1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA		
2	CHRISTOPHER D. DAVIS,)	CASE NO. 68542	
3) Appellant,)	Electronically Filed Eighth Judicia Maistraic 20 to 7 rt 04:20 p.m.	
4 5	Vs.	Case No. P-1 Elizabeth (A. Rerown the Beatrice BC beak i of Supreme Court	
6)	Family Heritage Trust, dated	
7	CAROLINE DAVIS,)	July 28, 2000)	
8	Respondent.		
9)		
10	RESPONDENT'S ANSWER TO		
11	PETITION FOR REHEARING		
12 13			
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1	NRAP 26.1 DISCLOSURE		
2	The undersigned counsel of record certifies that the following are persons and		
3	entities described in NRAP 26.1(a) and must be disclosed. These representations are		
4			
5	made in order that the Judges of this Court may evaluate possible disqualifications or		
6	recusal.		
7 8	1) Beatrice B. Davis Family Heritage Trust:		
9	 a) Former Trustees: Alaska Trust Company, Alaska USA Trust Company; b) Directed Trustee: Dunham Trust Company; 		
10	c) Trust Protector and Distribution Trust Advisor: Stephen K. Lehnardt;		
11	d) Investment Trust Advisor: Christopher D. Davis;		
12	e) Beneficiaries: (i) Christopher D. Davis, (ii) Caroline D. Davis; (iii) Winfield Davis and (iv) Ace Davis (c/o Winfield Davis).		
13	(iii) Whited Davis and (iv) free Davis (c/o Whited Davis).		
14	2) FHT Holdings, LLC:		
15	a) Sole Member: Beatrice B. Davis Family Heritage Trust;		
16	b) Registered Agent: Registered Agent Solutions, Inc;		
17	c) Sole Manager: Christopher D. Davis.		
18	Dated this 14 th day of March, 2016.		
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20	Respectfully Submitted:		
21	SOLOMON DWIGGINS & FREER, LTD.		
22			
23	Mark A. Solomon, Esq. Bar No. 0418 Joshua M. Hood, Esq. Bar No. 12777		
24	9060 West Cheyenne Avenue		
25	Las Vegas, Nevada 89129 Attorneys for Caroline D. Davis		
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1	TABLE OF AUTHORITIES CASES:		
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25	Trump v. Eighth Judicial Dist Court of State of Nev. In and for County of Clark, 109 Nev. 687, 700, 857 P.2d 740, 748 (Nev. 1993) (citing World-Wide).12, 17		
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I. <u>Introduction</u>.

As this Court is aware, Appellant, Christopher D. Davis ("Christopher"): (1) was integrally involved with and expressly consented to the transfer of the situs of the Beatrice B. Davis Family Heritage Trust, dated July 28, 2000, as amended February 24, 2014 (the "Trust"), from Alaska to Nevada; ¹ (2) expressly consented to serve as Investment Trust Advisor ("ITA") to the Trust, and has been serving in such capacity since February, 2014;² and (3) expressly consented to serve as sole manager of FHT Holdings, LLC ("FHT, LLC"), a Nevada limited liability company wholly owned by the Trust (and which holds the Trust's assets), and has been serving in such capacity since March, 2014.³ As fully briefed in Respondent's Answering Brief, not only did Christopher expressly submit to the jurisdiction of the State of Nevada upon accepting to serve as ITA pursuant to NRS 163.5555, but Christopher, in his capacity as ITA and/or sole manager of FHT, LLC, has also purposefully taken actions for a Nevada trust and its subsidiary LLC, which satisfies the necessary minimum contacts so as to provide Nevada courts the authority to assume in personam jurisdiction over him.4

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||¹ See, APELL000135-142

 $26 ||^2 Id.$

 $27 \begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ See \end{vmatrix}$, APPELL000354:5-7; APPELL000778-779; APPELL000773-774; and APPELL000776.

²⁸ $\|^4$ See, Respondent's Answering Brief, at Art II(A)-(B), generally.

1 Indeed, it was Christopher's actions that initially led the Eighth Judicial 2 District Court (the "DC") to assume in personam jurisdiction over him as ITA, 3 which he appealed on July 30, 2017 (the "Appeal"). Christopher thereafter filed 4 5 an Emergency Writ Under NRAP 27(e) Petition For Writ Of Prohibition And/Or 6 Mandamus with this Court on October 8, 2105 (the "Writ") further challenging 7 the assumption of *in personam* jurisdiction. Having lost his Appeal and Writ, 8 9 and still unhappy with the Court's assumption of *in personam* jurisdiction over 10 him, Christopher has now filed his Petition For Rehearing, alleging, in relevant 11 part, that this Court "has overlooked, misapplied or failed to consider a statute, 12 13 procedural rule, regulation or decision directly controlling a dispositive issue in 14 the case."⁵ 15 Specifically, Christopher alleges that this Court, as well as the DC, failed 16

to "conduct any analysis to demonstrate that sufficient minimum contact exists to permit Nevada courts to exercise personal jurisdiction over [him]."⁶ Christopher also contends that this Court somehow erred, and, therefore, permitted a violation of Christopher's due process rights, when it held that Christopher was properly served.⁷

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⁵ See, Petition For Rehearing, at p. 1:-9 (citing to NRAP 40(C)(2)(A)-(B).
⁶ See, Petition For Rehearing, at p. 1:16-17 through p. 2:1-2.
⁷ Id., at p. 2:3-11.

Both this Court and the DC were presented with substantiated evidence sufficient to establish minimum contacts such that Nevada courts are authorized to assume *in personam* jurisdiction over Christopher, as ITA and as sole manager of FHT, LLC. Moreover, this Court correctly found that the method of service perfected upon Christopher was consistent with Nevada law and was proper and effective in all respects. As such Christopher's Petition For Rehearing should be denied in its entirety.

II. Statement of Relevant Facts.

(A) NRS 163.5555 And Minimum Contacts.

Christopher expressly agreed to serve as ITA of the Trust (a Nevada trust) on February 24, 2014.⁸ Pursuant to NRS 163.5555, upon his acceptance to serve as ITA, Christopher "submit[ted] to the jurisdiction of this State..."⁹ After a hearing on Caroline D. Davis' ("Ms. Davis") Original Petition,¹⁰ the DC entered its Initial Order, which, in relevant part: (1) <u>found that Christopher had been</u> <u>directing the Trust since the execution of the First Amendment</u>; (2) assumed jurisdiction over the Trust under the theory of constructive trust; (3) assumed *in personam* jurisdiction over Christopher, as ITA; and (4) required Christopher to disclose any and all information he had in possession, custody or control as ITA

^{28 10} See, APELL000002-11

and as sole manager of FHT, LLC.¹¹ Christopher then initiated this appeal proceeding on July 30, 2015.¹²

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During the pendency of the matter, Caroline D. Davis ("Ms. Davis") presented the DC with sufficient evidence that Christopher, as ITA and/or sole manager of FHT, LLC, directed actions towards the Trust and its assets (i.e. a Nevada trust and its wholly owned LLC), which warranted assumption of in personam jurisdiction over Christopher, specifically:

In March and April, 2014, Christopher, as ITA, authorized and (1)directed the creation of the LLC and the transfer of the Trust's primary asset (i.e. the \$35,000,000.00 Policy)¹³ to FHT, LLC, of which Christopher is the sole manager;¹⁴

(2)Christopher further directed actions towards the Trust and its assets in April, 2014, when he sought to take additional loans from the Policy in the amount of \$489,500, as follows: (i) \$59,000 to Christopher, as the trustee of the Beatrice B. Davis Revocable Trust, dated April 4, 1990, as amended (the "Revocable Trust"); (ii) \$231,000 to Christopher, as the

26 ¹¹ See, APELL000441-445. ¹² See, APPELL000680-683 and APPELL000685-700. 27 See, APPELL000146-174 28

See, APPELL000714:23-25 through 715:1-3

1	manager of the Davis Family Office, a Missouri limited liability company		
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3	(the "DFO"); and (iii) \$199,000 to Christopher, individually; ¹⁵		
4	(3) Christopher, as ITA of a Nevada trust, failed to provide the		
5	information and documentation related to his administration and		
6	management of the Trust's investments, which required Ms. Davis to seek		
7	management of the frust s investments, which required ivis. Davis to seek		
8	relief before the DC in order to enforce her rights and interests under the		
9	Trust; ¹⁶ and		
10	(4) Christopher has continually served as ITA of a Nevada trust and sole		
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12	manager of a Nevada LLC for more than two (2) years, during which time		
13	Christopher purposefully availed himself of the laws and protection of the		
14	State of Nevada. ¹⁷		
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16	On December 9, 2015, this Court granted Ms. Davis' Motion For Remand		
17	in response to the DC's certification of intent to amend the Initial Order for the		
18 19	purpose of "ensur[ing] that this court has before it the [DC's] most updated		
20	explanation for its decisions" ¹⁸ Pursuant to this Court's order, the DC		
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26	¹⁵ See, Respondent's Answering Brief, at p. 22:14-18; see also, APPELL000773- 776.		
27	¹⁶ <i>Id.</i> , at p. 25:17 through p. 26:1-2;		
28	¹⁷ <i>Id.</i> , at p. 27:13-19 through p. 28:1-2. ¹⁸ <i>See</i> , RAPP 39-43.		
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1	executed an Amended Order, which was filed in the DC on December 31, 2015		
2 3	and later filed with this Court on January 5, 2016. ¹⁹		
4	Based upon the evidence Ms. Davis presented to the DC, the Amended		
5	Order, in relevant part, provides as follows:		
6	"4.	***	
7 8	(d)	Based upon a good faith reliance of the validity of the First	
9		Amendment, [Christopher] accepted his appointment as [ITA]	
10			
11		pursuant to NRS 163.5543;	
12		***	
13	(g)	[Christopher] has been acting as [ITA] since his acceptance of	
14 15		such position;	
16	(h)	[Christopher] has been acting as sole Manager of [the LLC]	
17		since his appointment of such position;	
18		***	
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20	5.	The [DC] noted that it was appropriate to assume jurisdiction	
21		over the Trust and its fiduciaries, Dunham and [Christopher],	
22		as all parties consented to the execution of the First	
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24		Amendment and to the transfer of the Trust's situs from Alaska	
25		to Nevada, and all parties before the Court acted upon a	
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27	19 ~		
28	¹⁹ See, RAPP 44-52		
		6 of 23	

good faith reliance with respect to the validity of the First Amendment."²⁰

As such, the DC and this Court were presented with evidence supporting the existence of sufficient minimum contacts between Christopher and Nevada, and the Amended Order itself provides the necessary analysis of the same supporting the assumption of *in personam* jurisdiction over Christopher.²¹

Notwithstanding the fact that: (1) Christopher expressly consented to serve as ITA, and, therefore, submitted to the jurisdiction of Nevada under NRS 163.5555; and (2) Ms. Davis presented evidence of sufficient minimum contacts, which authorized the DC and this Court to assume *in personam* jurisdiction over Christopher, he conveniently avoids addressing such minimum contacts analysis within his Petition For Rehearing. Indeed, rather than acknowledging the sufficiency of the minimum contacts, Christopher attempts to deflect the same by arguing that the "actions" Ms. Davis identified to establish minimum contacts somehow "relies on choice of law determinations," and that Ms. Davis improperly "argues sufficient minimum contacts arise because the [Trust's] situs

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26 21 See also, Respondent's Answering Brief, at p. 37:20-25 through 42:1-8, and accompanying footnotes citing to the record (illustrating that the findings and orders within the Amended Order are based upon the record presented to the DC).

 $^{||^{20}}$ Id. (Emphasis added).

was designated as Nevada and [FHT, LLC], is a Nevada limited liability company for which Christopher is sole manager."²²

Christopher's contention is absurd, especially given the fact that each of Christopher's <u>actions</u> identified by Ms. Davis were presented to the DC and this Court for the purpose of determining minimum contacts with Nevada, and not for the purpose of choice of law determinations. Moreover, the fact that the Trust and FHT, LLC are Nevada entities further illustrates that the actions taken by Christopher are directed at the State of Nevada, which ultimately favors a finding of minimum contacts with Nevada and, therefore, *in personam* jurisdiction over Christopher.

Christopher expressly consented to serve as ITA and submitted to *in personam* jurisdiction in Nevada under NRS 163.5555, and this Court and the DC were presented with adequate evidence to establish sufficient minimum contacts. As such, assumption of *in personam* jurisdiction over Christopher is proper under the facts and circumstances of this case.

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(B) Service Of Process.

As fully set forth in the Respondent's Answering Brief, and as argued
before this Court on November 8, 2016, Ms. Davis provided Christopher
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 $28 \parallel^{22}$ See, Petition For Rehearing, at p. 15:2-8.

adequate, sufficient, and timely notice of the Original Petition, and the method by which he was served has not been deprived him of his due process rights.²³

Ms. Davis filed her Original Petition pursuant to NRS 153.031(1)(q), requesting the DC require Christopher to comply with the terms of the Trust or other applicable law (i.e. comply with his fiduciary duty of full disclosure).²⁴ Ms. Davis then properly mailed the Notice Of Hearing and a copy of the Petition to Christopher as required by NRS 153.031(2) and NRS 155.010.²⁵ and Christopher admittedly received the same.²⁶ As fully set forth below, Caroline properly complied with the requisite Nevada Revised Statutes and she was not required to perform any acts above and beyond what such statutes require in order to perfect service of process. As such, the method by which Christopher was served was not only sufficient to provide notice of the pendency of the action and the opportunity to appear and defend, but it was also sufficient to perfect in *personam* jurisdiction over Christopher as he already submitted to the jurisdiction of Nevada under NRS 163.5555.

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 $||_{24}^{23}$ See, Respondent's Answering Brief, at Art. II(C), generally.

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 ²⁴ See, APPELL000001-11; see also, Respondent's Answering Brief, at p. 30:16 20.

^{27 &}lt;sup>25</sup> See, RAPP 24-27; see also, Respondent's Answering Brief, at p. 30:20-24 through p. 31:1-13.

²⁸ ||²⁶ See, Respondent's Answering Brief, at p. 31:13-14; see also, Writ, at p. 4:7.

III. Legal Argument.

A. This Court Did Not Err When It Held That An ITA Impliedly Consents To In Personam Jurisdiction Pursuant To NRS 163.5555 Upon "Accepting" To Serve In Such Capacity.

Within his Petition For Reconsideration, Christopher attempts to convince this Court that it erred when it held that "[b]ased on a plain reading of NRS 163.5555, [this Court] conclude[s] that by accepting a position as an ITA for a trust with a situs in Nevada, the ITA impliedly consents to personal jurisdiction in Nevada."²⁷ Christopher also argues that, based upon the Court's interpretation of NRS 163.5555, "that statute is rendered unconstitutional."²⁸

Christopher, however, is mistaken. Simply because a statute creates *in personam* jurisdiction over an individual who falls within the parameters thereof, does not, in and of itself, render the statute unconstitutional. Rather, a legislature may enact such statute granting *in personam* jurisdiction over certain persons, but it is the court's responsibility to ensure that due process is complied with when the court decides to <u>exercise</u> such jurisdiction. *See*, <u>Falcoal</u>, Inc. v. <u>Turkiey</u> <u>Komur Isletmeleri Kurumu</u>, 660 F.Supp. 1536, 1541 (S.D.T.X. 1987) (recognizing that courts have construed such statutes "to provide merely a

27 ²⁷ See, <u>In re Beatrice B. Davis Family Heritage Trust</u>, 133 Nev. Adv. Op. 4, *7 (2017) (the "Decision").

 $28 \parallel^{28}$ See, Petition For Rehearing, at p. 6:1-3.

statutory jurisdiction and have engaged in the further step of making a due process scrutiny of the court's power to exercise in personam jurisdiction.")

The question posed to this Court by Christopher was "whether NRS 163.5555 provides the [DC] with personal jurisdiction over persons <u>accepting</u> an appointment as an [ITA] for a trust with a situs in Nevada."²⁹ Based upon the plain language of the statute, and because Christopher expressly accepted his appointment as ITA of a Nevada trust, the Court properly held that he consented to the jurisdiction of the State of Nevada pursuant to NRS 163.5555. Moreover, Christopher has served in his capacity as ITA since February 24, 2014, and has directed actions towards the State of Nevada. Therefore, the facts and circumstances of this case have validated this Court's holding.

Indeed, Christopher's express acceptance to serve as a fiduciary of a Nevada trust, which is governed by Nevada law, is sufficient to satisfy the minimum contacts requirement of due process. As this Court has recognized, "it is the quality of [the] contacts,...any not he quantity, that confers personal jurisdiction over a [party]."³⁰ As such, the qualitative act of Christopher's acceptance to serve as ITA satisfies the minimum contact because his service as ITA is an ongoing relationship with Nevada and a Nevada trust, and his

²⁶ $||^{29}$ See, Decision, at p. 3. (Emphasis added).

 ³⁰ Trump v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court of State of Nev. In and For County of Clark, 109 Nev. 687, 700, 857 P.2d 740, 749 (Nev. 1993) (internal quotations and citations omitted).

acceptance requires purposeful availment of the laws of the State of Nevada.³¹ Assuming arguendo that acceptance to serve as ITA of a Nevada trust is not sufficient to satisfy minimum contacts, Christopher has nonetheless satisfied the minimum contacts test as set forth herein.

Contrary to Christopher's assertion, this Court did not conclude that the analysis of whether or not to exercise such *in personam* jurisdiction ceases upon a person's acceptance to serve as an ITA. Rather, this Court held that, upon acceptance to serve as an ITA, *in personam* jurisdiction exists under NRS 163.5555. Even though a court may have jurisdiction over a person, Court has stated, "[i]t is one thing to possess jurisdiction. It is another to exercise it."³² As such, although Christopher submitted to *in personam* jurisdiction upon accepting to serve as ITA, exercising *in personam* jurisdiction is within the discretion of the Court. Obviously, the DC and this Court can only exercise *in personam* jurisdiction if sufficient minimum contacts exists between Christopher and Nevada such that he can "reasonably anticipate being haled into Court [here]."³³

 $\|_{31}$ Id.

^{25 &}lt;sup>32</sup> State ex rel. Crummer v. Fourth Judicial Dist. Court of Nev., in and for Elko County, 69 Nev. 276, 280, 249 P.2d 226, 228 (Nev. 1952).

 ³³ Trump v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court of State of Nev. In and For County of Clark, 109 Nev. 687, 700, 857 P.2d 740, 748 (Nev. 1993) (citing World-Wide Volkswagen Corp. v. Woodson, 444 U.S. 286, 297, 100 S.Ct. 559, 567, 62
 L.Ed.2d 692 (1980).

been established to warrant the exercise of in personam jurisdiction over Christopher.

As much as Christopher would like convince this Court that any person simply named as an investment trust advisor or distribution trust advisor would automatically become subject to *in personam* jurisdiction, such is not the ruling set forth by this Court. To the contrary, this Court specifically held that when a person "accepts" to serve as ITA, he or she is subject to in personam jurisdiction of Nevada courts.³⁴ As this Court recognized long ago, "[a] person designated as a trustee by another must accept the trusteeship before he is chargeable with those responsibilities."³⁵ In other words, before a person can be subject to fiduciary obligations, and be subject to the laws governing such the same, such person must take an affirmative step to accept service as trustee or ITA.³⁶ Upon taking such affirmative step, that person is then subject to the laws governing their roles as a fiduciary.³⁷ As such, it was Christopher express consent to serve as ITA under NRS 163.5543 that resulted in his submission to in personam jurisdiction under NRS 163.5555.

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³⁴ See, Decision, at p. 7.

26 ³⁵ In re Newman's Estate, 86 Nev. 151, 155, 465 P.2d 616, 618 (Nev. 1970) (citations omitted). 27

In re Newman's Estate, 86 Nev., at 155-156, 465 P.2d, at 618-619. $^{37}\overline{Id}.$

Moreover, in reviewing a state court's ability assume in personam jurisdiction over nonresidents and the sufficiency of implied consent, the United States Supreme Court recognized that "[a] variety of legal arrangements have been taken to represent express or implied consent to the personal jurisdiction of the court."³⁸ For example, the United States Supreme Court further recognized that nonresidents can submit to *in personam* jurisdiction of a particular state pursuant to a contract³⁹ or pursuant to "state procedures which find constructive consent to the personal jurisdiction of the state court..."40 Indeed, NRS 163.5555 is simply a legal arrangement to ensure that those serving as fiduciaries of Nevada trusts are not shielded from liability for actions directed at or towards this State (i.e. Nevada trusts and assets and beneficiaries thereof); rather, NRS 163.5555 provides a mechanism to allow Nevada courts to assume in personam jurisdiction over such individuals to enable such courts to enforce the terms of a trust and applicable law.

Nothing in NRS 163.5555, as interpreted by this Court, suggests that due 20 process requirements and minimum contacts has been overlooked or disregarded. 22 Indeed, notwithstanding the sufficiency of express or implied consent to enable a 23

- 25 ³⁸ Insurance Corp. of Ireland, Ltd. v. Compagnie des Bauxites de Guinee, 456 26 U.S. 694, 703, 102 S.Ct. 2099, 2105, 72 L.Ed.2d 492 (1982)
- ³⁹ Insurance Corp. of Ireland, Ltd., 456 U.S. 694, 704, 102 S.Ct. 2099, 2105, 72 27 L.Ed.2d 492 (citations omitted) ⁴⁰ *Id*.
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court to assume *in personam* jurisdiction, there still must be a finding of minimum contacts in order to satisfy due process requirements.⁴¹

Again, minimum contacts have been satisfied in this matter, and NRS 163.5555 constitutes a permissible avenue by which this Court (and the DC) can ensure that those serving as fiduciaries of Nevada trusts (i.e. Christopher) can be subject to accountability for such administration here in Nevada.

As Christopher accepted to serve as ITA of a Nevada trust, he submitted to the jurisdiction of the State of Nevada under NRS 163.5555. The decision exercise *in personam* jurisdiction over Christopher is within the discretion of the DC. Based upon the record before this Court, it is clear that minimum contacts have been analyzed and assumption of *in personam* jurisdiction over Christopher by the DC was proper. As such, Christopher's Petition For Rehearing should be denied.

B. Service Of Process Was Adequate And Christopher's Due Process Rights Were <u>Not</u> Violated.

Christopher "was properly served."⁴² Notwithstanding the thorough analysis that this Court and the DC have been provided regarding the sufficiency of such service, Christopher still contends that before this Court or the DC can ever assume *in personam* jurisdiction over him, personal service must be

 <sup>27
 &</sup>lt;sup>41</sup> See, e.g., <u>Trump v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court of Nev. In and For County of Clark</u>, 109 Nev. 687, 857 P.2d 740 (Nev. 1993)
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 ⁴² See Decision at p. 6. footnote 3

perfected.⁴³ Christopher cites to this Court's recent decision in In re Estate of Black, 132 Nev.Adv.Op. 7, 367 P.3d 416 (Nev. 2016) to support his contention. In In re Estate of Black, the issue before the Court was, inter alia, whether a person's failure to comply with NRS 137.090, requiring the issuance of a citation to the executor or administrator of an estate within three (3) months after the will has been admitted to probate, results in dismissal of the will contest.⁴⁴ This Court held that, based upon the facts and circumstances, as well as the plain meaning of NRS 137.090, "failure to timely issue citations deprives the court of personal jurisdiction over those to whom the citations are to be issued."45

This matter at hand is wholly distinguishable from In re Estate of Black, and the requirement to serve a citation in a will contest. First of all, this is not a will contest, and nothing in our statutes or case law requires personal service of a citation in this matter for the relief Ms. Davis is seeking. This is a trust dispute and Ms. Davis sought relief under NRS 153.031(1)(q).⁴⁶ According to NRS 153.031(2), a notice of a petition filed under NRS 153.031(1) shall, unless otherwise provided in Chapter 153, be served in accordance with NRS 155.010.47

- 24 ⁴³ See, Petition For Rehearing, at p. 18:17 through p. 19:1-3.
- ⁴⁴ In re Estate of <u>Black</u>, 132 Nev.Adv.Op., at ____, 367 P.3d, at 417. 25 $^{45} Id.$

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28 ⁴⁷ See, NRS 153.031(2).

⁴⁶ See, NRS 153.031(1)(q) (A trustee or beneficiary may petition the court 26 regarding any aspect of the affairs of the trust, including: [c]ompelling 27 compliance with the terms of the trust or other applicable law..."

NRS 155.010(1), in relevant part, provides that, "except as otherwise provided in this section or a specific statute relating to the kind of notice required or otherwise ordered by the court" notice is to be mailed "at least 10 days before the time set for the hearing by certified, registered or ordinary first-class mail..."⁴⁸ Ms. Davis mailed the Original Petition and notice of the hearing pursuant to NRS 153.031(2) and NRS. 155.010.⁴⁹

Not only do NRS 153.031(2) and NRS 155.010 <u>not</u> require Ms. Davis to perform any acts above and beyond what she has done to perfect service, but Christopher admittedly received such service.⁵⁰ As such, the method of service employed by Ms. Davis pursuant to NRS 153.031(2) and NRS 155.010 was undoubtedly "reasonably calculated...to apprise [Christopher] of the pendency of the action and afford[ed] [him] an opportunity to present [his] objections."⁵¹

Moreover, the fact that Christopher submitted to the jurisdiction of the State of Nevada under NRS 163.5555 by virtue of his express consent to serve as ITA, Christopher availed himself of the laws of Nevada, including the notice law

 $^{||}_{48}^{48}$ See, NRS 155.010(1).

⁴⁹ See, RAPP 24-27.

⁵⁰ See, Writ, at p. 4:7.

⁵¹ <u>Clint Hurt & Associates, Inc. v. Silver State Oil and Gas Co., Inc.</u>, 111 Nev.
<sup>1086, 1088, 901 P.2d 703, 705 (Nev. 1995) (citing <u>Mullane v. Central Hanover</u>
<u>Tr. Co.</u>, 339 U.S. 306, 314, 70 S.Ct. 652, 657, 94 L.Ed. 865 (1950)); *see also*,
<u>Swartz v. Adams</u>, 93 Nev. 240, 243, 563 P.2d 74, 76 (Nev. 1977(recognizing that mailing notice of the sale of real property is an "effective way of ensuring actual notice.").
</sup>

requirements set forth in NRS 155.010.⁵² As such, Christopher's contention that personal service is required before this Court can assume *in personam* jurisdiction is without merit. Therefore, this Petition For Rehearing should be denied in its entirety.

IV. Conclusion.

Since even before the inception of this matter, it has been Ms. Davis' goal to obtain information and documentation regarding the Trust and Christopher administration of the assets thereof. Notwithstanding, throughout the entirety of this matter, including these appellate proceedings, Christopher has consistently sought to stall and avoid his obligations. Christopher's Petition For Rehearing is nothing more than thinly veiled attempt to convince this Court that it erred in order to permit Christopher to continue breach his fiduciary obligations to Ms. Davis.

Christopher clearly and expressly consented to serve as ITA of the Trust. As such, and based upon the clear and unambiguous language of NRS 163.5555, Christopher submitted to the jurisdiction of the State of Nevada. Additionally, Christopher's actions as ITA have satisfied the minimum contact analysis necessary to ensure due process is complied with. As such, this Court did not err

 $[\]begin{bmatrix} 27\\ 8\\ 123 \end{bmatrix}$ ⁵² See, Answering Brief, at p. 32:17-24 through p. 33:1-5, and footnotes 122 - 123.

and properly assumed jurisdiction over Christopher pursuant to the facts and circumstances of this matter.

Moreover, Christopher's arguments regarding service are meritless as Ms. Davis perfected service pursuant to the Nevada Revised Statutes, and Christopher admittedly received the same.

Based on the foregoing, Ms. Davis respectfully requests that this Court deny Christopher's Petition For Rehearing in its entirety.

Dated this 14th day of March, 2017.

Respectfully submitted by:

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CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

1. I hereby certify that this Answer to Petition for Hearing complies with the formatting requirements of NRCP 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 monospaced typeface using Microsoft Word in font-size 14 of Times New Roman.

2. I further certify that this Answer complies with the page- or typevolume limitations of NRAP 40, excluding the parts of the brief exempted by NRAP 32(a)(7)(c), as it is proportionally spaced, has a typeface of 14 points or more and contains less than 4,667 words.

3. Further, I certify that I have read this Answer and to the best of my knowledge, and belief, it is not frivolous or interposed for any improper purpose. I further certify that this Answer complies with all applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, in particular NRAP 40, 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 Answer is not in conformity with the requirements ///

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1	of the Nevada Rules of Appellant Procedure.
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1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE		
2	I hereby certify that I am an employee of SOLOMON DWIGGINS &		
3	FREER, LTD., and on the 14 th day of March, 2017, I mailed a true and correct		
4	copy of the Respondent's Answer to the Petition for rehearing via first class mail upon which postage was prepaid addressed as follows:		
5	apon which postage was propare addressed as follows.		
6	Honorable Judge Gloria Sturman Department 26, Eighth Judicial District Court		
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