## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

DENNIS KOGOD,

Appellant/Cross-Respondent,

GABRIELLE CIOFFI-KOGOD,

Respondent/Cross-Appellant.

Supreme Court No<sub>E</sub>lectronically Filed Juh 96 2017 03:50 p.m. District Court Case

#### <u>MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME TO FILE</u> <u>THE ANSWERING BRIEF AND OPENING BRIEF ON CROSS-APPEAL AND</u> <u>THE RESPONDENT/CROSS-APPELLANT'S APPENDIX</u>

Respondent/Cross-Appellant, GABRIELLE CIOFFI-KOGOD ("Gabrielle") hereby moves for a sixty (60) day extension of time under NRAP 26 for filing the Answering Brief and Opening Brief on Cross-Appeal ("Answering Brief") to the Appellant/Cross-Respondent's Opening Brief. The Answering Brief is presently due by June 7, 2017. With a sixty (60) day extension, the Answering Brief will be due by August 7, 2017. This is the second extension for the Answering Brief and the first request by motion for extension for the Answering Brief and the Respondent/Cross-Appellant's Appendix.

This is a divorce action after a twenty-four (24) year marriage. The case involved the division of a substantial community estate, and alimony. There were three primary

1

28

v.

contested issues in the case: 1) community waste;<sup>1</sup> 2) alimony; and, 3) the valuation of the residences secretly acquired by Appellant/Cross-Respondent, DENNIS KOGOD ("Dennis").

# 1) Community Waste

In its 114 page Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decree of Divorce, the trial court, Judge Bryce Duckworth, addressed the effect of Dennis's transfer of millions of dollars of community funds by to third parties without Gabrielle's knowledge or consent. As more fully set forth in the trial Court's findings, Dennis supported a mistress, Nadya Khapsalis, for many years during the marriage. He fathered two children of Ms. Khapsalis (twins, age now 9 years). Dennis lived a lavish lifestyle with his mistress and their children, and transferred millions of dollars of community funds for their benefit. He also transferred substantial funds for the benefit of his other family members.

At trial, Gabrielle, through her experts, Anthem Forensics, provided extensive evidence of Dennis' deceptive waste, dissipation, and improper gifting of community property in violation of his fiduciary duty to Gabrielle, Nevada statute, and the Joint Preliminary Injunction ("JPI"). The district court found that Dennis hid his acts from Gabrielle through deception, artifice and fraud, made false promises to the district court to provide an accounting of his community waste, and submitted knowingly false statements

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The moniker "community waste" is used here as a form of shorthand to represent the complicated issue of a "compelling reason" for an unequal division of property carefully analyzed in great detail in the Decree.

to the district court to protect his relationship with another one of his mistresses – Jennifer Steiner.

The district court found that Dennis had improperly transferred or utilized \$4,087,863 of community funds, and held that Dennis' acts constituted a compelling reason to divide the community property unevenly. The court required Dennis to reimburse Gabrielle for one-half of that figure, and accomplished that reimbursement through an unequal division of parties' community assets. The court also concluded that Dennis' transfer, use or gifting of community funds could only occur after a marriage was "irretrievably broken."

Gabrielle requested that she be compensated for the opportunity cost "of foregone returns" associated with Dennis' improper transfer and use of community assets and income for purposes that did not benefit the marital community. The district court denied that request.

Gabrielle's cross-appeal requests clarification of the calculation and metric of damages arising from a parties' improper transfer or gifting of community funds, and whether that calculation should include interest. Though the Court has addressed the issue of an uneven distribution of community property for "community waste," this crossappeal provides the Court the opportunity to better define the issue, and set guidance for damages arising from waste, specifically the improper gifting of community property

prohibited by NRS 123.230. This cross-appeal also allows the Court to address whether waste can occur only after a marriage is "irretrievably broken."

#### 2) Alimony

Gabrielle also requested an award of alimony based in part upon the massively different post-divorce earnings of the parties. The district court found that including Dennis's 2015 W-2 income, his average annual income for the five years from 2011 through 2015 was \$13,975,268.90. The district court further found that Gabrielle's average gross monthly income was \$4,624.30 (or \$55,491.60 per year) and her net monthly income was \$3,800 (or \$45,600 per year). Despite the wide gap in the parties' income, the district court awarded Gabrielle only \$18,000 per month in alimony for 108 months (or 9 years). The district court ordered that the alimony be paid in lump sum with a 4% discount rate. Gabrielle has filed a cross-appeal on the issue of whether the district court's award of alimony for Gabrielle was inadequate based upon the relative incomes of the parties, the length of the marriage, and other relevant alimony factors.

## 3) Attorney's Fees and Expert's Fees

The bulk of the lawyers' time and litigation costs (appraisers and forensic accountants), were necessary to value the assets and account for the spending of a very clever and secretive spouse. Dennis promised the trial court to provide an accounting, but did not. Gabrielle, the "out" spouse with no knowledge of the parties' finances, had to

pay her lawyers and their experts to learn what Dennis knew but would not reveal and thus perform those investigative accounting tasks.

On August 22, 2016, the district court entered the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Decree of Divorce (hereinafter "Decree"). On September 13, 2016, Gabrielle timely moved for Attorney's Fees and Costs ("Motion") pursuant to NRCP 54(d) and based upon the Decree entered on August 22, 2016. By that Motion, Gabrielle requested that the district court enter an order directing Dennis to pay all of the fees Gabrielle incurred in discovering and trying what was, in effect, an on-going fraud of great scale. Gabrielle also requested an order directing Dennis to pay all or some reasonable portion of the expert fees incurred by Gabrielle. In both cases (fees and costs), she argued that since there was a finding that the costs incurred were reasonable, and there is good cause to enter an order for an amount greater than the statutory limitation. Gabrielle argued that the majority of the fees she incurred were due to the unusual circumstances underlying this case, and were this simply a matter of dividing the parties' assets, or a rudimentary alimony claim, the parties would have expended a fraction of the fees and costs the community ultimately incurred. She claimed that Dennis's concealment and fraud over many years wrongfully caused the fees and costs to be a multiple of those typically expended in a divorce case.

Gabrielle argued a straight analysis of the *Brunzell* factors justifies an award of fees, even if the Court ignored Dennis's role in causing the increase of fees. She was

charged a fair rate for services; her counsel performed competent work; counsel and Anthem performed investigative and valuation work of extraordinary degree, intensity, and scale to prepare and try the case. Dennis's income overwhelmingly exceeded Gabrielle's. And, definitively, Gabrielle prevailed.

By an Order entered on December 5, 2016, the district court denied Gabrielle's request for attorney's fees of \$418,511.04. The court directed Dennis to pay one-half, or \$75,650.00, of Gabrielle's expert, Anthem Forensics' fees. That amount was stayed to allow Dennis an opportunity to request a stay from the Supreme Court. Dennis appealed the Order entered on December 5. Gabrielle filed a cross-appeal.

# 4) Gabrielle's Request for an Extension of Time to File Answering Brief and Opening Brief on Cross-Appeal

NRAP 31(b)(3) states in relevant part as follows:

(3) Motions for Extensions of Time. A motion for extension of time for filing a brief may be made no later than the due date for the brief and must comply with the provisions of this Rule and Rule 27.

(A) Contents of Motion. A motion for extension of time for filing a brief shall include the following:

(i) The date when the brief is due;

(ii) The number of extensions of time previously granted (including a 5-day telephonic extension), and if extensions were granted, the original date when the brief was due;

(iii) Whether any previous requests for extensions of time have been denied or denied in part;

(iv) The reasons or grounds why an extension is necessary; and

(v) The length of the extension requested and the date on which the brief would become due.

(B) Motions in All Appeals Except Child Custody, Visitation, or Capital Cases. Applications for extensions of time beyond that to which the parties are permitted to stipulate under Rule 31(b)(2) are not favored.

The court will grant an initial motion for extension of time for filing a brief only upon a clear showing of good cause. The court shall not grant additional extensions of time except upon a showing of extraordinary circumstances and extreme need.

Gabrielle's counsel has been working diligently on the brief. The case, however, is complicated and requires extensive research and review of the lengthy transcripts from the proceedings that lasted for four (4) full days. Indeed, the Order that is being appealed by both parties is itself 114 pages long due to the numerous issues that were litigated and ruled and due to the several years of evidence that was presented by the parties in support of each of their positions. The Trial also included testimony from numerous witnesses and experts. This case was highly contentions and involved considerable research, numerous motions and multiple judgments from those motions that caused the district court to enter the Order that is being appealed. The issues raised on cross-appeal are primarily legal issues as applied to the facts of this case. While the attorneys for the Respondent are diligently working on the Answering Brief, due to the complexity of this case, the time it has taken to go through the research on some very complex law involving alimony, unequal division of assets and fees as set forth above, and the time it has taken to review and identify the relevant portions of the trial transcripts, it is extremely difficult to meet the present deadline of June 7, 2017.

Therefore, Gabrielle, through her counsel, requests a sixty (60) day extension, until August 7, 2017 for filing the Answering Brief and Opening Brief on Cross-Appeal and

the Respondent's Appendix. This motion is being submitted in good faith, and without the intent to cause undue delay in the appeal. Dated this 6 day of May, 2017. RADFORD J. SMITH, CHARTERED 10~0 RADFORD J. SMITH, ESQ. Nevada State Bar No. 002791 GARIMA VARSHNEY, ESQ. Nevada State Bar No. 011878 2470 St. Rose Parkway, Suite 206 Henderson, Nevada 89074 Attorney for Respondent/Cross-Appellant 

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE	
2 3	th	
4	I certify that on the <u>6</u> day of June, 2017, I served a copy of this Motion for	
5	Extension of to file the Answering Brief upon all counsel of record by mailing it by first	
6	class mail with sufficient postage prepaid to the following address:	
7	Daniel Marks, Esq.	
8	Law Office of Daniel Marks	
9	610 South Ninth Street Las Vegas NV 89101	
10	Attorney for Dennis Kogod	
11		
12		
13	Garina Variharen	
14	GARIMA VARSHNEY, ESQ.	
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27 28		
20		
	9	

•