

257 So.3d 1044

District Court of Appeal of Florida, Fourth District.

John P. KELLAR, Appellant,

v.

ESTATE OF John W. KELLAR, Appellee.

No. 4D17-3019

|

[October 24, 2018]

Synopsis

Background: The Circuit Court, Broward County, No. PRC 140003001, [Mark A. Speiser, J.](#), granted petition filed by decedent's wife for administration in part and denied counterpetition filed by decedent's son for administration and motion for rehearing. Son appealed.

Holdings: The District Court of Appeal, [Gerber, C.J.](#), held that:

erroneous factual findings were inconsequential to finding that son failed to establish nonexistence of undue influence of decedent, and

trial court's error in concluding that prenuptial agreement precluded decedent from revoking will favoring wife was harmless.

Affirmed.

Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, Broward County; [Mark A. Speiser](#), Judge; L.T. Case No. PRC 140003001.

Attorneys and Law Firms

[Henny L. Shomar](#) and [Douglas H. Reynolds](#) of Tripp Scott, P.A., Fort Lauderdale, for appellant.

[Scott A. Weiss](#), Fort Lauderdale, for appellee.

Opinion

[Gerber, C.J.](#)

The decedent's son appeals from the circuit court's order granting the decedent's wife's petition for administration in *1045 part and denying the son's counterpetition for administration, and from the circuit court's order denying the son's motion for rehearing. We affirm both orders. The wife presented competent substantial evidence to raise the rebuttable presumption that the son exerted undue influence over the decedent to procure the decedent's revocation of his will favoring the wife, and that upon the burden of proof shifting to the son, the son failed to establish, by a preponderance of the evidence, the nonexistence of undue influence. See [RBC Ministries v. Tompkins](#), 974 So.2d 569, 572 (Fla. 2d DCA 2008) (“[O]nce a will contestant establishes the existence of the basis for the rebuttable presumption of undue influence, the burden of proof shifts to the proponent of the will to establish by a preponderance of the evidence the nonexistence of undue influence.”).

In reaching our conclusion, we acknowledge that the circuit court, in rendering its final order, made three erroneous factual findings regarding: whether the son drove the decedent to meet with the son's lawyer; the timing of when the guardian removed the decedent from the home in relation to a domestic disturbance between the wife and the decedent; and whether the son was a beneficiary of the decedent's earlier wills. However, viewing these few erroneous factual findings within the perspective of the circuit court's lengthy factual findings, we conclude that the erroneous factual findings were inconsequential to the circuit court's ultimate finding that the son failed to establish, by a preponderance of the evidence, the nonexistence of undue influence. Thus, the erroneous factual findings were harmless.

We also acknowledge that the circuit court, as an alternative basis for its orders, erroneously concluded the decedent's prenuptial agreement precluded the decedent from revoking his will favoring the wife. See [Lindeburg v. Lindeburg](#), 162 So.2d 1, 2-3 (Fla. 3d DCA 1964) (“In a contract to make a will, the promisor has the right to change his will ... the right being enforced against the promisor is the contract right, and not the will, in the case of the breached contract to make a will”) (footnotes omitted). However, that error is harmless given our affirmance of the circuit court's finding that the son failed to establish, by a preponderance of the evidence, the nonexistence of undue influence.

We conclude without further discussion that the son's other arguments on appeal, not addressed in this opinion, lack merit.

In sum, as our sister court stated in *Estate of Brock*, 692 So.2d 907 (Fla. 1st DCA 1996):

It is axiomatic that the trial court's resolution of conflicting evidence will not be disturbed by a reviewing court in the absence of a clear showing of error, or that the conclusions reached are erroneous. In reviewing the trial court's findings, they must be given the benefit of all reasonable inferences

that may be drawn from the evidence. Further, we are prohibited from reevaluating the evidence and substituting our judgment for that of the finder of the facts.

Id. at 913 (internal citations omitted).

Affirmed.

[Levine](#) and [Klingensmith](#), JJ., concur.

All Citations

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