1 2 3 4 5	MICHAEL P. LOWRY, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 10666 E-mail: <u>Michael.Lowry@wilsonelser.com</u> WILSON ELSER MOSKOWITZ EDELN 300 South Fourth Street, 11 th Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89101-6014 Telephone: (702) 727-1400 Facsimile: (702) 727-1401		1 a.m. 'n
6	Attorneys for Glenn Welt, Rhoda Welt, Lynn Welt and Michele Welt		Court
7	IN THE SUPREME (COURT OF NEVADA	
8 9	HOWARD SHAPIRO and JENNA SHAPIRO	Supreme Ct. No. 67363 Dist. Ct. No. A-14-706566-C	
10	Appellants/Cross-Respondents	Respondents' Petition for Rehearing	
11	v.		
12	GLENN WELT, RHODA WELT, LYNN WELT, and MICHELLE		
13	WELT,		
14	Respondents/Cross-Appellants		
15	HOWARD SHAPIRO and JENNA SHAPIRO	Supreme Ct. No. 67596 Dist. Ct. No. A-14-706566-C	
16	Appellants		
17	V.		
18 19	GLENN WELT, RHODA WELT, LYNN WELT, and MICHELLE WELT,		
20	Respondents		
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22	APP	EAL	
23	From the Eighth Judicial D	District Court, Clark County	
24	The Honorable Nancy	L. Allf, District Judge	
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		Docket 67363 Document 2017-04087	

1	Table of Contents	
2	Table of Contents	ii
3	Table of Authorities	iii
4	Attorney's Certificate of Compliance	iv
5	Argument	. 1
6	A. The Court overlooked a material question of law	. 1
7	B. The Welts' statements are protected by NRS 41.637(3)	.2
8	Conclusion	.3
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		ii

1	Table of Authorities
2	Cases
3	Contemporary Services Corp. v. Staff Pro Inc., 152 Cal.App.4th 1043 (2007)3
4	Healy v. Tuscany Hills Landscape & Recreation Corp., 137 Cal.App.4th 1 (2006) 2
5	Neville v. Chudacoff, 160 Cal. App. 4th 1255 (2008)2
6	<i>Rohde v. Wolf</i> , 154 Cal. App. 4th 28 (2007)2
7	Statutes
8	Cal Code Civ Proc § 425.16 (2014)2
9	NRS 41.6372, 3
10	NRS 41.650
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
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28	iii

Attorney's Certificate of Compliance

1. I 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 it has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface using Microsoft Word 2007 in 14 point Times New Roman.

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 proportionately spaced, has a typeface of 14 points or more, and contains 732 words.

3. Finally, I certify that I have read this petition, 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 petition complies with all applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, in particular NRAP 28(e)(1), which requires every assertion in the petition regarding matters in the record to be supported by a reference to the 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 petition is not in conformity with the requirements of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure.

DATED this 6^{th} day of February, 2017.

WILSON ELSER MOSKOWITZ EDELMAN & DICKER LLP

<u>/s/ Michael P. Lowry</u> MICHAEL P. LOWRY, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 10666 E-mail: <u>Michael.Lowry@wilsonelser.com</u> 300 South Fourth Street, 11th Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89101-6014 Tel: 702.727.1400/Fax: 702.727.1401 Attorneys for Glenn Welt, Rhoda Welt, Lynn Welt and Michele Welt

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1	Certificate of Service
2	Pursuant to NRAP 25, on February 6, 2017 Respondents' Petition for
3	Rehearing was served upon each of the parties to appeal 67363 via electronic
4	service through the Supreme Court of Nevada's electronic filing.
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6	BY: <u>/s/ Michael P. Lowry</u>
7	An Employee of Wilson Elser Moskowitz Edelman & Dicker LL
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Argument

A. The Court overlooked a material question of law.

The Court's February 2, 2017 decision addressed one of the two bases upon which the Welts argued their statements qualified for protection under Nevada's anti-SLAPP statutes. Specifically, the Court concluded the district court's analysis concerning NRS 41.637(4) was incomplete and remanded the case with instructions for further proceedings. The Court also concluded the district court did not adequately analyze whether Nevada's absolute litigation privilege applied and remanded that portion of the decision for further proceedings.

However, the Court's decision did not address the Welts' alternative argument that their statements were protected by NRS 41.637(3). The Welts expressly raised this issue to the district court,¹ again in their November 23, 2015 answering brief,² and once more at oral argument on December 7, 2016. In examining the Court's decision, the Welts did not find any reference to the argument, the statute, or a footnote explaining that those arguments not addressed in the decision were summarily rejected.

The district court's order granting the Welts' motion to dismiss did not expressly address NRS 41.637(3), however, "[t]his court will affirm a district court's order if the district court reached the correct result, even if for the wrong reason."³ If the Welts' alternative argument to apply NRS 41.637(3) is correct, then the district court reached the correct result by granting their motion to dismiss, but for a different reason.

 $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ Welts' Appendix at 33:19-36:17.

³ Saavedra-Sandoval v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., 126 Nev. 592, 599, 245 P.3d 1198, 1202 (2010).

The Welts' statements are protected by NRS 41.637(3). **B**.

Nevada's anti-SLAPP statutes are invoked when "an action is brought against a person based upon a good faith communication in furtherance of ... the right to free speech in direct connection with an issue of public concern."⁴ NRS 41.637(3) expressly defines that phrase to include a "[w]ritten or oral statement made in direct connection with an issue under consideration by a legislative, executive or judicial body, or any other official proceeding authorized by law."⁵ Here, the Welts' comments were made in direction connection with an issue under consideration by a New Jersey judicial body: should Howard Shapiro be appointed as Walter Shapiro's conservator?

This Court's February 2 decision reiterated that California law is persuasive when interpreting Nevada's anti-SLAPP statutes because these statutes were drawn from California law. In California, anti-SLAPP protection extends to "any written or oral statement or writing made in connection with an issue under consideration or review by a legislative, executive, or judicial body, or any other official proceeding authorized by law.⁶

California has applied its anti-SLAPP definitions broadly to protect speech similar to the Welts'. "Thus, statements, writings and pleadings in connection with civil litigation are covered by the anti-SLAPP statute, and that statute does not require any showing that the litigated matter concerns a matter of public interest."7 "[A] statement is 'in connection with' litigation ... if it relates to the substantive issues in the litigation and is directed to persons having some interest in the litigation."⁸ This definition protected a litigation update sent by a homeowner's

NRS 41.660(1). NRS 41.637(3).

⁶ Cal Code Civ Proc § 425.16(e)(2) (2014). ⁷ Neville v. Chudacoff, 160 Cal. App. 4th 1255, 1261 (2008) (quoting Rohde v. Wolf, 154 Cal. App. 4th 28, 35 (2007)). 27 Id. at 1266.

association to inform its members of pending litigation.⁹ It also protected a company's email to a small group of customers concerning court rulings and favorable imposition of sanctions in litigation against the company's competitor.¹⁰

Applied to the Welts, their statements were made in direct connection with an issue under consideration by a New Jersey judicial body: should Howard Shapiro be appointed as a conservator over Walter Shapiro? The statements directly concerned whether Howard was suitable for that role. The website also requested information from others with information that might reflect upon Howard's suitability to be Walter's conservator.

The Shaprios' complaint was premised entirely upon the Welts' statements "made in direct connection with an issue under consideration by a ... judicial body...."¹¹ As such, these statements were "[g]ood faith communication in furtherance of the right ... to free speech in direct connection with an issue of public concern"¹² and cannot be the basis for this lawsuit.¹³

Conclusion

Although this Court reversed the district court's order granting the Welts' special motion to dismiss because it did not adequately analyze NRS 41.637(4) and Nevada's near-absolute litigation privilege, the Court's decision did not address the Welts' alternative argument that their statements were protected by NRS 41.637(3). If the statements are within NRS 41.637(3)'s definition, then the district court's order should be affirmed as reaching the right result even if for the wrong reason. The Court would then need to address the Welts' cross-appeal.

⁹ Healy v. Tuscany Hills Landscape & Recreation Corp., 137 Cal.App.4th 1, 5-6 (2006). ¹⁰ Contemporary Services Corp. v. Staff Pro Inc., 152 Cal.App.4th 1043, 1050-1051, 1055-1056 (2007).

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1	DATED this 6 th day of February, 2017.
2	WILSON ELSER MOSKOWITZ
3	EDELMAN & DICKER LLP
4	/s/ Michael P. Lowry
5	MICHAEL P. LOWRY, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 10666
6	E-mail: <u>Michael.Lowry@wilsonelser.com</u> 300 South Fourth Street, 11 th Floor
7	Las Vegas, Nevada 89101-6014 Tel: 702.727.1400/Fax: 702.727.1401
8	Attorneys for Glenn Welt, Rhoda Welt, Lynn Welt and Michele Welt
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