1	TABLE OF CONTENTS			
2				
3	I.	PRO	CEDURAL BACKGROUND	
4				
5	II.	FACTUAL BACKGROUND		
6				
7	III.	STA	ΓEMENT OF FINDINGS	
8		A.	The Court makes the following findings thereon as to MARYANN	
9			BOLTON :	
10		B.	The Court makes the following findings as to Defendant JOSEPH	
11			BAHRIZ 8	
12		C.	The Court makes the following findings as to Defendant GAFFNEY 9	
13		D.	The Court makes the following findings as to Defendant MOHAMMED	
14			BAHRIZ	
15				
16	IV.	RUL	ING	
17		A.	Santo DiGrigoli's Complaint	
18		B.	Monetary Sanctions Ordered Against Maryann Bolton	
19		C.	Maryann Bolton's Cross-Complaint	
20				
21				
22				
23				
24				
25				
26				
27				
28				

STATEMENT OF DECISION

ii

2012-95019

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	
27	
28	II.

On July 19, 2013 at 1:30 p.m. in Department 61 of the San Diego County Superior Court, this action came on regularly for trial. Scott A. McMillan appeared on behalf of plaintiff Santo DiGrigoli. Gerald E. Smith appeared on behalf of defendant Maryann Bolton. Moataz S. Hamza appeared on behalf of defendants Joseph Bahriz and Mohamed Bahriz. Defaulted Defendant Gaffney Foods, Inc., did not appear.

I. PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

Santo DiGrigoli filed his lawsuit on April 3, 2012, naming Maryann Bolton, an individual; Andrew Cacciapaglia, an individual d.b.a. A Brooklyn Pizzeria; Arthur Cacciapaglia, an individual d.b.a. A Brooklyn Pizzeria; Gaffney Foods, Inc. a California Corporation d.b.a. Pascucci Family Past; and Does 1 through 50, as defendants. (ROA_1.) The complaint was amended to correct the names of the parties. (ROA_9-10.)

The parties before the Court at the time of trial were Santo DiGrigoli, Maryann Bolton, Mohammed Bahriz, Joseph Bahriz, and Gaffney Foods, Inc. DiGrigoli asserted the following claims: (1) Breach of Contract against Bolton; (2) Conversion against all Defendants; (3) Breach of Fiduciary Duty against Bolton; (4) Fraud against Bolton; (5) Claim and Delivery against all Defendants; (6) Injunctive Relief against all Defendants; and (7) Quantum Meruit and Unjust Enrichment against Bolton.

On May 8, 2012, Bolton filed her Answer to the Complaint along with a Cross-Complaint. (ROA_13-14.)

On July 8, 2012, Defendant and Cross-Complainant, Maryann Bolton, served her Cross-Complaint against Plaintiff/Cross-Defendant Santo DiGrigoli, alleging Count I, Breach of Contract; Count II, Fraud; Count III, Conversion and Breach of Fiduciary Duty and Count IV Constructive Trust and Accounting.

Gaffney Foods, Inc. (Gaffney), was properly served. (ROA_27; See Exhibit A.)
Gaffney failed to answer and default was requested against them on October 22, 2012
(ROA_52; See Exhibit B) and entered against them on November 29, 2012. (ROA_53.)
On November 5, 2012, Plaintiff submitted the default prove-up declarations.
(ROA_147.)

7

8

1011

12

13

15

14

1617

18 19

2021

2223

2425

2627

28

DiGrigoli propounded discovery, including admissions, upon Bolton. Bolton failed to comply with the Court orders regarding that discovery. On March 22, 2013, the Court entered an order deeming admitted those admissions. (ROA_86; See Exhibit C.) The Court also granted DiGrigoli's request for monetary sanctions against Bolton to reimburse DiGrigoli's reasonable expenses incurred for the motion to compel further discovery responses and to deem admissions in the amount of \$2,120.00. (*Id.*)

On July 2, 2013, the Court granted Plaintiff's ex parte application and issued an Order Regarding Inventory and a Protective Order preventing Defendants Joseph and Mohamed Bahriz from further disposing of any equipment at issue in the case prior to the final disposition of the case. (ROA_120; See Exhibit D.)

The parties waived their respective right to a jury trial.

On July 22, 2013, this matter proceeded to trial on Mr. DiGrigoli's complaints seven causes of action against defendants Ms. Bolton, Joseph Bahriz, and Mohamed Bahriz. Plaintiff Digrigoli's first cause of action was for Breach of Contract against defendant Bolton. As the second cause of action, Mr. Digrigoli alleged Conversion against all the defendants. As the third cause of action, Plaintiff alleges Defendant Bolton breached her Fiduciary Duty to the Plaintiff. As to the Fourth Cause of Action, Plaintiff alleged Intentional Misrepresentation and False Promise against defendant Bolton. In the Fifth Cause of Action, Plaintiff Digrigoli alleged a violation of Claim and Delivery, Code of Civil Procedure §§ 511.010, et seq. against all defendants and alleges that that Plaintiff is, and at all times was, entitled to the immediate and exclusive possession of the Property (Civil Code § 3379, et seq). In the Seventh Cause of Action, Plaintiff Digrigoli sought against all the defendants an Injunction prohibiting the defendants from selling the property in issue, or alternatively, requiring them to promptly return the property to the Plaintiff. As for the Eighth Cause of Action, Mr. Digrigoli alleged Quantum Meruit and Unjust Enrichment against Defendant Bolton. Plaintiff asserts that Defendant Bolton has been unjustly enriched through the services and equipment that were provided to the business venture. In addition, Defendant Bolton

2

would be further unjustly enriched if she would be able to retain the monies obtained from the sale of the business and of the property.

In addition to the above claims, Defendant and Cross Complainant, Maryann Bolton filed a Cross-Complaint against Plaintiff/Cross Defendant Santo DiGrigoli alleging, a Breach of Contract; Count II, Fraud; Count III, Conversion and Breach of Fiduciary Duty and Count IV Constructive Trust and Accounting. All of the claims were tried before the court in the Court Trial.

All of the above-referenced claims in DiGrigoli's complaint and Bolton's cross-complaint were tried before the Court in a Bench Trial July 22 through 25, 2013. (ROA_141, 150, 154, and 157.) The Court heard all the evidence, and closing arguments were heard on July 25, 2013. Plaintiff filed a Request for Statement of Decision on September 26, 2013. (ROA_178.)

II. FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Plaintiff Santo DiGrigoli ("DiGrigoli") is a very competent baker. Mr. DiGrigoli, and his then spouse Silvana DiGrigoli operated a successful wholesale and retail bakery business called the New York Bakery ("NYB"). They operated their bakery for over five decades at various locations in San Diego County. For a number of years through 2005, Mr. DiGrigoli operated out of a location on El Cajon Boulevard, in the City of San Diego. In 2005, DiGrigoli relocated the bakery to a new building on Main Street, in El Cajon. The New York Bakery location on Main Street in El Cajon had both retail and wholesale operations. Mr. DiGrigoli had supplied many restaurants in San Diego with Italian-style bread and baked goods. Mr. DiGrigoli had a list of regular wholesale customers that had done business with him for over the course of years.

Around 2010, the business in El Cajon failed. The lender on the commercial building in El Cajon, where the bakery operated, completed its foreclosure. Santo DiGrigoli caused the removal of the equipment from the former bakery, into a warehouse specializing in the storage of industrial equipment. Santo DiGrigoli maintained exclusive ownership and control of the bakery's personal property previously used at the

In 2010, the DiGrigolis went through a bitter, unhappy, domestic situation. They separated, to later file a dissolution proceeding in Family Court. Santo DiGrigoli maintained exclusive possession of the bakery equipment.

In April of 2011, Mr. DiGrigoli indicated he wanted to stay in business as a baker, but he wanted to relocate to avoid any interference from his ex-wife. He had discussions with a long-time acquaintance, Nunzio Guadagna, regarding his desire to find an investor or a partner that would provide the financial backing to start the business. Mr. Guadagna noted that he had a friend, Defendant Maryann Bolton ("Bolton"), who had recently received about \$450,000 in a life insurance benefit from her husband's passing, and had an interest in investing her money. Mr. Guadagna arranged a meeting between Ms. Bolton and Mr. DiGrigoli.

During the meeting, Ms. Bolton and Mr. DiGrigoli agreed to operate New York Bakery as a partnership. Mr. DiGrigoli agreed to contribute his baking expertise, baking equipment and his customer list to the partnership, and Ms. Bolton agreed to finance the new bakery operation. Everything in the business was put in Ms. Bolton's name to avoid any potential interference from Santo DiGrigoli's ex-wife. Notwithstanding, Mr. DiGrigoli was still entitled to a percentage of the profits. The Court finds that Mr. DiGrigoli and Ms. Bolton were partners. (*Santo DiGrigoli v. Maryann Bolton, et al*; Partial Tr. pg. 2, lines 19 - 25, pg. 5, line 17, p. 16, line 25, July 22, 2014.)

The business was funded exclusively by Ms. Bolton. However, Ms. Bolton presented no evidence of how much money she contributed. (*Id.* at p. 14, lines 19-23, p. 15, line 17.) On the other hand, Mr. DiGrigoli presented evidence that suggested Ms. Bolton did not invest any more than \$20,000. (Id. at pg. 32, lines 14-16.) Ms. Bolton's failure to offer more favorable evidence corroborates the \$20,000 figure. (*Id.* at lines 4-7.) From this \$20,000 contribution, Ms. Bolton paid the rent, deposit and other business expenses. Ms. Bolton also purchased a van from Mr. DiGrigoli's son, Michael DiGrigoli, for \$1,000. (*Id.* at p. 21, lines 20-21.) The van was used to make deliveries of the baked

goods.

Besides having the business relationship, the testimony presented at trial was that Mr. DiGrigoli believed that a personal relationship with Ms. Bolton was developing or possibly would develop. Mr. DiGrigoli and Ms. Bolton spent time at one another's houses in Temecula on weekends. Ultimately, in late August of 2011, Mr. DiGrigoli purchased a ring for \$5,000, and presented the ring to Ms. Bolton at a Winery in Escondido. Ms. Bolton did not immediately reject Mr. DiGrigoli's proposal; but told him that she'd "think about it." Some weeks later, in September 2011, Ms. Bolton informed Mr. DiGrigoli that she was not interested in a relationship with him and that she'd return the ring. But she did not immediately return the ring. Mr. DiGrigoli became insistent that Ms. Bolton return the ring. Finally, in January of 2012, Ms. Bolton returned the ring.

Maryann Bolton and Santo DiGrigoli made cookies, cakes and bread for several months. Ms. Bolton paid herself substantial sums of money from the business, some of which went to legitimate business expenses such as gas, while other charges were for Ms. Bolton's personal use. Ms. Bolton failed to offer any evidence of how much personal expenses she charged to the business. (Id. at pg. 58, lines 4-9.) On the other hand, Mr. DiGrigoli presented evidence that Ms. Bolton took out \$38,000 for her personal use, which the Court accepted. (*Id.* at pg. 62, lines 18-20.) Although Ms. Bolton alleges that Mr. DiGrigoli may have taken money out too for personal expenses, there was no evidence of that. (*Id.* at pg. 61, lines 8-10.)

The business never amounted to much. After several months, it failed completely. Consequently, Mr. DiGrigoli was removed from the premises. Ms. Bolton was very bitter, claiming that she had lost the proceeds of her husband's life insurance. She decided to recoup some of her losses by selling the bakery business and all of its equipment. (*Id.* at pg. 3, lines 20 - 25, pg. 4, line 1.)

Ms. Bolton first sold an LVO Sheet Moulder (Model Number 5M24), worth approximately \$3,000, to Defendant Gaffney for \$300 (a tenth of its value.) After her

unauthorized sale of the equipment, Plaintiff spoke with Defendant Gaffney and informed him that Ms. Bolton had acted unilaterally and without right when she offered the equipment for sale but Defendant Gaffney refused to return the equipment. The Court found the value of the Moulder as \$3,000. The prejudgment interest due thereon is \$471.77\(^1\) for a total of \$3,471.77.

The balance of the equipment was sold by Ms. Bolton to Joseph Bahriz, who was introduced to her by their mutual friend, Mr. Guadagna. Ms. Bolton unilaterally gave Mr. Bahriz the bakery business and equipment for \$1,000 and Mr. Bahriz's promise to pay \$30,000 over time. (*Id.* at pg. 18, lines 6-8.) This transaction, which occurred without Mr. DiGrigoli's knowledge or consent, constituted a breach of Ms. Bolton's fiduciary duty to her partner, Mr. DiGrigoli. Mr. DiGrigoli had entrusted property to Ms. Bolton, Ms. Bolton was a trustee of that property, and Ms. Bolton took that property entrusted to her and sold it for her own benefit contrary to her duties as a fiduciary. (*Id.* at pg. 35, lines 8-9, pg. 37, lines 5-7.) As Mr. DiGrigoli put the equipment in the partnership, Ms. Bolton had a duty to protect it, but she did not.

Although none of the parties in this case were particularly credible, Joseph Bahriz was the least credible. (*Id.* at pg. 4, lines 3-5.) He purchased the bakery and its equipment with no intention of ever paying the promised \$30,000. (Id. at pg. 18, lines 6-9.) After Mr. DiGrigoli discovered that Ms. Bolton was in the process of selling the bakery business, Mr. DiGrigoli objected to all the parties involved that Ms. Bolton did not have the authority to do so. Before purchasing, Mr. Bahriz called Mr. DiGrigoli's attorney – Mr. Forde. Mr. Bahriz inquired to Mr. Forde regarding Mr. DiGrigoli's interest in the property. Despite being warned by Mr. Forde and Mr. DiGrigoli that Ms. Bolton lacked the ability to unilaterally sell the property – Mr. Bahriz proceeded to

¹ The date of conversion was March 1, 2012. The Statement of Decision request was submitted on September 26, 2013 (574 days after the conversion). The prejudgment annual interest rate is 7% which is \$.57 per day on a \$3,000 judgment. (\$.57 x 574 days = \$327.18).

__

exercise dominion and control over the bakery equipment, and sold some of it for approximately \$4,000. The Court finds that despite Joseph Bahriz and his brother, Mohamed Bahriz, splitting the money in some fashion, the Bahriz brothers were not partners.

The remaining bakery equipment is still functional and includes a large baking table, a walk-in freezer, a walk-in refrigerator, and some utensils. There was no appraisal of the bakery business or the bakery equipment. (*Id.* at pg. 4, lines 15-16 The bakery equipment was used, and there was no objective evidence to determine its value with any precise accuracy. (*Id.* at pg. 10, lines 8-13.) Mr. DiGrigoli claimed the equipment was worth \$108,000. (*Id.* at pg. 10, lines 14-16.) Ms. Bolton suggested it was worth \$30,000. (*Id.* at pg. 35, lines 14-16.) The Court found, based on the limited evidence, and in light of the sale of the business for \$30,000, that the bakery equipment was worth \$30,000. (*Id.* at pg. 66, lines 7-9.)

The Court finds that Ms. Bolton took \$38,000 in payments from the business. Ms. Bolton had invested \$20,000. (*Id.* at Pg. 62, lines 18-21.) Ms. Bolton also incurred a Labor Commissioner's judgment against her as a result of the partnership for approximately \$13,000 arising from the bakery's employment of Son Taing. (*Id.* at p. 21, line 10-12; pg. 62, lines 22-23.) Ms. Bolton incurred this judgment debt on behalf of the partnership. The Court finds that as Ms. Bolton is solely liable for the payment of that partnership debt, that amount should be offset. (*Id.* at pg. 63, lines 1-3.)

III. STATEMENT OF FINDINGS

- A. The Court makes the following findings thereon as to **MARYANN BOLTON**:
- 1. Mr. DiGrigoli and Ms. Bolton entered into a partnership as to New York Bakery between July of 2011 and February of 2012. (*Santo DiGrigoli v. Maryann Bolton, et al*; Partial Tr. pg. 2, lines 19 25, pg. 5, line 17, July 22, 2014.)
- 2. Mr. DiGrigoli contributed his baking expertise, customer list and baking equipment to the partnership. (*Id.* at pg. 2, lines 15-16.)
 - 3. Mr. DiGrigoli did not transfer or "gift" any personal property to Ms.

Bolton. (*Id.* at pg. 30, line 24.)

- 4. Ms. Bolton contributed \$20,000 to the partnership. (*Id.* at pg. 32, lines 4-7.) She recovered her contribution.
- 5. Ms. Bolton charged personal expenses to the bakery business, or took money from the business in the total amount of \$38,000. (*Id.* at pg. 62, lines 18-20.)
- 6. Ms. Bolton had a fiduciary duty to protect the bakery equipment, which belonged to the partnership. (*Id.* at pg. 17, line 14.)
- 7. Ms. Bolton breached her fiduciary duty when she improperly transferred the New York Bakery and its equipment. (*Id.* at pg. 26, lines 3-5, pg. 27, lines 16-19, pg. 37, lines 6-7.)
- 8. The value of the equipment Ms. Bolton improperly transferred Defendant Joseph Bahriz was worth \$30,000. (*Id.* at pg. 66, lines 7-9.) The equipment comprised Mr. DiGrigoli's contribution to the partnership and he is entitled to its return, or the its value. Ms. Bolton had no right to unilaterally transfer or sell the equipment. Accordingly, Ms. Bolton and Mr. Bahriz are jointly and severally liable to Mr. DiGrigoli for \$30,000, the value of the equipment.
- 9. Ms. Bolton incurred a judgment against her for approximately \$13,000 for unpaid wages, reimbursable business expenses, Labor Code penalties, and interest owed to Son Taing, a former employee of the New York Bakery. Ms. Bolton incurred this judgment debt on behalf of the partnership. (*Id.* at pg. 62, lines 22-23, pg. 63, lines 1-3.)
- 10. Defendant Bolton is liable to Plaintiff Santo DiGrigoli in the amount of \$5,000.00, resulting from her operation of the partnership. (Id. at pg. 63, lines 11-14.) The Court finds that this amount is the balance due to Plaintiff from Defendant Bolton for her misuse of partnership funds, in breach of her fiduciary duty to Plaintiff DiGrigoli.
- B. The Court makes the following findings as to Defendant **JOSEPH BAHRIZ**:
- 1. Joseph Bahriz was on notice that DiGrigoli disputed Bolton's authority to sell the New York Bakery and its equipment. Joseph Bahriz is not a bona fide purchaser for value, without notice of any defects of title.

- 2. Joseph Bahriz failed to provide anything of sufficient value for the purchase of DiGrigoli's personal property. (*Id.*)
- 3. Joseph Bahriz lacks any writing within the meaning of Commercial Code section 2201(1) reflecting a sale or purchase of the equipment.
- 4. Joseph Bahriz's exercise of dominion and control over the personal property of DiGrigoli was wrongful and has inflicted injury to DiGrigoli.
- 5. The personal property lost is worth \$30,000. (*Id.* at pg. 66, lines 7-9.)
- 6. Joseph Bahriz is jointly and severally liable, with Ms. Bolton, to Mr. DiGrigoli for \$30,000, i.e., the value of the property.

The court additionally finds that Defendant Joseph Bahriz represented that in exchange for title and possession of the bakery and the equipment therein, he would pay Defendant Bolton \$1,000 immediately, and then follow up with a payment of an additional \$30,000. The Court finds that Defendant Joseph Bahriz had no intention, at any time, to pay the \$30,000 (*Id.* at pg. 18, lines 6-9) and as such his promise to do so was a false representation. The Court also finds that Maryann Bolton relied on the representation, and that her reliance was reasonable.

Further, Defendant Joseph Bahriz was aware that Defendant Bolton lacked unencumbered title to the equipment. Despite that knowledge, Mr. Bahriz made an oral agreement and accepted the unauthorized transfer of property without any intention to follow through on his promise and provide the promised consideration.

- C. The Court makes the following findings as to Defendant **GAFFNEY:**
- 1. Defendant Gaffney was properly served and failed to answer. (ROA_27; Exhibit A.)
- Default Judgment was requested as to Defendant Gaffney on October 22, 2012 (ROA_52; Exhibit B), and entered against them on November 29, 2012.
 (ROA_53.) On November 5, 2012, Plaintiff submitted its default prove-up material.

(ROA_147).

- 3. Defendant Gaffney purchased the LVO Sheet Moulder (Moulder) from Ms. Bolton for \$300. Gaffney Foods Inc. converted the Moulder by refusing to return the equipment after Plaintiff informed him that Ms. Bolton did not have authority to make the sale. (*Id.*)
 - 4. The value of the Moulder at the time of the conversion, as \$3,000. (*Id.*)
 - 5. Prejudgment interest is awarded in the amount of \$327.18. (*Id.*)

D. The Court makes the following findings as to Defendant **MOHAMMED BAHRIZ**:

1. Defendant Mohammed Bahriz is not liable to Plaintiff Santo DiGrigoli.

IV. RULING

A. Santo DiGrigoli's Complaint

Count One: Breach of Contract. The Court after receiving all evidence, found that the Plaintiff failed to carry his burden of proof and denied this claim.

Count Two: Conversion.

Conversion as to Gaffney Foods: The Court finds that Defendant Gaffney converted the LVO Sheet Moulder belonging to Plaintiff Santo DiGrigoli. The value of the Moulder at the time of the conversion was Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000.00). Additionally, Plaintiff is owed prejudgment interest at 57 cents per day for a total of 574 days, equaling \$327.18, for a total amount of \$3,268.47.

Conversion as to Bolton and Bahriz: Ms. Bolton converted property of the partnership as to the equipment transferred to Joseph Bahriz. Mr. Bahriz was aware of Bolton's lack of title to such property. Thus, Ms. Bolton and Joseph Bahriz are jointly and severally liable in the amount of \$30,000 as to the transferred equipment.

Count Three: Breach of Fiduciary Duty. The Court finds Defendant Maryann Bolton had breached her fiduciary duty owed to Plaintiff Santo DiGrigoli by virtue of their partnership in the New York Bakery. The fiduciary duties owed to DiGrigoli

included, but were not limited to, the duty to act with the utmost good faith and in the best interests of the Plaintiff (i.e. duty of loyalty), the duty to use reasonable care, the duty of confidentiality, the duty to disclose, and the duty to maintain property in trust on Plaintiff's behalf. Bolton breached these duties by using the business account for her unauthorized, personal use in the amount of \$38,000.

In calculating the damages Bolton owes DiGrigoli, the Court subtracts Bolton's legitimate business expenses from Bolton's misappropriated \$38,000. Specifically, the Court subtracts Bolton's \$20,000 contribution to the partnership, as well as the \$13,000 judgment debt incurred on behalf of the partnership. The remaining balance is \$5,000, which Bolton misappropriated. Accordingly, the Court awarded Plaintiff for the Breach of Fiduciary Duty, Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000.00). Likewise, the Court found the transfer of equipment was a breach of fiduciary duty, and to the extent the claim for conversion as to Ms. Bolton fails, she is likewise jointly and severally liable in the amount of \$30,000 for the equipment improperly transferred to Joseph Bahriz.

Count Four: Intentional Misrepresentation. The Court finds that Plaintiff failed to meet his burden and denies this claim as against Defendant Bolton.

Count Five: Claim and Delivery. As to Defendant Bolton and Bahriz, the Court finds that Plaintiff failed to meet his burden of proof, and denies this claim. Plaintiff DiGrigoli did not have exclusive ownership of the baking equipment because its use had been contributed to the partnership. Therefore, he was not entitled to the immediate and exclusive possession of the property.

Count Six: Injunction. The Court found after receiving all the evidence that the Plaintiff failed to meet his burden and denies this claim.

Count Seven: Quantum Meruit and Unjust Enrichment. The Court finds that the bakery equipment was not gifted to Defendant Maryann Bolton. Plaintiff Santo DiGrigoli had contributed to the partnership by providing his bakery equipment to the business and was entitled to the return of the fair market value of the equipment. The Court found Plaintiff is entitled to the monies from Bolton's sale of the bakery

3

4 5

6

7

8 9

10

11

12 13

14

15

16 17

18

19

20 21

22 23

24

25

26

27

28

equipment to Joseph Bahriz. The Court finds that Defendant Maryann Bolton is jointly and severally liable for the \$30,000.00, the value of the equipment transferred without authorization.

B. Monetary Sanctions Ordered Against Maryann Bolton

On March 22, 2013, the Court heard Plaintiff Santo DiGrigoli's unopposed Motion to Compel Further Discovery Responses and to Deem Admissions, or, in the alternative, for Terminating Sanctions, against Defendant Maryann Bolton. After considering the motion materials and the oral arguments at the hearing, the Court granted DiGrigoli's motion to compel and deem admissions, and denied DiGrigoli's alternative Request to Strike Defendant Maryann Bolton's Answer. Also, the Court ordered Bolton to pay monetary sanctions to DiGrigoli's counsel The McMillan Law Firm, APC, in the amount of \$2,120.00, which the Court found to have been reasonably incurred for DiGrigoli's Motion. In response to DiGrigoli's ex parte application for a Writ of Execution and an Abstract of Judgment, the Court noted that the sanctions would be included in the final Judgment.

C. Maryann Bolton's Cross-Complaint

Count One: Breach of Contract. The Court finds that Defendant/Cross-Complainant Bolton failed to carry her burden of proof and denies thi claim. Plaintiff DiGrigoli did not gift his bakery equipment to Defendant Bolton. Bolton did not personally own any of the business property. There was no evidence DiGrigoli retained any of the business income for his personal use. The Court will enter judgment against Bolton and in favor of DiGrigoli as to this cross-claim.

Count Two: Fraud. The Court finds that Defendant/Cross-Complainant Bolton failed to carry her burden of proof and denied this claim. There was no evidence Plaintiff DiGrigoli converted any income from the partnership for his own personal use. The Court will enter judgment against Bolton and in favor of DiGrigoli as to this crossclaim.

Count Three: Conversion and Breach of Fiduciary Duty. The Court finds that

Defendant/Cross-Complainant Bolton failed to carry her burden of proof and denies this claim. There was no evidence Plaintiff DiGrigoli converted any income from the partnership for his own personal use. DiGrigoli did not cause Bolton any damages. The Court will enter judgment against Bolton and in favor of DiGrigoli as to this cross-claim. Count Four: Constructive Trust and Accounting. The Court finds that the Defendant/Cross-Complainant Bolton failed to carry her burden of proof and denied this claim. There was no evidence DiGrigoli allowed the partnership to become defunct. The Court will enter judgment against Bolton and in favor of DiGrigoli as to this cross-claim. /// /// ///

ORDER 1 2 Defendant Maryann Bolton is separately liable to Plaintiff Santo DiGrigoli in the 3 amount of \$5,000.00. 2. 4 Defendant Maryann Bolton and Defendant Joseph Bahriz are jointly and severally 5 liable to Plaintiff Santo DiGrigoli for \$30,000.00, the value of the equipment. 3. 6 Defendant Maryann Bolton is liable and shall pay Plaintiff Santo DiGrigoli's 7 counsel, The McMillan Law Firm, APC, monetary discovery sanctions in the 8 amount of \$2,120.00. 9 4. Defendant Maryann Bolton shall not recover anything on her cross-complaint 10 against Plaintiff Santo DiGrigoli. 11 5. Defendant Gaffney is separately liable to Plaintiff Santo DiGrigoli in the the 12 amount of \$3,327.18. 13 Defendant Mohammed Bahriz is not liable to Plaintiff Santo DiGrigoli. 6. 14 7. Court and attorneys fees, if any, are to be determined pursuant to California Rule 15 of Court Rules 3.1700 and 3.1702. 16 IT IS SO ORDERED 17 18 DATED: 09/24/2015 19 HON. JOHN S. MEYER 20 Judge of the Superior Court 21 22 Submitted by: 23 The McMillan Law Firm, APC Dated: September 8, 2015 /S/ Scott A. McMillan 24 25 Scott A. McMillan Attorney for Plaintiff-Cross-Defendant 26 Santo DiGrigoli 27 28