Building



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13630 Pinerock Ln Houston, TX 77079 [Map It](#)

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REALTOR® Agent



Lara Nesmith
CNE

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Client Experience Rating

4.96/5.0 Overall Rating
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REALTOR® Broker



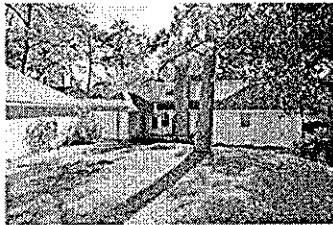
MARTHA TURNER
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Houston, TX 77024

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Room/Lot Dimension

Living:	17X14
Den:	20X16
Game Room:	17X12
Dining:	13X11
Kitchen:	12X13
Breakfast:	9X8
1st Bed:	15X14
2nd Bed:	12X10
3rd Bed:	12X10
4th Bed:	11X13
5th Bed:	12X11
Utility Room Desc:	Utility Room 1st Floor
Utility Room Dim:	9X5
Bedroom Desc:	Master Bed - 1st Floor

School Information

School District:	Spring Branch
Elementary Sch:	WILCHESTER
Middle Sch:	MEMORIAL
High Sch:	STRATFORD

(Information should be independently verified)

General Description

Wonderful custom home with an awesome floor plan on a great cul de sac in prestigious Wilchester West. This home appears to have been very well maintained, Two bedrooms and two full baths down, 3 bedrooms and play room/gameroom up with 3rd full bath, some updating in the 90's with Corian countertops and tile backsplash in the kitchen. This is a jewel and is priced only slightly above lot value! Great Pool and tennis courts and membership in Wilchester Club included, great schools too!

Listing Price:	\$469,000
Address:	13630 Pinerock Ln
City:	Houston
Zip Code:	77079-5914
Subdivision:	Wilchester West 1
Property Type:	Single Family Homes
Status:	Pending Continue to Show
Bedrooms:	5 Bedroom(s)
Baths:	3 Full & 0 Half Bath(s)
Garage:	2 Car Detached
Stories:	1 1/2 Story
Style:	Traditional
Year Built:	1966 / Appraisal District
Building Sqft:	3,049 / Appraisal
Lotsize:	8,825 / Appraisal District
Front Door:	South
Maintenance Fee:	\$654 annually
Mrkt Area:	Memorial West
Key Map® :	PAGE 489F
MLS# / Area:	19348628 / 23-Memorial

Interior Feature

Drapes/Curtains/Window Cover, Fire/Smoke Alarm	
Fireplace:	1 / Gas Connections, Wood Burning
Fireplace:	Fireplace
Dishwasher:	Yes
Disposal:	Yes
Compactor:	No
Microwave:	No
Range:	Electric Range
Oven:	Double Oven, Electric Oven
Connection:	Washer, Electric Dryer, Gas Dryer
BedRooms:	Master Bed - 1st Floor
Heating:	Central Gas
Cooling:	Central Electric
Floors:	Carpet, Terrazo, Tile, Vinyl
Countertop:	Corian

Exterior Feature

Back Yard, Fully Fenced, Patio/Deck, Sprinkler System, Subdivision Tennis Court	
Extr Constrn:	Brick & Wood
Area Pool:	Yes
Private Pool:	No
Lot Desc:	Cul-De-Sac, Subdivision Lot, Wooded
Roof:	Composition
Foundation:	Slab

More Information

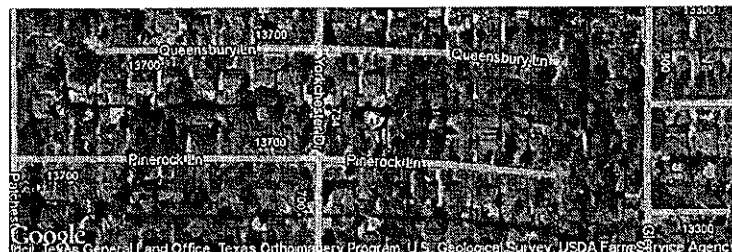
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13630 Pinerock Ln, Houston, TX 77079



[Birds Eye View](#) | [View Large Map](#) | [Directions](#) | [Email Map](#) | [Print Map](#)

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS

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§

CIVIL ACTION NO. H-12-CV-592

vs.

ANITA KAY BRUNSTING, and
AMY RUTH BRUNSTING

REQUEST FOR HEARING OR CALL IN CONFERENCE ON EMERGENCY MOTION

Defendants have filed an Emergency Motion for Remove Lis Pendens on this date.

Consistent with Judge Hoyt’s procedures, Section II, on Monday March 5, 2012, Defendant’s counsel contacted Plaintiff, who is acting *pro se*, to discuss resolution of the issue presented or a possible hearing on the motion. She advised that she would be available for a hearing or call in conference at any time this week at her work telephone number (925) 938-1600, extension 100, taking into consideration the time difference between Houston and California.

Defendants request a hearing or call in conference at the court’s earliest convenience due the urgency to have this matter resolved.

GREEN & MATHEWS, L.L.P.

/s/

BERNARD LILSE MATHEWS, III
State Bar # 13187450
14550 Torrey Chase Boulevard, Suite 245
Houston, Texas 77014
Telephone: (281) 580-8100
Facsimile: (281) 580-8104

Attorneys for Anita Kay and Amy Ruth Brunsting

Certificate of Service

I certify that on March 6, 2012 I served the foregoing Candace Louise Curtis by electronic filing and service at her e-mail address: occurtis@sbcglobal.net.

/s/

Bernard Lilse Mathews, III

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS

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CIVIL ACTION NO. H-12-CV-592

vs.

ANITA KAY BRUNSTING, and
AMY RUTH BRUNSTING

ORDER REMOVING LIS PENDENS

On this date came on Defendants’ Emergency Motion to Remove Lis Pendens. The court having considered the motion and any written or oral opposition thereto is of the opinion the motion is meritorious, and should be granted, and therefore,

IT IS ORDERED that the Lis Pendens submitted by Plaintiff in this case, and any recorded incident thereof related to that certain real property at 13639 Pinerock Lane, Houston, Texas 77079, legally described as Lot 31, Block 4 of Wilchester West, an Addition in Houston, Harris County, Texas, is hereby REMOVED and VACATED, and shall not constitute any cloud on title.

SIGNED this ____ day of March, 2012.

Judge, United States District Court

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS

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CIVIL ACTION NO. H-12-CV-592

vs.

ANITA KAY BRUNSTING, and
AMY RUTH BRUNSTING

ORDER REMOVING LIS PENDENS

On this date came on Defendants' Emergency Motion to Remove Lis Pendens. The court having considered the motion and any written or oral opposition thereto is of the opinion the motion is meritorious, and should be granted, and therefore,

IT IS ORDERED that the Lis Pendens submitted by Plaintiff in this case, and any recorded incident thereof related to that certain real property at 13630 Pinerock Lane, Houston, Texas 77079, legally described as Lot 31, Block 4 of Wilchester West, an Addition in Houston, Harris County, Texas, is hereby REMOVED and VACATED, and shall not constitute any cloud on title.

SIGNED this ____ day of March, 2012.

Judge, United States District Court

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION**

Candace Louise Curtis

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No.: 4:12-cv-00592

Judge Kenneth M. Hoyt

Anita Kay Brunsting, et al.

Defendant.

TYPE OF CASE:

Civil

NOTICE OF SETTING

**TAKE NOTICE THAT A PROCEEDING IN THIS CASE HAS BEEN SET FOR
THE PLACE, DATE AND TIME SET FORTH BELOW.**

Before the Honorable

Kenneth M. Hoyt

PLACE:

by telephone
United States District Court
515 Rusk Ave
Houston, TX

DATE: 3/7/12

TIME: 11:00 AM

TYPE OF PROCEEDING: Telephone Conference

Date: March 6, 2012

David J. Bradley, Clerk

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS,

Plaintiff,

VS.

ANITA KAY BRUNSTING, *et al*,

Defendants.

§
§
§
§
§
§
§

CIVIL ACTION NO. H-12-592

**ORDER FOLLOWING TELEPHONE SCHEDULING CONFERENCE
HELD ON March 7, 2012 at 11:00 a.m.**

Appearance for Plaintiff

Candace Louise Curtis, *pro se*

Appearance for Defendant

Bernard Lilse Mathews, III

The following rulings were made:

Pursuant to phone conference, the Court will, *sua sponte*, dismiss the plaintiff's case by separate order for lack of jurisdiction.

It is so ORDERED.

SIGNED at Houston, Texas this 8th day of March, 2012.



Kenneth M. Hoyt
United States District Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS,	§	
	§	
Plaintiff,	§	
VS.	§	CIVIL ACTION NO. H-12-592
	§	
ANITA KAY BRUNSTING, <i>et al</i> ,	§	
	§	
Defendants.	§	

ORDER OF DISMISSAL
(Sua Sponte)

I.

Before the Court is the defendants, Amy Ruth Brunsting and Anita Kay Brunsting's emergency motion for removal of *Lis Pendens* filed by the plaintiff, Candace Louise Curtis. After a phone conference and discussion with the plaintiff and counsel for the defendants, the Court determines that it lacks jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter of this litigation.

II.

Generally, the facts will show that the plaintiff and defendants are sisters and, along with other siblings, are beneficiaries of the Brunsting Family Living Trust. It appears from the pleadings and colloquy between the plaintiff and counsel for the defendants, that the plaintiff's father and mother, Elmer H. and Nelva E. Brunsting, established the Brunsting Family Living Trust for the benefit of their offspring in 1996. Elmer H. Brunsting died on April 1, 2009, and Nelva E. Brunsting died on November 11, 2011. The plaintiff's dispute arises out of the administration of the family Trust.

III.

The plaintiff contended, during the phone conference, that she is suing her sisters, the trustees, in their individual capacities. However, in her pleadings, the plaintiff asserts that she is

suing her sisters individually and severally as co-trustees for the Trust because they have failed . . . “to meet their first obligation under that power, to provide full, accurate, complete and timely accounting to the beneficiaries.” Therefore, the plaintiff alleges claims for breach of fiduciary obligations, fraud, constructive fraud and intentional infliction of emotional distress.

In its motion for removal of *Lis Pendens*, the defendants argue that the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over the dispute because it is, in truth, a probate matter and falls under the Probate Exception to federal court jurisdiction. *See Marshall v. Marshall*, 126 S. Ct. 1735, 1748 (2006). Responding to the defendants’ motion, the plaintiff seeks to satisfy the jurisdictional issue of the amount in controversy by stating that the *res* is the Trust. Yet, the plaintiff argues the controversy is a personal one, not a dispute about the Trust.

IV.

The Court is of the opinion that the Probate Exception to federal jurisdiction applies. *Marshall*, 126 S. Ct. at 1748. The plaintiff admits this fact, yet only to avoid the Court removing her *lis pendens* filing. *See* [Response Doc. No. ___; citing *Lepard v. NBD Bank*, 384 F. 3d 232, 237 (6th Cir. 2004)]. Hence, because the plaintiff’s suit is a dispute over the distribution of the family Trust, the Court lacks jurisdiction and the case must be DISMISSED. To the extent that a *lis pendens* has been filed among the papers in federal Court in this case, it is cancelled and held for naught.

It is so Ordered.

SIGNED at Houston, Texas this 8th day of March, 2012.



Kenneth M. Hoyt
United States District Judge

United States District Court
Southern District of Texas
FILED

MAR 09 2012

David J. Bradley, Clerk of Court

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION**

Candace Louise Curtis
Plaintiff

v.

Anita Kay Brunsting, et al.
Defendants

Civil Action No. 4:12-cv-00592

Jury

**PLAINTIFF'S ANSWER TO DEFENDANTS MOTION FOR REMOVAL OF
LIS PENDENS**

TO THE HONORABLE COURT:

I, Candace Louise Curtis, Plaintiff pro se, file this Plaintiff's Answer to Defendant's Motion for Removal of Lis Pendens:

The above titled action is a personal injury action for the civil torts of breach of fiduciary, fraud, and intentional infliction of emotional distress. As such, it seeks in personam jurisdiction over the Defendants and does not seek to probate or annul a will or to administer an estate.

1. Defendants in the first instance, challenge the Court's jurisdiction to hear this matter under the probate exception to diversity, and then in the second instance attempt to invoke this Court to assume the same jurisdiction, and to reach to a lis pendens in the custody of the Harris County Recorder. Either this Court is foreclosed from reaching the subject matter under the probate exception to diversity, as Defendants claim, or it can reach to the lis pendens in the custody of the Harris County Recorder. Both of these things cannot be true. Either the federal court is without jurisdiction under the probate exception to diversity, or it has jurisdiction to reach the lis pendens.

2. Defendants are loath to bring any form of action in the District Court in the State of Texas, because as soon as they do they will be held to answer
**PLAINTIFF'S ANSWER TO DEFENDANTS MOTION FOR REMOVAL
OF LIS PENDENS**

and to account. They cannot answer and they cannot account. If they can, they should simply do so.

3. Defendants mischaracterize Plaintiff's claim. Plaintiff does not bring action against Defendants in the capacity of trustees and Plaintiff's claim does not seek distribution or other relief directly from the Brunsting Family Living Trust.
4. Plaintiff's claims are based upon the provable fact that Defendants have accepted the appointment to the office of trustee for the Brunsting Family Living Trust and/or any resulting trust, and have exercised the powers and privileges associated therewith, but have never fully occupied said office, as they have abjectly refused or otherwise failed to meet the obligations bound to their acceptance of said office.
5. Defendant's claim that this action arises in the context of trust administration is baseless. Defendant's abject refusal to answer, to account, to explain, to inform, to notify, or even to communicate in any form whatsoever, is not activity intrinsically related to the administration of a trust or an estate.
6. In paragraph 1 of Defendant's motion, they admit that they are co-trustees of the Brunsting Family Living Trust, and in paragraph 4 admit that Plaintiff is an heir. There can be no question that there is a fiduciary relationship and other than to examine the question of whether or not Defendants breached the obligations under that instrument, Plaintiff has no further use for the Brunsting Family Living Trust in this action.
7. Defendants filed their motion into the incorrect court, under an incorrect case number, and the motion gives an incorrect property description. The lis pendens at issue is a public record in the custody of the Harris County Recorder and is a public record exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Harris County District Court.

PLAINTIFF'S ANSWER TO DEFENDANTS MOTION FOR REMOVAL
OF LIS PENDENS

8. This Court is foreclosed from reaching the lis pendens under the probate exception to diversity jurisdiction as explained below.
9. Defendant's characterization of Plaintiff's claims as without merit and as emanating from unjustified anger is, in and of itself, the intentional infliction of emotional distress, as Plaintiff's factual experience is one of a long train of abuses that Plaintiff has suffered at the unclean hands of Defendants.
10. Plaintiff has serious questions regarding the selective exhibits attached to Defendant's motion, but this Court has no jurisdiction to hear a probate claim. Therefore, Plaintiff requests that the Defendants file their motion in the court having competent jurisdiction, the Harris County District Court, before Plaintiff will consider stipulating to removal of the lis pendens.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

11. Historically speaking the probate exception to federal jurisdiction is amongst the most misunderstood challenges to federal court jurisdiction. It has been claimed by some to apply to both federal questions, as well as to diversity cases, and was interpreted as a very broad exception until the US Supreme Court intervened in Marshall v Marshall¹.
12. The matter is probably best summed up by the Sixth Circuit in a case appearing to be on all fours with the case in point:

Wisecarver v Moore No. 06-6046 as follows:

It is well-settled that "a federal court has no jurisdiction to probate a will or administer an estate" Markham v. Allen, 326 U.S. 490, This exception, known as the probate exception, "is a practical doctrine designed to promote legal certainty and judicial economy by providing a single forum of litigation, and to tap the expertise of probate judges by conferring exclusive jurisdiction on the probate court." Lepard v. NBD Bank, 384

¹ Marshall v. Marshall, 547 U.S. 293, 126 S.Ct. 1735, 1746, 164 L.Ed.2d 480 (2006)

F.3d 232, 237 (6th Cir.2004) (quoting *Cenker v. Cenker*, 660 F.Supp. 793, 795 (E.D.Mich.1987)).

The Supreme Court delineated the probate exception's "distinctly limited scope" in *Markham*:

[W]hile a federal court may not exercise its jurisdiction to disturb or affect the possession of property in the custody of a state court, it may exercise its jurisdiction to adjudicate the rights in such property where the final judgment does not undertake to interfere with the state court's possession save to the extent that the state court is bound by the judgment to recognize the right adjudicated by the federal court.

Markham, 326 U.S. at 494, 66 S.Ct. 296. Recently, the Court noted that after *Markham*, "[l]ower courts have puzzled over the meaning of the words 'interfere with the probate proceedings'" Marshall, 126 S.Ct. at 1748. This ambiguous language, the Court found, was intended merely to reiterate the general rule that "when one court is exercising in rem jurisdiction over a res, a second court will not assume in rem jurisdiction over the same res²." clarified:

Thus, the probate exception reserves to the state probate courts the probate or annulment of a will and the administration of a decedent's estate; it also precludes federal courts from endeavoring to dispose of property that is in the custody of a state probate court, But it does not bar federal courts from adjudicating probate court matters outside those confines and otherwise within federal jurisdiction.

Id. Thus, it found that the plaintiff's claims for tortious interference with a gift fell outside the exception because the claim sought in personam relief, as opposed to relief seeking to reach the res over which the state court had custody.

Therefore, to the extent that Plaintiffs' claims seek in personam jurisdiction over the Defendants, and do not seek to probate or annul a will, the probate exception does not apply. Turning to the complaint, Plaintiffs allege, in relevant part:

² *Id.* at 1748, 126 S.Ct. 1735.

Loretta Moore and Evelyn Page exercised undue influence on Floyd C. McCamy, and procured from Floyd C. McCamy his signature on testamentary documents. The plaintiffs, upon information and belief, allege that the defendants obtained a Power of Attorney from the deceased prior to his death and used that Power of Attorney for their benefit. The defendants failed to use good faith in exercising the authority granted by the power of attorney.

The defendants through the use of their fiduciary and confidential relationship, with Floyd C. McCamy, prior to his death, persuaded him at a time when he was both physically and mentally incompetent, to execute a Will leaving his entire Estate to them even though the bulk of his Estate had come from the family of the plaintiffs and the deceased, Floyd C. McCamy, had stated his intent to leave the Estate to the plaintiffs.

[Defendants] used their relationship with Mr. McCamy and his frail, weak and deteriorating physical and mental condition to create animosity towards the plaintiffs and to exercise dominion and control over McCamy.

[B]y virtue of the confidential and fiduciary relationship and the defendants' dominance over Floyd C. McCamy, defendants procured a Will from him which was not the intent or desire of Floyd C. McCamy and was designed solely for the benefit of the defendants.

[D]efendants manipulated Floyd C. McCamy by means of undue pressure and undue influence in order to cause Floyd C. McCamy to execute a Will whereby the defendants were materially benefited [sic].

Defendants by way of conversion, have retained money and personal property of the deceased and have exercised dominion and control over such property as their own to [the] exclusion of the rightful owner.

Liberal construed, Plaintiffs' claims for breach of fiduciary duty, breach of confidential relationship, undue influence, and fraud are not barred by the probate exception because they seek in personam jurisdiction over the Defendants and do not seek to probate or annul a will. Instead, these claims allege that the Defendants received assets from McCamy during his lifetime by misusing the Power of Attorney executed by McCamy in

PLAINTIFF'S ANSWER TO DEFENDANTS MOTION FOR REMOVAL
OF LIS PENDENS

their favor and that Plaintiffs were damaged as a result.³ Moreover, these assets were allegedly transferred during McCamy's lifetime and were therefore not part of his estate at his death. Thus, these assets were not subject to the probate court's disposition of McCamy's estate. See *Lamica v. Pierre*, No. 5:05-CV-964, 2006 WL 3423861 (N.D.N.Y. Nov. 28, 2006) (finding probate exception inapplicable to claims relating to property transferred before decedent's death).

Since *Marshall*, other circuit courts considering similar claims have also held that causes of action alleging breach of fiduciary duties, fraud, and undue influence do not necessarily fall within the scope of the probate exception. See *Campi v. Chirco Trust UDT*, No. 05-55595, 2007 WL 628049, at *1 (9th Cir. Feb. 27, 2007) (cause of action alleging fraud, undue influence, and breach of fiduciary duties regarding property removed from a trust and never probated not barred by probate exception); *Jones v. Brennan*, 465 F.3d 304, 307-308 (7th Cir.2006) (breach of fiduciary duty claim regarding guardian's mismanagement not barred by probate exception). These decisions follow *Marshall's* in personam/in rem distinction and find that the principles underlying the probate exception are not implicated when federal courts exercise jurisdiction over claims seeking in personam jurisdiction based upon tort liability because the claims do not interfere with the res in the state court probate proceedings or ask a federal court to probate or annul a will.

While the issues involved in Plaintiff's remaining claims undoubtedly intertwine with the litigation proceeding in the probate courts, in addressing the claims, the federal court will not be asserting control of any res in the custody of a state court. *Marshall*, 126 S.Ct. at 1748. A federal court properly "exercise[s] its jurisdiction to adjudicate rights in [property in the custody of a state court] where the final judgment does not undertake to interfere with the state court's possession save to the extent that the state court is bound by the judgment to recognize the right adjudicated by the federal court." *Marshall*, 126 S.Ct. at 1747 (citing *Markham*, 326 U.S. at 494, 66 S.Ct. 296) (internal quotation marks omitted). The probate exception can no longer be used to dismiss "widely recognized tort [s]" such as breach of fiduciary duty or fraudulent misrepresentation merely because the issues intertwine with claims

³ We are careful to limit Plaintiffs' claims to money damages related to To the extent that the allegedly improper inter vivos transfers. Plaintiffs' claims for breach of fiduciary duty, fraud, or undue influence seek money damages equal to the amount of the probate disbursements, awarding such damages would clearly be prohibited by the probate exception since it would be tantamount to setting aside the will.

PLAINTIFF'S ANSWER TO DEFENDANTS MOTION FOR REMOVAL
OF LIS PENDENS

proceeding in state court. *Id.* at 1748. Accordingly, these claims may not be dismissed under the probate exception.⁴

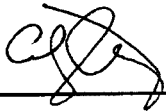
13. As can clearly be seen by a thorough reading of *Marshall v Marshall* 126 S.Ct. at 1748, *Lefkowitz v. Bank of New York*, Docket 04-0435-cv from the Second Circuit; *Wisecarver v. Moore* No. 06-6046 from the Sixth Circuit and *Jones v. Brennan* No. 04-3528 from the Seventh Circuit, this Court has the jurisdiction to entertain Plaintiff's in personam suit against Defendants for civil torts, but does not have the jurisdiction to reach to the *lis pendens* in the custody of the Harris County Recorder. As summed up in *Lefkowitz* (*infra*):

“Thus, insofar as our Court's decision in *Moser* purported to direct courts to decline to exercise subject-matter jurisdiction over in personam and other claims that might “interfere” with probate proceedings only, see 294 F.3d at 341, that holding was overly-broad and has now been superseded by *Marshall*'s limitation of the exception. See *Marshall*, 126 S.Ct. at 1748. Following *Marshall* we must now hold that so long as a plaintiff is not seeking to have the federal court administer a probate matter or exercise control over a res in the custody of a state court, if jurisdiction otherwise lies, then the federal court may, indeed must, exercise it. See *id.* at 1741 (quoting Chief Justice Marshall in *Cohens v. Virginia*, 19 U.S.(6 Wheat.) 264, 404, 5 L.Ed. 257 (1821), for the maxim that while “[i]t is most true that this Court will not take jurisdiction if it should not it is equally true, that it must take jurisdiction, if it should. We have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given, than to usurp that which is not given”); see also, e.g., *Jones v. Brennan*, 465 F.3d 304, 307-08 (7th Cir.2006) (concluding probate exception does not bar federal jurisdiction for claim of estate administrator's breach of fiduciary duty with respect to estate pending in state court); *McAninch v. Wintermute*, 478 F.3d 882, 889 (8th Cir.2007) (same as to claim for breach of contract and libel by administrator).”

⁴ *LEFKOWITZ v. BANK OF NEW YORK* 04-0435-cv. Docket No. 04-0435-cv
Argued: Feb. 12, 2007. -- June 28, 2007

14. Plaintiff therefore reasserts her claim that the action brought against Defendants is an in personam tort action for breach of fiduciary, fraud, and intentional infliction of emotional distress. Plaintiff is seeking civil damages from Defendants in their individual capacity, and not as trustees, and Plaintiff's claim does not come within the probate exception to diversity.
15. Plaintiff further alleges that Defendant's motion is presented to the wrong court and that this court is without subject matter jurisdiction to grant the relief requested.
16. Plaintiff, therefore, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court dismiss Defendant's Emergency Motion for Removal of Lis Pendens and defer to the jurisdiction of the Harris County District Court.

Plaintiff respectfully requests the above relief.

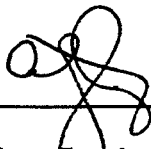


Candace Louise Curtis Tuesday, March 6, 2012

PLAINTIFF'S ANSWER TO DEFENDANTS MOTION FOR REMOVAL
OF LIS PENDENS

Certificate of Service

I certify that on March 6, 2012 I served the foregoing Answer to Defendant's Motion for Removal of Lis Pendens upon responsive counsel, Bernard Lilse Mathews, III, by electronic filing and service at his email address: texlawyer@gmail.com.



Candace Louise Curtis

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION**

Candace Louise Curtis
Plaintiff

v.

Civil Action No. 4:12-cv-00592

Anita Kay Brunsting, et al.
Defendant

I, Rik Wayne Munson, the below signed declarant, under penalty of perjury pursuant to the laws of the United States state to be true as follows:

I am a competent witness over the age of 18 and not a party to the above titled action. On Wednesday, March 07, 2012 I served the attached "plaintiff's answer to defendants motion to lift lis pendens" upon the following persons by placing a true copy in an envelope and depositing it in the US Mail Wednesday, March 07, 2012 at American Canyon California addressed as follows:

Bernard Lilse Mathews, III
Attorney at Law
Green & Mathews, LLP
14550 Torrey Chase Blvd., Suite 245
Houston, Texas 77014

David J. Bradley
Clerk of Court
P. O. Box 61010
Houston, TX 77208

Respectfully submitted  Wednesday, March 07, 2012
Rik Wayne Munson

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT**

United States Courts
Southern District of Texas
FILED

MAR 12 2012

David L. Bradley, Clerk of Court

Candace Louise Curtis
Plaintiff pro se

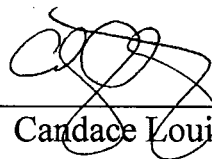
v.
Anita Kay Brunsting, et al.
Defendants

Civil Action No. 4:12-cv-00592
Jury

Plaintiff's Notice of Appeal

Parties are hereby noticed that above named Plaintiff will appeal the order dismissing Plaintiff's action under the probate exception to diversity jurisdiction entered March 8, 2012 by the Honorable Kenneth Hoyt.

Respectfully Submitted



Candace Louise Curtis

March 9, 2012

United States District Court
Southern District of Texas
Houston Division

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS,
Plaintiff
v
ANITA BRUNSTING et al.
Defendants

Civil Action No. 4:12-cv-00592

Proof of Service Notice of Appeal

I, Rik Munson, below signed, under penalty of perjury pursuant to the laws of the United States do declare to be true as follows:

I am a competent fact witness over the age of 18 and not a party to the above titled action. My business address is 218 Landana St. American Canyon CA 94503

On Friday, March 09, 2012 I served a true copy of the attached Notice of Appeal on the parties by placing a true copy in an envelope with postage fully prepaid addressed as follows:

Bernard Lilse Mathews, III
Attorney at Law
Green & Mathews, LLP
14550 Torrey Chase Blvd., Suite 245
Houston, Texas 77014

David J. Bradley
Clerk of Court
P. O. Box 61010
Houston, TX 77208

Respectfully submitted


Rik Munson

Proof of Service Notice of Appeal



Fw: NEW NOA Activity in Case 4:12-cv-00592 Candace Louise Curtis v. Anita Kay Brunsting et al Notice of Appeal
Amanda Sutton-Foy to: Brandy Lemelle

03/13/2012 10:06 AM

From: Amanda Sutton-Foy/CA05/05/USCOURTS
To: Brandy Lemelle/CA05/05/USCOURTS@USCOURTS

Follow Up: Normal Priority.



4-12cv592 - CASE OPENING SHEET.pdf
Amanda Sutton-Foy
U. S. Court of Appeals, 5th Circuit
Case Manager for Southern & Eastern Texas
600 S. Maestri Place
New Orleans, LA 70130
(504) 310-7670

United States Court of Appeals
Southern District of Texas
FILED

MAR 16 2012

David J. Bradley, Clerk of Court

Houston

12-20164

----- Forwarded by Amanda Sutton-Foy/CA05/05/USCOURTS on 03/13/2012 09:31 AM -----

From: CA5SETX Notification/CA05/05/USCOURTS
To: Amanda Sutton-Foy/CA05/05/USCOURTS@USCOURTS
Date: 03/12/2012 04:09 PM
Subject: NEW NOA Activity in Case 4:12-cv-00592 Candace Louise Curtis v. Anita Kay Brunsting et al
Notice of Appeal
Sent by: Peter Conners

----- Forwarded by Peter Conners/CA05/05/USCOURTS on 03/12/2012 04:09 PM -----

From: DCECF_LiveDB@txs.uscourts.gov
To: DC_Notices@txs.uscourts.gov
Date: 03/12/2012 04:03 PM
Subject: Activity in Case 4:12-cv-00592 Candace Louise Curtis v. Anita Kay Brunsting et al Notice of Appeal

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U.S. District Court

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS

Notice of Electronic Filing

The following transaction was entered on 3/12/2012 at 4:02 PM CDT and filed on 3/12/2012

Case Name: Candace Louise Curtis v. Anita Kay Brunsting et al

Case Number: 4:12-cv-00592

Filer: Candace Louise Curtis

WARNING: CASE CLOSED on 03/08/2012

Document Number: 16

Docket Text:

NOTICE OF APPEAL to US Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit re: [14] Order of Dismissal, by Candace Louise Curtis (Filing fee \$ 455), filed.(mlothmann)

4:12-cv-00592 Notice has been electronically mailed to:

Bernard Lilse Mathews , III texlawyer@gmail.com

4:12-cv-00592 Notice has not been electronically mailed to:

Candace Louise Curtis
1215 Ulfinian Way
Martinez, CA 94553

The following document(s) are associated with this transaction:

Document description:Main Document

Original filename:n/a

Electronic document Stamp:

[STAMP dcecfStamp_ID=1045387613 [Date=3/12/2012]

[FileNumber=14678418-

0] [60fb3fc08d0d16a698af456c30eec98203ed003b2700c1f52c48ae13d77aee4663b395a1e0bda24677583b8e88adc355285bc0e224e216e90566b3f154e7212b]]

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION**

Candace Louise Curtis	§
	§
v.	§ CASE NUMBER: 4:12-cv-00592
	§ District Judge: Kenneth M. Hoyt
Anita Kay Brunsting, et al	§ Court Reporter(s):
	§

NOTICE OF THE FILING OF AN APPEAL

In connection with this appeal, instrument # 16, filed by Candace Louise Curtis, a copy of the notice of appeal, the order being appealed and the docket sheet are attached.

In regard to this appeal:

- The Court of Appeal \$455.00 filing and docketing fees have not been paid, the appellant is a pro se litigant and a notice regarding a motion to proceed in forma pauperis was entered and a response is due.
- This case was decided without a hearing – no transcripts.
- The Clerk of Court will submit to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals a Certificate of Non-Compliance if the appellant fails to pay the filing fee (or submit an application to proceed in forma pauperis).

David Bradley, Clerk

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION**

Candace Louise Curtis	§
	§
v.	§ CASE NUMBER: 4:12-cv-00592
	§ District Judge: Kenneth M. Hoyt
Anita Kay Brunsting, et al	§ Court Reporter(s):
	§

FILING FEE INSTRUCTIONS TO APPELLANT

A filing fee of \$455.00 is required to proceed on appeal. The Clerk will file the notice of appeal without prepayment of the filing fee. However, for this appeal to proceed, the appellant must submit either: (1) the filing fee of \$455.00; or (2) a completed application to proceed in forma pauperis.

The appellant is instructed to comply as directed within thirty (30) days of the date of this notice. Failure to comply with this notice may result in your appeal being dismissed.

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION**

Candace Louise Curtis	§
	§
v.	§ CASE NUMBER: 4:12-cv-00592
	§ District Judge: Kenneth M. Hoyt
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David Bradley, Clerk

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS,	§	
	§	
Plaintiff,	§	
VS.	§	CIVIL ACTION NO. H-12-592
	§	
ANITA KAY BRUNSTING, <i>et al</i> ,	§	
	§	
Defendants.	§	

ORDER OF DISMISSAL
(Sua Sponte)

I.

Before the Court is the defendants, Amy Ruth Brunsting and Anita Kay Brunsting’s emergency motion for removal of *Lis Pendens* filed by the plaintiff, Candace Louise Curtis. After a phone conference and discussion with the plaintiff and counsel for the defendants, the Court determines that it lacks jurisdiction over the parties and subject matter of this litigation.

II.

Generally, the facts will show that the plaintiff and defendants are sisters and, along with other siblings, are beneficiaries of the Brunsting Family Living Trust. It appears from the pleadings and colloquy between the plaintiff and counsel for the defendants, that the plaintiff’s father and mother, Elmer H. and Nelva E. Brunsting, established the Brunsting Family Living Trust for the benefit of their offspring in 1996. Elmer H. Brunsting died on April 1, 2009, and Nelva E. Brunsting died on November 11, 2011. The plaintiff’s dispute arises out of the administration of the family Trust.

III.

The plaintiff contended, during the phone conference, that she is suing her sisters, the trustees, in their individual capacities. However, in her pleadings, the plaintiff asserts that she is

suing her sisters individually and severally as co-trustees for the Trust because they have failed . . . “to meet their first obligation under that power, to provide full, accurate, complete and timely accounting to the beneficiaries.” Therefore, the plaintiff alleges claims for breach of fiduciary obligations, fraud, constructive fraud and intentional infliction of emotional distress.

In its motion for removal of *Lis Pendens*, the defendants argue that the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over the dispute because it is, in truth, a probate matter and falls under the Probate Exception to federal court jurisdiction. *See Marshall v. Marshall*, 126 S. Ct. 1735, 1748 (2006). Responding to the defendants’ motion, the plaintiff seeks to satisfy the jurisdictional issue of the amount in controversy by stating that the *res* is the Trust. Yet, the plaintiff argues the controversy is a personal one, not a dispute about the Trust.

IV.

The Court is of the opinion that the Probate Exception to federal jurisdiction applies. *Marshall*, 126 S. Ct. at 1748. The plaintiff admits this fact, yet only to avoid the Court removing her *lis pendens* filing. *See* [Response Doc. No. ___; citing *Lepard v. NBD Bank*, 384 F. 3d 232, 237 (6th Cir. 2004)]. Hence, because the plaintiff’s suit is a dispute over the distribution of the family Trust, the Court lacks jurisdiction and the case must be DISMISSED. To the extent that a *lis pendens* has been filed among the papers in federal Court in this case, it is cancelled and held for naught.

It is so Ordered.

SIGNED at Houston, Texas this 8th day of March, 2012.



Kenneth M. Hoyt
United States District Judge

**UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT**

United States Courts
Southern District of Texas
FILED

MAR 12 2012

David L. Bradley, Clerk of Court

Candace Louise Curtis
Plaintiff pro se

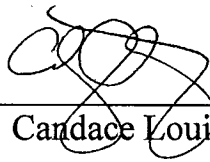
v.
Anita Kay Brunsting, et al.
Defendants

Civil Action No. 4:12-cv-00592
Jury

Plaintiff's Notice of Appeal

Parties are hereby noticed that above named Plaintiff will appeal the order dismissing Plaintiff's action under the probate exception to diversity jurisdiction entered March 8, 2012 by the Honorable Kenneth Hoyt.

Respectfully Submitted



Candace Louise Curtis

March 9, 2012

United States District Court
Southern District of Texas
Houston Division

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS,
Plaintiff

v

ANITA BRUNSTING et al.
Defendants

Civil Action No. 4:12-cv-00592

Proof of Service Notice of Appeal

I, Rik Munson, below signed, under penalty of perjury pursuant to the laws of the United States do declare to be true as follows:

I am a competent fact witness over the age of 18 and not a party to the above titled action. My business address is 218 Landana St. American Canyon CA 94503

On Friday, March 09, 2012 I served a true copy of the attached Notice of Appeal on the parties by placing a true copy in an envelope with postage fully prepaid addressed as follows:

Bernard Lilse Mathews, III
Attorney at Law
Green & Mathews, LLP
14550 Torrey Chase Blvd., Suite 245
Houston, Texas 77014

David J. Bradley
Clerk of Court
P. O. Box 61010
Houston, TX 77208

Respectfully submitted


Rik Munson

Proof of Service Notice of Appeal

APPEAL, CLOSED

**U.S. District Court
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS (Houston)
CIVIL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 4:12-cv-00592
Internal Use Only**

Candace Louise Curtis v. Anita Kay Brunsting et al
Assigned to: Judge Kenneth M. Hoyt
Cause: 28:1332 Diversity-Fraud

Date Filed: 02/27/2012
Date Terminated: 03/08/2012
Jury Demand: Plaintiff
Nature of Suit: 370 Fraud or Truth-In-Lending
Jurisdiction: Diversity

Plaintiff**Candace Louise Curtis**

represented by **Candace Louise Curtis**
1215 Ulfinian Way
Martinez, CA 94553
925-759-9020
PRO SE

V.

Defendant**Anita Kay Brunsting**

represented by **Bernard Lilse Mathews , III**
Green and Mathews LLP
14550 Torrey Chase Blvd
Suite 245
Houston, TX 77014
281-580-8100
Fax: 281-580-8104
Email: texlawyer@gmail.com
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Defendant**Does 1-100****Defendant****Amy Ruth Brunsting**

represented by **Bernard Lilse Mathews , III**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Date Filed	#	Docket Text
02/27/2012	1	PLAINTIFF'S ORIGINAL PETITION, COMPLAINT AND

		APPLICATION FOR EX PARTE TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER, ASSET FREEZE, TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT INJUNCTION against Amy Ruth Brungsting, Anita Kay Brunsting (Filing fee \$ 350) filed by Candace Louise Curtis. (Attachments: # 1 Continuation, # 2 Continuation, # 3 Continuation, # 4 Continuation, # 5 Continuation, # 6 Continuation, # 7 Continuation, # 8 Continuation, # 9 Continuation, # 10 Continuation, # 11 Continuation, # 12 Continuation, # 13 Continuation)(dterrell,) Modified on 2/27/2012 (dterrell,). (Entered: 02/27/2012)
02/27/2012	2	PROPOSED ORDER Injunctinctive Order Temporary Restraining Order, Asset Freeze, Production of Documents and Records, Appointment of Receiver, filed.(dterrell,) (Entered: 02/27/2012)
02/27/2012	3	INITIAL DISCLOSURES by Candace Louise Curtis, filed.(dterrell,) (Entered: 02/27/2012)
02/27/2012	4	REQUEST for Production of Documents from Anita Kay Brunsting and Amy Ruth Brunsting by Candace Louise Curtis, filed.(dterrell,) (Entered: 02/27/2012)
02/27/2012	5	NOTICE by Candace Louise Curtis, filed. (dterrell,) (Entered: 02/27/2012)
02/27/2012	6	NOTICE by Candace Louise Curtis, filed. (dterrell,) (Entered: 02/27/2012)
02/27/2012		Civil Filing fee re: 1 Complaint,, : \$350.00, receipt number CC003143, filed. (dterrell,) (Entered: 02/27/2012)
02/27/2012		Summons Issued as to Amy Ruth Brunsting, Anita Kay Brunsting, filed. (dterrell,) (Entered: 02/27/2012)
02/28/2012	7	ORDER for Initial Pretrial and Scheduling Conference by Telephone and Order to Disclose Interested Persons. Counsel who filed or removed the action is responsible for placing the conference call and insuring that all parties are on the line. The call shall be placed to (713)250-5613. Telephone Conference set for 5/29/2012 at 09:30 AM by telephone before Judge Kenneth M. Hoyt.(Signed by Judge Kenneth M. Hoyt) Parties notified. (ckrus,) (Entered: 02/28/2012)
03/01/2012	8	ORDER denying the application for a temporary restraining order and for injunction.(Signed by Judge Kenneth M. Hoyt) Parties notified.(dpalacios,) (Entered: 03/01/2012)
03/05/2012	9	Letter from Rik Munson re: serving copies on parties, filed. (Attachments: # 1 cover letter) (saustin,) (Entered: 03/05/2012)
03/06/2012	10	EMERGENCY MOTION by Amy Ruth Brunsting, Anita Kay Brunsting, filed. Motion Docket Date 3/27/2012. (Attachments: # 1 Affidavit Affidavit of Amy Brunsting, # 2 Exhibit Property Appraisal, # 3 Exhibit Sale Contract, # 4 Exhibit Tax Appraisal, # 5 Supplement Request for Hearing, # 6 Proposed Order Proposed Order)(Mathews, Bernard) (Entered: 03/06/2012)
03/06/2012	11	Corrected MOTION Removal of Lis Pendens by Amy Ruth Brunsting, Anita Kay Brunsting, filed. Motion Docket Date 3/27/2012. (Mathews, Bernard) (Entered: 03/06/2012)

03/06/2012	12	NOTICE of Setting. Parties notified. Telephone Conference set for 3/7/2012 at 11:00 AM by telephone before Judge Kenneth M. Hoyt, filed. The call shall be placed to (713)250-5613. (chorace) (Entered: 03/06/2012)
03/08/2012	13	ORDER FOLLOWING TELEPHONE SCHEDULING CONFERENCE held on 3/7/12 Appearances: Candace L. Curtis, pro se, Bernard Lilse Mathews, III.. The Court will, sua sponte, dismiss the pltf's case by separate order for lack of jurisdiction. (Signed by Judge Kenneth M. Hoyt) Parties notified.(dpalacios,) (Entered: 03/08/2012)
03/08/2012	14	ORDER OF DISMISSAL (<i>Sua Sponte</i>) re: 10 EMERGENCY MOTION, 11 Corrected MOTION Removal of Lis Pendens. The Court lacks jurisdiction and this case is dismissed. To the extent that a <i>lis pendens</i> has been filed among the papers in federal Court in this case, it is cancelled and held for naught. (Signed by Judge Kenneth M. Hoyt) Parties notified.(dpalacios,) (Entered: 03/08/2012)
03/09/2012	15	Plaintiff's Answer to 11 Corrected MOTION Removal of Lis Pendens filed by Candace Louise Curtis. (pyebernetsky,) (Entered: 03/12/2012)
03/12/2012	16	NOTICE OF APPEAL to US Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit re: 14 Order of Dismissal, by Candace Louise Curtis (Filing fee \$ 455), filed. (mlothmann) (Entered: 03/12/2012)
03/16/2012	17	Notice of Assignment of USCA No. 12-20164 re: 16 Notice of Appeal, filed. (sguevara,) (Entered: 03/16/2012)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

District of _____

Plaintiff

V.

Defendant

APPLICATION TO PROCEED WITHOUT PREPAYMENT OF FEES AND AFFIDAVIT

CASE NUMBER: _____

I, _____ declare that I am the (check appropriate box)

petitioner/plaintiff/movant other

in the above-entitled proceeding; that in support of my request to proceed without prepayment of fees or costs under 28 USC §1915 I declare that I am unable to pay the costs of these proceedings and that I am entitled to the relief sought in the complaint/petition/motion.

In support of this application, I answer the following questions under penalty of perjury:

1. Are you currently incarcerated? Yes No (If "No," go to Part 2)

If "Yes," state the place of your incarceration _____

Are you employed at the institution? _____ Do you receive any payment from the institution? _____

Attach a ledger sheet from the institution(s) of your incarceration showing at least the past six months' transactions.

2. Are you currently employed? Yes No

a. If the answer is "Yes," state the amount of your take-home salary or wages and pay period and give the name and address of your employer.

b. If the answer is "No," state the date of your last employment, the amount of your take-home salary or wages and pay period and the name and address of your last employer.

3. In the past 12 twelve months have you received any money from any of the following sources?

- a. Business, profession or other self-employment Yes No
- b. Rent payments, interest or dividends Yes No
- c. Pensions, annuities or life insurance payments Yes No
- d. Disability or workers compensation payments Yes No
- e. Gifts or inheritances Yes No
- f. Any other sources Yes No

If the answer to any of the above is "Yes," describe, on the following page, each source of money and state the amount received and what you expect you will continue to receive.

4. Do you have any cash or checking or savings accounts? Yes No

If "Yes," state the total amount. _____

5. Do you own any real estate, stocks, bonds, securities, other financial instruments, automobiles or any other thing of value? Yes No

If "Yes," describe the property and state its value.

6. List the persons who are dependent on you for support, state your relationship to each person and indicate how much you contribute to their support.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the above information is true and correct.

Date

Signature of Applicant

NOTICE TO PRISONER: A Prisoner seeking to proceed without prepayment of fees shall submit an affidavit stating all assets. In addition, a prisoner must attach a statement certified by the appropriate institutional officer showing all receipts, expenditures, and balances during the last six months in your institutional accounts. If you have multiple accounts, perhaps because you have been in multiple institutions, attach one certified statement of each account.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

District of

Plaintiff

V.

Defendant

ORDER ON APPLICATION TO PROCEED WITHOUT PREPAYMENT OF FEES

CASE NUMBER:

Having considered the application to proceed without prepayment of fees under 28 USC §1915;

IT IS ORDERED that the application is:

GRANTED.

The clerk is directed to file the complaint.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the clerk issue summons and the United States marshal serve a copy of the complaint, summons and this order upon the defendant(s) as directed by the plaintiff. All costs of service shall be advanced by the United States.

DENIED, for the following reasons:

ENTER this day of , .

Signature of Judge

Name and Title of Judge

Form 22

FORM 22. Transcript Purchase Order

United States Courts
Southern District of Texas
FILED

APR 12 2012

United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit

David J. Bradley, Clerk of Court

Candace Louise Curtis - Plaintiff-Appellant) Appeal from U.S. District Court for So. Dist. Texas
 Court of International Trade
 Court of Federal Claims
—VERSUS—) TRIAL COURT NO. 4:12-cv-00592
Anita Brunsting et al., Defendant) CIRCUIT COURT NO. 12-21064
Appellees

TRANSCRIPT PURCHASE ORDER

(See Rules 10(b) and 11(b) of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure)

PART I - TO BE COMPLETED BY THE APPELLANT WITHIN 14 DAYS OF FILING OF NOTICE OF APPEAL.
When filing this form, distribute copies as follows: 3 copies to the court reporter; 1 copy to the Trial Court; 1 copy to the appellee; 1 copy retained by appellant.

A. Complete one of the following:

- () A transcript is not needed for the appeal
- () A transcript is already on file
- () Request is hereby made to the reporter for a transcript of the following proceedings (give particulars):

Note: voir dire and closing arguments are not prepared unless specifically requested.

Note: Unless the entire transcript is ordered, appellant must attach a statement of the issues to Copies 4 and 5.

B. I certify that financial arrangements have been made with the reporter. Payment is by:

- () Private Funds
- () Government expense (civil case). A motion for transcript has been submitted to the trial judge.

SIGNED [Signature] DATE 4/9/2012 COUNSEL FOR PRO SE
ADDRESS 1215 Ulfjan Way Martinez CA 94553
TELEPHONE 925-759-9020

PART II - TO BE COMPLETED BY THE COURT REPORTER

2 copies retained by the reporter; 1 copy to be transmitted to the Court of Appeals on same date transcript order is received.

Date Purchase Order received: _____
Estimated completion date: _____
Estimated number of pages: _____

I certify that satisfactory financial arrangements have/have not (strike one) been completed with appellant for payment of the cost of the transcript.

Signature and Date
Telephone _____

PART III - NOTIFICATION THAT TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN FILED IN THE TRIAL COURT.

(To be completed by court reporter on date of filing transcript in Trial Court and this notification must be forwarded to Court of Appeals on the same date.)

This is to certify that the transcript has been completed. _____ volumes of transcript have been filed with the Trial Court today.

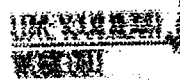
Date

Signature

Rik Munson
218 Landana St.
American Canyon, Ca [94503]

GARLAND CA 945

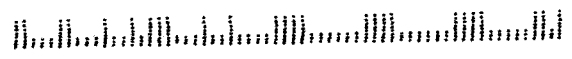
10 APR 2012 PM 8 T



Justice
FOREVER

David J. Bradley
Clerk of Court
P.O. Bx 61010
Houston, TX 77208

77208+1010



PLAINTIFF EXHIBITS BY NUMBER WITH RECORD ON APPEAL
PAGE REFERENCES:

1. [*33] Email: July of 2007, Mother asked me if I would be willing to replace Amy as successor co-trustee of the BFLT with Carl
2. [*34] Email from Mother asking if I minded if she made Anita successor co-trustee with Carl
3. [*35] Email: Anita emailed Amy and I requesting that we print out and sign five undated "Notification of Demand Right" letters
4. [*36] Notification of Demand Right" letters
5. [*37] email from Carole asking if I was okay with Anita taking over as Power of Attorney for Mother
6. [*38-41] October 13, 2010 email (4 pgs.) from Summer Peoples
7. [*42-47] October 23, 2010 Anita sent twelve documents in four separate emails 5pgs.
8. [*47-50] Carol reply to email from me:
"Anita is going to be the one responsible for keeping Mother sick because she is such a control freak and will not LET IT GO!! Let Mother decide what she wants to do. It is Mother's money, not ANITA'S and not AMY's."
9. [*51] On March 8, 2011, Anita emailed Amy, Carol and I and admitted that she withheld trust documents from Nelva
10. [*52] January 8, 2011 I received an email (P-10) from Amy asking for my husband's phone number.
11. [*53] Email re; trying to get information about Mother.
12. [*54] 160 Shares Exxon stock transferred.
13. [*55] Received copies of two asset schedules from Carl, one dated 2005 (P-13) and
14. [*56-62] **asset schedule dated 1/27/10**. (P-14, 7 pgs.) In 2005 there were 3,522.42 shares of Exxon-Mobil listed. In 2010 there was no Exxon-Mobil listed.
15. [*63-64] XLS spreadsheet preliminary tally from Anita
16. [*65-66] Hand written note from Nelva: That's not true".
17. [*67-68] Formal Demand for Full and Complete Disclosure and Accounting" letter, dated December 19, 2011
18. [*69] The first "trust update" I received was an email from Anita
19. [*70] Anita emailed me, (P-19) with a cc to Amy, re mom's house,
20. [*71-79] "Statutory Demand for Full and Complete Disclosure and Accounting" letter, dated January 3, 2012

21. [*80-81] On January 23, 2012, via email, (P-21, 2 pgs.) demand for identity of trust protector.
22. [*82] On January 24, 2012 Anita sent an email (P-22) to Carl, Carol and myself, cc to Attorney Candace, writing.

“Attached please find a preliminary tally of trust assets and expenses (with a list of future liabilities). We are still working with Candace to complete the formal list.”

23. [*83-89] Quit Claim Deed, State of Iowa, signed by EHB and NEB 10/29/96 and recorded in Sioux County Iowa 11/18/96 (7 pgs.), which contained 3 asset schedules, A, B, C, all blank
24. [*90-156] The Brunsting Family Irrevocable Trust dated February 12, 1997 (life insurance trust) received from Anita on or about 1/26/2011, Anita Kay Riley trustee. (53 pgs.)
25. [*157] Affidavit of Trust made 1/12/2005 (only first page)
26. [*158-159] Certificate of Trust dated 1/12/05, Carl Henry Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees. (2 pgs.)
27. [*160-161] Certificate of Trust dated 1/12/05, Carl Henry Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees **UNSIGNED WITH AMY RUTH TSCHIRHART CROSSED OUT** (2 pgs.)
28. [*162-178] Affidavit of Trust made 1/12/05, with selected provisions attached, Article IV Our Trustees, Carl Henry Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees with Amy Ruth Tschirhart crossed out. (I do not know when it was crossed out – before or after it was signed) (P-28)
29. [*179-278] The Restatement of The Brunsting Family Living Trust, dated 1/12/05, Carl Henry Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees with Amy Ruth Tschirhart crossed out. (I do not know when it was crossed out – before or after it was signed) (102 pgs.)
30. [*279-280] Transfer To Grantor Trust Subject To Withdrawal Contribution Agreement, **UNSIGNED**, dated 01/12/05 (P-30, 2 pgs.)
31. [*281-293] Last Will of Elmer H. Brunsting (Pour-Over Will), **UNSIGNED, WITH ARTICLE III (Appointment of Personal Representative) redacted**, dated 01/12/2005 (14 pgs.)
32. [*294-304] Last Will of Nelva E. Brunsting (Pour-Over Will), **UNSIGNED**, Elmer H. Brunsting personal representative, Carl

- Henry Brunsting first alternate, Amy Ruth Brunsting second alternate, Candace Louise Curtis third alternate, dated 01/12/05 (11 pgs.)
33. [*305-309] Living Will also known as the “Physician’s Directive” signed by NEB, dated 01/12/05 (5 pgs.)
 34. [*310-320] Last Will of Nelva E. Brunsting, signed 01/12/05, EHB personal representative, Carl Henry Brunsting first successor, Amy Ruth Tschirhart second successor, Candace Louise Curtis third successor, received 1/22/12 via email from Anita (11 pgs.)
 35. [*321-322] First Amendment to the Restatement to the Brunsting Family Living Trust dated October 10, 1996 as restated on January 12, 2005, Article IV, Section B amended and attached as Exhibit “A”, **dated 09/06/07**, Carl Henry Brunsting and Candace Louise Curtis successor co-trustees. ***CHB and CLC “shall each have the authority to appoint his or her own successor Trustee by appointment in writing.”***, THE FROST NATIONAL BANK alternate (2 pgs.)
 36. [*323-349] General Durable Power of Attorney of Nelva E. Brunsting, marked copy, unsigned, and only dated 2010, Anita Kay Brunsting initial agent, Carol Ann Brunsting first successor, Amy Ruth Tschirhart second successor (27 pgs.)
 37. [*350-352] Qualified Beneficiary Designation and Exercise of Testamentary Powers of Appointment Under Living Trust Agreement, executed 6/15/10, in connection with advances against our inheritances AFTER JUNE 1, 2010 (3 pgs.)
 38. [*353-357] Information Concerning The Medical Power of Attorney signed by NEB, dated 08/25/10 (5 pgs.)
 39. [*358362] Medical Power of Attorney Designation of Health Care Agent signed by NEB, dated 08/25/10, Carol A. Brunsting appointed, Anita Kay Brunsting first alternate, Amy Ruth Tschirhart second alternate (5 pgs.)
 40. [*363-399] Qualified Beneficiary Designation and Exercise of Testamentary Powers of Appointment Under Living Trust Agreement, signed by Nelva E. Brunsting as Trustee, and Founder and Beneficiary on August 25, 2010. (37 pgs.)
 41. [*400-404] Appointment of Successor Trustees, signed by Nelva E. Brunsting as Founder and Original Trustee, dated 08/25/10, Anita Kay Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees, FROST NATIONAL BANK alternate. (5 pgs.)

42. [*405-410] Appointment of Successor Trustees, marked law firm copy, signed 12/21/10, if NEB resigns as Trustee, Anita Kay Brunsting first successor, Amy Ruth Brunsting second successor, THE FROST NATIONAL BANK third successor; if NEB fails or ceases to serve, Anita Kay Brunsting and Amy Ruth Tschirhart successor co-trustees, THE FROST NATIONAL BANK successor trustee, emailed to me by Anita on 01/22/12 (6 pgs.)
43. [*411] Resignation of Original Trustee, Nelva E. Brunsting, signed 12/21/10, appointing Anita Kay Brunsting as trustee of **BFLT dated October 10, 1996, as amended, as well as the subtrusts known as the NEB Survivor's Trust and the EHB Decedent's Trust.**
44. [*412] Acceptance by Successor Trustee, Anita Kay Brunsting, signed 12/21/10



Not included were copies of the certified copies:

45. Certified Death Certificate EHB issued **3/10/2011** received from Anita on or about 1/26/2011, State file number 142-09-043-770
46. Certified Death Certificate NEB issued 11/18/2011 received from Anita on or about 1/26/2011, State file number 142-11-142-463

Case No. 12-20164

**In the United States Court of Appeals
For the Fifth Circuit**

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS,

Plaintiff - Appellant

v.

ANITA KAY BRUNSTING; DOES 1-100; AMY RUTH BRUNSTING,

Defendants - Appellees

**APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION**

BRIEF OF PLAINTIFF - APPELLANT

**Candace Louise Curtis
1215 Ulfinian Way
Martinez, California 94553
(925) 759-9020
occurtis@sbcglobal.net
*Appellant pro se***

CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED PERSONS

NO. 12-20164

Candace Louise Curtis v. Anita Kay Brunsting, et al.

The undersigned Plaintiff-Appellant pro se, certifies that the following listed persons and entities as described in the fourth sentence of Fifth Circuit Rule 28.2.1 have an interest in the outcome of this case. These representations are made so that the judges of this court may evaluate possible disqualification or recusal.

- (1) Candace Louise Curtis, Plaintiff-Appellant, Beneficiary, Successor Co-Trustee for the Elmer Brunsting Irrevocable Decedent's Trust
- (2) Anita Kay Brunsting, Defendant
- (3) Amy Ruth Brunsting, Defendant
- (4) Bernard Lilse Mathews III, Counsel for Defendants in the District Court
- (5) The Honorable Kenneth Hoyt, Judge, United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas Houston Division
- (6) Carl Henry Brunsting, Beneficiary, Executor, Successor Co-Trustee for the Elmer Brunsting Irrevocable Decedent's Trust
- (7) Carole Ann Brunsting, Beneficiary
- (8) Vacek & Freed, PLLC, Trust Law Firm
- (9) Candace L. Kunz-Freed, Trust Attorney

NOTICE OF CORRELATIVE ACTION AND NEWLY DISCLOSED EVIDENCE

On March 9, 2012, Plaintiff-Appellant's brother, Carl Brunsting, filed a *Verified Petition to Take Depositions Before Suit*, in the District Court for Harris County Texas, No. 2012 14538. That Petition identifies the above named Defendant-Appellees, Anita Brunsting and Amy Brunsting, along with the law firm of Vacek and Freed, as having potentially adverse interests to that of Carl Brunsting.

Counsel for Carl Brunsting is Bobbie Bayless of Bayless and Stokes, Houston, Texas.

On April 2, 2012, the Houston firm of Vacek and Freed filed the Will of Elmer Brunsting [#412248] and a purported Will for Nelva Brunsting [#412249] with the Harris County Clerk, with application for No Administration.

On or about April 5, 2012, Curtis received a number of documents by email, addressed to Carl Brunsting c/o Bobbie Bayliss, Candace Curtis, and their sister Carole Brunsting, sent from Defendants' counsel Bernard Mathews, in "connection with litigation brought by Ms. Curtis and threatened by Carl Brunsting." These documents were offered to satisfy accounting requirements under the Texas Property Code and included spreadsheets labeled as Schedules A through J.

These "take my word for it documents" seem to indicate that more than half a million dollars in assets may have been self-dealt, commingled, or otherwise

misappropriated, **in the fifteen months prior to the death of Nelva Brunsting,** and that Defendants have not kept accurate books and records.

It should be noted here that misappropriation of fiduciary in excess of \$200,000.00 is a class “A” felony in Texas, and that an elderly victim adds a class level enhancement.

On May 18, 2012, the Harris County District Court entered an Order authorizing Carl Brunsting to proceed with depositions.

/s/

Candace Louise Curtis
Plaintiff-Appellant pro se

STATEMENT REGARDING ORAL ARGUMENT

Curtis requests oral argument pursuant to Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 34(a)(1) and Fifth Circuit Rule 28.2.3, only to the extent it would aid the Court in understanding the factual background of this case and clarify the legal issues presented.

Appellant suggests that the issues presented can be determined upon the record, pursuant to Fed. R. App. P. 34(a)(3), and that oral argument would not benefit the panel, as the parties' positions are clear and the record is uncomplicated.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED PERSONS	i
NOTICE OF CORRELATIVE ACTION AND NEWLY DISCLOSED EVIDENCE	ii
STATEMENT REGARDING ORAL ARGUMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	v
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES	vii
STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION.....	1
STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES.....	2
STATEMENT OF THE CASE.....	3
STATEMENT OF FACTS	5
STANDARD OF REVIEW	6
SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT	6
ARGUMENT	7
NATURE OF THE CLAIM	7
THE ROUTE TEST	8
TEXAS STATUTORY PROBATE JURISDICTION	11
TEXAS STATUTORY TRUST JURISDICTION	11
CUSTODIA LEGIS AND THE LAW OF COMITY	12

THE FIFTH CIRCUIT AND THE PROBATE EXCEPTION	13
HISTORY OF PROBATE AND TRUSTS IN ENGLAND.....	13
DISPUTES OVER LEGACIES	14
THE PROBATE EXCEPTION AFTER MARSHALL	16
PROBATE EXCEPTION SUMMARY	21
BREACH OF FIDUCIARY IS A VIOLATION OF PUBLIC POLICY	22
DUE PROCESS	22
CONCLUSION.....	24
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE	26
CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE.....	27

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases

<i>Marshall v Marshall</i> 547 U.S. 293, 126 S. Ct. 1735.....	<i>passim</i>
<i>Augustine v. United States</i> , 704 F.2d 1074, 1077 (9th Cir. 1983)	23
Breaux et al., v. Dilsaver 254 F.3d 533 (5th Cir. 2001)	13
<i>Lefkowitz v. Bank of New York</i> , 528 F.3d 102, 104 (2d Cir. 2007).....	17, 18
U.S. v. Tweel, 550 F.2d 997, 299-300.....	5
<i>United States v. Caldwell</i> , 586 F.3d 338, 341 (5 th Cir. 2009).....	6
<i>Whisnant v. United States</i> , 400 F.3d 1 177, 1 179 (9th Cir. 2005).....	23
<i>Wisecarver v. Moore</i> , 489 F.3d 747 (6th Cir.2007)	17, 18

Statutes

28 U.S.C. §1331	16
28 U.S.C. §1332	16
Texas Probate Code §4	11
Texas Property Code § 114.008.....	24
Texas Property Code §115.001.....	9, 11, 24

Other Authorities

70 Am. Jur. 2nd Sec. 50, VII Civil Liability.	8
Brief for Petitioner Vicky Lynn Marshall No. 04-1544 before the United States Supreme Court.....	7, 15
Surrey Council of England.....	14

the Quest for Law” (William Seagle 1941)14

Rules

Fed.R.Civ.P. 65(b)4

Constitutional Provisions

Article III of the United States Constitution16

STATEMENT OF JURISDICTION

This Appeal is from an Order [481-482] dismissing four civil tort causes of action, entered by the Honorable Kenneth Hoyt of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, on March 8, 2012. A timely Notice of Appeal [493-494] was filed on March 12, 2012. The District Court was asked to exercise jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1332. This Court has appellate jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1291.

STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES

1. To what extent, if any, does the probate exception to federal subject matter jurisdiction apply to causes of action for breach of fiduciary, fraud, conversion, and other civil torts that occur in fiduciary relations related to trusts, wills or estates?
2. To what extent, if any, can the probate exception to federal subject matter jurisdiction be applied where there is no probate?
3. To what extent, if any, can the probate exception to federal subject matter jurisdiction be applied to trust related controversies, given the fact that modern trusts are created for the dual purposes of minimizing death tax obligations and avoidance of probate?
4. Does a sua sponte order dismissing Plaintiff's action on jurisdictional grounds deny due process to Plaintiff, who received no notice of motion and no meaningful opportunity to be heard?

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The record will show that Plaintiff, Candace Curtis (Curtis), and Defendants, Anita Brunsting and Amy Brunsting (Anita and Amy), are siblings.

The record will further show that their father, Elmer H. Brunsting, died April 1, 2009, and their mother, Nelva Brunsting, died November 11, 2011. Subsequent to their Mother's death, Defendants refused to communicate in a satisfactory manner, if at all, and provided no meaningful information after receiving demand letters Curtis sent to Defendants officially demanding an accounting, a list of assets, and copies of trust documents and records. Curtis also requested that Defendants file the Decedents' Wills and that they not dispose of property without prior notice [67-68] [71-74].

On February 27, 2012, Curtis filed a pro se complaint [5-17] in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas alleging the civil torts of breach of fiduciary, extrinsic and constructive fraud, and intentional infliction of emotional distress, claiming that Defendants, acting as trustees, failed to notice her of any actions affecting her beneficial interests and refused to provide copies of non-protected trust instruments and accountings for the trust assets, or to report on any other acts of administration.

Curtis also filed an application for injunction [15] seeking to enjoin Defendants from further actions involving trust property until a true and complete

accounting, list of assets, copies of trust documents, and reports of transactions had been disclosed, or upon further order of the Court.

At the time Curtis filed her complaint in the federal court, neither Decedent's will had been filed, and no probate or other proceeding had been commenced in any court. [6]

Also filed amongst Plaintiff's papers were copies of common law lis pendens public notices.

Curtis's application for injunction was properly denied on February 28, 2012, pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 65(b), as defendants had not yet been served.

In the order denying injunction [431] the Court expressed that it may not have subject matter jurisdiction, but did not articulate a reason, and did not invite briefs on any specific subject.

Following a telephone hearing on March 7, 2012, regarding defense motion for removal of a lis pendens notice, the Court issued an Order dismissing Plaintiff's complaint under the probate exception to federal diversity jurisdiction, citing to Marshall v Marshall 547 U.S. 293, 126 S. Ct. 1735. [*481]

STATEMENT OF FACTS

As the District Court correctly noted, Curtis has always maintained that the claims raised below are civil torts for personal injury, seeking monetary damages from Defendants in personam.

By Affidavit [18-31] in support of her complaint Curtis states that she has never received a true and complete accounting, has not received copies of trust documents relating to any now-existing trust in which she has a beneficial interest, has not received prior notice of actions affecting her beneficial interests, and has made the requisite written demands upon the fiduciary defendants prior to bringing court action.

All of the information necessary to the protection of Plaintiff's rights and beneficial interest is uniquely in the possession and under the control of Defendants.

“Silence can only be equated with fraud when there is a legal duty to speak, or when an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading... We cannot condone this shocking conduct.... If that is the case we hope our message is clear. This sort of deception will not be tolerated and if this is routine it should be corrected immediately.” *U.S. v. Tweel, 550 F2nd 997, 299-300.*

Amy and Anita have the obligation to provide material information that they have secreted or otherwise withheld Curtis has the equitable right to demand the information from the Defendants, Amy and Anita. Amy and Anita have the equitable duty to disclose and to account, and have no lawful reason for

withholding or concealing the information. Amy and Anita have refused or otherwise failed to meet the fiduciary obligations owed to Curtis and are thus liable for breach of fiduciary and associated civil torts. There is no valid constitutional, statutory or other rational reason why the federal court cannot take cognizance of these civil tort causes of action.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

“[a] trial court abuses its discretion when it bases its decision on an erroneous view of the law or a clearly erroneous assessment of the evidence.” *United States v. Caldwell*, 586 F.3d 338, 341 (5th Cir. 2009).

This Court is asked to review the District Court’s dismissal of Plaintiff’s four civil causes of action de novo.

SUMMARY OF ARGUMENT

1. There is no probate exception to federal diversity jurisdiction over an *inter partes* tort action, where a federal court is not asked to probate or annul a will or take jurisdiction over property in the possession of a state court.
2. The theory that one may be estopped from pursuing tort remedies by a probate exception where there is no probate is self-defeating. Where there is case or controversy, and the jurisdictional requisites of

diversity and amount in controversy are met, the federal courts have subject matter jurisdiction of torts whether there is a probate or not.

3. As it is the primary purpose for creation of a trust to avoid probate and reduce estate tax liabilities, it is irrational and a cruel irony that a competent federal tribunal would be barred from protecting the rights of one's beneficiaries because of some fictitious relationship between ministerial estate functions performed by ecclesiastical courts and controversies heard exclusively before courts of Chancery at Westminster.
4. The Sua sponte dismissal of Plaintiff's action, without notice and opportunity to be heard, is denial of Due Process.

ARGUMENT

NATURE OF THE CLAIM

The probate exception does not apply to *inter partes* civil tort claims seeking purely monetary damages from defendants in personam¹.

The District Court's Order of Dismissal [*481] at item II states:

“The plaintiff's dispute arises out of the administration of the family Trust.”

¹ Resting upon the authorities contained in the Brief for Petitioner Vicky Lynn Marshall No. 04-1544 before the United States Supreme Court *Marshall v Marshall* 547 U.S. 293, 126 S. Ct. 1735. Argument & Summary of Argument Pages 9-18 and authorities cited.

And at item III:

“... However, in her pleadings, the plaintiff asserts that she is suing her sisters individually and severally as co-trustees for the Trust because they have failed... “to meet their first obligation under that power...””

The “Nature of the Claim” test has always been the choice of the Fifth Circuit, and these conclusions are not wholly relevant to application of the probate exception. Since there is no dispute that Curtis’s suit seeks monetary damages from defendant trustee’s in personam, questions surrounding distribution are moot. The Trust is not liable.

“...an officer may be held liable in damages to any person injured in consequence of a breach of any of the duties connected with his office...The liability for nonfeasance, misfeasance, and for malfeasance in office is in his 'individual', not his official capacity...”
70 Am. Jur. 2nd Sec. 50, VII Civil Liability.

THE ROUTE TEST

Defendant’s Emergency Motion for Removal of lis pendens [434] states:

“[Note: This Motion is brought subject to the Trustees contention that this Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction due to the fact that Texas Probate Code §115.001 (7) confers exclusive jurisdiction over matters related to questions “arising in the administration or distribution of a trust” to the State District Court, and by analogy this case should not be considered under the Probate Exception to Federal Court Jurisdiction, *Marshall v. Marshall*, 126 S.Ct. 1735, 1748 (2006). These issues will be raised by a separate Motion to Dismiss under FRCP 12(b)”

First impression seemed to indicate that Defendant’s motion for removal of lis pendens should have been filed with the court Defendants claimed to be the

court having exclusive jurisdiction. This appears to be the same error to which the District Court fell victim.

Under closer scrutiny it becomes clear that Defendant's counsel, Bernard Mathews, misstated Texas Property Code §115.001, claiming it to be the Probate Code, and then bootstrapped to the Supreme Court what appears to be the Ninth Circuit's holding, that was very harshly reversed by the Supreme Court on the second page of the Marshall opinion.²

It is not Texas Probate Code §115.001, rather Texas Property Code §115.001, that grants original and exclusive jurisdiction over the administration of trusts, and that grant of jurisdiction is to the District Court not the Probate Court. The District Court is a court of general, not special, jurisdiction.

“Nevertheless, the Ninth Circuit in the instant case read the probate exception broadly to exclude from the federal courts' adjudicatory authority "not only direct challenges to a will or trust, but also questions which would ordinarily be decided by a probate court in determining the validity of the decedent's estate planning instrument." *392 F.3d 1118, 1133 (2004)*. The Court of Appeals further held that a State's vesting of exclusive jurisdiction over probate matters in a special court strips federal courts of jurisdiction to entertain any "probate related matter," including claims respecting "tax liability, debt, gift, [or] tort." *Id.*, at 1136. **We hold that the Ninth Circuit had no warrant from Congress, or from decisions of this Court, for its sweeping extension of the probate exception**". (*emphasis Curtis*)

The District court dismissed Curtis's action a priori on the assertion of Defendants' counsel without an FRCP 12(b) motion or jurisdictional hearing, even

² *Marshall v Marshall* 547 U.S. 293, 126 S. Ct. 1735, 1736

though Defendants' own exhibits [473] show that the property subject to lis pendens was not property of a probate estate but of a resulting Trust.

Even if Defendants' counsel had stated the Texas statutes honestly, the Supreme Court in *Marshall* expressly dispels Defendants' route test assertions. In view of the very compelling brief filed by the petitioner before the Supreme Court in that case, it is difficult to envision an application of the probate exception where, as here, there is no probate.

“Texas courts have recognized a state-law tort action for interference [***37] with an expected inheritance or gift, modeled on the Restatement formulation. See *King*, 725 S. W. 2d, at 754; *Brandes v. Rice Trust, Inc.*, 966 S.W.2d 144, 146-147 [**499] (*Tex. App.* 1998). It is clear, under *Erie R. Co. v. Tompkins*, 304 U.S. 64, 58 S. Ct. 817, 82 L. Ed. 1188 (1938), that Texas law governs the substantive elements of Vickie's tortious interference claim. It is also clear, however, that Texas may not reserve to its probate courts the exclusive right to adjudicate a transitory tort. We have long recognized that "a State cannot create a transitory cause of action and at the same time destroy the right to sue on that transitory cause of action in any court having jurisdiction." *Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. Co. v. George*, 233 U.S. 354, 360, 34 S. Ct. 587, 58 L. Ed. 997 (1914). Jurisdiction is determined "by the law of the court's creation and cannot be defeated by the extraterritorial operation of a [state] statute . . ., even though it created the right of action." *Ibid.* Directly on point, we have held that the jurisdiction of the federal courts, "having existed from the beginning of the Federal government, [can] not be impaired by subsequent state [***38] legislation creating courts of probate." *McClellan v. Carland*, 217 U.S. 268, 281, 30 S. Ct. 501, 54 L. Ed. 762 (1910) (upholding federal jurisdiction over action by heirs of decedent, who died intestate, to determine their rights in the estate (citing *Waterman*, 215 U.S. 33, 30 S. Ct. 10, 54 L. Ed. 80)).” *Marshall v Marshall* 547 U.S. 293, 126 S. Ct. 1735, 1744.

TEXAS STATUTORY PROBATE JURISDICTION

The correct jurisdictional statement for probate is found at Texas Probate

Code §4:

§ 4. Jurisdiction of County Court With Respect to Probate Proceedings

The county court shall have the general jurisdiction of a probate court. It shall probate wills, grant letters testamentary and of administration, settle accounts of personal representatives, and transact all business appertaining to estates subject to administration, including the settlement, partition, and distribution of such estates. Acts 1955, 54th Leg., p. 88, ch. 55, eff. Jan. 1, 1956. Amended by Acts 1993, 73rd Leg., ch. 957, § 4, eff. Sept. 1, 1993.

TEXAS STATUTORY TRUST JURISDICTION

The correct jurisdictional statement for trusts is found at Property

Code § 115.001:

§ 115.001. JURISDICTION. (a) Except as provided by Subsection (d) of this section, a district court has original and exclusive jurisdiction over all proceedings concerning trusts, including proceedings to:

- (1) construe a trust instrument;
- (2) determine the law applicable to a trust instrument;
- (3) appoint or remove a trustee;
- (4) determine the powers, responsibilities, duties, and liability of a trustee;
- (5) ascertain beneficiaries;
- (6) make determinations of fact affecting the administration, distribution, or duration of a trust;
- (7) determine a question arising in the administration or distribution of a trust;
- (8) relieve a trustee from any or all of the duties, limitations, and restrictions otherwise existing under the terms of the trust instrument or of this subtitle;

(9) require an accounting by a trustee, review trustee fees, and settle interim or final accounts; and

(10) surcharge a trustee.

(b) The district court may exercise the powers of a court of equity in matters pertaining to trusts.

CUSTODIA LEGIS AND THE LAW OF COMITY

The District Court's Order of Dismissal [481] points to distribution in dismissing the action under the probate exception and further comments thusly:

“Responding to the defendants’ motion, the plaintiff seeks to satisfy the jurisdictional issue of the amount in controversy by stating that the *res* is the Trust.”

The trial Court construes derivative rights for the primary premise of Curtis's action, borrowing from arguments made by Defendants, which appear nowhere in Curtis's pleadings. Fraud, intentional infliction of emotional distress and breach of fiduciary duties are civil torts, distinct from in Rem actions.

The incorporeal *res* of the complaint, as first stated in paragraph 3 therein [*6], includes only the body of rights harmed, or in jeopardy, resulting from the breach of fiduciary obligations on the part of Defendants. The second reference to “*res*” in the same paragraph of Curtis’s complaint is a notice that federal jurisdiction was not precluded by doctrines of *Comity* or *Custodia legis*, as no prior action had been commenced in any other court, and Curtis fails to find “in rem” custody of property to be a formative factor in probate exception test analysis in any other context.

THE FIFTH CIRCUIT AND THE PROBATE EXCEPTION

In *Breaux et al., v. Dilsaver* 254 F.3d 533 (5th Cir. 2001) the court held that civil tort claims against administrators in their individual capacity do not fall within the probate exception. The court reasoned that because plaintiff's claim did not challenge the validity of probate proceedings, did not seek to recover property from either estate, and did not require that a federal court assume control of estate property or interfere with state probate proceedings, that it was outside the probate exception to diversity jurisdiction. The court held in the opening paragraph:

This diversity suit arises from Appellants' claim that the Appellee committed fraud and breached his fiduciary duties while serving as administrator of two decedents' estates. The district court dismissed the suit, concluding that the probate exception to federal jurisdiction prevented it from hearing the case. We disagree: that the suit is against the administrator only in his personal capacity and does not require federal interference in any state probate proceeding. As the suit does not fall within the probate exception, we reverse and remand. *Breaux et al., v. Dilsaver* 254 F.3d 533 (5th Cir. 2001)

HISTORY OF PROBATE AND TRUSTS IN ENGLAND

Justice Ginsberg authored the opinion of the Supreme Court in *Marshall* and she begins with the following quote:

In *Cohens v. Virginia*, Chief Justice Marshall famously cautioned: "It is most true that this Court will not take jurisdiction if it should not; but it is equally true, that it must take jurisdiction, if it should We have no more right to decline the exercise of jurisdiction which is given, than to usurp that which is not given." 19 U.S. 264, 6 Wheat. 264, 404, 5 L. Ed. 257 (1821). 1821). [***14] Among [**490] longstanding limitations on federal jurisdiction otherwise properly

exercised are the so-called "domestic relations" and "probate" exceptions. Neither is compelled by the text of the Constitution or federal statute. Both are judicially created doctrines stemming in large measure from misty understandings of English legal history..."

DISPUTES OVER LEGACIES

The Surrey Council of England³ presents a history of Probate in England and Wales from the early 13th century until the Court of Probate Act of 1857.

"Since the church had little jurisdiction over real estate there are few references in church records to land disputes. Whilst the church had some authority over litigation before the interregnum, disputes were often considered a matter for the King's court not the ecclesiastical ones, and after the interregnum any land or property disputes were usually conducted in Chancery (eg in "Bleak House" by Charles Dickens)."

The Surrey Council does not mention trusts in their published history of probate. Seagle⁴ gives a history of the creation of trusts as follows:

"The evasion of feudal dues and burdens began in the second half of the fourteenth century when the great landowners hit upon the idea of conveying the legal titles to their lands to groups of friends, with the understanding, however, that they would hold the land to certain uses of the grantor. Since the group of "*feoffees to uses*" as it was called, could renew itself, the feudal burdens which attached only on death could be avoided. Feudalism, it is true, was a chain of holding, and they lost in relation to their subtenants, but gained immeasurably more, in view of the vastness of their holdings, in relation to the greatest lord of all, who was the king. The common-law courts recognized only the legal title, but the Court of Chancery, being a court of conscience, stood ready to see to it that the feoffees discharged

³ <http://www.surreycc.gov.uk/recreation-heritage-and-culture/archives-and-history/archives-and-history-research-guides/wills-and-probate-records/a-brief-history-of-probate-in-england-and-wales>

⁴ Book IV of "the Quest for Law" (William Seagle 1941) Chapter 13 "The Quest for Equity" page 190

the obligations of the uses. Henry VIII tried to end the process of evasion by extorting from a rather reluctant Parliament the Statute of Uses in 1535. But it was not long before this was evaded by a ridiculously transparent device. Estates were now conveyed to A for the use of B. The Statute of Uses executed the first use, for it provided that when one stood seized of land to the use of another, the feoffee should be deemed the legal owner. It was held, however, that the statute did not execute the second use! It has been well said that “by this means a statute made upon great consideration, introduced in a solemn and pompous manner, has had no other effect than to add at most three words to a conveyance.⁵ The double use became what was called a trust, and the protection of the rights of the *cestui que trust* became the most important function of the Court of Chancery.”

By these histories the common thread between probate and trust is the Court of Chancery. Trust matters were always heard in Chancery, while probate matters were heard in the ecclesiastical courts. However, all disputes arising under probate were heard in Chancery.

It thus appears that the probate exception nomenclature is a misnomer properly referring only to administrative functions that do not, as a matter of law, present a controversy⁶ and this is the sole reason for the lack of federal statutory subject matter jurisdiction in regard to the probate of a will, the administration of an estate and any other matter that does not present the requisite elements of case or controversy.

⁵ Fisher, *op. cit.*, p. 160 - The footnoted authorities for this section are given on page 412 of “the Quest for Law” Vol IV

⁶ Brief for Petitioner Vicky Lynn Marshall before the United States Supreme Court No. 04-1544 Page 16 and authorities cited therein.

THE PROBATE EXCEPTION AFTER MARSHALL

Article III of the United States Constitution,⁷ 28 U.S.C. §1331 and 28 U.S.C. §1332, defines modern federal diversity jurisdiction.⁸ There is nothing in the language of these provisions that explicitly bar federal courts from hearing probate related claims.

The Supreme Court has:

“...never recognized a "probate exception" to federal jurisdiction - i.e., a blanket jurisdictional bar that is uniquely applicable to probate-related claims." To the contrary, throughout its history, this Court repeatedly has held that there is broad federal jurisdiction over all kinds of probate related claims, including claims to decedents' estates by heirs, legatees and creditors.

In the occasional case where the Court held that there was no jurisdiction over a particular probate-related claim, it did so because a statutory jurisdictional requisite was not met - for example, because the parties were not diverse or because the plaintiff had not pled a case "at common law or in equity" - *not* because a non-statutory subject-matter exception precluded the exercise of federal jurisdiction.”⁹

⁷ Section 1, cl. 2 reads in pertinent part: “The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution [and] the Laws of the United States.”

⁸ The grant of federal question jurisdiction under the Judiciary Act of 1875, 18 Stat. at 470, was later codified as 28 U.S.C. § 1331: “The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.” Diversity jurisdiction as originally granted by the Judiciary Act of 1789, 1 Stat. at 78, is codified in 28 U.S.C. 1332(a):

The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$ 75,000, exclusive of interest and costs, and is between (1) Citizens of different States; (2) citizens of a State and citizens or subjects of a foreign state; (3) citizens of different States and in which citizens or subjects of a foreign state are additional parties; and (4) a foreign state, defined in section 1603(a) of this title as plaintiff and citizens of a State or of different States.

⁹ Please see *Brief for Petitioner Vickie Lynn Marshall in the Supreme Court of the United States No. 04-1544 - Summary of Argument page 9*

Recently, in *Marshall*, the Supreme Court revisited the probate exception, cautioning against its expansive application and stating that the probate exception is "narrow," and should not be used as an excuse for federal courts to decline to exercise jurisdiction over actions merely because they involve a probate-related matter.

Amongst the relevant progeny of *Marshall* are *Lefkowitz v. Bank of New York*, 528 F.3d 102, 104 (2d Cir. 2007), and *Wisecarver v. Moore*, 489 F.3d 747 (6th Cir.2007) each of which specifically describes Curtis's four causes of action as outside the probate exception to federal diversity jurisdiction. Following in the wake of *Marshall*, the *Lefkowitz* court stated the exception thusly:

“While the issues involved in Plaintiff's remaining claims undoubtedly intertwine with the litigation proceeding in the probate courts, in addressing the claims, the federal court will not be asserting control of any res in the custody of a state court. A federal court properly “exercise[s] its jurisdiction to¹⁰ adjudicate rights in [property in the custody of a state court] where the final judgment does not undertake to interfere with the state court's possession save to the extent that the state court is bound by the judgment to recognize the right adjudicated by the federal court.” *Marshall*, 126 S.Ct. at 1747 (citing *Markham*, 326 U.S. at 494, 66 S.Ct. **The probate exception can no longer be used to dismiss “widely recognized tort[s]” such as breach of fiduciary duty or fraudulent misrepresentation merely because the issues intertwine with claims proceeding in state court. Accordingly, these claims may not be dismissed under the probate exception.**” (Emphasis added) *Lefkowitz v. Bank of New York*, 528 F.3d 102, 104 (2d Cir. 2007)

¹⁰ *Marshall*, 126 S.Ct. at 1748

In *Wisecarver v. Moore*, 489 F.3d 747 (6th Cir.2007), a case uniquely similar to the case in point in both fact and law, Plaintiffs raised 12 causes of action. The District Court dismissed the case under the probate exception to diversity. Wisecarver appealed the dismissal. Counts one through three were abandoned on appeal and of the nine remaining claims, five were dismissed and four were reversed and remanded. Most of the five tort claims were dismissed because the relief requested sought a probate related remedy, not because the causes themselves were within the dominion of probate per se. The Wisecarver court's legal reasoning concluded that:

12

Therefore, to the extent that Plaintiffs' claims seek *in personam* jurisdiction over the Defendants, and do not seek to probate or annul a will, the probate exception does not apply. Turning to the complaint, Plaintiffs allege, in relevant part:

13

Loretta Moore and Evelyn Page exercised undue influence on Floyd C. McCamy, and procured from Floyd C. McCamy his signature on testamentary documents The plaintiffs, upon information and belief, allege that the defendants obtained a Power of Attorney from the deceased prior to his death and used that Power of Attorney for their benefit. The defendants . . . failed to use good faith in exercising the authority granted by the power of attorney.

14

The defendants . . . through the use of their fiduciary and confidential relationship, with Floyd C. McCamy, prior to his death, persuaded him at a time when he was both physically and mentally incompetent, to execute a Will leaving his entire Estate to them even though the bulk of his Estate had come from the family of the plaintiffs and the deceased, Floyd C. McCamy, had stated his intent to leave the Estate to the plaintiffs.

15

[Defendants] . . . used their relationship with Mr. McCamy and his frail, weak and deteriorating physical and mental condition to create animosity towards the plaintiffs and to exercise dominion and control over McCamy.

16

[B]y virtue of the confidential and fiduciary relationship and the defendants' dominance over Floyd C. McCamy, defendants procured a Will from him which was not the intent or desire of Floyd C. McCamy and was designed solely for the benefit of the defendants . . .

.

17

[D]efendants . . . manipulated Floyd C. McCamy by means of undue pressure and undue influence in order to cause Floyd C. McCamy to execute a Will whereby the defendants were materially benefited [sic].

18

Defendants . . . by way of conversion, have retained money and personal property of the deceased and have exercised dominion and control over such property as their own to [the] exclusion of the rightful owner. . . .

19

Liberally construed, Plaintiffs' claims for breach of fiduciary duty, breach of confidential relationship, undue influence, and fraud are not barred by the probate exception because they seek *in personam* jurisdiction over the Defendants and do not seek to probate or annul a will. Instead, these claims allege that the Defendants received assets from McCamy during his lifetime by misusing the Power of Attorney executed by McCamy in their favor and that Plaintiffs were damaged as a result. Moreover, these assets were allegedly transferred during McCamy's lifetime and were therefore not part of his estate at his death. Thus, these assets were not subject to the probate court's disposition of McCamy's estate. *See Lamica v. Pierre*, No. 5:05-CV-964, 2006 WL 3423861 (N.D.N.Y. Nov. 28, 2006) (finding probate exception inapplicable to claims relating to property transferred before decedent's death).

20

Since *Marshall*, other circuit courts considering similar claims have also held that causes of action alleging breach of fiduciary duties, fraud, and undue influence do not necessarily fall within the scope of the probate exception. *See Campi v. Chirco Trust UDT*, No. 05-55595, 2007 WL 628049, at *1 (9th Cir. Feb. 27, 2007) (cause of

action alleging fraud, undue influence, and breach of fiduciary duties regarding property removed from a trust and never probated not barred by probate exception); *Jones v. Brennan*, 465 F.3d 304, 307-308 (7th Cir.2006) (breach of fiduciary duty claim regarding guardian's mismanagement not barred by probate exception). These decisions follow *Marshall's in personam/in rem* distinction and find that the principles underlying the probate exception are not implicated when federal courts exercise jurisdiction over claims seeking *in personam* jurisdiction based upon tort liability because the claims do not interfere with the *res* in the state court probate proceedings or ask a federal court to probate or annul a will.

21

Even though these claims in this case seek *in personam* jurisdiction, a majority of the relief that Plaintiffs seek would involve disturbing McCamy's estate, which has already been probated. For instance, Plaintiffs seek: (1) an order enjoining Defendants' disposition of assets received from McCamy's estate, (2) an order divesting Defendants of all property retained by them, which should be turned over to Plaintiffs as the heirs, next of kin, and intended beneficiaries of the deceased, and (3) a declaration that McCamy's probated will be declared invalid and that Defendants be denied any of the benefits of McCamy's will. Granting this relief is precisely what the probate exception prohibits because it would require the district court to dispose of property in a manner inconsistent with the state probate court's distribution of the assets. *Marshall*, 126 S.Ct. at 1748.

22

However, **Plaintiffs also seek two forms of relief which would not implicate the probate exception. First, they seek an accounting of assets received during the last two years of McCamy's life. As mentioned above, the removal of these assets from McCamy's estate during his lifetime removes them from the limited scope of the probate exception.** Second, they seek a monetary judgment in an amount to be determined in relation to the assets so removed.

23

Plaintiffs' remaining claims, those seeking money damages and other remedies relating to the procurement and promotion of a false will, are barred by the probate exception. These claims challenge the validity of McCamy's will and would require the district court to "disturb or affect the possession of property in the custody of a state court" because the state court already probated McCamy's estate. *Jones*, 465

F.3d at 307-08. These claims clearly involve the probate or annulment of a will and thus are barred by the probate exception.

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AFFIRMED in part and REVERSED in part. *Wisecarver v. Moore*, 489 F.3d 747 (6th Cir.2007)

Although the Wisecarver Court makes a valid distinction as it relates to estates, Curtis questions whether a trust distribution remedy remains a valid factor in determining application of the probate exception in the wake of Marshall.

PROBATE EXCEPTION SUMMARY

The “*nature of the claim*” test has always been the choice of the Fifth Circuit. Breach of fiduciary causes were not excluded under the probate exception in the Fifth Circuit, even before Marshall, so long as the relief sought was in personam, and granting it would not interfere with state probate proceedings.

The absence of *custodia legis* negates application of the law of “*Comity*”.

The “*route test*” can no longer be used to exclude federal subject matter jurisdiction after the Supreme Court’s holding in *Marshall*.

The civil torts complained of in the Court below are not ancillary to probate and, thus, the Seventh Circuit’s *Practical Test* does not apply, nor do any of the three abstention doctrines. Like the “*route test*” Curtis believes application of the Seventh Circuit’s “ancillary to probate” or “practical test” may not be wholly viable after Marshall, and that trust matters are not barred by any so-called probate exception.

BREACH OF FIDUCIARY IS A VIOLATION OF PUBLIC POLICY

Curtis alleges Defendants have failed to fully disclose all material facts affecting her beneficial interest, refused to provide non-privileged documents and information as requested, appear to have mismanaged assets, may have engaged in self-dealing, co-mingling and use of fiduciary property to the injury of Curtis and for their own benefit, have failed to file true, complete, accurate and timely accountings, appear to have failed to maintain accurate books and records, have refused to disclose acts of administration, appear to have caused tax liabilities in a manner violative of trust terms, have shown bias and hostility towards Curtis, appear to have trespassed upon the Elmer Brunsting irrevocable decedents trust, to which Defendants are most likely not the proper co-trustees, and appear to have failed to protect assets in which Curtis has a beneficial interest.

Where there is a claim of breach of fiduciary regarding any transaction, and the appearance of a conflict of interest is shown, the presumption of impropriety applies and the burden of bringing forth proof that the actions were fair, necessary or justified is upon the fiduciary. The federal courts are not foreclosed from addressing these kinds of public policy concerns whether civil, criminal or both.

DUE PROCESS

Due Process unquestionably requires both notice and a meaningful opportunity to be heard. The burden of establishing jurisdiction of any court over

either person or subject matter is upon the Plaintiff. However, Defendants never filed a motion challenging jurisdiction under Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(b). The Court never invited briefs on application of the probate exception to this case, there was no jurisdictional hearing, and there are no transcripts of any conference or hearing.

The Court's a priori order, issued sua sponte, denied Curtis Due Process, as Curtis has a right to notice and a meaningful opportunity to be heard on any jurisdictional challenge, prior to the Court's dismissal of the action.

For purposes of a motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction as a matter of law, the factual allegations of the complaint are presumed to be true and all reasonable inferences are to be made in favor of the plaintiff. *Whisnant v. United States*, 400 F.3d 1 177, 1 179 (9th Cir. 2005)

However, where the jurisdictional issue is bound up with the merits, the entire factual dispute is appropriately resolved by the proceeding on the merits. *Augustine v. United States*, 704 F.2d 1074, 1077 (9th Cir. 1983)

Justice Ginsberg authored the Supreme Court's opinion in *Marshall* and ends that 12 page instrument with the following quote:

“Rather than preserving whatever vitality that the "exception" has retained as a result of the *Markham* dicta, I would provide the creature with a decent burial in a grave adjacent to the resting place of the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine. [***46] See *Lance v. Dennis*, 546 U.S. 459, 126 S. Ct. 1198, 163 L. Ed. 2d 1059 (2006) (Stevens, J., dissenting).”

CONCLUSION

Breach of fiduciary, extrinsic and constructive fraud, and intentional infliction of emotional distress clearly fall outside what remains of the so-called “probate exception” to federal subject matter jurisdiction, whether or not the obligations breached interweave with trust or estate matters.

The Federal Court is only excluded from exercising the limited ministerial functions of probate courts, and those limits are consistent with what is expressed in Texas Probate Code §4.

The Federal Court has statutory jurisdiction to hear this controversy, and has the equitable jurisdiction to provide any relief that could be obtained from the Texas District Court under Texas Property Codes § 114.008 and § 115.001, including interpreting trust provisions, enjoining trustees from acting, compelling trustees to account, replacing trustees, dissolving a trust, distributing trust assets and any other relief that could be obtained from the Texas State District Court.

Wherefore, Plaintiff-Appellant Curtis herein respectfully moves this court to issue an order reversing the District Court’s dismissal of her four causes of action, and remand to the District Court for further proceedings consistent with this Court’s learned opinion.

Further, Curtis asks this Court for instruction to the U. S. District Court, to reconsider her application for injunction with a proper view of the law and in light of the fact Defendants have been served.

Curtis also asks that Defendants' counsel Bernard Mathews be ordered to show cause why he should not be held in contempt and sanctioned for perpetrating a fraud upon the District Court, and further order that Defendants are to bear the costs associated with this appeal.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Candace L. Curtis, certify that today, June 11, 2012, a copy of the brief for appellant, a copy of the record excerpts, and the official record in this case, consisting of one CD, were served upon George William Vie III, by certified mail, No. 7010 0290 0002 8531 8897, postage prepaid to him at One City Centre, 1021 Main Street, Suite 1950, Houston, TX 77002.

/s/

Candace L. Curtis

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Pursuant to 5TH CIR. R. 32.2.7 (c), undersigned pro se Plaintiff-Appellant certifies that this brief complies with the type-volume limitations of 5TH CIR. R. 32.2.7 (b).

1. Exclusive of the portions exempted by 5TH CIR. R. 32.2.7 (b)(3), this brief contains 6,844 words printed in a proportionally spaced typeface.
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/s/

Candace L. Curtis

NO. 12-20164

**In the
United States Court of Appeals
for the Fifth Circuit**

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS

Plaintiff-Appellant,

V.

ANITA KAY BRUNSTING AND AMY RUTH BRUNSTING

Defendants-Appellees.

On Appeal From the United States District Court for the
Southern District of Texas, Houston Division

BRIEF OF DEFENDANTS-APPELLEES

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CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED PERSONS

Required By Local Rule 28.2.1

The undersigned counsel of record certifies the following listed persons have an interest in the outcome of this case. Judges of this Court may consider possible disqualification or recusal from this certification.

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RECOMMENDATION ON ORAL ARGUMENT

The issues presented in this appeal are sufficiently discussed in the briefing. Additionally, the record is not complicated. For these reasons, Appellees suggest oral argument is not necessary for the Court's decisional process.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED PERSONS i

RECOMMENDATION ON ORAL ARGUMENT ii

TABLE OF CONTENTS iii

LIST OF AUTHORITIESv

STATEMENT OF THE CASE 1

 1. Statement of Facts..... 2

 2. Course of proceedings and disposition in the court below. 3

SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT..... 6

ARGUMENT AND AUTHORITIES 8

 1. The applicable standard of review. 8

 2. The district court correctly determined that the probate exception to jurisdiction applied in this case. 9

 A. The nature of the relief sought is persuasive as to the applicability of the probate exception. 10

 B. If the wills have since been probated, that is further reason to apply the probate exception. 11

 C. Curtis had admitted the probate exception applied, at least in part..... 14

 D. Trusts, like wills, can implicate the probate exception. 17

 E. Conclusion..... 18

 3. The district court did not deprive Curtis of due process by determining it lacked jurisdiction over the subject and the parties. 19

CONCLUSION AND PRAYER 22

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE..... 22

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE..... 23

LIST OF AUTHORITIES

Cases

Ashcroft v. Iqbal,
556 U.S. 662, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 173 L. Ed. 2d 868 (2009) 14

Blakeney v. Blakeney,
664 F.2d 433 (5th Cir. 1981) 12

Breaux v. Dilsaver,
254 F.3d 533 (5th Cir. 2001) 10, 11, 12

Dresser v. Meba Med. & Benefits Plan,
628 F.3d 705 (5th Cir. 2010) 8

Evans v. Pearson Enterprises, Inc.,
434 F.3d 839 (6th Cir. 2006) 18

Georges v. Glick,
856 F.2d 971 (7th Cir. 1988) 17, 18

Horn v. Vaughan,
11-60024, 2012 WL 1192101 (5th Cir. Apr. 9, 2012) 14

Jones v. Sch. Bd. of Bossier Parish,
51 F.3d 1045 (5th Cir. 1995) 1

Krim v. pcOrder.com, Inc.,
402 F.3d 489 (5th Cir. 2005) 8

Lepard v. NBD Bank, a Div. of Bank One,
384 F.3d 232 (6th Cir. 2004) 16, 20

LRC Technologies, LLC v. McKee,
CIV.A. 11-1011, 2011 WL 4007389 (E.D. La. Sept. 8, 2011) 12

Markham v. Allen,
326 U.S. 490, 66 S.Ct. 296, 90 L.Ed. 256 (1946) 9

Marshall v. Marshall,
547 U.S. 293, 126 S.Ct. 1735, 164 L.Ed.2d 480 (2006) 9

<i>McDonal v. Abbott Labs.</i> , 408 F.3d 177 (5th Cir. 2005)	9
<i>Ruhgras AG v. Marathon Oil Co.</i> , 526 U.S. 574, 119 S.Ct. 1563, 143 L.Ed.2d 760 (1999)	9
<i>Storm v. Storm</i> , 328 F.3d 941 (7th Cir. 2003)	12, 18
<i>Surgick v. Cirella</i> , CIV. 09-3807 NLH/KMW, 2012 WL 1495422 at * 3 (D.N.J. Apr. 27, 2012).....	13
<i>United States v. Flores</i> , 887 F.2d 543 (5th Cir. 1989)	1
<i>Wisecarver v. Moore</i> , 489 F.3d 747 (6th Cir. 2007)	17
<i>Zernial v. United States</i> , 714 F.2d 431 (5th Cir. 1983)	21
Rules	
FED. R. CIV. P. 12(h)(3).....	13

TO THE HONORABLE FIFTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS:

Appellees Anita and Amy Brunsting file this opening brief and request the Court affirm the Order of Dismissal entered by the district court.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Anita and Amy Brunsting object to the “Notice of Correlative Action and Newly Disclosed Evidence” section of Appellant Curtis’s Brief.¹

Although this Court liberally construes briefs filed by *pro se* litigants, it still requires them to comply with the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure and the Court’s local rules.² The Court “will not ordinarily enlarge the record on appeal to include material not before the district court.”³ To the extent that Curtis references documents she has received after judgment as “newly discovered evidence,” these are not before the Court and should not have any bearing on the issues presented.

¹ Appellant’s Brief at ii-iii.

² *Jones v. Sch. Bd. of Bossier Parish*, 51 F.3d 1045 (5th Cir.1995).

³ *Id.*, citing *United States v. Flores*, 887 F.2d 543, 546 (5th Cir. 1989).

1. STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Curtis filed a complaint based on diversity of jurisdiction against Anita and Amy Brunsting.⁴ She alleged that the Brunstings were acting as co-trustees of a family trust and, acting as co-trustees or successor trustees, they had failed to provide accurate and timely accounting to the beneficiaries; had not provided documents relating to the administration of the trust; may have improperly accepted “gifts”; and otherwise breached their fiduciary obligations.⁵ Curtis included claims of extrinsic fraud, intrinsic fraud, and intentional infliction of emotional distress all arising out of the trust administration.⁶ She also sought a temporary restraining order against “wasting the estate,”⁷ and an accounting of trust property and assets.⁸ She attached a variety of documents and emails, including a written demand for

⁴ USCA5 5.

⁵ USCA5 7-8.

⁶ USCA5 8, 9, 11.

⁷ USCA5 15.

⁸ USCA5 16-17.

wills, trusts, and death certificates.⁹ Her proposed injunctive order referenced an “asset freeze” of any property belonging to the Brunsting Family Living Trust, and surrender of the property to a receiver appointed by the district court.¹⁰ She later filed a lis pendens related to property in Texas and Iowa.¹¹ The Brunstings filed an emergency motion to remove the lis pendens,¹² and noted it was subject to a motion under Rule 12 that would be filed as to the probate exception to jurisdiction.¹³

2. COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS AND DISPOSITION IN THE COURT BELOW.

The district court took notice of the request for a temporary restraining order and injunction and denied the relief, noting that “it appears the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over the claim(s) asserted.”¹⁴

⁹ USCA5 67.

¹⁰ USCA5 413-15.

¹¹ USCA5 242-25.

¹² USCA5 434.

¹³ USCA5 434.

¹⁴ USCA5 431.

The court thereafter ordered that a telephone scheduling conference be conducted in connection with the lis pendens issue.¹⁵ Curtis appeared pro se and the Brunstings were represented by counsel. Following the telephone scheduling conference, the district court entered an order indicating that the court would dismiss Curtis's suit for lack of jurisdiction.¹⁶ The court then entered a sua sponte order of dismissal, noting it followed "a phone conference and discussion with the plaintiff and counsel for defendants."¹⁷

Specifically, the district court determined that it lacked jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of the litigation. The court noted that the facts before it indicated that Curtis, the Brunstings, and other siblings were beneficiaries of the Brunsting Family Trust and that according to the pleadings and the discussions during a telephone conference, Curtis's mother and father had establish the trust and thereafter died. The court added that the disputes between the parties arose on the administration of the family

¹⁵ USCA5 479.

¹⁶ USCA5 480.

¹⁷ USCA5 481.

trust.¹⁸ The court noted that Curtis's pleadings indicated that she was suing the Brunstings individually and as co-trustees for the trust because they had allegedly failed to meet their obligations under the trust powers.

The court added that Curtis, in response to the Brunstings' *lis pendens* motion, had stated that the *res* of the lawsuit was the trust; but the controversy was not a dispute about the trust but a personal one against the co-trustees. The court also noted that Curtis had admitted that the probate exception to federal jurisdiction applied (but only to avoid the court removing her *lis pendens* filing). In conclusion, the district court held that Curtis's suit was a dispute over the distribution of the family trust and therefore the court lacked jurisdiction.¹⁹ Curtis then filed her notice of appeal.²⁰

¹⁸ USCA5 481.

¹⁹ USCA5 482.

²⁰ USCA5 493.

SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT

The district court correctly concluded that even with complete diversity present in this case, the probate exception to federal jurisdiction prohibited it from granting Curtis the relief that she sought. This included her request for injunctive relief, declaratory relief, for a receiver appointed over the assets of the trust, an accounting, and damages.

To the extent Curtis sought injunctive relief and assumption of jurisdiction over all of the assets of the trust through appointment of a receiver, any order entered by the district court would have amounted to an attempt by it to administer the trusts at issue. Although Curtis suggests that the probate exception should only apply to wills and not trust assets or trust instruments, federal courts have applied the probate exception to trust litigation, especially when the trust instrument serves as a will substitute.

The policy considerations underlying the court-made probate exception include judicial economy and the desire to minimize interference with state court proceedings. Remanding or dismissing some claims under the probate exception, but retaining others, would not promote judicial

efficiency or minimize interference. Rather it would increase the risk of piecemeal resolution of the matters at issue.

On appeal, Curtis advises the Court that the wills of both of her parents, which are related to the trust or pour over into the trusts,²¹ have since been probated in Texas state court. This is a further reason for the Court to conclude that the probate exception applies as a jurisdictional limitation. The presence of the Texas probate proceedings increase the likelihood that federal court relief would interfere with the administration of one or more estates or involve the federal court in an assumption of jurisdiction over property that is now in the custody of the probate court.

Finally, the district court's sua sponte determination that it lacked subject matter jurisdiction was consistent with its duty to raise the issue. The district court could determine that it lacked subject matter jurisdiction whether or not it had been raised by any party. The court first entered an order denying injunctive relief in which it expressed its jurisdictional concerns. It then scheduled a telephone conference in which the jurisdictional

²¹ USCA5 28; 281; 283; 294.

issue was further discussed, and in which Curtis participated. Finally, Curtis also filed a responsive document considered by the district court before it ruled, in which Curtis addressed at length her position on whether the probate exception was applicable to her case. Therefore no due process concerns are implicated by the court's dismissal order, and it should be affirmed.

ARGUMENT AND AUTHORITIES

1. THE APPLICABLE STANDARD OF REVIEW.

This Court reviews de novo the district court's dismissal for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.²² "A case is properly dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction when the court lacks the statutory or constitutional power to adjudicate the case. In considering a challenge to subject matter jurisdiction, the district court is 'free to weigh the evidence and resolve factual disputes in order to satisfy itself that it has the power to hear the case.'"²³ This Court reviews any jurisdictional findings of fact for clear error.

²² *Dresser v. Meba Med. & Benefits Plan*, 628 F.3d 705, 708 (5th Cir. 2010).

²³ *Krim v. pcOrder.com, Inc.*, 402 F.3d 489, 494 (5th Cir. 2005).

2. THE DISTRICT COURT CORRECTLY DETERMINED THAT THE PROBATE EXCEPTION TO JURISDICTION APPLIED IN THIS CASE.

A federal court has an independent duty, at any level of the proceedings, to determine whether it properly has subject matter jurisdiction over a suit.²⁴ Ordinarily, federal jurisdiction exists over lawsuits based on complete diversity of citizenship; but for historical reasons, a federal court “has no jurisdiction to probate a will or administer an estate.”²⁵ This probate exception is a judicially created doctrine.²⁶

In three issues, Curtis suggests the probate exception does not apply to civil tort claims, or does not apply when there is no probate, or should not apply to trust related controversies.²⁷ These issues are discussed together.

²⁴ See *Ruhgras AG v. Marathon Oil Co.*, 526 U.S. 574, 583, 119 S.Ct. 1563, 143 L.Ed.2d 760 (1999); *McDonal v. Abbott Labs.*, 408 F.3d 177, 182 n. 5 (5th Cir. 2005).

²⁵ *Markham v. Allen*, 326 U.S. 490, 494, 66 S.Ct. 296, 90 L.Ed. 256 (1946).

²⁶ *Marshall v. Marshall*, 547 U.S. 293, 298, 126 S.Ct. 1735, 164 L.Ed.2d 480 (2006).

²⁷ See Appellant’s Brief at 2.

A. The nature of the relief sought is persuasive as to the applicability of the probate exception.

In her brief, Curtis cites *Breaux v. Dilsaver*²⁸ as holding that civil tort claims against administrators in their individual capacity do not fall within the probate exception.²⁹ However she explains that the *Breaux v. Dilsaver* court had reasoned that the plaintiff's claims there did not seek to recover property from the estate and did not require that a federal court assume control over state property or interfere with state probate proceedings. The *Breaux v. Dilsaver* court noted a number of other controlling factors: the claims were against the defendant, not against the estate; the estate was closed and would not be reopened; and no judgment would be satisfied with property from the closed estate.

Here, however, Curtis had actually requested that the district court appoint a receiver and assume control over the assets of the living trust. She claimed that trust assets has been misappropriated.³⁰ She requested a freezing

²⁸ 254 F.3d 533, 536-37 (5th Cir. 2001).

²⁹ See Appellant's Brief at 13.

³⁰ USCA5 16-17.

of the trust assets and an injunction preventing distribution.³¹ Federal courts in equity may have jurisdiction over certain matters, “so long as the federal court does not interfere with the probate proceedings or assume general jurisdiction of the probate or control of the property in custody of the state court.”³² Curtis did request the court assume control over the trust property. Thus, the district court correctly concluded that the legal and equitable relief sought triggered the probate exception.

B. If the wills have since been probated, that is further reason to apply the probate exception.

Further, Curtis advises this Court in her brief that the wills of her parents have been filed for probate in Texas state court.³³ Thus a second question is now presented: Whether Curtis’s claims would pose additional threats to interference with property in possession of a state court.

³¹ USCA5 414.

³² *Breaux v. Dilsaver*, 254 F.3d 533, 536 (5th Cir. 2001).

³³ See Appellant’s Brief at ii. In her brief, Curtis states that “[a]t the time Curtis filed her complaint in the federal court, neither Decedent’s will had been filed, and no probate or other proceeding had been commenced in any court.” Appellant’s Brief at 4.

Under the probate exception, a federal court is precluded from endeavoring to dispose of property that is in the custody of a probate court. The probate exception also discourages a federal court from interfering with state probate proceedings. To decide if a federal court would interfere with state court probate proceedings, the court must determine whether the plaintiff's claim "implicates the validity of the probate proceedings or whether the plaintiff is merely seeking adjudication of a claim between the parties."³⁴

Suits against personal representatives in their individual capacities are beyond federal jurisdiction "if it requires a premature accounting of an estate still in probate."³⁵ Thus, the probate exception applies if there are wills now admitted to probate. And as the court noted in *Storm v. Storm*,³⁶ after holding the probate exception applied to litigation concerning an inter vivo trust,

³⁴ *LRC Technologies, LLC v. McKee*, CIV.A. 11-1011, 2011 WL 4007389 (E.D. La. Sept. 8, 2011) citing *Blakeney v. Blakeney*, 664 F.2d 433, 434 (5th Cir. 1981).

³⁵ *Breaux v. Dilsaver*, 254 F.3d 533, 537 (5th Cir. 2001).

³⁶ 328 F.3d 941, 946 (7th Cir. 2003).

We simply note that if this will is admitted to probate at some future time, the claim raised [] in this lawsuit would more appropriately be included as part of those proceedings, thus implicating both the judicial economy and the unnecessary interference policy rationales [of the probate exception].³⁷

Further, Curtis's complaint requested an accounting, injunctive, and declaratory relief as appropriate.³⁸ To the extent that Curtis would seek declaratory relief as to the rights under the trust, or the value of trust assets, or the appropriation or alleged misappropriation of trust assets, that would essentially amount to an attempt to have the federal court administer the trust (and the administration of the estates of her parents).³⁹

Any jurisdictional inquiry is not simply limited to the day on which Curtis's complaint was filed. Rule 12(h) requires dismissal if the district court determines "at any time" that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction.⁴⁰ And the United States Supreme Court has held subject-matter jurisdiction

³⁷ *Id.* at 945 n. 2.

³⁸ USCA5 15, 16.

³⁹ *See Surgick v. Cirella*, CIV. 09-3807 NLH/KMW, 2012 WL 1495422 at * 3 (D.N.J. Apr. 27, 2012).

⁴⁰ FED. R. CIV. P. 12(h)(3).

cannot be forfeited or waived and should be considered at the appellate level when fairly in doubt.⁴¹ Also, this Court always has the power to affirm for reasons other than those relied upon by the district court.⁴²

C. Curtis had admitted the probate exception applied, at least in part.

Curtis also argued below that the district court had jurisdiction to hear her civil claims for damages, but did not have jurisdiction to reach the lis pendens “in the custody of the Harris County Recorder,” specifically based on the probate exception.⁴³ Curtis has not relied on the *Lepard v. NBD Bank*⁴⁴ decision in her appellate briefing in this Court, as she did in the court below. Nor does she acknowledge that she had admitted the application of the probate exception to part of her suit.

⁴¹ *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 671, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1945, 173 L. Ed. 2d 868 (2009).

⁴² *Horn v. Vaughan*, 11-60024, 2012 WL 1192101 (5th Cir. Apr. 9, 2012).

⁴³ USCA5 489.

⁴⁴ 384 F. 3d 232, 237 (6th Cir. 2004).

Curtis had claimed the Houston property was part of the subject of her suit.⁴⁵ The property would likely be part of the administration of the estates now filed or the property of the Family Trust. Indeed Amy Brunsting's affidavit in connection with the lis pendens motion asserted the real estate was part of the Brunsting Family Trust, and would be sold under trust powers.⁴⁶ The Brunstings' attorney's motion for removal of the lis pendens claimed the property was titled in the name of the Trust and was part of the trust estate being liquidated for distribution to heirs.⁴⁷

Perhaps Curtis had cited *Lepard v. NBD Bank* for the proposition that exclusive jurisdiction of the lis pendens issue rested in Texas state courts. But now she argues in her brief that Texas district courts are granted exclusive jurisdiction of the administration of trusts, citing the Texas Property Code.⁴⁸ The *Lepard* court found that fact dispositive in its case, applying Michigan

⁴⁵ USCA5 425.

⁴⁶ USCA5 437-38.

⁴⁷ USCA5 434-35.

⁴⁸ Appellant's Brief at 9.

law.⁴⁹ But the *Lepard* court had also noted that claims for breach of fiduciary duties and abuses of power were “connected inextricably with the probate of the estates and other issues ancillary to probate.”⁵⁰ The court observed that

“[t]he [probate] exception applies both to purely probate matters, and to matters ancillary to probate in the practical sense that allowing it [the case] to be maintained in federal court would impair the policies served by the probate exception to diversity jurisdiction.”⁵¹

As courts have explained, “[t]he probate exception is a practical doctrine designed to promote legal certainty and judicial economy by providing a single forum of litigation, and to tap the expertise of probate judges by conferring exclusive jurisdiction on the probate court.”⁵² Splitting of claims between state court and federal court, meanwhile, would not

⁴⁹ See *Lepard v. NBD Bank, a Div. of Bank One*, 384 F.3d 232, 237 (6th Cir. 2004) (noting claims regarding the administration of a trust fall squarely within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Michigan probate courts). See also Appellant’s Brief at 8-9.

⁵⁰ *Lepard v. NBD Bank, a Div. of Bank One*, 384 F.3d at 237.

⁵¹ *Id.*

⁵² *Id.* at 237.

promote efficiencies or judicial economy. Thus, having determined some claims would entangle the federal court in state court trust or probate administration, it would be prudent to dismiss the entire case rather than carve out a single state law tort.⁵³

In summary, “[o]nce a suit can be characterized as not involving ‘pure probate,’ the inquiry . . . becomes whether resolution of the suit by the federal court will result in ‘interference’ with the state probate proceedings or the assumption of general probate jurisdiction.”⁵⁴

D. Trusts, like wills, can implicate the probate exception.

This case now involves “survivor’s trusts” and concerns the rights of heirs to the estates of the Brunstings’ parents.⁵⁵ In her third issue on appeal, Curtis has asked whether the probate exception applies to trust-related controversies. It does.

⁵³ Compare with *Wisecarver v. Moore*, 489 F.3d 747 (6th Cir. 2007), cited by Curtis at Appellant’s Brief at 18-21 (holding some claims implicated the probate exception, but retaining others).

⁵⁴ *Georges v. Glick*, 856 F.2d 971, 974 (7th Cir. 1988).

⁵⁵ USCA5 18.

The Sixth Circuit in *Evans v. Pearson Enterprises, Inc.*,⁵⁶ noted that “federal courts have properly applied the probate exception to claims concerning trusts that act as will substitutes”The court explained that

[r]efusing to hear cases regarding will substitutes is consistent with *Markham [v. Allen]* because adjudication concerning will substitutes would frequently interfere with probate administration.⁵⁷

Federal courts have additionally acknowledged that state court expertise is best with regard “to the transfer of property at death.”⁵⁸ Therefore, trusts that involve will substitutes, and even inter vivos trusts, may be subject to the probate exception. Courts reach this holding by applying a practical approach that reinforces the policy goals underlying the probate exception.⁵⁹

E. Conclusion.

The district court in this case correctly determined that in light of the complaint Curtis had filed, the probate exception counseled against an

⁵⁶ 434 F.3d 839, 849 (6th Cir. 2006).

⁵⁷ *Id.*

⁵⁸ *Georges v. Glick*, 856 F.2d 971, 973-74 (7th Cir. 1988).

⁵⁹ *See Storm v. Storm*, 328 F.3d 941, 944 (7th Cir. 2003).

exercise of federal diversity jurisdiction. With the additional knowledge that the wills of the parties' parents have now been filed in state court, the probate exception is made even more appropriate.⁶⁰ This Court should overrule Curtis's first three issues and affirm the Order of Dismissal.

3. THE DISTRICT COURT DID NOT DEPRIVE CURTIS OF DUE PROCESS BY DETERMINING IT LACKED JURISDICTION OVER THE SUBJECT AND THE PARTIES.

In her fourth and final issue on appeal, Curtis claims the district court's sua sponte dismissal order deprived of her notice and an opportunity to be heard.⁶¹ But the record shows that Curtis was heard on the issue of subject matter jurisdiction during the telephone conference noticed by the court.⁶² This hearing followed the filing of the Brunstings' Emergency Motion for Removal of Lis Pendens, which was made subject to the contention that the court lacked subject matter jurisdiction.⁶³ And in denying

⁶⁰ The claims related to unaccounted for assets and gifts to a successor trustee, USCA5 16, would arguably seeks disposal or transfer of property now within the state court's custody.

⁶¹ Appellant's Brief at 7, 22-23.

⁶² USCA5 480, 481.

⁶³ USCA5 434.

the injunctive relief Curtis had requested, the court had already noted its concern that it lacked subject matter jurisdiction over Curtis's claims.

In light of these warnings, Curtis had filed an "Answer to Defendants [sic] Motion for Lis Pendens"⁶⁴ which discussed and argued the applicability of the probate exception.⁶⁵ The record reflects that the district court had reviewed Curtis's filing (because the court cited it in the dismissal Order)⁶⁶ and acknowledged Curtis's admission that the probate exception applied:

The Court is of the opinion that the Probate Exception to federal jurisdiction applies. *Marshall*, 126 S. Ct. at 1748. The plaintiff admits this fact, yet only to avoid the Court removing her *lis pendens* filing. See [Response Doc. No. ___; citing *Lepard v. NBD Bank*, 384 F. 3d 232, 237 (6th Cir. 2004)].

Specifically, the court noted Curtis had stated in her Answer to Defendants [sic] Motion for Lis Pendens that the district court

⁶⁴ USCA5 438-90.

⁶⁵ USCA5 485-89.

⁶⁶ USCA5 482, citing Curtis's response and its reference to *Lepard v. NBD Bank, a Div. of Bank One*, 384 F.3d 232, 237 (6th Cir. 2004). See also USCA5 485-86, citing *Lepard v. NBD Bank*, 384 F.3d 232, 237 (6th Cir. 2004).

is foreclosed from reaching the lis pendens under the probate exception to diversity jurisdiction as explained below.⁶⁷

Thus, Curtis had not only been heard on the issue of the probate exception, but she had argued that the exception was applicable to part of the relief the Brunstings had requested. She had notice, and was heard, on the probate exception.

“Sua sponte dismissal for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction is, of course, proper at any stage of the proceedings.”⁶⁸ Jurisdictional matters are to be decided by the court, and can be raised by a party or the court. Whether the Brunstings had filed a motion to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction was no impediment to the district court’s ruling.⁶⁹ Because Curtis was heard on the issue of the probate exception, there was no due process deprivation triggered by the court’s ruling. Accordingly, the fourth issue on appeal should be overruled.

⁶⁷ USCA5 485.

⁶⁸ *Zernial v. United States*, 714 F.2d 431, 433-34 (5th Cir. 1983).

⁶⁹ Compare with Appellant’s Brief at 23, noting no Rule 12(b) motion had been filed.

CONCLUSION AND PRAYER

For the reasons stated in this brief, Appellees Anita and Amy Brunsting request the Court affirm the Order of Dismissal of the district court, and grant all other proper relief.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that service on Appellant pro se will be accomplished by regular mail on July 16, 2012 to the following:

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Pro Se Plaintiff-Appellant

 /s/ George W. Vie III
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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Pursuant to 5th Cir. R. 32.a.7(C), the undersigned certifies this brief complies with the type-volume limitations of 5th Cir. R. 32.a.7(B).

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No. 12-20164, Candace Curtis v. Anita Brunsting, et al
USDC No. 4:12-CV-592

The following pertains to your brief electronically filed on July 16, 2012.

You must submit the seven paper copies of your brief under red cover as required by 5TH CIR. R. 31.1 within 5 days of the date of this notice pursuant to 5th Cir. ECF Filing Standard E.1.

Sincerely,

LYLE W. CAYCE, Clerk

By: 

Linda B. Miles, Deputy Clerk
504-310-7709

cc: Ms. Candace Louise Curtis

No. 12-20164

In the
United States Court of Appeals
for the Fifth Circuit

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS

Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

ANITA KAY BRUNSTING AND AMY RUTH BRUNSTING

Defendants-Appellees.

On Appeal From the United States District Court for the
Southern District of Texas, Houston Division

BRIEF OF DEFENDANTS-APPELLEES

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CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED PERSONS

Required By Local Rule 28.2.1

The undersigned counsel of record certifies the following listed persons have an interest in the outcome of this case. Judges of this Court may consider possible disqualification or recusal from this certification.

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RECOMMENDATION ON ORAL ARGUMENT

The issues presented in this appeal are sufficiently discussed in the briefing. Additionally, the record is not complicated. For these reasons, Appellees suggest oral argument is not necessary for the Court's decisional process.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CERTIFICATE OF INTERESTED PERSONS i

RECOMMENDATION ON ORAL ARGUMENT ii

TABLE OF CONTENTS iii

LIST OF AUTHORITIESv

STATEMENT OF THE CASE 1

 1. Statement of Facts..... 2

 2. Course of proceedings and disposition in the court below. 3

SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT..... 6

ARGUMENT AND AUTHORITIES 8

 1. The applicable standard of review. 8

 2. The district court correctly determined that the probate exception to jurisdiction applied in this case. 9

 A. The nature of the relief sought is persuasive as to the applicability of the probate exception. 10

 B. If the wills have since been probated, that is further reason to apply the probate exception. 11

 C. Curtis had admitted the probate exception applied, at least in part..... 14

 D. Trusts, like wills, can implicate the probate exception. 17

 E. Conclusion..... 18

 3. The district court did not deprive Curtis of due process by determining it lacked jurisdiction over the subject and the parties. 19

CONCLUSION AND PRAYER 22

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE..... 22

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE..... 23

LIST OF AUTHORITIES

Cases

<i>Ashcroft v. Iqbal</i> , 556 U.S. 662, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 173 L. Ed. 2d 868 (2009)	14
<i>Blakeney v. Blakeney</i> , 664 F.2d 433 (5th Cir. 1981)	12
<i>Breaux v. Dilsaver</i> , 254 F.3d 533 (5th Cir. 2001)	10, 11, 12
<i>Dresser v. Meba Med. & Benefits Plan</i> , 628 F.3d 705 (5th Cir. 2010)	8
<i>Evans v. Pearson Enterprises, Inc.</i> , 434 F.3d 839 (6th Cir. 2006)	18
<i>Georges v. Glick</i> , 856 F.2d 971 (7th Cir. 1988)	17, 18
<i>Horn v. Vaughan</i> , 11-60024, 2012 WL 1192101 (5th Cir. Apr. 9, 2012)	14
<i>Jones v. Sch. Bd. of Bossier Parish</i> , 51 F.3d 1045 (5th Cir. 1995)	1
<i>Krim v. pcOrder.com, Inc.</i> , 402 F.3d 489 (5th Cir. 2005)	8
<i>Lepard v. NBD Bank, a Div. of Bank One</i> , 384 F.3d 232 (6th Cir. 2004)	16, 20
<i>LRC Technologies, LLC v. McKee</i> , CIV.A. 11-1011, 2011 WL 4007389 (E.D. La. Sept. 8, 2011)	12
<i>Markham v. Allen</i> , 326 U.S. 490, 66 S.Ct. 296, 90 L.Ed. 256 (1946)	9
<i>Marshall v. Marshall</i> , 547 U.S. 293, 126 S.Ct. 1735, 164 L.Ed.2d 480 (2006)	9

<i>McDonal v. Abbott Labs.</i> , 408 F.3d 177 (5th Cir. 2005)	9
<i>Ruhgras AG v. Marathon Oil Co.</i> , 526 U.S. 574, 119 S.Ct. 1563, 143 L.Ed.2d 760 (1999)	9
<i>Storm v. Storm</i> , 328 F.3d 941 (7th Cir. 2003)	12, 18
<i>Surgick v. Cirella</i> , CIV. 09-3807 NLH/KMW, 2012 WL 1495422 at * 3 (D.N.J. Apr. 27, 2012).....	13
<i>United States v. Flores</i> , 887 F.2d 543 (5th Cir. 1989)	1
<i>Wisecarver v. Moore</i> , 489 F.3d 747 (6th Cir. 2007)	17
<i>Zernial v. United States</i> , 714 F.2d 431 (5th Cir. 1983)	21
Rules	
FED. R. CIV. P. 12(h)(3).....	13

TO THE HONORABLE FIFTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS:

Appellees Anita and Amy Brunsting file this opening brief and request the Court affirm the Order of Dismissal entered by the district court.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Anita and Amy Brunsting object to the “Notice of Correlative Action and Newly Disclosed Evidence” section of Appellant Curtis’s Brief.¹

Although this Court liberally construes briefs filed by *pro se* litigants, it still requires them to comply with the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure and the Court’s local rules.² The Court “will not ordinarily enlarge the record on appeal to include material not before the district court.”³ To the extent that Curtis references documents she has received after judgment as “newly discovered evidence,” these are not before the Court and should not have any bearing on the issues presented.

¹ Appellant’s Brief at ii-iii.

² *Jones v. Sch. Bd. of Bossier Parish*, 51 F.3d 1045 (5th Cir.1995).

³ *Id.*, citing *United States v. Flores*, 887 F.2d 543, 546 (5th Cir. 1989).

1. STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Curtis filed a complaint based on diversity of jurisdiction against Anita and Amy Brunsting.⁴ She alleged that the Brunstings were acting as co-trustees of a family trust and, acting as co-trustees or successor trustees, they had failed to provide accurate and timely accounting to the beneficiaries; had not provided documents relating to the administration of the trust; may have improperly accepted “gifts”; and otherwise breached their fiduciary obligations.⁵ Curtis included claims of extrinsic fraud, intrinsic fraud, and intentional infliction of emotional distress all arising out of the trust administration.⁶ She also sought a temporary restraining order against “wasting the estate,”⁷ and an accounting of trust property and assets.⁸ She attached a variety of documents and emails, including a written demand for

⁴ USCA5 5.

⁵ USCA5 7-8.

⁶ USCA5 8, 9, 11.

⁷ USCA5 15.

⁸ USCA5 16-17.

wills, trusts, and death certificates.⁹ Her proposed injunctive order referenced an “asset freeze” of any property belonging to the Brunsting Family Living Trust, and surrender of the property to a receiver appointed by the district court.¹⁰ She later filed a lis pendens related to property in Texas and Iowa.¹¹ The Brunstings filed an emergency motion to remove the lis pendens,¹² and noted it was subject to a motion under Rule 12 that would be filed as to the probate exception to jurisdiction.¹³

2. COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS AND DISPOSITION IN THE COURT BELOW.

The district court took notice of the request for a temporary restraining order and injunction and denied the relief, noting that “it appears the Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over the claim(s) asserted.”¹⁴

⁹ USCA5 67.

¹⁰ USCA5 413-15.

¹¹ USCA5 242-25.

¹² USCA5 434.

¹³ USCA5 434.

¹⁴ USCA5 431.

The court thereafter ordered that a telephone scheduling conference be conducted in connection with the lis pendens issue.¹⁵ Curtis appeared pro se and the Brunstings were represented by counsel. Following the telephone scheduling conference, the district court entered an order indicating that the court would dismiss Curtis’s suit for lack of jurisdiction.¹⁶ The court then entered a sua sponte order of dismissal, noting it followed “a phone conference and discussion with the plaintiff and counsel for defendants.”¹⁷

Specifically, the district court determined that it lacked jurisdiction over the parties and the subject matter of the litigation. The court noted that the facts before it indicated that Curtis, the Brunstings, and other siblings were beneficiaries of the Brunsting Family Trust and that according to the pleadings and the discussions during a telephone conference, Curtis’s mother and father had establish the trust and thereafter died. The court added that the disputes between the parties arose on the administration of the family

¹⁵ USCA5 479.

¹⁶ USCA5 480.

¹⁷ USCA5 481.

trust.¹⁸ The court noted that Curtis's pleadings indicated that she was suing the Brunstings individually and as co-trustees for the trust because they had allegedly failed to meet their obligations under the trust powers.

The court added that Curtis, in response to the Brunstings' *lis pendens* motion, had stated that the *res* of the lawsuit was the trust; but the controversy was not a dispute about the trust but a personal one against the co-trustees. The court also noted that Curtis had admitted that the probate exception to federal jurisdiction applied (but only to avoid the court removing her *lis pendens* filing). In conclusion, the district court held that Curtis's suit was a dispute over the distribution of the family trust and therefore the court lacked jurisdiction.¹⁹ Curtis then filed her notice of appeal.²⁰

¹⁸ USCA5 481.

¹⁹ USCA5 482.

²⁰ USCA5 493.

SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT

The district court correctly concluded that even with complete diversity present in this case, the probate exception to federal jurisdiction prohibited it from granting Curtis the relief that she sought. This included her request for injunctive relief, declaratory relief, for a receiver appointed over the assets of the trust, an accounting, and damages.

To the extent Curtis sought injunctive relief and assumption of jurisdiction over all of the assets of the trust through appointment of a receiver, any order entered by the district court would have amounted to an attempt by it to administer the trusts at issue. Although Curtis suggests that the probate exception should only apply to wills and not trust assets or trust instruments, federal courts have applied the probate exception to trust litigation, especially when the trust instrument serves as a will substitute.

The policy considerations underlying the court-made probate exception include judicial economy and the desire to minimize interference with state court proceedings. Remanding or dismissing some claims under the probate exception, but retaining others, would not promote judicial

efficiency or minimize interference. Rather it would increase the risk of piecemeal resolution of the matters at issue.

On appeal, Curtis advises the Court that the wills of both of her parents, which are related to the trust or pour over into the trusts,²¹ have since been probated in Texas state court. This is a further reason for the Court to conclude that the probate exception applies as a jurisdictional limitation. The presence of the Texas probate proceedings increase the likelihood that federal court relief would interfere with the administration of one or more estates or involve the federal court in an assumption of jurisdiction over property that is now in the custody of the probate court.

Finally, the district court's sua sponte determination that it lacked subject matter jurisdiction was consistent with its duty to raise the issue. The district court could determine that it lacked subject matter jurisdiction whether or not it had been raised by any party. The court first entered an order denying injunctive relief in which it expressed its jurisdictional concerns. It then scheduled a telephone conference in which the jurisdictional

²¹ USCA5 28; 281; 283; 294.

issue was further discussed, and in which Curtis participated. Finally, Curtis also filed a responsive document considered by the district court before it ruled, in which Curtis addressed at length her position on whether the probate exception was applicable to her case. Therefore no due process concerns are implicated by the court’s dismissal order, and it should be affirmed.

ARGUMENT AND AUTHORITIES

1. THE APPLICABLE STANDARD OF REVIEW.

This Court reviews de novo the district court’s dismissal for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.²² “A case is properly dismissed for lack of subject matter jurisdiction when the court lacks the statutory or constitutional power to adjudicate the case. In considering a challenge to subject matter jurisdiction, the district court is ‘free to weigh the evidence and resolve factual disputes in order to satisfy itself that it has the power to hear the case.’”²³ This Court reviews any jurisdictional findings of fact for clear error.

²² *Dresser v. Meba Med. & Benefits Plan*, 628 F.3d 705, 708 (5th Cir. 2010).

²³ *Krim v. pcOrder.com, Inc.*, 402 F.3d 489, 494 (5th Cir. 2005).

2. THE DISTRICT COURT CORRECTLY DETERMINED THAT THE PROBATE EXCEPTION TO JURISDICTION APPLIED IN THIS CASE.

A federal court has an independent duty, at any level of the proceedings, to determine whether it properly has subject matter jurisdiction over a suit.²⁴ Ordinarily, federal jurisdiction exists over lawsuits based on complete diversity of citizenship; but for historical reasons, a federal court “has no jurisdiction to probate a will or administer an estate.”²⁵ This probate exception is a judicially created doctrine.²⁶

In three issues, Curtis suggests the probate exception does not apply to civil tort claims, or does not apply when there is no probate, or should not apply to trust related controversies.²⁷ These issues are discussed together.

²⁴ See *Ruhgras AG v. Marathon Oil Co.*, 526 U.S. 574, 583, 119 S.Ct. 1563, 143 L.Ed.2d 760 (1999); *McDonal v. Abbott Labs.*, 408 F.3d 177, 182 n. 5 (5th Cir. 2005).

²⁵ *Markham v. Allen*, 326 U.S. 490, 494, 66 S.Ct. 296, 90 L.Ed. 256 (1946).

²⁶ *Marshall v. Marshall*, 547 U.S. 293, 298, 126 S.Ct. 1735, 164 L.Ed.2d 480 (2006).

²⁷ See Appellant’s Brief at 2.

A. The nature of the relief sought is persuasive as to the applicability of the probate exception.

In her brief, Curtis cites *Breaux v. Dilsaver*²⁸ as holding that civil tort claims against administrators in their individual capacity do not fall within the probate exception.²⁹ However she explains that the *Breaux v. Dilsaver* court had reasoned that the plaintiff's claims there did not seek to recover property from the estate and did not require that a federal court assume control over state property or interfere with state probate proceedings. The *Breaux v. Dilsaver* court noted a number of other controlling factors: the claims were against the defendant, not against the estate; the estate was closed and would not be reopened; and no judgment would be satisfied with property from the closed estate.

Here, however, Curtis had actually requested that the district court appoint a receiver and assume control over the assets of the living trust. She claimed that trust assets has been misappropriated.³⁰ She requested a freezing

²⁸ 254 F.3d 533, 536-37 (5th Cir. 2001).

²⁹ See Appellant's Brief at 13.

³⁰ USCA5 16-17.

of the trust assets and an injunction preventing distribution.³¹ Federal courts in equity may have jurisdiction over certain matters, “so long as the federal court does not interfere with the probate proceedings or assume general jurisdiction of the probate or control of the property in custody of the state court.”³² Curtis did request the court assume control over the trust property. Thus, the district court correctly concluded that the legal and equitable relief sought triggered the probate exception.

B. If the wills have since been probated, that is further reason to apply the probate exception.

Further, Curtis advises this Court in her brief that the wills of her parents have been filed for probate in Texas state court.³³ Thus a second question is now presented: Whether Curtis’s claims would pose additional threats to interference with property in possession of a state court.

³¹ USCA5 414.

³² *Breaux v. Dilsaver*, 254 F.3d 533, 536 (5th Cir. 2001).

³³ See Appellant’s Brief at ii. In her brief, Curtis states that “[a]t the time Curtis filed her complaint in the federal court, neither Decedent’s will had been filed, and no probate or other proceeding had been commenced in any court.” Appellant’s Brief at 4.

Under the probate exception, a federal court is precluded from endeavoring to dispose of property that is in the custody of a probate court. The probate exception also discourages a federal court from interfering with state probate proceedings. To decide if a federal court would interfere with state court probate proceedings, the court must determine whether the plaintiff's claim "implicates the validity of the probate proceedings or whether the plaintiff is merely seeking adjudication of a claim between the parties."³⁴

Suits against personal representatives in their individual capacities are beyond federal jurisdiction "if it requires a premature accounting of an estate still in probate."³⁵ Thus, the probate exception applies if there are wills now admitted to probate. And as the court noted in *Storm v. Storm*,³⁶ after holding the probate exception applied to litigation concerning an inter vivo trust,

³⁴ *LRC Technologies, LLC v. McKee*, CIV.A. 11-1011, 2011 WL 4007389 (E.D. La. Sept. 8, 2011) citing *Blakeney v. Blakeney*, 664 F.2d 433, 434 (5th Cir. 1981).

³⁵ *Breaux v. Dilsaver*, 254 F.3d 533, 537 (5th Cir. 2001).

³⁶ 328 F.3d 941, 946 (7th Cir. 2003).

We simply note that if this will is admitted to probate at some future time, the claim raised [] in this lawsuit would more appropriately be included as part of those proceedings, thus implicating both the judicial economy and the unnecessary interference policy rationales [of the probate exception].³⁷

Further, Curtis's complaint requested an accounting, injunctive, and declaratory relief as appropriate.³⁸ To the extent that Curtis would seek declaratory relief as to the rights under the trust, or the value of trust assets, or the appropriation or alleged misappropriation of trust assets, that would essentially amount to an attempt to have the federal court administer the trust (and the administration of the estates of her parents).³⁹

Any jurisdictional inquiry is not simply limited to the day on which Curtis's complaint was filed. Rule 12(h) requires dismissal if the district court determines "at any time" that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction.⁴⁰ And the United States Supreme Court has held subject-matter jurisdiction

³⁷ *Id.* at 945 n. 2.

³⁸ USCA5 15, 16.

³⁹ *See Surgick v. Cirella*, CIV. 09-3807 NLH/KMW, 2012 WL 1495422 at * 3 (D.N.J. Apr. 27, 2012).

⁴⁰ FED. R. CIV. P. 12(h)(3).

cannot be forfeited or waived and should be considered at the appellate level when fairly in doubt.⁴¹ Also, this Court always has the power to affirm for reasons other than those relied upon by the district court.⁴²

C. Curtis had admitted the probate exception applied, at least in part.

Curtis also argued below that the district court had jurisdiction to hear her civil claims for damages, but did not have jurisdiction to reach the lis pendens “in the custody of the Harris County Recorder,” specifically based on the probate exception.⁴³ Curtis has not relied on the *Lepard v. NBD Bank*⁴⁴ decision in her appellate briefing in this Court, as she did in the court below. Nor does she acknowledge that she had admitted the application of the probate exception to part of her suit.

⁴¹ *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 671, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1945, 173 L. Ed. 2d 868 (2009).

⁴² *Horn v. Vaughan*, 11-60024, 2012 WL 1192101 (5th Cir. Apr. 9, 2012).

⁴³ USCA5 489.

⁴⁴ 384 F. 3d 232, 237 (6th Cir. 2004).

Curtis had claimed the Houston property was part of the subject of her suit.⁴⁵ The property would likely be part of the administration of the estates now filed or the property of the Family Trust. Indeed Amy Brunsting's affidavit in connection with the lis pendens motion asserted the real estate was part of the Brunsting Family Trust, and would be sold under trust powers.⁴⁶ The Brunstings' attorney's motion for removal of the lis pendens claimed the property was titled in the name of the Trust and was part of the trust estate being liquidated for distribution to heirs.⁴⁷

Perhaps Curtis had cited *Lepard v. NBD Bank* for the proposition that exclusive jurisdiction of the lis pendens issue rested in Texas state courts. But now she argues in her brief that Texas district courts are granted exclusive jurisdiction of the administration of trusts, citing the Texas Property Code.⁴⁸ The *Lepard* court found that fact dispositive in its case, applying Michigan

⁴⁵ USCA5 425.

⁴⁶ USCA5 437-38.

⁴⁷ USCA5 434-35.

⁴⁸ Appellant's Brief at 9.

law.⁴⁹ But the *Lepard* court had also noted that claims for breach of fiduciary duties and abuses of power were “connected inextricably with the probate of the estates and other issues ancillary to probate.”⁵⁰ The court observed that

“[t]he [probate] exception applies both to purely probate matters, and to matters ancillary to probate in the practical sense that allowing it [the case] to be maintained in federal court would impair the policies served by the probate exception to diversity jurisdiction.”⁵¹

As courts have explained, “[t]he probate exception is a practical doctrine designed to promote legal certainty and judicial economy by providing a single forum of litigation, and to tap the expertise of probate judges by conferring exclusive jurisdiction on the probate court.”⁵² Splitting of claims between state court and federal court, meanwhile, would not

⁴⁹ See *Lepard v. NBD Bank, a Div. of Bank One*, 384 F.3d 232, 237 (6th Cir. 2004) (noting claims regarding the administration of a trust fall squarely within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Michigan probate courts). See also Appellant’s Brief at 8-9.

⁵⁰ *Lepard v. NBD Bank, a Div. of Bank One*, 384 F.3d at 237.

⁵¹ *Id.*

⁵² *Id.* at 237.

promote efficiencies or judicial economy. Thus, having determined some claims would entangle the federal court in state court trust or probate administration, it would be prudent to dismiss the entire case rather than carve out a single state law tort.⁵³

In summary, “[o]nce a suit can be characterized as not involving ‘pure probate,’ the inquiry . . . becomes whether resolution of the suit by the federal court will result in ‘interference’ with the state probate proceedings or the assumption of general probate jurisdiction.”⁵⁴

D. Trusts, like wills, can implicate the probate exception.

This case now involves “survivor’s trusts” and concerns the rights of heirs to the estates of the Brunstings’ parents.⁵⁵ In her third issue on appeal, Curtis has asked whether the probate exception applies to trust-related controversies. It does.

⁵³ Compare with *Wisecarver v. Moore*, 489 F.3d 747 (6th Cir. 2007), cited by Curtis at Appellant’s Brief at 18-21 (holding some claims implicated the probate exception, but retaining others).

⁵⁴ *Georges v. Glick*, 856 F.2d 971, 974 (7th Cir. 1988).

⁵⁵ USCA5 18.

The Sixth Circuit in *Evans v. Pearson Enterprises, Inc.*,⁵⁶ noted that “federal courts have properly applied the probate exception to claims concerning trusts that act as will substitutes”The court explained that

[r]efusing to hear cases regarding will substitutes is consistent with *Markham [v. Allen]* because adjudication concerning will substitutes would frequently interfere with probate administration.⁵⁷

Federal courts have additionally acknowledged that state court expertise is best with regard “to the transfer of property at death.”⁵⁸ Therefore, trusts that involve will substitutes, and even inter vivos trusts, may be subject to the probate exception. Courts reach this holding by applying a practical approach that reinforces the policy goals underlying the probate exception.⁵⁹

E. Conclusion.

The district court in this case correctly determined that in light of the complaint Curtis had filed, the probate exception counseled against an

⁵⁶ 434 F.3d 839, 849 (6th Cir. 2006).

⁵⁷ *Id.*

⁵⁸ *Georges v. Glick*, 856 F.2d 971, 973-74 (7th Cir. 1988).

⁵⁹ *See Storm v. Storm*, 328 F.3d 941, 944 (7th Cir. 2003).

exercise of federal diversity jurisdiction. With the additional knowledge that the wills of the parties' parents have now been filed in state court, the probate exception is made even more appropriate.⁶⁰ This Court should overrule Curtis's first three issues and affirm the Order of Dismissal.

3. THE DISTRICT COURT DID NOT DEPRIVE CURTIS OF DUE PROCESS BY DETERMINING IT LACKED JURISDICTION OVER THE SUBJECT AND THE PARTIES.

In her fourth and final issue on appeal, Curtis claims the district court's sua sponte dismissal order deprived of her notice and an opportunity to be heard.⁶¹ But the record shows that Curtis was heard on the issue of subject matter jurisdiction during the telephone conference noticed by the court.⁶² This hearing followed the filing of the Brunstings' Emergency Motion for Removal of Lis Pendens, which was made subject to the contention that the court lacked subject matter jurisdiction.⁶³ And in denying

⁶⁰ The claims related to unaccounted for assets and gifts to a successor trustee, USCA5 16, would arguably seeks disposal or transfer of property now within the state court's custody.

⁶¹ Appellant's Brief at 7, 22-23.

⁶² USCA5 480, 481.

⁶³ USCA5 434.

the injunctive relief Curtis had requested, the court had already noted its concern that it lacked subject matter jurisdiction over Curtis's claims.

In light of these warnings, Curtis had filed an "Answer to Defendants [sic] Motion for Lis Pendens"⁶⁴ which discussed and argued the applicability of the probate exception.⁶⁵ The record reflects that the district court had reviewed Curtis's filing (because the court cited it in the dismissal Order)⁶⁶ and acknowledged Curtis's admission that the probate exception applied:

The Court is of the opinion that the Probate Exception to federal jurisdiction applies. *Marshall*, 126 S. Ct. at 1748. The plaintiff admits this fact, yet only to avoid the Court removing her *lis pendens* filing. See [Response Doc. No. ___; citing *Lepard v. NBD Bank*, 384 F. 3d 232, 237 (6th Cir. 2004)].

Specifically, the court noted Curtis had stated in her Answer to Defendants [sic] Motion for Lis Pendens that the district court

⁶⁴ USCA5 438-90.

⁶⁵ USCA5 485-89.

⁶⁶ USCA5 482, citing Curtis's response and its reference to *Lepard v. NBD Bank, a Div. of Bank One*, 384 F.3d 232, 237 (6th Cir. 2004). See also USCA5 485-86, citing *Lepard v. NBD Bank*, 384 F.3d 232, 237 (6th Cir. 2004).

is foreclosed from reaching the lis pendens under the probate exception to diversity jurisdiction as explained below.⁶⁷

Thus, Curtis had not only been heard on the issue of the probate exception, but she had argued that the exception was applicable to part of the relief the Brunstings had requested. She had notice, and was heard, on the probate exception.

“Sua sponte dismissal for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction is, of course, proper at any stage of the proceedings.”⁶⁸ Jurisdictional matters are to be decided by the court, and can be raised by a party or the court. Whether the Brunstings had filed a motion to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction was no impediment to the district court’s ruling.⁶⁹ Because Curtis was heard on the issue of the probate exception, there was no due process deprivation triggered by the court’s ruling. Accordingly, the fourth issue on appeal should be overruled.

⁶⁷ USCA5 485.

⁶⁸ *Zernial v. United States*, 714 F.2d 431, 433-34 (5th Cir. 1983).

⁶⁹ Compare with Appellant’s Brief at 23, noting no Rule 12(b) motion had been filed.

CONCLUSION AND PRAYER

For the reasons stated in this brief, Appellees Anita and Amy Brunsting request the Court affirm the Order of Dismissal of the district court, and grant all other proper relief.

Respectfully submitted,

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that service on Appellant pro se will be accomplished by regular mail on July 16, 2012 to the following:

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Pro Se Plaintiff-Appellant

 /s/ George W. Vie III
George W. Vie III

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Pursuant to 5th Cir. R. 32.a.7(C), the undersigned certifies this brief complies with the type-volume limitations of 5th Cir. R. 32.a.7(B).

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By: /s/ George W. Vie III
George W. Vie III

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FIFTH CIRCUIT
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No. 12-20164, Candace Curtis v. Anita Brunsting, et al
USDC No. 4:12-CV-592

The following pertains to your brief electronically filed on July 16, 2012.

You must submit the seven paper copies of your brief under red cover as required by 5TH CIR. R. 31.1 within 5 days of the date of this notice pursuant to 5th Cir. ECF Filing Standard E.1.

Sincerely,

LYLE W. CAYCE, Clerk

By: 

Linda B. Miles, Deputy Clerk
504-310-7709

cc: Ms. Candace Louise Curtis

Case No. 12-20164

**In the United States Court of Appeals
For the Fifth Circuit**

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS,

Plaintiff - Appellant

v.

ANITA KAY BRUNSTING; DOES 1-100; AMY RUTH BRUNSTING,

Defendants - Appellees

**APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT
COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
HOUSTON DIVISION**

APPELLANT'S REPLY BRIEF

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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES ii

PHONE CONFERENCE, NOT A 12(b) MOTION HEARING..... 1

NEW EVIDENCE AND THE RECORD ON APPEAL 1

DEFENDANTS CONTINUE TO BE DISINGENUOUS WITH THE
COURT 3

BURDEN OF PROOF 4

VENUE..... 5

REBUTTLE OF ARGUMENT THAT CASE WAS CORRECTLY
DETERMINED..... 5

DEFENDANTS MANUFACTURE FACTS 7

The application for injunction..... 8
 The proposed injunctive order and the interference test..... 8

DEFENDANTS CLAIM THAT CURTIS HAD ADMITTED THE
PROBATE EXCEPTION APPLIED, AT LEAST IN PART 9

Defendants argue, “trusts, like wills, can implicate the probate exception” 11
 **All of the probate exception cases prior to Marshall in the Supreme Court are
 suspect. 11**

CUSTODIA LEGIS 12

CONCLUSION..... 12

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

Cases

(In re Marshall), 392 F.3d 1118 (9th Cir. 2004)	11
Giannakos v. M/v Bravo Trader 762 F.2d 1295	10
<i>Houston v. Ludwick, No. 14-09-00600-CV, 2010 WL 4132215, at *7 (Tex. App.—Houston [14th Dist.] Oct. 21, 2010)</i>	5
<i>Jackson Law Office, P.C. v. Chappell, 37 S.W.3d 15, 22</i>	4
<i>Waffle House, Inc. v. Williams, 313 S.W.3d 796, 813 (Tex. 2010)</i>	1
<i>Whisnant v. United States, 400 F.3d 1 177, 1 179 (9th Cir. 2005)</i>	2

Rules

Rule 12(b)	10, 11
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PHONE CONFERENCE, NOT A 12(b) MOTION HEARING

Appellant Curtis objects to any and all references to the phone conference as evidentiary. There is no transcript or recording. The absence of a record deprives this court of review and denies Curtis due process.

NEW EVIDENCE AND THE RECORD ON APPEAL

In Defendants' statement of the case, Anita and Amy Brunsting object to the "Notice of Correlative Action and Newly Disclosed Evidence" section of Curtis's opening Brief, arguing that the court "will not ordinarily enlarge the record on appeal to include material not before the district court.", and that "To the extent that Curtis references documents she has received after judgment as "newly discovered evidence," "these are not before the Court and should not have any bearing on the issues presented."

Newly discovered evidence after trial is ground for a new trial when "(1) the evidence has come to his or her knowledge since the trial, (2) the failure to discover the evidence sooner was not due to a lack of diligence, (3) the evidence is not cumulative, and (4) the evidence is so material it would probably produce a different result if a new trial were granted." *Waffle House, Inc. v. Williams*, 313 S.W.3d 796, 813 (Tex. 2010).

The evidence recently disclosed to Curtis by the Defendants meets all of the above criteria with abundance¹. If the Schedules A-J disclosed in April 2012 had been before the District Court, the Court would have clearly

¹ Curtis opening Brief "NEWLY DISCLOSED EVIDENCE" p.2

seen that large sums of assets are unaccounted for and appear to have been self-dealt, comingled, or otherwise misappropriated. Moreover, the Court would have noted that these transactions occurred during the last 15 months of Nelva Brunsting's life. Although these Schedules were unsupported with actual account statements or other written documentation, there is no question that these transactions occurred without notice, to the exclusion of Curtis and brother Carl, were inter vivos transactions² and, therefore, fall outside the probate exception.

The averments in Curtis's original complaint and affidavit establish a presumption of everything implied by the newly disclosed evidence section, with the exception of the frequency of the occurrences and the dollar amounts³.

For purposes of a motion to dismiss for lack of subject matter jurisdiction as a matter of law, the factual allegations of the complaint are presumed to be true and all reasonable inferences are to be made in favor of the plaintiff. *Whisnant v. United States*, 400 F.3d 1 177, 1 179 (9th Cir. 2005)

Defendants object to new evidence and then argue that the Court should presume that a state probate action exists. The Record on Appeal does not support a claim to the existence of state probate proceedings, nor

² USCA5 54-55

³ See Curtis federal complaint USCA5-16 item 39, see also Curtis demand Letters USCA5, 67 & 68, 71-74

have Defendants shown the relief requested by Curtis would interfere with the probate of a will, the administration of an estate, or any other purely probate function.

DEFENDANTS CONTINUE TO BE DISINGENUOUS WITH THE COURT

All of the evidence in this case is uniquely in the possession of the Defendants. Defendants are being sued for concealing information they have a duty to divulge. Defendants concealed the facts from the District Court and appear to have knowingly misstated the law. Without an evidentiary hearing and a properly briefed court as to law and fact, one cannot competently determine applicability of the probate exception.

Defense counsel knows, as the Defendants' schedules disclose, that the appropriations Defendants refer to as "gifts"⁴ occurred during the lifetime of Nelva Brunsting. By arguing a probate exception does not apply to inter vivos property transfers⁵, counsel attempts to taint the course of justice before this Court in an effort to produce an outcome other than that which would flow from the ordinary course of these proceedings.

Defense counsel, Bernard Mathews, appears to have perpetrated a fraud upon the District Court in Defendants' emergency motion, by citing to

⁴ Appellee's Brief "Statement of the Facts", P.2

⁵ Appellant's Brief P.24 item 19 & pg 25, item 22, Wisecarver

the Property Code⁶ and calling it the Probate Code, then bootstrapping a route test theory to the Supreme Court Opinion in Marshall that specifically decries the route test⁷. If, under state law, the state courts of general jurisdiction⁸ would have jurisdiction over the dispute, then federal court jurisdiction would exist even under the now defunct route test.

Curtis filed four civil tort causes of action on February 27, 2012. At that point in time there was no action of any kind in any other court⁹ and no wills had been filed. Curtis's complaint was dismissed on March 8, 2012. Again, there was no action of any kind in any other court and no wills had been filed with the Harris County Clerk Recorder. The doctrine of custodia legis does not apply as a bar to federal jurisdiction in this case.

BURDEN OF PROOF

A fiduciary “has an affirmative duty to make a full and accurate confession of all his fiduciary activities, transactions, profits, and mistakes.” *Jackson Law Office, P.C. v. Chappell*, 37 S.W.3d 15, 22 (Tex. App.—Tyler 2000, pet. denied)¹⁰.

Additionally, when a plaintiff alleges self-dealing by the fiduciary as part of a breach-of-fiduciary-duty claim¹¹, a presumption of unfairness automatically arises, which the fiduciary bears the burden to rebut. See *Houston v. Ludwick*, No. 14-09-00600-CV, 2010 WL 4132215, at *7 (Tex. App.—

⁶ USCA5-434

⁷ Appellants Opening Brief P. 13 under “The route test”

⁸ Texas Property Code 115.001

⁹ USCA5-6 item 3

¹⁰ (citing *Montgomery v. Kennedy*, 669 S.W.2d 309, 312–14 (Tex. 1984); *Kinzbach Tool Co., Inc. v. Corbett-Wallace Corp.*, 160 S.W.2d 509, 513–14 (Tex. 1942))

¹¹ USCA5 – 7, Curtis original Complaint Count I page 3, item 10,

Houston [14th Dist.] Oct. 21, 2010, pet. denied (mem. op.); Chappell, 37 S.W.3d at 22¹².

VENUE

The Harris County Probate Court is a forum nonconveniens as the records of the probate court are not fully available electronically.

Curtis is a diverse plaintiff and has the choice of venue. If Defendants choose to second-guess Curtis's choice of venue it should not be via an imaginary probate exception propounded upon fraudulent concealment of facts, the manufacture of facts, or false statements of the law.

REBUTTLE OF ARGUMENT THAT CASE WAS CORRECTLY DETERMINED

The District Court entered its order of dismissal based upon claims asserted by Defendants' emergency motion. The Court did not have the law or the facts properly before it, was not properly briefed, and there was no jurisdictional hearing.

Further, in dismissing Curtis's action, the Court cites to the Supreme Court in *Marshall v Marshall* 126 S. Ct. 1735, but it is unclear where the Court derived that information from the Supreme Court opinion in *Marshall*.

Defendants argue the nature of the relief sought is persuasive as to the applicability of the probate exception, but the theory is based upon a

¹² (citing *Stephens County Museum, Inc. v. Swenson*, 517 S.W.2d 257, 261 (Tex. 1974); *Int'l Bankers Life Ins. Co. v. Holloway*, 368 S.W.2d 567, 576 (Tex. 1963))

manufactured fact and Defendants provide no legal authority for application of only half of an interference test theory.

The authority Defendants provide for their assertion is *Breaux et al., v. Dilsaver* 254 F.3d 533 (5th Cir. 2001) but, like in *Dilsaver*, none of the requests for relief in Curtis's four causes could possibly interfere with state probate proceedings, even if the Court could assume the existence of a probate action.

In counts one through four¹³ the several causes of action are (1) Breach of Fiduciary (2) Extrinsic Fraud (3) Constructive Fraud (4) Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress, and the relief sought is \$75,000.00 for each cause of action, from each Defendant, with punitive damages and whatever declaratory or injunctive relief the court may deem appropriate.

In *Wisecarver v. Moore*, 489 F.3d 747 (6th Cir.2007) the court affirmed the dismissal of a cause of action not because *Wisecarver* sought a trust distribution remedy, but because granting the request in that case would have disrupted the already completed and closed probate proceedings. No such set of facts is contained in this Record. Request for a trust distribution remedy, as an isolated fact, does not imply interference with property in the

¹³ USCA5, 15, items 32-38

custody of a state court and does not trigger the probate exception.

There is no probate and one should view the no contest requirements section of both wills¹⁴ (Article VI) and ask the question, if there is a probate... then it was brought by whom?

DEFENDANTS MANUFACTURE FACTS

Defendants manufacture several facts not contained in the Record in an effort to support their various theories¹⁵. They make no valid reference to the Record to support their fact claims, including the claim that Curtis is seeking a trust distribution remedy¹⁶. Defendants argue extensively assuming this nonexistent fact in their efforts to seek refuge in the probate exception, and this is not the first time Curtis has been forced to deny seeking any such remedy.¹⁷

There is not a single instance where the Record shows Curtis asking for distribution from the trust and it matters not. Even if Curtis had made such a request, a trust distribution remedy as an isolated fact does not invoke the probate exception a priori.

¹⁴ See pg 9. Unsigned wills of Elmer & Nelva Brunsting USCA5, 281-293, 291 294-304, 302.

¹⁵ Wills have since been probated (P.7 para 1 & P. 11 item B), trust serves as will substitute (p6 & 18), estate is in probate (p.12), Case now involves Survivors trusts (p. 17).

¹⁶ Appellee's Brief Pg 5

¹⁷ USCA5, 484 item 3

The application for injunction

Curtis's application for injunction was dismissed for want of service. That order is not challenged here, however, Defendants choose to argue that the mere application for injunction should be cause for dismissal of the entire action under the probate exception. Defendants fail to provide meaningful authority to support this theory.

Curtis's application for injunction¹⁸ alleges irreparable harm to the trust estate if Defendants are not prevented from wasting the estate and seeks to compel an accounting to determine the reason Anita and Amy refuse to answer or account. There is no viable legal reason the trustees would refuse to answer or account or provide copies of trust documents. It follows that the trustees' reasons for failure to disclose or notice are not legitimate and the burden of proof is on the Defendants.

The proposed injunctive order and the interference test

Looking at the proposed injunctive order¹⁹ we see again Curtis is asking the court to enjoin Defendants from wasting the trust estate until further order of the court and seeks judicial process to compel an accounting and the production of documents.

¹⁸ USCA5-15 item 38

¹⁹ USCA5, 413-

Curtis believes that had it been properly served upon Defendants, her application for injunction could have been granted by the U.S. District Court as easily as the Harris County District Court could issue such an order. Curtis believes that upon remand such an order could and perhaps should be issued.

DEFENDANTS CLAIM THAT CURTIS HAD ADMITTED THE PROBATE EXCEPTION APPLIED, AT LEAST IN PART

Federal court jurisdiction is founded upon the constitution²⁰ and statute²¹ and can neither be created nor destroyed by agreement of the parties.

The question of subject matter jurisdiction can never be waived. Nor can jurisdiction be conferred by conduct or consent of the parties. C. Wright, *supra*. See *Eagerton v. Valuations, Inc.*, 698 F.2d 1115, 1118 (11th Cir.1983); *A.L. Rowan & Son v. Department of Housing and Urban Development*, 611 F.2d 997, 998-99 (5th Cir.1980). Such jurisdiction goes to the core of the court's power to act, not merely to the rights of the particular parties. If jurisdiction could be waived or created by the parties, litigants would be able to expand federal jurisdiction by action, agreement, or their failure to perceive a jurisdictional defect. Such a result would be in direct conflict with the concept of limited jurisdiction. Therefore, United States District Courts and Courts of Appeals have the responsibility to consider the question of subject matter jurisdiction *sua sponte* if it is not raised by the parties and to dismiss any action if such jurisdiction is lacking. Fed.R.Civ.P.

²⁰ See U.S. CONST. art. III, § 2, cl. 1. "The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under . . . the Laws of the United States . . . [and] to Controversies . . . between Citizens of different States."

²¹ See 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (1994) ("The district courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions arising under the Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States.")

12(h)(3). *Matter of Kutner*, 656 F.2d 1107, 1110 (5th Cir.1981), cert. denied, 455 U.S. 945, 102 S.Ct. 1443, 71 L.Ed.2d 658 (1982). *Giannakos v. M/v Bravo Trader* 762 F.2d 1295

Defendants are grasping at straws in an attempt to misconstrue the intended meaning of Curtis's statement, as if there was some definitive negative jurisdictional implication. There is no jurisdictional implication.

Curtis was merely suggesting that if their claim was true, Defendants should file their Rule 12(b) motion with the federal court and seek remedy in the state probate court that they claimed had jurisdiction. This is by no means an agreement as to applicability of the probate exception, it merely points out Defendants' self-serving contradiction.

A reading of Curtis's reply²² demonstrates the following (articulated in item 1 and summarized in item 7):

If a court does not have subject matter jurisdiction, its only power is to dismiss the action. None-the-less Defendants file their emergency motion asking the court to issue an order removing a lis pendens allegedly filed with the Harris County Clerk Recorder, whilst simultaneously telling the Court it had no authority to do so.

Defendants filed no Rule 12(b) motion and there was no evidentiary hearing on the question of jurisdiction.

²² USCA5-484 item 7

Defendants argue, “trusts, like wills, can implicate the probate exception”

Defendants continue to pose antiquated authority in support of arguments clearly eviscerated by the Supreme Court opinion in *Marshall v Marshall* 547 U.S. 293; 126 S. Ct. 1735, 1743.²³

All of the probate exception cases prior to Marshall in the Supreme Court are suspect.

The Ninth Circuit’s broad, sweeping application of the exception is a prime example of how this judicially created doctrine, born in the 1970’s²⁴, has been blown out of proportion. The Supreme Court reversed the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal’s opinion in *Marshall* in a very dramatic way.

We granted certiorari, 545 U.S. 1165, 126 S. Ct. 35, 162 L. Ed. 2d 933 (2005), to resolve the apparent confusion among federal courts concerning the scope of the probate exception. Satisfied that the instant case does not fall within the ambit of the narrow exception recognized by our decisions, we reverse the Ninth Circuit's judgment.

All of the cases and theories consistent with the Ninth Circuit opinion in *Marshall v. Marshall (In re Marshall)*, 392 F.3d 1118 (9th Cir. 2004) are invalid and portions of some surviving decisions are no longer viable, as they are based upon now defunct probate exception theories.

²³ See comments on Markham P.1743

²⁴ The term “probate exception” appears to have been used for the first time in *Magaziner v. Montemuro*, 468 F.2d 782, 787 (3d Cir. 1972), a domestic relations case; it apparently was first used in a probate-related case in *Lee v. Hunt*, 431 F. Supp. 371, 377 W.D. La. 1977).

CUSTODIA LEGIS

The doctrine of custodia legis is a first come first served doctrine and unless actual interference with a pending or closed probate proceeding can be shown to exist, the property of the Brunsting Family Living Trust and all of the resulting trusts is in the possession of the United States District Court, not the state courts. Curtis seeks only those remedies available under the Texas Property Code.

CONCLUSION

Defendants seek refuge in contradictions and manufactured facts to avoid a show of proof at all costs. If Defendants are using trust monies to pay for their legal defense in this action they are misappropriating fiduciary assets, as the trust is neither liable for their breaches nor a named defendant in this action. They are being sued as Anita Brunsting and Amy Brunsting, not as co-trustees of the Brunsting Family Living Trust or any resulting trust thereof.

Respectfully submitted,

By: /s/ Candace L. Curtis
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Appellant pro se

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that service on Appellees will be accomplished by regular mail on August 1, 2012 to the following:

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IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE FIFTH CIRCUIT

United States Court of Appeals
Fifth Circuit

FILED

January 9, 2013

Lyle W. Cayce
Clerk

No. 12-20164

CANDACE LOUISE CURTIS,

Plaintiff-Appellant

v.

ANITA KAY BRUNSTING; DOES 1-100; AMY RUTH BRUNSTING,

Defendants-Appellees

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Southern District of Texas

Before HIGGINBOTHAM, SMITH, and ELROD, Circuit Judges.

PATRICK E. HIGGINBOTHAM, Circuit Judge:

This appeal concerns the scope of the probate exception to federal subject-matter jurisdiction in the wake of the Supreme Court's decision in *Marshall v. Marshall*.¹ The Plaintiff contends that, under *Marshall*, her claims for breach of fiduciary duty against the co-trustees of an inter vivos trust do not implicate the probate exception. We agree.

¹ 547 U.S. 293 (2006).

No. 12-20164

I.

In 1996, Elmer H. and Nelva E. Brunsting, Texas residents, established the Brunsting Family Living Trust (“the Trust”) for the benefit of their offspring. At the time of its creation, the Trust was funded with various assets. Both the will of Mr. Brunsting and the will of Mrs. Brunsting (collectively “the Brunstings’ Wills”) appear to include pour-over provisions, providing that all property in each estate is devised and bequeathed to the Trust.² Elmer H. Brunsting passed away on April 1, 2009, and Nelva E. Brunsting passed away on November 11, 2011. The current dispute arises out of the administration of the Trust.

Candace Curtis, Anita Brunsting, and Amy Brunsting are siblings. In February 2012, Candace Curtis (“Curtis”) filed a complaint in federal district court against Anita Brunsting and Amy Brunsting (collectively “the Defendants”) based on diversity jurisdiction. In that complaint, she alleged that Anita and Amy, acting as co-trustees of the Trust, had breached their fiduciary duties to Curtis, a beneficiary of the Trust. Specifically, she alleged that Anita and Amy had misappropriated Trust property, failed to provide her documents related to administration of the Trust, and failed to provide an accurate and timely accounting. The complaint alleged claims for breach of fiduciary duty, extrinsic fraud, constructive fraud, and intentional infliction of emotional distress. Curtis sought compensatory damages, punitive damages, a temporary restraining order against “wasting the estate,” and an injunction compelling both an accounting of Trust property and assets as well as production of documents and accounting records.

On March 1, 2012, the district court denied Curtis’s application for a temporary restraining order and injunction because the Defendants had not

² The signed copies of the Brunstings’ Wills are not included in the record, but Curtis provided unsigned copies, which we assume match the signed versions that have been admitted to probate.

No. 12-20164

been served with process. In the order, the district court judge noted that it “appears that the court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over the claim(s) asserted.” On March 6, 2012, in response to the lis pendens Curtis had filed related to property in Texas and Iowa, Anita and Amy filed an emergency motion to remove the lis pendens. The motion noted that it was subject to the Defendants’ contention that the federal district court lacked subject matter jurisdiction under the probate exception to federal court jurisdiction, an issue that the Defendants said would be raised in a separate Rule 12(b) motion to dismiss. On March 8, 2012, following a telephone conference with the parties, the district court judge entered a sua sponte order dismissing the case for lack of subject matter jurisdiction. In doing so, he concluded that the case falls within the probate exception to federal diversity jurisdiction. This appeal followed.

II.

This Court reviews de novo a district court’s dismissal for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction.³

III.

Although a federal court “has no jurisdiction to probate a will or administer an estate,”⁴ in *Markham v. Allen*, the Supreme Court recognized that the probate exception does not bar a federal court from exercising jurisdiction over all claims related to such a proceeding:

[F]ederal courts of equity have jurisdiction to entertain suits ‘in favor of creditors, legatees and heris’ and other claimants against a decedent’s estate ‘to establish their claims’ so long as the federal court does not interfere with the probate proceedings or assume

³ *Borden v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 589 F.3d 168, 170 (5th Cir. 2009).

⁴ *Markham v. Allen*, 326 U.S. 490, 494 (1946).

No. 12-20164

general jurisdiction over the probate or control of the property in the custody of the state court.

Similarly while a federal court may not exercise its jurisdiction to disturb or affect the possession of property in the custody of a state court, it may exercise its jurisdiction to adjudicate rights in such property where the final judgment does not undertake to interfere with the state court's possession save to the extent that the state court is bound by the judgment to recognize the right adjudicated by the federal court.⁵

Sixty years later, in *Marshall v. Marshall*, the Supreme Court expressed concern with lower courts' interpretation of *Markham*, noting that “[l]ower federal courts have puzzled over the meaning of the words ‘to interfere with the probate proceedings,’ and some have read those words to block federal jurisdiction over a range of matters well beyond probate of a will or administration of a decedent’s estate.”⁶ Thus, the Supreme Court clarified the “distinctly limited scope” of the probate exception,⁷ explaining:

[W]e comprehend the ‘interference’ language in *Markham* as essentially a reiteration of the guiding principle that, when one court is exercising in rem jurisdiction over a res, a second court will not assume in rem jurisdiction over the same res. Thus, the probate exception reserves to state probate courts the probate or annulment of a will and the administration of a decedent’s estate; it also precludes federal courts from endeavoring to dispose of property that is in the custody of a state probate court. But it does not bar federal courts from adjudicating matters outside those confines and otherwise within federal jurisdiction.⁸

The *Marshall* Court concluded that the federal district court had subject-matter jurisdiction, and the probate exception did not apply, reasoning: “[The claimant]

⁵ Id. (internal citations omitted).

⁶ 547 U.S. at 311.

⁷ Id. at 310.

⁸ Id. at 311–12.

No. 12-20164

seeks an in personam judgment against [the Defendant], not the probate or annulment of a will. Nor does she seek to reach a res in custody of a state court.”⁹ After Marshall, the probate exception only bars a federal district court from (1) probating or annulling a will or (2) “seek[ing] to reach a res in custody of a state court” by “endeavoring to dispose of [such] property.”¹⁰

As we see it, to determine whether the probate exception deprives a federal court of jurisdiction, Marshall requires a two-step inquiry into (1) whether the property in dispute is estate property within the custody of the probate court and (2) whether the plaintiff’s claims would require the federal court to assume in rem jurisdiction over that property. If the answer to both inquiries is yes, then the probate exception precludes the federal district court from exercising diversity jurisdiction. Here, we find the case outside the scope of the probate exception under the first step of the inquiry because the Trust is not property within the custody of the probate court.

As a threshold matter, the probate exception only applies if the dispute concerns property within the custody of a state court. The federal court cannot exercise in rem jurisdiction over a res in the custody of another court. Both of the Brunstings’ Wills were admitted to probate after the district court dismissed the case, and probate proceedings are ongoing.¹¹ However, nothing suggests that the Texas probate court currently has custody or in rem jurisdiction over the Trust. It likely does not. Assets placed in an inter vivos trust generally avoid probate, since such assets are owned by the trust, not the decedent, and

⁹ Id. at 312 (internal citations omitted).

¹⁰ Id. at 312–13.

¹¹ At the time the district court dismissed the case, no probate proceedings had been initiated. As such, there was no possibility that the case fell within the probate exception. Nevertheless, we must consider whether, upon remand, the federal district court would have subject-matter jurisdiction now that probate proceedings are ongoing.

No. 12-20164

therefore are not part of the decedent's estate.¹² In other words, because the assets in a living or inter vivos trust are not property of the estate at the time of the decedent's death, having been transferred to the trust years before, the trust is not in the custody of the probate court and as such the probate exception is inapplicable to disputes concerning administration of the trust. The record also indicates that there would be no probate of this Trust's assets upon the death of the surviving spouse.¹³ Finding no evidence that this Trust is subject to the ongoing probate proceedings, we conclude that the case falls outside the scope of the probate exception. The district court below erred in dismissing the case for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction.

IV.

For the reasons set forth above, we REVERSE the district court's dismissal of the case and REMAND for further proceedings. REVERSED AND REMANDED.

¹² See 3 TEX. PRAC. GUIDE WILLS, TRUSTS, AND EST. PLAN. § 10:83 (“Any property held in a revocable living trust is not considered a probate asset”); 2 EST. TAX & PERS. FIN. PLAN. § 19:15 (“Avoidance of probate perhaps is the most publicized advantage of the revocable living trust.”); 18 EST. PLAN. 98 (“Assets in a living trust are not subject to probate administration”).

¹³ Any assets “poured over” from the decedents' estates into the Trust would have to go through probate, but that does not change the fact that the Trust property over which the Defendants have been acting as Trustees would not be subject to probate, having been transferred to the Trust prior to the parents' deaths.