IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

2 3 4 5 6 7	MEHMET SAIT KAR, Appellant, vs. KATHLEEN A. KAR, Respondent.))))))))	Sup. Ct. No.: Dist. Ct. No.: APPELLANT OPENING BI		.m.
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NRAP 26.1 DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The undersigned counsel of record certifies that the following are persons and entities as described in NRAP 26.1(a) and must be disclosed. These representations are made in order that the judges of this court may evaluate possible disqualification or recusal.

The following persons / entities are disclosed:

- Law Office of Amberlea Davis; and
- Amberlea Davis, Esq. (attorney with the Law Office of Amberlea Davis).

As to the Appellant, there are no other parent corporations or publicly-held companies at issue. Appellant is not using a pseudonym.

DATED this 9 day of June, 2015

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JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

•	GERISDIC HOTTIE STITLE VIET
2	The Nevada Supreme Court has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to
3	NRAP 3A(b)(1), NRAP 3A(b)(7), and NRS 2.090.
4	The Order appealed from was filed by opposing counsel on June 16,
5	2014. (JA-71). Said Order was noticed by mail on June 16, 2014. (JA-73-74).
6	The Notice of Appeal was filed on June 26, 2014.

The jurisdictional deadline to file the Notice of Appeal was July 15, 2014. As such, the Notice of Appeal was timely filed.

The Order filed June 16, 2014 was a final order as it disposed of all issues as to all parties.

STATEMENT OF THE ISSUES

Whether the lower court abused its discretion in refusing to exercise its continuing exclusive jurisdiction over the parties. The motion was filed on April 22, 2014. Respondent had moved out of the jurisdiction without proper notice to Appellant on or after February 28, 2014. Therefore the Respondent had been absent from the jurisdiction for less than two months. At the time the motion was filed by Appellant, the child had resided in the jurisdiction for six months during the six months prior to the date of the motion and the court had jurisdiction over the custody issues. Further, no other court had jurisdiction under the UCCJA.

The lower court, however, chose not to exercise jurisdiction on the incorrect grounds that because no party resided within the state of Nevada it could not exercise jurisdiction.

NRS 125A.315 allows the Court to exercise jurisdiction if it would have jurisdiction to make an initial determination which it did under NRS 125A.305.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

This is an appeal from the Honorable Judge Sandra Pomrenze's denial to exercise jurisdiction over a motion to modify a custody order of the minor child entered on July 12, 2013.

STATEMENT OF THE FACTS

Respondent and Appellant were divorced, pursuant to a joint petition, on March 15, 2011. (JA-17 line 11). Shortly after the divorce, Appellant moved back to Turkey where the parties had been married in 2003.(JA-17 line 14-16) Two years later, Respondent moved the court to modify custody and visitation. Appellant was only recently employed making only (JA-17 line 20-21) \$900.00 per month and resided in Turkey and informed the court he could not appear to fight the motion. (JA-17 line 21-25). Despite the fact that Respondent informed the court of his income at \$900.00 the Court, on July 13, 2013, entered an order imputing a ridiculously high wage of \$3,494.00 to Respondent and ordered him to pay \$628.00 per month, an amount greater than his take home pay. (JA-25, line 12-17, JA-48 line 17-22). Both the Decree and the order contained provisions stating that Nevada was the habitual place of residence of the minor child. (JA-49 line 13-17).

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Approximately nine months after the divorce, Husband moved the district court to modify the visitation order. (JA-15). The Court held a hearing and declined to exercise jurisdiction on the grounds that, because neither party, nor the child, resided in Nevada, the Court could not, under any circumstance, exercise jurisdiction. (JA-1-JA-14, JA-70-JA-71, JA-72-JA-73).

The Court curiously failed to exercise jurisdiction pursuant to NRS 125A.315 and 305 as Nevada was still considered the home state of the child and there were no proceedings in any other state/jurisdiction.

This appeal followed.

SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT

The UCCJA, as codified in NRS 125A, allows the Court to exercise jurisdiction over a child whose home state is Nevada and no other state has jurisdiction over the child even if the child is no longer within the jurisdiction. The Court incorrectly refused to exercise jurisdiction over the custody of the minor child. Nor did the Court make the required inquiry into the factors for a more convenient forum. Therefore the Court erred in declining jurisdiction without conducting an inquiry into the factors regarding convenient forum and, if it then declined to exercise jurisdiction, staying the matter pending a proceeding filed in the UK.

ARGUMENT

The Court should find the district court erred in declining jurisdiction over the motion for modification of its prior custody order without conducting an inquiry into the factors for an inconvenient forum pursuant to NRS 125A.365 and, if it then declined jurisdiction, staying the matter pending prompt filing in the UK of a proceeding modifying custody.

The Parental Kidnapping Prevention Act ("PKPA") 28 U.S.C. 1738A(d), which is codified in the Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") Chapter 125A sets out the provisions for which this Court has jurisdiction over the custody cases. This particular federal statute, in conjunction with the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act ("UCCJEA") and the Nevada Revised Statutes work together to determine the state in which a custody issue will be decided. The PKPA Statutes provide that a state court may take jurisdiction so long as that state takes jurisdiction under its state law and is the "home state" of the child. See 28 U.S.C. 1738A(c).

NRS 125A.305 codifies when a Court has initial jurisdiction to make custody orders as follows:

NRS 125A.305

1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 125A.335, a court of this State has jurisdiction to make an initial child custody determination only if:

temporary absence from the state, immediately before the commencement of a child custody proceeding.

2. In the case of a child less than 6 months of age, the state in which the child lived from birth, including any temporary absence from the state, with a parent or a person acting as a parent.

NRS 125A.315 governs modification of existing orders as follows:

NRS 125A.315

- 1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 125A.335, a court of this state which has made a child custody determination consistent with NRS 125A.305 or 125A.325 has exclusive, continuing jurisdiction over the determination until:
 - (a) A court of this state determines that the child, the child's parents and any person acting as a parent do not have a significant connection with this state and that substantial evidence is no longer available in this state concerning the child's care, protection, training and personal relationships; or
 - (b) A court of this state or a court of another state determines that the child, the child's parents and any person acting as a parent do not presently reside in this state.
- 2. A court of this state which has made a child custody determination and does not have exclusive, continuing jurisdiction pursuant to this section may modify that determination only if it has jurisdiction to make an initial determination pursuant to NRS 125A.305.

I. THE DISTRICT COURT ERRED IN REFUSING TO EXERCISE JURISDICTION OVER THE CUSTODY OF THE MINOR CHILD

A. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Questions of statutory interpretation are reviewed de novo. *Irving v. Irving*, 122 Nev. 494, 496, 134 P.3d 718, 720 (2006).

B. ARGUMENT

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NRS 125A.315 states that if neither the parties, nor the minor child are present in Nevada, Nevada no longer has continuing exclusive jurisdiction over the custody of the minor child. However, Nevada is authorized to exercise jurisdiction over a motion to modify if they would have initial jurisdiction under NRS 125A.305. Friedman v. the Eighth Judicial District Court of State, 264 P.3d. 1161, 1166, 127 Nev Adv Op. 75 (2011). NRS 125A.305 grants the Court jurisdiction if "A court of another state does not have jurisdiction pursuant to paragraph (a) or a court of the home state of the minor child has declined to exercise jurisdiction on the ground that the State is the more appropriate forum pursuant to NRS 125A.365 or 125A.375 and the child, the child's parents, or the child and at least one parent or a person acting as a parent, have a significant connection with this State other than mere physical presence; and substantial evidence is available in this State concerning the child's care, protection, training and personal relationships; Or (d) No Court of any other state would have jurisdiction pursuant to paragraph a, b or c. *See*, e.g., *Carter v. Carter*, 276 Neb. 840, 758 N.W.2d 1 (2008)

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The facts presented at the hearing show that neither Nevada nor any other jurisdiction could be considered the Home State of the minor child although Nevada was the home state within 2 months of filing. (JA-63 lines 15-16). The child and Respondent had significant connections with Nevada in that they had resided there for several years. (JA-63 lines 9-22) The child was 6 years old at the time of Appellant's motion and was in school in Nevada for at least one The parties' order was in Nevada and agreed that Nevada was the vear. location of habitual residence of the minor child. (JA-). All the records relating to contacts or refusal to contact were in Nevada. Respondent was in the military and her State of Legal Residence was Nevada as her tour in England was only set for 36 months. A military member can serve a 30 year career outside of their State of Legal Residence yet have that State remain the SLR. See generally Serviceman's Civil Relief Act.

The Court did not even conduct an inquiry into the 125A.305 factors.

Further, a temporary absence, such as a 36 month duty tour does not interrupt the six month requirement for home state status. Respondent presented no evidence she had formally changed her State of Legal Residence with the military. *Brandt v. Brandt*, 2012 CO 3, ¶ 1, 268 P.3d 406, 408

CONCLUSION

2	The district court erred in denying Appellant's motion to modify the prior
3	order on the grounds that it no longer had continuing exclusive jurisdiction.
4	The Supreme Court must remand the matter for further proceedings consistent
5	with the UCCJEA under NRS 125A.305(1)(d) and the Court must conduct an
6	inquiry into the factors regarding initial determination jurisdiction and
7	convenient forum under NRS 125A.365.
8	DATED this day of June, 2014
9	
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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (Rule 28.2)

I hereby certify that I have read this appellate brief, 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 brief complies with all applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, in particular N.R.A.P. 28(e), which requires every assertion in the brief regarding matters in the record to be supported by a page reference to the page 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 9th day of June, 2015

/s/ Amberlea Davis

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE (Rule 32)

2	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		
3			style requirements of NRAP 32(a)(6) because:
4		[X]	This brief has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface using 14 point Times New Roman in MS Word 2010; or
5			
6		[]	This brief has been prepared in a monospaced typeface using [state name and version of word processing program] with [state number of characters per inch and name of type style].
7			
8	2.	limit	ther certify that this brief complies with the page-or type-volume ations of NRAP 32(a)(7) because, excluding the parts of the brief apted by NRAP 32(a)(7)(C), it is either:
9			
10		[]	Proportionately spaced, has a typeface of 14 points or more and contains words; or
11		[]	Monospaced, has 10.5 or fewer characters per inch, and contains words or lines of text; or
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13		[X]	Does not exceed 30 pages.
13	DAT	ED thi	is 9 th day of June, 2015
14			ady of valie, 2015
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE The following are listed on the Master Service List and are served via the Court's electronic filing and service system (eFlex): JASON STOFFEL **AMANDA ROBERTS ROBERTS & STOFFEL** 2011 Pinto Lane #100 Las Vegas, NV 89106 (702) 474-7007 Dated this 9th day of June, 2015 An employee of the Law Office of Amberlea Davis, Esq.