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Clearly, Christopher's assertions regarding the change in situs are not fraudulent, but are based on the language and requirements of the trust. Therefore, Caroline's request for modification or amendment of the May 19, 2015 Order should be denied in its entirety.

C. Tarja I) avis was a discretionary beneficiary entitled to distributions at the time of the purported change in situs and she did not provide her consent to the situs change; therefore, the change in situs is invalid and was not a fraudulent misrepresentation.

When an interpretation would result in the terms of a trust being deemed repugnant, the general rule for handling repugnant provisions in a trust is summarized in Corpus Juris Secundum which provides in pertinent part:

If possible, a trust instrument should be construed by reconciling apparently repugnant provisions. A trust instrument must be so construed as to avoid, if possible, all repugnancy. If reconciliation of inconsistencies is possible, a construction that produces that result will be adopted. Thus, conflicting provisions should be read in such a manner as to give effect to both or fulfill the settlor's intent. Parts inconsistent with the settlor's intent may be rejected. A construction of a provision in a trust deed will not be adopted that holds that provision repugnant to the grant so as to defeat the grantor's manifest intention.⁴⁷

In the Nevada case, Hunter v. Manhan, 48 the court reconciled a conflict between two provisions of the trust under a decedent's will that controlled the distribution of the trust benefits to the sole beneficiary, the decedent's daughter, Dorothy. A district court had not made deductions to the value of a beneficiary's interest, despite the fact that she had received monthly distributions until the trust's termination (which diminished the trust's value), and based their decision on the reading of the word, "absolutely". 49 The Nevada Supreme Court disagreed and

^{47 90} C.J.S. Trusts § 217 (Westlaw database updated June 2015) ("Repugnant provisions").

⁴⁸ Hunter v. Manhan, 94 Nev. 380, 580 P.2d 474 (1978)

⁴⁹ Id. at 382 n.2, 580 P.2d at 476 n.2 (quoting trust).

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reconciled the use of the term "absolutely" so that it made sense with the purposes, meaning, and objectives of the trust.50

in a Texas case, Shearrer v. Holley,51 involved a dispute over real property that had been transferred to a trust. 52 The Trustee was to hold the property for the benefit of the grantors and their three children with the trust terminating on the death of the surviving grantor, and the property bring distributed to the three children. The trust provided that full ownership in various tracts, as opposed to undivided interests, was to pass outright to each of the three children.53 When one of the children died leaving the property to his wife, litigation ensued as to the interpretation of the trust concerning whether the beneficial interest was a vested or contingent remainder to enable the child to devise his interest to a spouse. The lower court found that the interest was contingent and reverted back to the grantor's estate; the appeals court, however, found that the language of the trust meant that at the time of the trust's termination, the legal title held by the trustee would vest in the beneficiaries so as to merge with the beneficiaries' equitable title that had been vested in them since the creation of the trust.⁵⁴ In other words, the court construed the term "vest" to relate only to the time for the beneficiary's right to possess the property represented by that interest and not to the time at which the interest legally vested so as to preclude any requirement for the beneficiary to survive to a later time in order to retain his right of possession once the time came for distribution of the trust assets.

⁵⁰ Id. at 382-83, 580 P.2d at 476 (The Nevada Supreme Court held that 'the word "absolutely" as used in that paragraph means only that upon termination of the trust Dorothy was to receive the trust corpus free of trust in sole ownership")

⁵¹ Shearrer v. Holley, 952 S.W.2d 74 (Tex. App. 1997) 32 Id. at 75-79

⁵³ Id. at 76-77

³⁴ Id. at 77 (The Court of Appeals of Texas stated that '[w]hile the trust deeds provide that title would vest in Troy upon the death of his parents; the courts have interpreted similar language to delay only the time of enjoyment or possession, not the time of vestment")

Thus, in both *Hunter* and *Shearrer*, the court resolved a conflict by interpreting a term so as to eliminate the incompatibility that would otherwise exist. Courts have typically resolved and should resolve conflicts of terms to avoid a repugnancy in the interpretation of a trust agreement.

Herein, Caroline has alleged that Tarja Davis was not a beneficiary of the trust entitled to discretionary distributions. Caroline devotes a simplistic discussion to the analysis of Tarja as a spouse, when the status as a beneficiary requires much more analysis and must be incorporated into the analysis along with the definition of a spouse in order to avoid an absurd result in its interpretation.

In the Trust, there are clearly three operational definitions for the term "spouse" as it applies to a beneficiary's rights under the terms of the Trust. Two of these definitions refer to the process by which a spouse may become a qualified primary beneficiary, while the third spousal definition refers to the spousal ability to receive current discretionary distributions of a limited nature (i.e. for health education, maintenance and support) until that spouse as a secondary or other beneficiary later qualifies as a vested primary beneficiary (hereinafter "primary beneficiary"). The first definition of a spouse is one that exists at the time of the signing of the Trust. This definition applies to Christopher's first spouse, Cheryl Davis ("Cheryl"). The next definition is one that applies to a spouse that marries after the signing of the Trust, and who may become a primary beneficiary after ten years or sooner upon involuntary separation. This definition applies to Christopher's current spouse, Tarja. The third definition refers to a spouse that is in the process of qualifying as a primary beneficiary, but who lives with the primary beneficiary and is entitled to discretionary distributions solely from the

share of the primary beneficiary for health, education, maintenance, and support only after the trustee meets the needs of the primary beneficiary. This definition also applies to Tarja. It is clear from Beatrice's own intent as set forth in the Trust that her children's spouses are all intended primary beneficiaries, ⁵⁶ and therefore provisions were made to care for her children's spouses until they qualified as a primary beneficiaries.

i. Article Fourteen, Section 1, Paragraph (j) created a primary beneficiary for a spouse married at the time the trust was created.

Pursuant to Article Three of the Trust, the primary beneficiaries of the Trust are Christopher D. Davis, Caroline D. Davis, their spouses, their children, and any other natural person added as a beneficiary pursuant to other provisions of the Trust agreement which permits such persons to be added as beneficiaries.⁵⁷ It is not surprising that Caroline would fail to represent to the court the identities of the spousal beneficiaries in light of matters that will be discussed further.⁵⁸ However, it is clear that if there are "primary beneficiaries" and there are "secondary or other beneficiaries" of the Trust. In fact, the Trust defines the provisions of which permit a secondary or other beneficiary to be added as an intended primary beneficiary under Article Fourteen.⁵⁹

Beatrice created the Trust on July 28, 2000, naming Alaska Trust Company ("Alaska") as the initial trustee and Mr. Lehnardt as trust protector. When the Trust was signed,

⁵⁵ Trust, Assiele Fourteen, Section 1, paragraph (j), stating "An individual is a "spouse" if such individual is the then current spouse of a child of mine on the signing date of this trust".

⁵⁶ Trust, Article Three, Section 1.

⁵⁷ Trust, Article Three, Section 1

⁵⁸ See Caroline's Objection filed 7/31/15 at Page 4:17-18.

³⁹ Trust, Article Three, Section 1. See also Trust , Article Fourteen, Section 1, Paragraph (j)

Christopher D. Davis was married to Cheryl. Cheryl was a primary beneficiary under the terms of the Trust, because she qualified as a "spouse." 60

Article Fourteen, Section 1, Paragraph (j), first sentence states, "An individual is a "spouse" if such individual is the then current spouse of a child of mine on the signing date of this trust." Furthermore, the life insurance policy that funds the Trust insures the life of Cheryl, 61 the spouse of Christopher at the time the Trust was signed. 62

But why insure the life of Christopher's wife and not the life of Christopher or Caroline? Because both Beatrice and Christopher had an insurable interest in Cheryl's life as a primary beneficiary under the terms of the Trust.⁶³ The same argument would be equally applicable to any spouse of Caroline had she been married and had Beatrice insured the life of Caroline's spouse.

The terms of the Trust dictate that upon termination of the trust, the trustee is required to make every effort to transfer any policy insuring a beneficiary's life to that beneficiary as part of that beneficiary's distributive share. ⁶⁴ It is clear that the policy insures Cheryl's life, who was named as a primary beneficiary by Beatrice herself, and was the spouse of Christopher (also a primary beneficiary) at the time Beatrice signed the Trust. ⁶⁵ Therefore, Cheryl became both a

Entrust, Article Fourteen, Section 1, paragraph (j), stating "An individual is a "spouse" if such individual is the then current spouse of a child of mine on the signing date of this trust".

⁵¹ See Caroline's Petition dated 02/10/15 at Exhibit 6 re: Ashley Cooper Life International Insurer, SPC Life insurance policy.

Trust, Article Fourteen, Section 1, Paragraph j., Page 14-4 (An individual is a "spouse" if such individual is then current spouse of a child of mine [Beatrice B. Davis] on the signing date of this trust.")

Trust, Article Four, Section 1, Page 4-1 ("My Trustee may purchase and hold as trust property a policy or policies of insurance on my life, the life of any trust beneficiary, or on the life of any person in whom any trust

beneficiary has an insurance interest.")

4 Trust, Article Four, Section 1, Paragraph i. ("Upon termination of the trust, my Trustee shall have power to transfer and assign the policies held by the trust as a distribution of trust property. My Trustee shall make every effort to transfer any policy insuring a beneficiary's life to that beneficiary as part of that beneficiary's distributive share.")

⁸⁵ See Journal Entry and Decree of Divorce dated August 15, 2011 attached hereto and incorporated as Exhibit A. to Christopher's Reply and Opposition filed 8/27/15.

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 spouse and primary beneficiary of, at a minimum, the distributive share of the policy on her life upon termination of the trust.

Based upon the foregoing distributive requirement to the insured beneficiary, if it was argued that Cheryl was only a lifetime beneficiary during Beatrice's life, ⁶⁶ then unless Cheryl's beneficial interest was terminated at the termination of the lifetime trust or later divorce from Christopher, she would continue to have a right to her distributive share upon termination of the Trust.⁶⁷

If Cheryl's beneficial rights were not terminated at the death of Beatrice or at her divorce from Christopher, then she arguably retained her beneficial status, because she already qualified as the current spouse of Christopher at the time of the signing of the Trust, ⁶⁸ and she is the actual insured under the terms of the life insurance policy held by the Trust currently being disputed by the parties. ⁶⁹

Assuming arguendo that Cheryl's beneficial status was not terminated, she would arguably continue to retain her beneficial rights even if the Trust was later divided. She would also require notice as to the current petition; however, she was not a party noticed on Caroline's Petition despite Caroline's care to notice Tarja, and was not a party to the change in situs effectuated by Mr. Lehnardt. Whether or not she is entitled to notice regarding whether or not

⁶⁶ Trust, Article Three, Section 11 ("This lifetime trust shall terminate upon the death of the Trustmaker, and the principal and accrued and undistributed net income shall be distributed under the Articles that follow."); See also Article Four, Section 1, Paragraph 1.

^{**} Trust, Article Fourteen, Section 1, Paragraph j., Page 14-4 (An individual is a "spouse" if such individual is then current spouse of a child of mine on the signing date of this trust.")

⁶⁹ Trust, Article Fourteen, Section 1, Paragraph j., Page 14-4 (An individual is a "spouse" if such individual is then current spouse of a child of mine on the signing date of this trust.")

Trust. Arricle Twelve. Paragraphs b. and c. (If a trust under this agreement, whether created under the Section or not, is entirely exempt or nonexempt from generation-skipping tax and adding property to it would partially subject the trust to generation-skipping tax, my Trustee may hold that property in a separate trust in lieu of making the addition. If my Trustee divides a trust into two separate trust shares or creates a separate trust for additions, the trusts or trust shares that result shall have the same terms and conditions as the original trust.")

she remains a primary beneficiary for distributions was a question for the Alaskan Trustee and Mr. Lehnardt to address prior to the change in situs, and more likely the Alaska court.

 Article Fourteen, Section 1, paragraph (i) creates a qualifying period for a spouse married after the creation of the Trust in order to be added as a primary beneficiary, under which Tarja qualifies.

Tarja is a secondary or other beneficiary currently entitled to discretionary distributions for health, education, maintenance and support, who will become a primary beneficiary after ten years of marriage or sooner if there happens to be an involuntary separation from Christopher due to death or other circumstances. In order to more fully understand the nature of Tarja's interest, the Court must look to the beneficiary definition set forth in Article Fourteen, Section 1, paragraph (a), which is referred to by paragraph (j) of the same article which states in pertinent part that:

"No adopted or after-born person shall be accepted as descendant of mine unless that person is the product of a valid marital union in existence prior to the birth or adopted as such person and continuously for at least ten years thereafter. A valid marital union exists if the husband and wife are legally married and actually reside with each other in the same principal residence. The burden shall be on the person to establish that a particular marital union satisfies the requirements of this paragraph....Any involuntary separation during the ten year period due to circumstances beyond the control of the spouses, including death of one of the spouses, shall not indicate dissolution of the marital union. During the ten year qualification period, my Trustee shall hold such beneficiary's trust share, if any, and shall not make any distributions for the benefit of such beneficiary from receiving benefits from his or her trust share, nor in limiting the discretion of my Trustee in determining those benefits."

It is clear from the definition of a marital union that is incorporated into Article Fourteen, Section 1, Paragraph (j) that an adopted or after born person shall be accepted if he or she is the offspring of a ten year marital union unless one of the spouses in the marital union dies before the 10 year qualification period or is involuntarily separated.⁷¹ Under the marital

⁷¹ Trust, Article Feurteen, Section 1, Paragraph a.

union definition, ten years could be shortened to three years if the trustee found that an involuntary separation occurred.⁷² Therefore, ten years is not really ten years even for a person qualifying to become a primary beneficiary if there is an involuntary separation in the marital union.

In short, a non-primary spouse in the marital union must actively choose separation in order for the ten year requirement to become operative for purposes of disqualifying them as a qualifying primary beneficiary. Clearly the "ten year requirement is modified under Article Fourteen, Section 1, Paragraph (j), because it references directly to Article Fourteen, Section 1. Paragraph (a) Paragraph (b) further provides that any current beneficiary cannot be denied from receiving benefits from his or her trust share, nor in limiting the discretion of the Trustee in determining those benefits. In fact, the Trust must hold the qualifying beneficiary's trust share in trust during the period in which the child is maturing into adulthood and into the status of a primary beneficiary.

Even if the Court adopts Caroline's argument that Tarja is not a qualified spouse as a primary beneficiary, the Trustee still has discretion in determining the benefits of a current secondary spousal beneficiary (who is in the process of qualifying or being added as vested primary beneficiary) living with a primary beneficiary, and may continue with their current discretionary distribution to a current secondary or other beneficiary spousal beneficiary.⁷³

iii. Article Eight, Section 3 of the Trust provides for current discretionary distributions for a current spouse living with a primary beneficiary, which includes Tarja.

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⁷³ Trust, Article Fourteen, Section 1, Paragraph a. as referred to by Paragraph J., See also Trust, Article 8, Section 3, Paragraph d. ("Distributions shall only be made by my Trustee to a spouse or a descendant of the Primary Beneficiary after considering the needs of the Primary Beneficiary of the trust share.")

 Caroline attempts to explain away Tarja's rights as a current secondary or other beneficiary entitled to current discretionary distributions under Article Eight, Section 3, Paragraph (d) by only citing to half of the paragraph, which fails to disclose the definitional requirement which permits Tarja to receive current discretionary distributions as a secondary beneficiary or other beneficiary living with her husband Christopher (who is a primary beneficiary). The full sentence of Article Eight, Section 3(d) reads, "My Trustee may make distributions from the trust share of a Primary Beneficiary to or for the health, education, maintenance and support of the spouse of the Primary Beneficiary if the spouse is living with the Primary Beneficiary. (Emphasis added).

The immediate question then becomes, does Tarja qualify as a current secondary or other beneficiary entitled to current discretionary distributions for health, education, maintenance, and support if she is a spouse living with the primary beneficiary. The answer is clearly, "Yes." The Trust provides that if Tarja is living with the primary beneficiary (i.e. Christopher), she is entitled to discretionary distributions for health, education, maintenance, and support, but only from his share, and only after his needs as a primary beneficiary are met because she is not yet a primary beneficiary. 74

Because Tarja is entitled to receive current discretionary distributions as a secondary or other beneficiary from Christopher's primary share, she is not entitled to such discretionary distributions for health, education, maintenance, and support until after the Trustee considers the needs of Christopher as the primary beneficiary. Without acknowledging the first definition of a "spouse" to qualify for primary beneficiary status, Caroline points to the remaining provisions

⁷⁴ Id.
⁷⁵ Trust, Article Eight, Section 3, Paragraph d. (Distributions shall only be made by my Trustee to a spouse or a descendant of the Primary Beneficiary after considering the needs of the Primary Beneficiary of the trust share.")

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of Article Fourteen, Section 1, Paragraphs (i) and (a) which defines the second definition of the term "spouse" to qualify to be added as a primary beneficiary.

Caroline's reference to Article Fourteen only strengthens the proper interpretation of the Trust in this regard. Quotation marks are used around the term "spouse" in Article Fourteen to demonstrate that it is a term of art as defined in Article Fourteen, requiring no further definitional explanation unless such an additional definition is intended. However, Article Eight, Section 3, Paragraph d. does just that in providing a third definition for what constitutes a current spousal beneficiary entitled to distributions only from the share of a primary beneficiary. This definition doesn't just state that the "spouse of a Primary Beneficiary is entitled to distributions," as the reader would expect for a primary beneficiary spouse, but instead qualifies the term "spouse" by further stating " the spouse of the Primary Beneficiary if the spouse is living with the Primary Beneficiary."76 This secondary or other beneficiary spouse has much more limited discretionary rights than a primary beneficiary spouse, because this secondary or other spouse (that is qualifying for primary status) only takes discretionary distributions for health, education, maintenance, and support from the share of the Primary Beneficiary and only after the trust meets the needs of the Primary Beneficiary. 77 This secondary or other beneficiary spouse does not receive distributions as an independent primary beneficiary as defined in the second sentence in Article Fourteen, Section 1, Paragraph (j) (which is further modified by Paragraph a, of the same section), because this spouse has not qualified as a primary beneficiary.

⁷⁶ Trust, Article Eight, Section 3(d).

⁷⁷ Trust, Article Fostteen, Section 1, Paragraph a. as referred to by Paragraph J.; See also Trust, Article 8, Section 3, Paragraph d. ("Distributions shall only be made by my Trustee to a spouse or a descendant of the Primary Beneficiary after considering the needs of the Primary Beneficiary of the trust share.")

Caroline argues that Article Fourteen, Section 1, Paragraph (j) (which refers to and incorporates by reference Article Fourteen. Section 1, Paragraph (a)) imposes a ten year requirement of marriage upon Tarja before she can be entitled to discretionary trust distributions as a primary beneficiary. This is only partly correct in that beneficiaries do not receive "primary beneficiary" status until the requirements of Article Three and Article Fourteen are met (which could be less than ten years under an involuntary separation), but fails to completely address if non-primary beneficiaries are entitled to limited discretionary distributions under Article Eight, Section 3, Paragraph d, during the qualification period to become a "primary beneficiary" under Article Fourteen, Section 1. Article Three, Section 1 defines who can become a primary beneficiary, and Article Fourteen sets forth the qualification requirements to become a primary beneficiary. However neither Article Three nor Article Fourteen address the discretionary distributions made available to the spouse who is a secondary or other beneficiary that is in the process of qualifying as a primary beneficiary under Article Eight, Section 3, Paragraph d.

The purported trustee has even agreed that Tarja is a current discretionary beneficiary entitled to discretionary distributions for health, education, maintenance and support, because she is living with Christopher. Tarja is a spouse that qualifies as a current beneficiary that qualifies to receive current discretionary distributions only after the needs of the primary beneficiary are met. Notably, if she was already a primary beneficiary, her needs would not be secondary to those of the primary beneficiary in providing for her health, education, maintenance, and support. Reading the Trust in any other way creates internal inconsistencies or rather repugnant provisions within the body of the Trust.

See Response of Dunham Trust Company dated July 29, 2015 at Page 3:6-8 (In light of Tarja Davis's recently filed Declaration, it appears that the prerequisite consent of all beneficiaries of the Trust was not obtained by the Trust Protector in his effort to change the Trust situs from Alaska to Nevada.) (Although Christopher agrees with

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Caroline seems to fail to understand or acknowledge that all distributions under the terms of the TRUST at this time are discretionary for both primary and secondary or other beneficiaries. Caroline's simplistic reading of the TRUST simply does not rest upon an entire reading of the TRUST as will be discussed further below.

iv Reasons for which there are qualifying provisions to become a primary beneficiary under the terms of Trust

It is also helpful to understand the purpose of the qualifying period to become a primary beneficiary, which is to ensure that trust assets are not diverted surreptitiously through an illicit relationship to the detriment of the qualified primary beneficiaries. This is precisely the reason that Beatrice required that any discretionary distributions to a secondary or other beneficiary for health, education, maintenance and support be made solely from the primary beneficiary's share and not the primary beneficiaries shares, and only after the primary beneficiary's needs had already been met. This is evidenced by the extensive provisions of Trust, Article Eight, Section 3, paragraph d.

While the period of ten years can be shortened through involuntary separation, this protection for the primary beneficiaries' shares is evidenced by the extensive after-born child provisions contained in Article Fourteen, Section 1, paragraph a., and the requirement that such an after born child be the product of the Article 14, Section 1, paragraph (j) qualified marital union. The qualification period for becoming a primary beneficiary is unnecessary and repugnant if the spouse of primary beneficiary is only ever entitled to a secondary or derivative share for health, education, maintenance, support from the primary share of a primary beneficiary, and only after the primary beneficiary's needs are met. In other words, the

Dunham Trust Company's analysis that Tarja is a beneficiary, he disputes Dunham Trust Company's role under the purported first Amendment to the FHT Trust)

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 qualification period in Article Fourteen, Section 1, Paragraph (j) is only necessary to protect the Trust from someone improperly receiving a primary share of the Trust as primary beneficiary before they have qualified for it.

As discussed previously, Tarja is not required to be a primary beneficiary to receive current discretionary distributions for health, education, maintenance and support as the spouse living with the primary beneficiary derived solely from the primary beneficiaries share and only after the trustee has met the needs of primary beneficiary. There is no risk to the assets of the Trust in providing, as Article Eight Section 3, Paragraph d. does, limited discretionary distributions to Tarja under these circumstances. This is the only reading of the Trust that makes the qualification period a valid protection for the assets of the Trust, and gives proper meaning to the qualification period for adding new primary beneficiaries.

Article Fight, Section 3 of Trust also contains provisions for establishing sub trusts for the primary beneficiaries. This section states that further sub trusts can be created for shares of other beneficiaries and those added pursuant to the trust terms. This section is only reconcilable if the Trust contains provisions for creating a qualified or vested primary beneficiary as explained above. Other beneficiaries and later added beneficiaries become the primary beneficiaries of the Trust sub trust. This again shows the intent to create a primary beneficiary status for future beneficiaries under the terms of the Trust. This further supports the position that the Article Fourteen, Section 1, Paragraph j. defines "spouse" for the purpose of creating a primary beneficiary status, which does not apply to a secondary or other beneficiary spouse then living with a primary beneficiary as in the case of Tarja.

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v. Tarja is eligible to receive distributions from the Trust and is an interested party; therefore, without her consent the change in situs is invalid.

Although the Trust does not clearly outline what is meant by "mandatory distributions" and "discretionary distributions" as all distributions are discretionary, there is clearly a distinction when one considers the nature of a primary and secondary beneficiary set forth under the terms of the Trust. The term "primary beneficiary" is also undefined in the Trust. Although, the term "secondary beneficiary" is never used, it is clear that one who is not a "primary beneficiary" is a "secondary or other beneficiary." It is clear that an after born or adopted child is a secondary beneficiary along with a spouse living with the primary beneficiary, because the after born or adopted child's trust share must be retained by the Trustee until he or she qualifies, and the after-married spouse takes a secondary or share during the period in which he or she is qualifying as a primary spousal beneficiary while living with a primary beneficiary. Here the term "primary beneficiary" refers to those beneficiaries entitled to receive something more than discretionary distributions for health, education, maintenance and support from the TRUST. This is evidenced by the trust's reference to primary beneficiaries receiving a "share" of the trust.

Those entitled to receive discretionary distributions for health, education, maintenance, and support are secondary beneficiaries, their distribution is derived solely from the share of a primary beneficiary, because they don't have their own share until they properly qualify as a primary beneficiary. Therefore, Article Fourteen Section 1, Paragraph j. creates a primary

Trust, Article Eight, Section 3, opening paragraph stating ("Except to the extent, if any, otherwise provided by more restrictive provisions contained in subsequent sections of this Article with respect to a particular trust share, each trust share created for a beneficiary pursuant to Section 1 of this Article shall be held, administered, and distributed in accordance with the following directives. During the lifetime of the named beneficiary of any share, such named beneficiary shall be the Primary Beneficiary of such share; thereafter, if the share is subdivided into separate shares for my descendants or otherwise, the person for whom the separate share is established shall be the Primary Beneficiary thereof.")

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beneficiary status whereas Article Eight, Section 3, Paragraph d. authorizes distributions to a secondary or other beneficiary independent of any qualifying period, but subject to a more narrow and limited standard.

Tarja was legally married to, and then living with Christopher D. Davis at the time of the February 24th, 2014 amendment⁸⁰ and therefore was eligible to receive discretionary distributions from the Trust for health, education, maintenance and support. She is a beneficiary eligible to receive distributions and would be an interested party in all actions involving the Trust.

Tarja's consent would have been necessary to change the situs of Trust. Because Tarja did not provide her consent, the Trust provision requiring the consent of all beneficiaries then eligible to receive distributions to enable a change in trust situs was not met.81 Therefore, the situs of the Trust remains in Alaska and this court remains without proper jurisdiction over Trust.

1). Caroline's misconduct or ex-parte communications to the Court that were included in the May 19, 2015 Order must be removed; and Christopher his rights to seek sanctions as a result.

In her initial petition, Caroline only sought information regarding loans made from an Ashley Cooper Life Insurance Policy owned by the trust. The overwhelming majority of the loans which Caroline sought information about were generated during the tenure of the Alaskan

⁸⁰ See Caroline's Objection dated July 31, 2015 at Exhibit 3 re: Affidavit of Tarja Davis dated July 24, 2013.

⁸¹ Trust, Article Fourteen, Section 6, Paragraph 1 (Except as expressly provided herein, the situs of this agreement or any subtrust established hereunder may be changed by the unanimous consent of all of the beneficiaries then eligible to receive mandatory or discretionary distributions of net income under this agreement or such subtrust, with the consent of any then-acting Protector and the Trustee thereof, which shall be given only after Trustee has obtained advice from counsel as to the tax and other consequences of a change in situs. (Emphasis added).

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Trustees, the previous trustees of the trust. Caroline sought to have this court order Christopher

disclose any and all documentation and information related to (a) the Policy Loans, including, but not limited to, the identity of any entity, trust or individual who has received and or benefited from such loans, the purpose of such loans, the circumstances surrounding the distribution and use of such loans, the repayment of such loans (if any), the collateral for such loans, executed promissory notes, etc.; and (B) FHT holdings LLC.82

At the April 22, 2015 hearing or thereafter, the court did not find that personal service had been effectuated to Christopher, it did not find that Christopher had established minimum contacts, and it did not find that it took jurisdiction over Christopher as manager of the LLC or in any other capacity other than allegedly as a trust advisor. This court also assumed iurisdiction over the trust based on a theory of constructive trust.

On May 11, 2015, Caroline submitted a proposed order to the court. Caroline's proposed order would have specifically ordered Christopher to produce:

Any and all information and documentation in his possession, custody or control related to any and all loans taken from the trust, including but not limited to those showing or relating to:

(a) The purpose of each loan;

(b) Who received the loan proceeds or the benefit of such loan proceeds;

(c) How the loan proceeds were used;

(d) The repayment terms for each loan and whether any repayment was made;

(e) Any and all collateral agreements related to any and all loans; and

(f) Any and all loan agreements and/or promissory notes for any and all loans.⁸³

After receipt of Caroline's proposed order Christopher submitted a competing order signed by all other parties. Ultimately the court rejected Caroline's proposed order. After two interlineations the court signed Christopher's proposed order.

⁸² Sec Caroline's Petition filed 02/10/15.

⁸⁰ See Letter from Mark Solomon, Esq. to Judge Gioria Sturman dated May 11, 2015 with Proposed Order submitted by Caroline Davis May 11, 2015 attached to Christopher's Reply and Opposition as Exhibit B.

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Prior to the Court's interlineations, Mr. Solomon submitted an ex-parte communication or ex-parte letter to the Court containing unnoticed arguments (which was later provided to counsel) and new case law meant to justify Caroline's departure from the oral and written record of the April 22, 2014 hearing. 4 Specifically Mr. Solomon argued in his ex-parte letter that Christopher's proposed order should be rejected because it did not grant access to information in Christopher's custody or control, 85 and it did not assume jurisdiction over Christopher as manager of FHT holdings. 86 Although Mr. Solomon argued at the hearing that the court could assume jurisdiction over Christopher as manager of FHT Holdings LLC, 57 the transcript indicates that the Court did not, in fact, take such jurisdiction at the hearing. 88 In fact, the court explicitly limited jurisdiction during its oral ruling to Christopher's role as investment Trust Advisor. 89 This is further evidenced by the numerous requests by Mr. Barney for the court to clarify how it was taking jurisdiction and over what/whom and in what role. 90 Additionally, the transcript indicates that the court when asked about the breadth of the required disclosure specifically limited disclosure to those documents in Christopher's possession as investment advisor. 91

Upon later receiving Mr. Solomon's ex-parte letter to the court, Mr. Barney immediately sought clarification of Mr. Solomon's unnoticed submission to the court of requested then

85 Id at Page 2, Last Paragraph

See Christopher's Reply and Opposition filed 8/27/15 at Exhibit B re: Letter from Mark Solomon, Esq. to Judge Gloria Sturman dated May 11, 2015.

Id at Page 1, Last Paragraph.
 See Transcript dated 4/27/15, Page 18:20-25.

³⁸ Id. at Page 51: 4-16, see also Page 53:21-23.

^{*9} Id at Page 54:23-24 Court stating: "It's what Mr. -- It's what he has in his role as Investment Trust Advisor. That's it."

 [№] Id. at Pages 51-55
 № Id. at Page 54:14-25 and Page 55:1-4, specifically Page 55: 2-4 states: "If that's not – you know, if that's not in his possession, it's not in his possession. It's only what's – what he's got in his possession."

See Christopher's Reply and Opposition filed 8/27/15 at Exhibit C re: email from Anthony L. Barney, Esq. dated May 12, 2015 to all passies.

Christopher based on Mr. Solomon's new arguments advanced in his May 11, 2015 letter. ⁹³ Without providing any other party further opportunity to brief the arguments raised by Mr. Solomon, the court signed Christopher's proposed order with two significant interlineations. The order submitted by Christopher's counsel (and signed by all other parties except Caroline's counsel) without the court's interlineations stated that Christopher must disclose information "in his possession as Investment Trust Advisor," which was the exact wording reflected in the oral and minute orders of the Court.

However, the two interlineations made by the court to the May 19, 2015 Order reflect, nearly verbatim, the requests made by Mr. Solomon in his ex-parte letter to the Court. 94 Specifically the court added "custody or control" to the order which is precisely the request made by Mr. Solomon. 95 Additionally Mr. Solomon argued that the order should require information from Mr. Davis "in his individual capacity and as manager of Fift Holdings, LLC, 196 and "As such, any information or documentation Mr. Davis has in his possession as Manager of FHT Holding, LLC or individually, he also has in his possession as investment trust advisor, and therefore he must be required to produce it." 97

After receipt of Caroline's proposed order and Mr. Solomon's letter, this court signed the current order which provides production to of information in Christopher's "possession [,] custody or control, in his role as Investment Trust Advisor and [in] [or] his role as manager of

⁹⁵ See Christopher's Reply and Opposition filed 8/27/15 at Exhibit D re: e-mail and Letter from Anthony L... Barney, Esq. to court and all parties dated May 12, 2015.

⁹⁴ See Order signed May 19, 2015 (June 24, 2015) at Page 3:3-7, See also Letter to Judge Sturman from Mark Solomon, Esq. dated May 11, 2015 at Page 1, Last Paragraph and Page 2, Last Paragraph.

⁹⁵ See Letter to Judge Gloria Sturman by Mark Solomon, Esq. dated May 11, 2015, Page 2, Last Paragraph ("As such this court should require Mr. Davis to disclose any and all information and documentation in his possession, custody, or control.")

[%] Id, at Page 1, Last Paragraph

 FHT Holdings." Caroline was able to persuade the Court to adopt her arguments advanced in her May 11, 2015 letter outside of a regularly noticed hearing, improperly denying all parties the ability to respond to the legal authority provided Mr. Solomon to this Court in his May letter. Unfortunately, the actual wording of the order appears to read one of several ways depending on the way in which one interprets the interlineations set forth by the Court order. These are as follows:

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Petition for Immediate Disclosure of Documents and Information from Christopher D. Davis is granted as to all information in his possession custody or control in his role as investment Trust Advisor, and [in] [or] his role as manager of the FHT Holdings.

The other reading if one interprets the mark between "possession" and "in" is a comma and not a "line" directing the reader to the above interlineation, the following interpretation is:

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Petition for Immediate Disclosure of Documents and Information from Christopher D. Davis is granted as to all information in his possession, custody or control in his role as Investment Trust Advisor, and [in] [or] his role as manager of the FHT Holdings.

The greatest difficulty in interpretation arises with regard to whether the word "in" or "or" is the actual word of the court between the words, "and," and "his role as manager of FHT Holdings." The reader is simply left to guess at the actually import of the interlineations. Furthermore, it is not clear whether information in Christopher's possession, custody, or control applies to his role as manager of FHT Holdings, LLC.

Even with the addition of her requested interlineations or partial interlineations, Caroline is apparently unhappy with the current order because it limits her attempts to force production from Christopher, of information held in a fiduciary capacity by the Alaskan Trustees. As such

⁹⁷ Id. at Page 2, First Paragraph.

⁹⁸ Sec May 19, 2015 Order filed June 24, 2015 at Page 3:3-7.

 she has filed the current, duplicative motion, although she could have sought relief in response to Christopher's Petition for Reconsideration. It is clear, however, that Caroline's own ex-parte communication and misconduct caused the verbatim interlineations on the May 19, 2015 Order. Therefore, if this Court is to even consider this Motion to Amend, it must also find that Caroline's own misconduct in her ex-parte communications with the Court was the cause of the current situation. If jurisdiction is deemed proper in this matter, Christopher hereby reserves his right to seek sanctions, attorney fees and costs as a result.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, Christopher respectfully requests the Court do the following,

- Find that Caroline's Motion to Amend is a duplicative, unnecessary and/or a vexatious filing;
- Find that Caroline could have sought the relief requested herein in response to Christopher's Petition for Reconsideration.
- 3. Deny Caroline's entire Motion to Amend and her requests for relief in their entirety;
- Dismiss this action in its entirety until an Alaska court determines the validity of the change in situs, and/or the First Amendment; and

 Deny the exercise of in rem and in personam jurisdiction over any and all parties in this matter.

DATED this 27th day of August, 2015.

Respectfully Submitted, ROLAND LAW FIRM

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Attorney for Christopher D. Davis

7.	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
2	I hereby certify that I am an employee of Anthony L. Barney, Ltd., and not a party to
133	this action. I further certify that except as otherwise noted on August 27, 2015, I served the
W 53	foregoing CHRISTOPHER D. DAVIS' OPPOSITION TO CAROLINE DAVIS' MOTION
6	TO AMEND OR MODIFY ORDER PURSUANT TO NRCP 60 (b)(3) by first class US
77	mail, postage prepaid, upon the following persons or entities:
8	Cheryl Davis
9	5403 West 134 Terrace, Unit 1525 Overland Park, &S 66209
1.0	
11	Tarja Davis 3005 North Beverly Glen Circle
12	Las Angeles, California 90077 And
13	514 West 26th Street, #3E
1.4	Kansas City, Missouri 64108
15	Winfield B. Davis
16	Skyline Terrace Apts. 930 Figueroa Terr. Apt. 529
17	Los Angeles, California 90012-3072
18	Ace Davis
19	c/o Winfield B. Davis Skyline Terrace Apts.
20	930 Figueroa Terr. Apt. 529 Los Angeles, California 90012-3072
21	Lord Market Control of the Control o
22	Christopher D. Davis 3005 North Beverly Glen Circle
23	Los Angeles, California 90077
24	And 514 West 26th Street, #3E
25	Kansas City, Missouri 64108
26	Registered Agent Solutions, Inc.
27	Resgistered Agent for TRUST Holdings, LLC, a Nevada Limited Liability Company 4625 West Nevso Drive, Suite 2
A 85	Las Vegas, Nevada 89103

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8	Las Vegas, NV 89129 Attorney for Petitioner Caroline Davis	
9	DUNHAM TRUST	
10	SHANNA CORESSAL, CIFA	
11	c/o Charlene Renwick, Esq. Lee, Hernandez, Landrum & Garofalo	
12	7575 Vegas Drive, #150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89128	
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14		
15		
16		Magas J. Kangal
17		Employee of Anthony L. Barney, Ltd.
18		
19		
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1		
2	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF	THE STATE OF NEVADA
3	CHRISTOPHER D. DAVIS,	Case No.: Electronically Filed
4	D 111	Oct 08 2015 03:30 p.m.
5	Petitioner	District CTracie K. Lindeman P-15-083 Slerk of Supreme Court
6	vs.	P-15-08386911 of Captolile Court
7		
8	THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA,	
9	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF CLARK	
10	AND THE HONORABLE JUDGE	
11	GLORIA J. STURMAN, Respondent	
12	and	
13	CAROLINE DAVIS,	
14	Real Party in Interes	t
15		
16	PETITIONER'S	APPENDIX
17	VOLUME	
18		
19	Respectfully Submitted,\(\) R	espectfully Submitted,
20	ROLAND LAW FIRM A	NTHONY L. BARNEY, LTD.
21	Harrist Halo D	Mathred Bring
22	Harriet H. Roland, Esq. A	nthony L Barney, Esq.
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ALPHABETICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS

1

2

Volume Number	Exhibit Number	Title of Document	Page Numbers
VIII	33	Addendum to and Withdrawal of Certain	001322-
		Statements Referenced in the: (1)Objection to Petition for Reconsideration of the Order dated	001357
		May 19, 2015 Re: Petition to Assume Jurisdiction	
		Over the Beatrice B. Davis Family Heritage Trust dated July 28, 2000, as Amended on February 24,	
		2014, to Assume Jurisdiction Over Christopher D.	
		Davis as Investment Trust Advisor, Stephen K.	
		Lehnardt as Distribution Trust Advisor, to Confirm Dunham Trust Company as Directed Trustee, and for Immediate Disclosure of	
		Documents and Information from Christopher D.	
		Davis; and Counterpetition for Sanctions; (2)Amendment and Supplement to Counterpetition	
		for Sanctions; and (3)Motion to Amend or Modify Order Pursuant to NRCP 60(b)(3)	
V	16	Amendment and Supplement to Counter Petition	000780-
V	14	for Sanctions	000794
V	14	Case Appeal Statement	000084-
VIII	26	Christopher D. Davis' Motion for Protective Order	001185-
		and to Modify or Quash the Subpoena	001221
II	2	Christopher D. Davis' Motion To Dismiss	000283-
		Pursuant To NRCP (12)(b) And NRCP 19 and Errata	000308
VII	25	Christopher D. Davis' Opposition to Caroline	001139-
		Davis' Motion to Amend or Modify Order Pursuant to NRCP 60(b)(3)	001184
VIII	37	Christopher D. Davis' Opposition to Caroline	001373-
		Davis' Motion to Strike Christopher D. Davis'	001390
		Arguments and Requests for Relief in his Reply to Caroline D. Davis' Objection to Petition for	
		Reconsideration in Excess of Thirty (30) Pages as	

1			the Reply Violates EDCR 2.20 and Countermotion for Leave to File a Reply in Excess of Thirty (30)	
2			Pages	
3	VII	23	Christopher D. Davis' Reply to Caroline Davis'	000987-
4			Objection to Petition for Reconsideration of the Order Dated May 19, 2015 re: Petition to Assume	001118
5			Jurisdiction over the Beatrice B. Davis Family	
6 7			Heritage Trust Dated July 28, 2000, as Amended on February 24	
	VIII	31	Christopher D. Davis' Reply to Caroline Davis'	001307-
9			Opposition to His Motion for a Protective Order and to Quash or Modify Subpoena	001313
10	III	6	Christopher D. Davis' Reply to Caroline Davis'	000350-
11			Opposition to his Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to NRCP (12)(b) and NRCP 19	000375
12	IX	42	Court Minutes dated September 16, 2015	001539-
13	TX	42	0 116 1 16 1 20 2015	001541
14	IX	43	Court Minutes dated September 30, 2015	001542- 001543
15	VI	21	Declaration Of Christopher D. Davis	000977-
				000979
16	V	11	Declaration of Tarja Davis	000478- 000483
17	IX	45	Email from Anthony L. Barney, Esq. dated	000483
18			October 7, 2015	0001551
19	VIII	36	Errata to Christopher D. Davis' Petition to Stay	001368-
20			Discovery Until the August 19, 2015 Hearing on	001372
21			Motion for Reconsideration or in the Alternative, Petition for Protective Order from Discovery by	
22			Subpoena State Home Biscovery by	
23	VI	22	Errata To Petition For Reconsideration Of The	000980-
24			Order Dated May 19, 2015 To Assume Jurisdiction Over The Beatrice B. Davis Family	000986
25			Heritage Trust, Dated July 28, 2000, As Amended	
			On February 24, 2014, To Assume Jurisdiction	
26			Over Christopher D. Davis As Investment Trust	
27			Advisor, Stephen K. Lehnardt As Distribution Trust Advisor, To Confirm Dunham Trust	
28			Company As Directed Trustee, And For	
1		1		

		Immediate Disclosure Of Documents And Information From Christopher D. Davis	
V	17	Motion to Amend or Modify Order Pursuant to NRCP 60(b)(3)	000795- 000836
IX	39	Motion to Compel Attendance at Deposition and Motion for Sanctions	001477- 001520
VI	20	Motion to Compel Harriet Roland, Esq., to Produce Documents Responsive to Subpoena Duces Tecum; and for Attorneys' Fees and Costs	000897- 000976
VI	19	Motion to Hold Christopher D. Davis in Contempt and for Attorneys' Fees and Costs	000871- 000896
VI	II 30	Motion to Strike Christopher D Davis' Arguments and Requests for Relief in his Reply to Caroline D Davis' Objection to Petition for Reconsideration in Excess of Thirty (30) Pages as the Reply Violates EDCR 2.20	001300- 001306
V	13	Notice of Appeal	000679- 000683
III	9	Notice of Entry of Order	000440- 000445
VI	II 34	Notice of Non-Appearance of Christopher D. Davis	001358- 001363
VI	II 35	Notice of Partial Withdrawal of Petition and Partial Withdrawal of Petition to Stay Discovery until the August 19th, 2015 Hearing on Motion for Reconsideration or in the Alternative, Petition for Protective Order from Discovery by Subpoena	001364- 001367
IV	10	Notice of Petition and Petition for Reconsideration of the Order Dated May 19, 2015 Re: Petition to Assume Jurisdiction over the Beatrice B Davis	000446- 000477
		Family Heritage Trust Dated July 28, 2000, as Amended on February 24, 2014, to Assume	
		Jurisdiction over Christopher D Davis as	
		Investment Trust Advisor, Stephen K. Lehnardt as Distribution Trust Advisor, to Confirm Dunham	
		Trust Company as Directed Trustee, and for Immediate Disclosure of Documents and	
V	18	Information from Christopher D Davis	000837-
V	10	Notice of Petition and Petition to Stay Discovery	000037-

1			until the August 19, 2015 Hearing on Motion for Reconsideration	000870
3 4 5 6 7 8	V	15	Objection to Petition for Reconsideration of the Order Dated May 19, 2015 Re: Petition to Assume Jurisdiction Over the Beatrice B. Davis Family Heritage Trust Dated July 281 2000, as Amended on February 24, 2014, to Assume Jurisdiction Over Christopher D. Davis an Investment Trust Advisor, Stephen K. Lehnardt as Distribution Trust Advisor to Confirm Dunham Trust Company as Directed Trustee and for Immediate Disclosure of Documents and Information from Christopher D. Davis; AND Counter Petition for Sanctions	000701- 000779
10	VIII	27	Objection to Petition to Stay Discovery Until the August 19, 2015 Hearing on Motion for	001222- 001238
12			Reconsideration or in the Alternative, Petition for Protective Order From Discovery by Subpoena	
13 14	VIII	28	Opposition to Caroline Davis' Motion to Compel Harriet H. Roland, Esq. to Produce Documents	001239- 001285
15			Responsive to Subpoena Duces Tecum; Counter Motion to Quash	
16 17	VII	24	Opposition to Caroline Davis' Motion to Hold Christopher D. Davis in Contempt and for Attorney's Fees and Costs	001119- 001138
18 19	VIII	29	Opposition to Christopher D. Davis' Motion for a Protective Order and to Quash or Modify Subpoena	001286- 001299
20 21	II	3	Opposition to Christopher D. Davis' Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to NRCP(12)(b) and NRCP 19	000309- 000321
22	II	4	Opposition to Petition to Assume Jurisdiction over the Beatrice B. Davis Family Heritage Trust, dated	000322- 000325
23			July 28, 2000, as Amended on February 24, 2014; to Assume Jurisdiction over Christopher D. Davis	
25			as Investment Trust Advisor and Stephen K. Lehnardt as Distribution Trust Advisor; to	
26 27			Confirm Dunham Trust Company as Directed Trustee; and for Immediate Disclosure of	
28			Documents and Information from Christopher D. Davis, and Limited Joinder to Christopher D.	

1			Davis's Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to NRCP	
2			12(b) and NRCP 19	
3	III	8	Order	000435-
				000439
4	I and II	1 (pts 1	Petition to Assume Jurisdiction over the Beatrice	000001-
5		and 2)	B. Davis Family Heritage Trust Dated July 28 2000 as Amended on February 24, 2014; to	000282
6			Assume Jurisdiction Over Christopher D Davis As	
7			Investment Trust Advisor and Stephen K Lehnardt	
10.1			as Distribution Trust Advisor; to Confirm Dunham	
8			Trust Company as Directed Trustee; and for	
9			Immediate Disclosure of Documents and	
10	737	4.4	Information from Christopher D Davis	001544
11	IX	44	Proposed Order Regarding September 30, 2015 Hearing	001544- 001548
	IX	41	Reply to Christopher D. Davis Opposition to	001548
12	121	11	Caroline Davis' Motion to Hold Christopher D.	001538
13			Davis in Contempt and for Attorneys' Fees and	
14			Costs	
15	II	5	Reply to Opposition to Petition to Assume	000326-
16			Jurisdiction Over the Beatrice B. Davis Family	000349
V-15			Heritage Trust, Dated July 28, 2000, as Amended	
17			on February 24, 2014; to Assume Jurisdiction Over Christopher D. Davis as Investment Trust	
18			Advisor and Stephen K. Lehnardt as Distribution	
19			Trust Advisor; to Confirm Dunham Trust	
20			Company as Directed Trustee; and for Immediate	
			Disclosure of Documents and Information from	
21			Christopher D. Davis and Limited Joinder to	
22			Christopher D. Davis's Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to NRCP12(b) and NRCP 19	
23	V	12	Response to Petition for Reconsideration	000484-
24				000678
- 1				
25	VIII	32	Supplement to Objection to Petition for	001314-
25	VIII	32	Reconsideration of the Order Dated May 19 2015	001314- 001321
25 26	VIII	32	Reconsideration of the Order Dated May 19 2015 RE: Petition to Assume Jurisdiction over the	
	VIII	32	Reconsideration of the Order Dated May 19 2015 RE: Petition to Assume Jurisdiction over the Beatrice B Davis Family Heritage Trust Dated	
26	VIII	32	Reconsideration of the Order Dated May 19 2015 RE: Petition to Assume Jurisdiction over the	

		as investment trust advisor, Stephen K. Lehnardt	
		as Distribution Trust Advisor to Confirm Dunham	
		Trust Company as Directed Trustee, and for	
		Immediate Disclosure of Documents and	
		Information from Christopher D. Davis and	
		Counter Petition for Sanctions	
IX	40	Supplement to Opposition to Caroline Davis'	001521-
		Motion to Hold Christopher D. Davis in Contempt	0001532
		and for Attorney's Fees and Costs	
IX	38	Transcript of Proceedings All Pending Motions,	001391-
		September 2, 2015	001476
III	7	Transcript of Proceedings Motion to Dismiss:	000376-
		Motion on Christopher Davis' Motion to Dismiss	000434
		Pursuant to NRCP 12(B) and NRCP 19; Petition to	
		Assume Jurisdiction over the Beatrice B. Davis	
		Family Trust, Assume Jurisdiction over	
		Christopher David as Investment Trust Advisor	
		and Stephen K. Lehnardt as Distribution Trust	
		Advisor, to Confirm Dunham Trust Company as	
		Directed Trustee, and for Immediate Disclosure of	
		Documents and Information from Christopher D.	
		Davis April 22, 2015	

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF CONTENTS

3	Volume	Exhibit	Title of Document	Page
4	Number	Number		Numbers
5	I and II	1 (pts 1 and 2)	Petition to Assume Jurisdiction over the Beatrice B. Davis Family Heritage Trust Dated July 28	000001- 000282
6		una 2)	2000 as Amended on February 24, 2014; to	000202
7			Assume Jurisdiction Over Christopher D Davis As	
			Investment Trust Advisor and Stephen K Lehnardt	
8			as Distribution Trust Advisor; to Confirm Dunham	
9			Trust Company as Directed Trustee; and for	
10			Immediate Disclosure of Documents and	
11	11	2	Information from Christopher D Davis	000000
	II	2	Christopher D. Davis' Motion To Dismiss Pursuant To NRCP (12)(b) And NRCP 19 and	000283- 000308
12			Errata	000308
13	II	3	Opposition to Christopher D. Davis' Motion to	000309-
14			Dismiss Pursuant to NRCP(12)(b) and NRCP 19	000321
15	II	4	Opposition to Petition to Assume Jurisdiction over	000322-
			the Beatrice B. Davis Family Heritage Trust, dated	000325
16			July 28, 2000, as Amended on February 24, 2014;	
17			to Assume Jurisdiction over Christopher D. Davis	
18			as Investment Trust Advisor and Stephen K.	
			Lehnardt as Distribution Trust Advisor; to Confirm Dunham Trust Company as Directed	
19			Trustee; and for Immediate Disclosure of	
20			Documents and Information from Christopher D.	
21			Davis, and Limited Joinder to Christopher D.	
22			Davis's Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to NRCP	
			12(b) and NRCP 19	
	II	5		000326-
24			Jurisdiction Over the Beatrice B. Davis Family	000349
25			Heritage Trust, Dated July 28, 2000, as Amended on February 24, 2014; to Assume Jurisdiction	
26			Over Christopher D. Davis as Investment Trust	
			Advisor and Stephen K. Lehnardt as Distribution	
27			Trust Advisor; to Confirm Dunham Trust	
28			Company as Directed Trustee; and for Immediate	
			Disclosure of Documents and Information from	

1			Christopher D. Davis and Limited Joinder to	
2			Christopher D. Davis's Motion to Dismiss	
3		200	Pursuant to NRCP12(b) and NRCP 19	
	III	6	Christopher D. Davis' Reply to Caroline Davis'	and the second second second second second
4			Opposition to his Motion to Dismiss Pursuant to	000375
5	III	7	NRCP (12)(b) and NRCP 19	000376-
6	1111	/	Transcript of Proceedings Motion to Dismiss: Motion on Christopher Davis' Motion to Dismiss	
0.63			Pursuant to NRCP 12(B) and NRCP 19; Petition to	000434
7),		Assume Jurisdiction over the Beatrice B. Davis	
8			Family Trust, Assume Jurisdiction over	
9			Christopher David as Investment Trust Advisor	
20.			and Stephen K. Lehnardt as Distribution Trust	
10			Advisor, to Confirm Dunham Trust Company as	
11			Directed Trustee, and for Immediate Disclosure of	
12			Documents and Information from Christopher D.	
13		120	Davis April 22, 2015	
	III	8	Order	000435-
14		0	N	000439
15	III	9	Notice of Entry of Order	000440-
16	IV	10	Notice of Petition and Petition for Reconsideration	000445 000446-
	1 V	10	of the Order Dated May 19, 2015 Re: Petition to	000446-
17			Assume Jurisdiction over the Beatrice B Davis	000477
18			Family Heritage Trust Dated July 28, 2000, as	
19			Amended on February 24, 2014, to Assume	
			Jurisdiction over Christopher D Davis as	
20			Investment Trust Advisor, Stephen K. Lehnardt as	
21			Distribution Trust Advisor, to Confirm Dunham	
22			Trust Company as Directed Trustee, and for	
23			Immediate Disclosure of Documents and	
	* 7	1.1	Information from Christopher D Davis	000470
24	V	11	Declaration of Tarja Davis	000478-
25	V	12	Pagnanga to Patition for Pagangidaration	000483
26	V	12	Response to Petition for Reconsideration	000484-
	V	13	Notice of Appeal	000678
27		1.5	110000 01 1 ppour	000683
28	V	14	Case Appeal Statement	000684-
1				

			000700
V	15	Objection to Petition for Reconsideration of the Order Dated May 19, 2015 Re: Petition to Assume Jurisdiction Over the Beatrice B. Davis Family Heritage Trust Dated July 281 2000, as Amended on February 24, 2014, to Assume Jurisdiction Over Christopher D. Davis an Investment Trust Advisor, Stephen K. Lehnardt as Distribution Trust Advisor to Confirm Dunham Trust Company as Directed Trustee and for Immediate Disclosure of Documents and Information from Christopher D. Davis; AND Counter Petition for Sanctions	000700 000701 000779
V	16	Amendment and Supplement to Counter Petition for Sanctions	000780 000794
V	17	Motion to Amend or Modify Order Pursuant to NRCP 60(b)(3)	000795 000836
V	18	Notice of Petition and Petition to Stay Discovery until the August 19, 2015 Hearing on Motion for Reconsideration	000837 000870
VI	19	Motion to Hold Christopher D. Davis in Contempt and for Attorneys' Fees and Costs	000871 000896
VI	20	Motion to Compel Harriet Roland, Esq., to Produce Documents Responsive to Subpoena Duces Tecum; and for Attorneys' Fees and Costs	000897 000976
VI	21	Declaration Of Christopher D. Davis	000977 000979
VI	22	Errata To Petition For Reconsideration Of The Order Dated May 19, 2015 To Assume Jurisdiction Over The Beatrice B. Davis Family Heritage Trust, Dated July 28, 2000, As Amended On February 24, 2014,To Assume Jurisdiction Over Christopher D. Davis As Investment Trust Advisor, Stephen K. Lehnardt As Distribution Trust Advisor, To Confirm Dunham Trust Company As Directed Trustee, And For Immediate Disclosure Of Documents And Information From Christopher D. Davis	000980 000986
VII	23	Christopher D. Davis' Reply to Caroline Davis' Objection to Petition for Reconsideration of the	000987 001118

1 2			Order Dated May 19, 2015 re: Petition to Assume Jurisdiction over the Beatrice B. Davis Family	26
3			Heritage Trust Dated July 28, 2000, as Amended on February 24	
4	VII	24	Opposition to Caroline Davis' Motion to Hold	001119-
5			Christopher D. Davis in Contempt and for Attorney's Fees and Costs	001138
6	VII	25	Christopher D. Davis' Opposition to Caroline	001139-
7			Davis' Motion to Amend or Modify Order Pursuant to NRCP 60(b)(3)	001184
8	VIII	26	Christopher D. Davis' Motion for Protective Order	001185-
9			and to Modify or Quash the Subpoena	001221
10	VIII	27	Objection to Petition to Stay Discovery Until the August 19, 2015 Hearing on Motion for	001222- 001238
11			Reconsideration or in the Alternative, Petition for	001238
12			Protective Order From Discovery by Subpoena	
13	VIII	28	Opposition to Caroline Davis' Motion to Compel	001239-
			Harriet H. Roland, Esq. to Produce Documents	001285
14			Responsive to Subpoena Duces Tecum; Counter Motion to Quash	
15	VIII	29	Opposition to Christopher D. Davis' Motion for a	001286-
16	1,100 1122 1000000	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	Protective Order and to Quash or Modify	001299
17			Subpoena	
18	VIII	30	Motion to Strike Christopher D Davis' Arguments and Requests for Relief in his Reply to Caroline D	001300- 001306
19			Davis' Objection to Petition for Reconsideration in	001300
20			Excess of Thirty (30) Pages as the Reply Violates	
			EDCR 2.20	
21	VIII	31	Christopher D. Davis' Reply to Caroline Davis'	001307-
22			Opposition to His Motion for a Protective Order and to Quash or Modify Subpoena	001313
23	VIII	32	Supplement to Objection to Petition for	001314-
24			Reconsideration of the Order Dated May 19 2015	001321
25			RE: Petition to Assume Jurisdiction over the Beatrice B Davis Family Heritage Trust Dated	
26			July 28, 2000 as Amended on February 24, 2014	
27			to Assume Jurisdiction Over Christopher D. Davis	
28			as investment trust advisor, Stephen K. Lehnardt as Distribution Trust Advisor to Confirm Dunham	
			as Distribution Trust Advisor to Confirm Dunnam	

1			Trust Company as Directed Trustee, and for	
2			Immediate Disclosure of Documents and	
3			Information from Christopher D. Davis and Counter Petition for Sanctions	
4	VIII	33	Addendum to and Withdrawal of Certain	001322- 001357
5			Statements Referenced in the: (1)Objection to Petition for Reconsideration of the Order dated	001337
6			May 19, 2015 Re: Petition to Assume Jurisdiction	
7			Over the Beatrice B. Davis Family Heritage Trust	
8			dated July 28, 2000, as Amended on February 24, 2014, to Assume Jurisdiction Over Christopher D.	
9			Davis as Investment Trust Advisor, Stephen K.	
10			Lehnardt as Distribution Trust Advisor, to Confirm Dunham Trust Company as Directed	
11			Trustee, and for Immediate Disclosure of	
12			Documents and Information from Christopher D.	
13			Davis; and Counterpetition for Sanctions; (2)Amendment and Supplement to Counterpetition	
14			for Sanctions; and (3)Motion to Amend or Modify	
15	37111	2.4	Order Pursuant to NRCP 60(b)(3)	001358-
16	VIII	34	Notice of Non-Appearance of Christopher D. Davis	001338-
17	VIII	35	Notice of Partial Withdrawal of Petition and	001364-
18			Partial Withdrawal of Petition to Stay Discovery until the August 19th, 2015 Hearing on Motion for	001367
19			Reconsideration or in the Alternative, Petition for	
20			Protective Order from Discovery by Subpoena	001260
21	VIII	36	Errata to Christopher D. Davis' Petition to Stay Discovery Until the August 19, 2015 Hearing on	
22			Motion for Reconsideration or in the Alternative,	
23			Petition for Protective Order from Discovery by Subpoena	
24	VIII	37	Christopher D. Davis' Opposition to Caroline	001373-
25	10	H2 1/2	Davis' Motion to Strike Christopher D. Davis'	001390
26			Arguments and Requests for Relief in his Reply to Caroline D. Davis' Objection to Petition for	
			Reconsideration in Excess of Thirty (30) Pages as	
27			the Reply Violates EDCR 2.20 and Countermotion	
28			for Leave to File a Reply in Excess of Thirty (30) Pages	
			1 ages	

IX	38	Transcript of Proceedings All Pending Motions,	001391-
		September 2, 2015	001476
IX	39	Motion to Compel Attendance at Deposition and	001477
		Motion for Sanctions	001520
IX	X 40 Supplement to Opposition to Caroline Davis'		001521
		Motion to Hold Christopher D. Davis in Contempt and for Attorney's Fees and Costs	001532
IX	41	Reply to Christopher D. Davis Opposition to	001533
		Caroline Davis' Motion to Hold Christopher D.	001538
		Davis in Contempt and for Attorneys' Fees and Costs	
IX	42	Court Minutes dated September 16, 2015	001539
		•	001541
IX	43	Court Minutes dated September 30, 2015	001542
		*	001543
IX	44	Proposed Order Regarding September 30, 2015	001544
		Hearing	001548
IX	45	Email from Anthony L. Barney, Esq. dated	000154
5.399.00. =	7447	October 7, 2015	000155

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

-	<u>CERTIFICATE OF S</u>	SERVICE
2	I hereby certify that I am an employee of	f Anthony L. Barney, Ltd., and not
3		
4	a party to this action. I further certify that,	on the 8 th day of October 2015, I
5	served the foregoing PETITIONER'S APPI	ENDIX VOLUME VII upon the
6		
7	following persons or entities as follows:	
8	Cheryl Davis	First Class US Mail
9	5403 West 134 Terrace, Unit 1525	
LO	Overland Park, KS 66209	
L1	Tarja Davis	First Class US Mail
L2	3005 North Beverly Glen Circle	
L3	Las Angeles, California 90077 And	
L4	514 West 26 th Street, #3E	
	Kansas City, Missouri 64108	
L5	Winfield P. Devis	First Class US Mail
L6	Winfield B. Davis Skyline Terrace Apts.	First Class OS Maii
L7	930 Figueroa Terr. Apt. 529	
L8	Los Angeles, California 90012-3072	
L9	Ace Davis	First Class US Mail
20	c/o Winfield B. Davis	That Class OS Wall
21	Skyline Terrace Apts.	
22	930 Figueroa Terr. Apt. 529 Los Angeles, California 90012-3072	
23	Los Angeles, Camorina 90012-3072	
24	Christopher D. Davis	First Class US Mail
25	3005 North Beverly Glen Circle	
26	Los Angeles, California 90077 And	
	514 West 26 th Street, #3E	
27	Kansas City, Missouri 64108	
28		

1 2 3 4	Registered Agent Solutions, Inc. First Class US Mail Registered Agent for FHT Holdings, LLC, a Nevada Limited Liability Company 4625 West Nevso Drive, Suite 2 Las Vegas, Nevada 89103
5	JONATHAN W. BARLOW, ESQ. Hand Delivered CLEAR COUNSEL LAW GROUP
7	50 Stephanie Street, Suite 101
8	Henderson, Nevada 89012 Jonathan@clearcounsel.com
9	Attorneys for Stephen K. Lenhardt
10	Mark Solomon, Esq. Hand Delivered
11	Joshua Hood, Esq.
12	SOLOMON DWIGGINS & FREER, LTD. 9060 W. Cheyenne Ave.
13	Las Vegas, NV 89129
14	Attorney for Petitioner Caroline Davis
15	DUNHAM TRUST COMPANY Hand Delivered
16	SHANNA CORESSAL, CTFA
17	c/o Charlene Renwick, Esq. Lee, Hernandez, Landrum & Garofalo
18	7575 Vegas Drive, #150
19	Las Vegas, Nevada 89128
20	Honorable Judge Sturman Hand Delivered
21	Dept. 26, Eighth Judicial Dist. Court
22	Regional Justice Center 200 Lewis Ave.
23	Las Vegas, NV 89101
24	na Par
25	CHO CHADAON
26	(leg () - 1 (selo))
27	Employee of Anthony L. Barney, Ltd.
28	