IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

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NOLA HARBER, as Distribution Trustee of the ERIC L. NELSON NEVADA TRUST dated May 30, 2001

Petitioners,

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, CLARK COUNTY, and THE HONORABLE FRANK P. SULLIVAN, DISTRICT JUDGE

Respondents,

and

ERIC L. NELSON and LYNITA S. NELSON, individually, and LSN NEVADA TRUST dated May 30, 2001.

Real Parties in Interest.

Electronically Filed Jul 15 2013 03:11 p.m. Tracie K. Lindenhan Clerk of Supreme Court

CASE NO. 63545

SUPPLEMENT TO PETITION FOR WRIT OF PROHIBITION PURSUANT TO JULY 10, 2013, ORDER DIRECTING SUPPLEMENT

Petitioner is being and will be irreparably harmed because the District Court will not stay its June 3, 2013, Divorce Decree, which grants Respondents the ability and power to take title, possession and control of real property belonging to Petitioner before Petitioner has been afforded the ability to challenge the Divorce Decree on appeal. The Divorce Decree grants Respondents the ability to irrevocably alter Petitioner's ownership rights in the real property because it

allows them to grant and alter leases, and encumber and/or sell the real property that the District Court, in excess of its jurisdiction, transferred from Petitioner to Respondents. As this Court has previously recognized, "real property and its attributes are considered unique and loss of real property rights generally results in irreparable harm." *Dixon v. Thatcher*, 103 Nev. 414, 415-16, 742 P.2d 1029, 1029-30 (1987); see also Hansen v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court ex rel. County of Clark, 116 Nev. 650, 658, 6 P.3d 982, 986-87 (2000) providing that trustee's sale of a house as an example of irreparable harm warranting the imposition of a stay pending appeal; Nevada Escrow Service, Inc. v. Crockett, 91 Nev. 201, 533 P.2d 471 (1975) (denial of injunction to stop foreclosure reversed because legal remedy inadequate).

Indeed, Respondents are presently and actively seeking to alter Petitioners rights in the real property. For example, and by no means of limitation, Respondents have already contacted some or all of the tenants of certain real property owned by Petitioner that was transferred to the LSN Trust pursuant to the Divorce Decree, advising said tenants to make all future rental payments directly to Respondents, and to possibly enter into a new lease with Respondents.

Further, Respondents are actively seeking to evict Petitioner, a fifteen year tenant

See Correspondence from Katherine L. Provost, Esq. dated June 7, 2013, to the current tenant of 2209 Farmouth Circle, attached as Exhibit 5 to the Appendix.

of the real property located at 3611 S. Lindell Road, Suite 201, Las Vegas, Nevada 89103 ("Lindell Property"), unless Petitioner enters into a "binding lease agreement" with Respondents.² The Lindell Property is where Petitioner conducts business and would be irreparably harmed if it is forced to vacate its office location pending the resolution of the instant Petition for Writ of Prohibition and/or appeal. If Respondents successfully evict Petitioners they will undoubtedly lease said office space to another tenant thereby hindering and/or precluding Petitioner's ability to move back into such property if it is successful on appeal.

This Court has identified one of the major problems with the District Court's June 3, 2013, Divorce Decree: the Divorce Decree is not a final judgment because the District Court has not disposed of all of the assets, including the disposition of the Wyoming Downs property, which is the subject of Respondents NRCP 59 motion. As such, Petitioner is unable to file an appeal. Further, the District Court has denied Petitioner's request to stay enforcement of the Divorce Decree pending this Court's ruling upon Petitioner's Petitioner for Writ of Prohibition and/or appeal. To make matters worse, it is unclear when Petitioners will be able to file an appeal because Respondents are seeking to re-open discovery and have another trial on the Wyoming Downs transaction:

See Correspondence from Robert P. Dickerson, Esq. dated June 10, 2013, and Thirty Day Notice of Termination of Tenancy, attached as Exhibit 6 to the Appendix.

 re-open this case and permit discovery concerning the transaction involving Dynasty Development Management, LLC, Wyoming Racing, LLC, and the purchase an interest in Wyoming Racing, LLC a horse racing track and RV park for \$440,000.00 which occurred in or about January 2013, as well as the current status of this asset, so that a separate trial date can be set to make a determination as to the disposition of this asset. *See* Defendant's Motion to Amend or Alter Judgment, for Declaratory and Related Relief at 10:23-11:5, attached as Exhibit 7 to the Appendix.

If such relief is granted, it could be another year before the Divorce Decree becomes final and Petitioner is afforded the opportunity to file an appeal.

This case is analogous to *State ex rel. Milchem Inc. v. Third Judicial Dist.*Court In & For Lander Cnty., 84 Nev. 541, 544, 445 P.2d 148, 149 (1968), wherein this Court issued a writ of prohibition based upon its belief that the value of property could be destroyed pending an appeal:

When the motions to dismiss and the motion for a preliminary injunction were denied by the lower court after a presentation of the arguments herein urged, the petitioners were left with no other plain, speedy, and adequate remedy. Their claim is that the statute upon which respondents seek to act is unconstitutional. The respondents are in possession of the property and are able to mine the limited supply of minerals. They are thus able virtually to destroy the mining value of the land. Petitioners have no assurance that they will ever be adequately compensated for any damage done to their land. The slow process of appeal would not provide an adequate remedy under such circumstances. Prohibition is a proper remedy.

Just like in *Milchem*, Petitioner is left with no plain, speedy and adequate remedy because Respondents can encumber, grant and enter into leases and/or sell the real property before Petitioner even has the ability to file an appeal. Simply

put, since Respondents are in possession of the real property there is no guarantee that Petitioner will be able to recoup the real property, or the diminution of rights associated with that real property, if successful on appeal. For these reasons, and those set forth in Petitioner's Petition for Writ of Prohibition, extraordinary relief is appropriate because an adequate legal remedy does not exist for Petitioner. Consequently, extraordinary relief is warranted.

DATED this 15th day of July, 2013.

MARK A. SOLOMON, ESQ., NSB 0418 JEFFREY P. LUSZECK, ESQ., NSB 9619

SOLOMON DWIGGINS & FREER, LTD.

9060 W. Cheyenne Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89129 Attorneys for Petitioner, Nola Harber as

Distribution Trustee of the ELN Nevada Trust

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (BASED UPON NRAP FORM 9)

- 1. I hereby certify that this brief complies with the formatting requirements of NRAP 32(a)(4), the typeface requirements of NRAP 32(a)(5) and the type style requirements of NRAP 32(a)(6) because this brief has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface using Microsoft Office Word 2010 in 14 point Times New Roman type style.
- 2. I further certify that this brief complies with the page or type-volume limitations of NRAP 32(a)(7) because, excluding the parts of the brief exempted by NRAP 32(a)(7)(C), it is not proportionately spaced, has a typeface of 14 points, and contains 1,524 words.
- 3. Finally, I hereby certify that I have read this Supplement to Petition for Writ of Prohibition Pursuant to July 10, 2013 Order Directing Supplement, and to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, it is not frivolous or interposed for any improper purpose. I further certify that this Supplement to Petition for Writ of Prohibition complies with all applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, in particular NRAP 28(e)(1), which requires every assertion in the brief regarding matters in the record to be supported by appropriate references to page and volume number, if any, of the transcript or appendix where the matter relied on is to be found. I understand that I may be subject to sanctions

in the event that the accompanying brief is not in conformity with the requirements of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure.

Dated this 15th day of July, 2013.

MARK A. SOLOMON, ESQ., NSB 0418 JEFFREY P. LUSZECK, ESQ., NSB 9619 SOLOMON DWIGGINS & FREER, LTD.

9060 W. Cheyenne Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89129 Telephone: (702) 853-5483

Attorneys for Petitioner, Nola Harber as

Distribution Trustee of the ELN Nevada Trust

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nev. R. App. P. 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of the law firm of Solomon Dwiggins & Freer, Ltd., and that on July 15, 2013, I filed a true and correct copy of the foregoing Supplement To Petition For Writ Of Prohibition Pursuant To July 10, 2013, Order Directing Supplement, WITH THE Clerk of the Court through the Court's eFlex electronic filing system and notice will be sent electronically by the Court to the following:

Robert P. Dickerson, Esq. Katherine L. Provost, Esq. THE DICKERSON LAW GROUP 1745 Village Center Circle

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Counsel for Lynita S. Nelson, defendant in District Court

Las Vegas, Nevada 89134
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Radford J. Smith, Chartered Rhonda K. Forsberg, Esq. 64 N. Pecos Road, Suite 700 Henderson, Nevada 89074 rforsberg@radfordsmith.com

Counsel for Eric L. Nelson, real party in interest

I also hereby certify that the foregoing document will be hand-delivered on this date to the following:

Hon. Frank P. Sullivan, Department O Robert P. Dickerson, Esq. Rhonda K. Forsberg, Esq.

DATED: July 15, 2013

An employee of Solomon Dwiggins & Freer, Ltd.