#### Case No. 71577

#### In the Supreme Court of Nevada

IN THE MATTER OF: THE W.N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST, DATED MAY 18, 1972,

JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA; AND KATHRYN A. BOUVIER,

Appellant,

VS.

ELEANOR C. AHERN A/K/A ELEANOR CONNELL HARTMAN AHERN,

Respondent.

Electronically Filed May 03 2017 08:28 a.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

#### APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

from the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County
The Honorable GLORIA STURMAN
District Court Case No. P-09-066425-T

#### APPELLANT'S APPENDIX, VOLUME 2 OF 8

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of "The W.N. Connell and Marjorie T. Connell Living Trust" ("Trust"), dated May 18, 1972, by and through her counsel of record, JEFFREY L. BURR, Esq. and JOHN R. MUGAN, Esq. of the law firm of JEFFREY BURR, LTD., as an objection to Jacqueline's "Petition for Declaratory Judgment Regarding Limited Interest of Trust Assets pursuant to NRS 30.040, NRS 153.031(1)(E), and NRS 164.033(1)(A)" ("Petition for Declaratory Judgment"), which was previously filed in this matter on September 27, 2013. Jacqueline respectfully responds to the Motion as follows:

## A. OVERVIEW OF ARGUMENTS IN Ms. AHERN'S MOTION AND RESPONSES Arguments by Ms. Ahern

In her Motion, Ms. Ahern has essentially made the three following arguments:

- (1) Trust No. 3, a subtrust of the Trust, never acquired an interest in the Texas Property and the mineral and gas rights associated with such interest because there was never a deed that was executed that placed title in Trust No. 3;
- (2) Jacqueline and her sister, Kathryn Bouvier ("Kathryn"), signed consents to a trust reformation petition concerning the final disposition and administration of Trust No. 2 of the Trust and by doing so essentially disclaimed all rights and interests in the Texas Property, including mineral, oil, and gas rights associated with such interest; and
- (3) The trust reformation petition mentioned directly above now constitutes a "contested" matter for purposes of the proposed local rule 4.08 before the Probate Commissioner because Jacqueline's Petition for Declaratory Judgment is a direct extension of that matter and therefore Jacqueline cannot request that Judge Sturman hear this matter until after the Probate Commissioner hears it first.

#### Responses of Jacqueline

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- (1) As to argument (1), the Trust expressly provides that there is no requirement to execute a deed separating the undivided property interests between the two subtrusts. Furthermore, the Trust also expressly provides that the allocation of assets between the two subtrusts shall be based solely on how the allocation was done for purposes of the federal estate tax. The federal estate tax return allocated 64.493% of the Texas Property and the associated rights to Trust No. 2, and 35.507% to Trust No. 3, just as it has been distributed for the 33 years since such allocation.
- (2) As to argument (2), the consents of Jacqueline and Kathryn were merely effective as to those aspects of the reformation petition that were found in the prayer. The prayer never asked for an affirmative determination and declaration as to the assets that belonged to Trust No. 2, as opposed to Trust No. 3. The consents were extremely generic and never once had any affirmative declaration of consent to a relinquishment or disclaimer of substantive rights and interests that they had at the time of that reformation petition. The significance and scope of those consents has been severely misconstrued and improperly spun in the Motion.
  - (3) As to argument (3), the reformation petition was not a contested matter in the slightest, as evidenced by the consents signed by Jacqueline and Kathryn. Furthermore, Jacqueline's Petition for Declaratory Judgment has absolutely no substantive connection to the reformation petition and is an entirely separate matter from any previous authorization granted by the Probate Court.

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#### B. THE LACK OF A DEED TO TRUST NO. 3 IS ENTIRELY IMMATERIAL AND IRRELEVANT

- Ms. Ahern's Motion fails to address the elephant in the room, which is the fact B.1 that for the last 33 years there has been an approximate 65\%/35\% split of the monies derived from of all income generated from gas, oil, and mineral leases relating to the Upton County, Texas real property. This split has been documented on a yearly basis via the filing of tax returns by Ms. Ahern. Ms. Ahern's Motion fails entirely to have any discussion of this crucial fact.
- **B.2** Ms. Ahern's motion takes no time to address the fact that there was a clear allocation of the interests done on the Texas estate tax return, which reflected the numbers used on the Federal Estate tax return. Ms. Ahern, in her capacity as the trustee of Trust No. 2, had the opportunity 33 years ago, or any reasonable time thereafter, to address the allocation if she felt that it was faulty.
- B.3 There is no discussion of these issues; only an assertion that Trust No. 3 must not have ever acquired any interest in the Texas Property and rights to the oil, gas, and minerals because a formal deed was never executed.
- Ms. Ahern's Motion overlooks the fact that the trust instrument itself does not **B.4** actually require that any deed be prepared to establish this interest in Trust No. 3. The Motion further overlooks the fact that the trust instrument expressly provides that the allocation as done for purposes of the federal estate tax shall be controlling.
  - B.5 Paragraph K of Section Seventh of the Trust provides for the following: All of the trust powers set forth in Nevada Revised Statutes 163.265 to 163.410 inclusive, are hereby incorporated into this Trust Agreement.

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B.6	Therefore, the power afforded to the trustees of the Trust under NRS 163.385 $$
was in effect.	

- NRS 163.385, titled "Acquisition and holding of property of two or more trusts **B.**7 undivided", provides for the following:
  - 1. A fiduciary may:
  - (a) Acquire, receive, hold and retain the principal of several trusts created by a single instrument undivided until division becomes necessary in order to make distributions.
  - (b) Hold, manage, invest, reinvest and account for the several shares or parts of shares by appropriate entries in the fiduciary's books of account. and allocate to each share or part of share its proportionate part of all receipts and expenses.
  - 2. The provisions of this section shall not defer the vesting in possession of any share or part of share of the estate or trust.
- Therefore, as clearly established by NRS 163.385 there was absolutely nothing B.8 that required the trustees of the Trust to prepare a deed to separate the interests in the Texas Propety belonging to Trust No. 2 and Trust No. 3. There was express authorization to not prepare a deed and divide the interests of the undivided property interests, but instead to merely separate and track the allocations of the receipts and expenses, which has been done for the past 33 years.
- Additionally, as stated above, the Trust expressly declares that the allocation B.9 between the subtrusts as was done for federal estate tax purposes is controlling.
- As to this allocation issue, under Section Third of the Trust, which is titled "Marital Deduction", it provides in pertinent part for the following:

In making the computations and **allocations** of the said property to Trust No. 3 as herein **required**, the determination of the character and **ownership** of the said property and the value thereof shall be as finally

B.11 Preceding the above quoted provision, is a mandate to the trustee to maximize the marital deduction by allocating the Decedent's separate property to Trust No. 3.

B.12 As previously stated in Jacqueline's Petition for Declaratory Judgment, a final copy of the Form 706 cannot be located. The Texas estate tax return, which applied the numbers as used on the Form 706, must be relied upon instead. Both the Federal and Texas returns were accepted by the respective taxing agencies, and, more importantly, the figures contained therein were honored by the co-trustees from the time of Mr. Connell's death until the death of Marjorie Connell, approximately 29 years. Further, these numbers continued to be used for another 4 years after Mrs. Connell's death. One of the co-trustees that accepted these numbers for the last 33 years was Ms. Ahern herself. Furthermore, as reflected on Ms. Ahern's own divorce documents from 1984, which can be produced upon request of the Court, she acknowledges and confirms the 65%/35% split.

B.13 As established, the lack of a deed is entirely immaterial to this matter and has no relevance at all. The fact of the matter is that what was done 33 years ago has been honored and acted upon since that time.

#### C. CONSENTS TO PETITION TO REFORM TRUST NO. 2

- C.1 As discussed in Ms. Ahern's Motion, Ms. Ahern filed a "Petition to Assume Jurisdiction Over Trust; Confirm Trustee; and Construe and Reform Trust" ("Reformation Petition") in August of 2009.
- C.2 A thorough reading of the Reformation Petition reveals that the point of the Petition was to seek to add clarification to the terms of Trust No. 2 regarding the events that should occur upon Ms. Ahern's death.

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C.3Namely, the Reformation Petition sought to address the allocation and distribution of Trust No. 2 upon the death of Ms. Ahern and to clearly address who should be the successor trustees for Trust No. 2.

**C.4** As revealed in the Prayer of the Reformation Petition, noticeably absent is any request for the Probate Court to make a determination as to the assets belonging to Trust No. 2. In other words, there is absolutely no request made by Ms. Ahern to have the Court declare that the assets relating to the Upton County, Texas property be deemed to solely belong to Trust No. 2. The likely reason for this is the fact that the allocation between the two subtrusts had already been done on the tax filings approximately 29 years prior and each year thereafter. The allocation was a 65%/35% split of the income relating to the Upton County real property.

As the Prayer in the Reformation Petition dealt solely with seeking to add C.5 provisions to Trust No. 2, the presence of misstatements concerning the composition of Trust No. 2 was an entirely irrelevant inclusion as that discussion had no bearing on the ruling of the Court to allow the reformation to occur, which again was done solely for the purpose of adding clarity.

**C.6** The misstatements found in sections 18 and 19 of the Reformation Petition were overlooked by Jacqueline and Kathryn, but even assuming that they had noticed them, the relevant question is whether or not there would have been any benefit to raise an objection. The obvious answer is a resounding "No!" and that is based on the simple fact that what was sought by the Reformation Petition had nothing to do with these statements. The statements were erroneous as shown by the allocation that was done in 1980 and the 29 years since that time in which Ms. Ahern received 35% of the income proceeds, not

C.7 Although Ms. Ahern is somehow of the opinion that consenting to the addition of the provisions to Trust No. 2 was the equivalent of Jacqueline and Kathryn suddenly giving up their 65% interest in the income, which continued for nearly 4 years after the order for the reformation petition was entered, the reality of the matter is entirely different.

C.8 The consents that were signed by Jacqueline and Kathryn were extremely generic and boilerplate in their provisions. Neither of the consents reflects any affirmative declaration that the Jacqueline and Kathryn were choosing to relinquish any substantive rights in the Trust. The purpose of the consents was to inform the Probate Court that the reformation was not opposed and could be rubber stamped by the Probate Court, as it was done. Given the consents that were obtained from Jacqueline and Kathryn, it is extremely likely that the there was no oral interaction with the Probate Commissioner on the date of the hearing and that the matter was placed on the "approved list".

C.9 Furthermore, Ms. Ahern's assertion that Jacqueline and Kathryn were represented in regard to the Reformation Petition by Attorney David Strauss is entirely incorrect. In reality, Jacqueline and Kathryn were told to simply sign the consent if they had no problem with what the Court was being asked to authorize. They did not have a problem with anything in the prayer, since it was only asking for additional provisions to be added to the Trust. Therefore, the consents were signed.

C.10 An e-mail from Ms. Ahern's attorney at the time, Brian K. Steadman, Esq., of Solomon, Dwiggins, & Freer, dated July 27, 2009, is attached hereto as Exhibit "A". The e-mail from Attorney Steadman explains the purpose and intent behind the Reformation

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Petition. Noticeably absent is any discussion about the Reformation Petition affecting the current property rights of Jacqueline or Kathryn. There was no discussion because there no intent for the Reformation Petition to have any effect on the 65%/35% rights.

- C.11 For full disclosure, Attorney Strauss was not only the estate planning attorney for Jacqueline, but he was also the estate planning attorney for Ms. Ahern and Ms. Connell. Therefore, it was a "family representation" situation in every sense of the word.
- To attempt to argue that the consents constituted a relinquishment of rights in the 65% of the income proceeds is absurd and ridiculous.

## D. REFERENCE TO PROBATE COMMISSIONER IS ENTIRELY UNNECESSARY AND

- It is entirely unknown why Ms. Ahern is insistent that Jacqueline's Petition D.1 for Declaratory Ruling not be heard by this Court, but rather be referred to Commissioner Yamashita.
- D.2 As is well known, and has always been the protocol, allowing the Probate Commissioner to hear a matter, and be the "trier of fact" is allowed, absent an express referral by this Court after first hearing a matter, only upon the mutual consent of the parties. As the Probate Commissioner routinely states during his Friday calendars, there has to be an agreement by the parties to allow him to be the trier of fact.
- D.3 In this particular case, Jacqueline, upon the suggestion of her counsel, based on the urgency to have this matter resolved since both she and Kathryn have not been receiving substantial distributions to which they are entitled and rely on, has chosen to have this matter heard directly by Judge Sturman, which is her right.
  - **D.4** Given what is at stake with this matter, it is absolutely certain that no matter

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the ruling of the Probate Commissioner that there would be an appeal to Judge Sturman by the unsuccessful party. As such, given the urgency of the matter, and the fact that the determination of Commissioner Yamashita would be subject to de novo review, it is simply entirely inefficient to waste the resources of the parties and Commissioner Yamashita in a situation such as this. Furthermore, and most importantly, this is a matter that this Court can certainly decide on its own without the need to involve a special master.

As stated in NRCP 53(b), "A reference to a master shall be the exception and D.5 not the rule." It is further stated in NRCP 53(b) that "in actions to be tried without a jury, save in matters of account and of difficult computation of damages, a reference shall be made only upon a showing that some exceptional condition requires it."

D.6 There is nothing presented in this matter that creates an "exceptional condition". To the contrary, this is a very simplistic case which can be boiled down to the following issue: After 33 years of a 65%/35% allocation of income derived from oil, gas, and mineral rights leases, Ms. Ahern has determined, without substantiation, that she is entitled to 100% of the income and is refusing to honor the long established, and correctly allocated, status quo. The sole question is whether or not this is appropriate and justified behavior on her part.

As to Ms. Ahern's reference to the new proposed local Rule 4.08, in no shape D.7 or form is the Petition for Declaratory Judgment a matter that has previously been raised in front of the Probate Commissioner. The matter in 2009 related solely to adding clarifying provisions to Trust No. 2 and this case has absolutely nothing to do with that matter. It is an entirely separate case from that previous matter. As explained, at the heart of this matter is the conduct and action of the trustee, Ms. Ahern, and Jacqueline seeking

D.8 The new rule under 4.08 will be merely a codification of the long understood option that any party can opt out of having the Probate Commissioner be the trier of fact.

#### E. BRIEF RESPONSE TO ASSERTION OF BAD FAITH IN TEXAS PROCEEDING

Ms. Ahern has spent a good deal of time and energy establishing that she was the adopted daughter of Mrs. Connell. This fact is not in dispute and never has been. The statements made in the Texas probate filing were merely a mistake that was made by Jacqueline's Texas counsel, Stubbeman, McRae, Sealy, Laughlin & Browder, Inc. Upon discovery of the mistake, Ms. Ahern's Texas counsel was appropriately notified of the mistake. This key fact is being left out of the discussion. Furthermore, what has occurred in a Texas proceeding is irrelevant to the fact that the actions and conduct of Ms. Ahern regarding the Trust are what this Court must analyze. If Jacqueline were to guess as to the significance of rehashing the mistake that was made and acknowledged, she would conclude that this is nothing but a diversionary tactic that Ms. Ahern is employing to take the focus off of Ms. Ahern's inappropriate and unjustified actions in suddenly refusing to honor the 65%/35% split of income that has occurred for the last 33 years.

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# THE RUSHFORTH FIRM, LTD. Telephone: 702-255-4552 / Fax: 702-255-4677 9505 Hillwood Drive, Suite 100 I as Vegas. Nevada 89134-0514

#### F. CONCLUSION

JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA hereby prays that this Court dismiss and deny Ms. Ahern's "Motion to Refer Contested Probate Matter to Master-Probate Commissioner Per EDCR 4.16" in its entirety and in turn hear and grant the relief sought in the "Petition for Declaratory Judgment Regarding Limited Interest of Trust Assets pursuant to NRS 30.040, NRS 153.031(1)(E), and NRS 164.033(1)(A)" in its entirety.

Respectfully submitted,

THE RUSHFORTH FIRM, LTD.

JOSEPH J. POWELL State Bar No. 8875

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## **EXHIBIT** A

# **EXHIBIT A**

From: Brian K. Steadman [mailto:bsteadman@sdfnvlaw.com]

**Sent:** Monday, July 27, 2009 3:48 PM **To:** David Straus; Montoya, Jacquie **Cc:** Mark Solomon; Debra L. Denithorne

Subject: Petition - Connell

David and Jacquie,

Pursuant to Jacquie's request, I am attaching in PDF format a draft copy of the Petition for Reformation along with consents for both Jacquie and Kathy. Please review the same and let me know if you have any questions or comments.

If everything appears in order, we will obtain Jacquie's, Kathy's and Eleanor's signatures and file the petition. Once signed, I will set the Petition for hearing, and, as is typical in this type of case, the Probate Court will approve the Petition without requiring me to attend the hearing. Of course, although unlikely, Shriners Hospitals may object to the petition, in which case we will have to deal with the objection.

I will let you know when the hearing is scheduled and if the court is requiring that I attend. If no hearing is required, we will simply pick up an order allowing the reformation. If a hearing is required, you will not need to attend (although you may attend if you so choose).

As we discussed, the language accomplishes two things. First, upon Eleanor's death, the remaining assets in Trust No. 2 will be distributed outright to Jacquie and Kathy. If either Jacquie or Kathy is not living at that time, their share will pass to whomever they have named in what is commonly referred to as a "general power of appointment." In order to exercise the general power of appointment, Jacquie and Kathy will need to have their respective attorneys prepare a short document referring to the Trust, stating to whom they want the assets to be appointed. The intent here is to allow Jacquie and Kathy to appoint the assets to a revocable trust (or other trust/person), if they so chose. If they do not appoint their share of the assets, then their share will pass to their children/grandchildren ("issue"), who will receive it when they turn 21 years old.

As Jacquie and I discussed, including the general power of appointment and giving the shares outright upon Eleanor's death may have some federal (and possibly state) estate tax consequences. If, for example, Jacquie dies before Eleanor, then the value of Jacquie's  $\Pi$  share of the "remainder" of Trust No. 2 will be included in her estate for federal estate tax purposes. If Eleanor dies before Jacquie, thus allowing Jacquie to receive her full share, then all of Jacquie's share will be included in her estate for federal estate tax purposes. This power may require Jacquie's heirs to pay additional estate taxes to the IRS if her estate is over the federal estate tax credit (currently 3.5 million, but is subject to change).

Since I am not working with Jacquie or Kathy on preparing their estate plans, I recommend that, once the court has reformed the Trust, they contact their respective attorneys to help them structure their estates taking into consideration the testamentary general power of appointment created in the Petition (although, if I am not mistaken, David you are preparing Jacquie's trust, correct?). I will also be preparing a short memorandum outlining the issue for Jacquie and Kathy to review and agree to.

Second, the Petition removes First National Bank of Nevada as the successor Trustee and names Jacquie first and Kathy second as successors. The basis for this change is that First National Bank of Nevada went under in the recent economic crisis, and thus no longer exists. By making the change now, you will be able to save time and money in petitioning the court at a later date to name a successor Trustee.

After your review, please let me know if you have any changes and/or corrections you would like made. If everything appears in order, I will proceed with coordinate obtaining the necessary signatures.

#### Sincerely,

Brian K. Steadman, Esq. Solomon Dwiggins & Freer, Ltd. Cheyenne West Professional Center 9060 W. Cheyenne Avenue Las Vegas, NV 89129

Direct Dial: 702.589.3510 Telephone: 702.853.5483 Facsimile: 702.853.5485

Email: bsteadman@sdfnvlaw.com

Web: www.sdfnvlaw.com

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1 **ERR** THE RUSHFORTH FIRM, LTD. 2 **CLERK OF THE COURT** JOSEPH J. POWELL State Bar No. 8875 3 P. O. Box 371655 4 Las Vegas, NV 89137-1655 Telephone (702) 255-4552 5 fax: (702) 255-4677 e-mail: probate@rushforthfirm.com 6 Attorneys for Jacqueline M. Montoya 8 DISTRICT COURT 9 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 10 11 12 In re the Matter of the 13 THE W.N. CONNELL and MARJORIE 14 T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST, dated May 18, 1972 15 16 A non-testamentary trust. Case No.: P-09-066425-T Department: 26 (Probate) 17 ERRATA TO RESPONSE TO MOTION TO REFER CONTESTED PROBATE 18 MATTER TO MASTER-PROBATE COMMISSIONER PER EDCR 4.16 19 Date of Hearing: November 12, 2013 20 Time of Hearing: 9:30 a.m. 21 COMES NOW, Petitioner, Jacqueline M. Montoya, by and through counsel, The 22 Rushforth Firm, Ltd., and hereby submits this Erratum to Response to Motion to Refer 23 Contested Probate Matter to Master-Probate Commissioner per EDCR 4.16 to correct page 24 25 3, paragraph (1) as follows, based on the previous mistaken transposed percentages: 26 (1) As to argument (1), the Trust expressly provides that there is 27 no requirement to execute a deed separating the undivided property 28 Page 1

THE RUSHFORTH FIRM, LTD.
Telephone: 702-255-4552 / Fax: 702-255-4677
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Las Vegas, Nevada 89134-0514

interests between the two subtrusts. Furthermore, the Trust also expressly provides that the allocation of assets between the two subtrusts shall be based solely on how the allocation was done for purposes of the federal estate tax. The federal estate tax return allocated 35.507% of the Texas property and the associated rights to Trust No. 2, and 64.493% to Trust No. 3, just as it has been distributed for the 33 years since such allocation. Dated this 8<sup>th</sup> day of November, 2013.

Respectfully submitted,

THE RUSHFORTH FIRM, LTD.

JOSEPH J. POWELL State Bar No. 8875

1	ROC JOSEPH J. POWELL	Alm N. Comm
2	State Bar No. 8875	CLERK OF THE COURT
3	THE RUSHFORTH FIRM, LTD. P. O. Box 371655	
4	Las Vegas, NV 89137-1655 Telephone: (702) 255-4552	
5	fax: (702) 255-4677 e-mail: probate@rushforthfirm.com	
6	Attorneys for Jacqueline M. Montoya	
7		
8	DISTRIC	CT COURT
9	CLARK COU	NTY, NEVADA
10		
11	In the Matter of	
12	THE W.N. CONNELL and MARJORIE	
13	T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST, dated	O N D
14	May 18, 1972,	Case No. P-09-066425-T Department: 26 (Probate)
15	A non-testamentary trust.	
16		•
17	RECEIP'	T OF COPY
18	A RECEIPT OF COPY of the <b>Response</b> t	to Motion to Refer Contested Probate Matter
19	to Master-Probate Commissioner per ED	CR 4.16 and Errata to Response to Motion to
20	Refer Contested Probate Matter to Mast	er-Probate Commissioner per EDCR 4.16 is
21	hereby acknowledged this 8 <sup>th</sup> day of November	c, 2013.
22	JEFFREY BURR, LTD.	, •
23	obrindr Benn, Bib.	
24	Cahu Mugazz	
25	John R. Mugan	
26	2600 Paseo Verde Parkway, #200 Henderson, NV 89074	
27		
28		
	N:\DOCS\M-Q\Montoya.J.7242\ROC.wpd	Page 1

Page 1

1	RPLY JOHN R. MUGAN, Esquire	
2	Nevada Bar No. 10690 john@jeffreyburr.com	
3	MICHAEL D. LUM, Esquire Nevada Bar No. 12997	
4	michael@jeffreyburr.com JEFFREY BURR, LTD.	
5	2600 Paseo Verde Parkway, Suite 200 Henderson, NV 89074	
6	Telephone: (702) 433-4455 Facsimile: (702) 451-1853	
7	Attorneys for Trustee ELEANOR CONNELL HARTMAN AF	HERN
8	DISTRICT COUR	Т
9	CLARK COUNTY, NE	VADA
10	In the Matter of	
11	THE W. N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL	Case No. P-09-066425-T
12	LIVING TRUST, Dated May 18, 1972	Dept. No. XXVI (26)
13		Date of Hearing: November 12, 2013 Time of Hearing: 9:30 a.m.
14	An Inter Vivos Irrevocable Trust.	
15	REPLY OF ELEANOR C. AHERN TO RESPONSE O	
16	MOTION TO REFER CONTESTED PROBATE M COMMISSIONER PER E	
17	COMES NOW ELEANOR C. AHERN, a/k/a	ELEANOR CONNELL HARTMAN
18 19	AHERN, as Trustee of THE W. N. CONNELL AND MAI	RJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST
20	dated May 18, 1972, by and through her counsel of rec	
21		_
22	MICHAEL D. LUM, Esquire, of the law firm of JEFFRE	•
23	Reply To Response Of JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA	To Motion To Refer Contested Probate
24	Matter To Master-Probate Commissioner Per EDCR 4.16	(the "REPLY"), and in support thereof
25	states:	
26	PRELIMINARY	
27	The matter presently before the Court is the Motion	n To Refer Contested Probate Matter To
28	Master-Probate Commissioner Per EDCR 4.16 (the "M	OTION") requesting that this case be

Page 1

AA0265

referred to the Probate Commissioner as a Master per EDCR 4.16. There are a number of substantive allegations, arguments and conclusions contained in the Response Of JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA To Motion To Refer Contested Probate Matter To Master-Probate Commissioner Per EDCR 4.16 (the "RESPONSE") which are not germane to the issue before the Court, namely the MOTION. In particular, arguments (1) and (2) contained in the RESPONSE of JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA go the merits of the case and not to the pending MOTION. This is not a hearing on the merits of the case but a hearing on whether the case should be referred to the Probate Commissioner as a Master per EDCR 4.16. Accordingly, although such substantive allegations, arguments and conclusions contained in the RESPONSE of JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA are disputed by ELEANOR, they will not be addressed in this REPLY and the REPLY will be limited to the issue of whether the case should be referred to the Probate Commissioner as a Master per EDCR 4.16 and argument (3) contained in the RESPONSE of JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA.

#### REPLY

1. The RESPONSE alleges in part that the Petition To Assume Jurisdiction Over Trust; Confirm Trustee; And Construe And Reform Trust (the "PETITION") "... was not a contested matter in the slightest, as evidenced by the consents signed by Jacqueline and Kathryn." This is not the case. It is again noted that a hearing on the PETITION was scheduled before the Probate Commissioner on September 4, 2009 at 9:30 a.m.; notice of the date, time and place of hearing and a copy of the PETITION were mailed to JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA and KATHRYN A. BOUVIER on August 17, 2009; the PETITION came on for hearing before the Probate Commissioner on September 4, 2009; and an Order Assuming Jurisdiction Over Trust, Confirm Trustee, And For Construction Of And Reform Of Trust Instrument (the 'ORDER") was entered and filed herein on said date.

As noted in the Certificate Of Mailing of the Notice attached to the MOTION as Exhibit G, notice of the date, time and place of hearing and a copy of the PETITION were also sent to the

Legal Department of the Shriners Hospitals for Children, an interested party. Shriners Hospitals for Children did not consent to the matter. Also Exhibit A to the RESPONSE of JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA, an email of BRIAN K. STEADMAN, Esquire, dated July 27, 2009, addressed and sent to DAVID STRAUS, Esquire, and to JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA, references the right and possibility of Shriners Hospitals to object to the PETITION.

Further, the ORDER was not a stipulated Order that was approved as to form and content by legal counsel and/or the interested parties.

- 2. The RESPONSE further alleges in part that "... Jacqueline's Petition for Declaratory Judgment has absolutely no substantive connection to the reformation petition and is an entirely separate matter from any previous authorization granted by the Probate Court." This is clearly and certainly not the case. It is again noted that the PETITION contained certain representations and allegations that are relevant to "Jacqueline's Petition for Declaratory Judgment" (the DECLARATORY JUDGMENT PETITION"). Such representations and allegations are:
  - "18. As of the death of MARJORIE, <u>Trust No. 2 owned land and oil and gas shares</u> in reserves and income located in <u>Upton County</u>, <u>Texas</u> (the 'Oil Assets'). The Oil Assets have not been valued for some time, but are estimated to be worth approximately \$700,000." (emphasis added)
  - "19. Pursuant to Article Fourth, which Article governs the administration of Trust No. 2, all income from the Oil Assets is to be paid to the Petitioner [ELEANOR] as the 'Residual Beneficiary' during her lifetime." (emphasis added)

The DECLARATORY JUDGMENT PETITION of JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA now seeks in part a determination that her mother, ELEANOR, both individually and as Trustee of the TRUST, "... is only entitled to a 35% proportion of all real property located in Upton County, Texas, including the income generated from gas, oil, and mineral leases relating to such Upton County, Texas real property..." and that JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA and KATHRYN A. BOUVIER or Trusts that they are beneficiaries of are entitled to 65% proportion of all real property

located in Upton County, Texas, including the income generated from gas, oil, and mineral leases relating to such Upton County, Texas real property. The above set out representations and allegations of the PETITION are directly contrary to and contradictory of the relief sought in "Jacqueline's Petition for Declaratory Judgment."

JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA now claims in her RESPONSE that the above paragraphs 18 and 19 "... were overlooked by Jacqueline and Kathryn..." It is important to again look at Exhibit A to the RESPONSE of JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA, the email of Mr. STEADMAN dated July 27, 2009 to DAVID STRAUS, Esquire. The email states that attached in PDF format is a draft of the PETITION, and requests Mr. STRAUS to review and send any questions or comments to Mr. STEADMAN. Apparently Mr. STRAUS had no problems with Paragraphs 18 and 19. Importantly, this email was also addressed and sent to JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA with the same instructions-to review and send any questions or comments to Mr. STEADMAN.

Furthermore, as noted in the MOTION, attached as Exhibit 6 to the PETITION is the Consent To Petition To Assume Jurisdiction Over Trust; Confirm Trustee; And Construe And Reform Trust And Waiver Of Notice of JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA dated August 8, 2009. *See* copy of Consent attached as Exhibit E to the MOTION. (An identical Consent of KATHRYN A. BOUVIER was attached to the PETITION. *See* copy of Consent attached as Exhibit F to MOTION.) Both Consents contain the following relevant statements:

- "1. I am a **contingent** income beneficiary of the W. N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST, dated May 18, 1972 (the 'Trust')." (emphasis added)
- "2. <u>I have read the Petition</u> To Assume Jurisdiction Over Trust; Confirm Trustee; And Construe And Reform Trust (the 'Petition') and <u>believe it to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge</u>." (emphasis added)
- "3. I hereby consent to the Petition and request that the Court enter an Order approving the Petition in its entirety." (emphasis added)

Again, the above paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 are directly contrary to and contradictory of the

relief sought in the DECLARATORY JUDGMENT PETITION of JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA.

These Consents constitute an admission or declaration against interest by both JACQUELINE M.

MONTOYA and KATHRYN A. BOUVIER regarding the DECLARATORY JUDGMENT

PETITION of JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA

It is important to again look at Exhibit A to the RESPONSE of JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA, the email of Mr. STEADMAN dated July 27, 2009 addressed and sent to Mr. STRAUS and to JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA. The email states that attached in PDF format is also the Consents, and requests Mr. STRAUS and JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA to review and send any questions or comments to Mr. STEADMAN. Apparently Mr. STRAUS and JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA had no problems with Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 noted above.

The RESPONSE of JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA states that the "... consents that were signed by Jacqueline and Kathryn were extremely generic and boilerplate in their provisions." One can see by examining the Consents and the PETITION in which they acknowledge they have read and believe to be true and correct that this is not the case. The Consents are very specific in stating that JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA (and KATHRYN A. BOUVIER) are "contingent income beneficiaries," in affirming the allegations contained in the PETITION that Trust No. 2 owned the land and oil and gas shares in reserves and income located in Upton County, Texas, and in stating that pursuant to Article Fourth, which Article governs the administration of Trust No. 2, all income from the Oil Assets is to be paid to ELEANOR as the 'Residual Beneficiary' during her lifetime.

The ORDER in part <u>reformed and construed the TRUST agreement</u>. The DECLARATORY JUDGMENT PETITION of JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA gives rise to the possible necessity of again construing the terms of the TRUST agreement and therefore there is a clear, substantive connection between the MOTION and the DECLARATORY JUDGMENT PETITION. As noted in the MOTION, it is obvious that the intent of W. N. CONNELL as expressed in the terms of the TRUST agreement was that his only child, ELEANOR, should have

the right to receive an amount equal to all of income generated from the his sole and separate property that he brought into his second marriage, namely the Upton County, Texas, Oil rights, as long as ELEANOR lived. Accordingly, any power of appointment given to MARJORIE T. CONNELL was impliedly subject to the right of ELEANOR to receive an amount equal to all of income generated from the Upton County, Texas, Oil rights as long as ELEANOR lived. The Probate Commissioner previously construed and reformed the TRUST agreement in the prior matter, and is most familiar with the TRUST agreement and how it was previously construed and reformed. It makes perfect and logical sense then that the Probate Commissioner should continue to preside over this matter.

Under proposed EDCR 4.08 and the long standing practice of the Probate Court that it embodies, this matter should be retained by the Probate Commissioner. However, it is undisputed that regardless of proposed EDCR 4.08, the Probate Judge may hear whichever contested matters the judge selects and may alone also refer contested matters pertaining to the probate calendar to a master appointed by the judge for hearing and report per existing EDCR 4.16. Also under NRCP 53, the Court in which any action is pending may appoint a special master such as the Probate Commissioner therein. Accordingly, under the facts and case history herein, the Probate Judge should refer the DECLARATORY JUDGMENT PETITION of JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA to the Probate Commissioner for hearing and report as the Probate Judge is allowed to do under EDCR 4.16.

WHEREFORE, ELEANOR C. AHERN, a/k/a ELEANOR CONNELL HARTMAN AHERN, as Trustee of THE W. N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING

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1	TRUST dated May 18, 1972, requests the Court to enter an Order granting her Motion To Refer
2	Contested Probate Matter To Master-Probate Commissioner Per EDCR 4.16.
3	DATED: November // , 2013.
4	JEFFREY BURR, LTD.
5	10 D 1/1
6	By: JOHN R. MUGAN, Esquire
7	Nevada Bar No. 10690 MICHAEL D. LUM, Esquire
8	Nevada Bar No. 12997 2600 Paseo Verde Parkway, Suite 200
9	Henderson, Nevada 89074  Attorneys for Trustee ELEANOR C. AHERN, a/k/a
10	ELEANOR CONNELL HARTMAN AHERN
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#### RIFICATION

1	<u>VERIFICATION</u>   STATE OF NEVADA )
2	): ss
	COUNTY OF CLARK )
3	ELEANOR C. AHERN, a/k/a ELEANOR CONNELL HARTMAN AHERN, as Trustee of
4	THE W. N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST dated May 18, 1972,
5	being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That I am the Petitioner herein; that I have read the above
6	and foregoing Reply Of ELEANOR C. AHERN To Response Of JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA
7	To Motion To Refer Contested Probate Matter To Master-Probate Commissioner Per EDCR 4.16;
	that the same is true of my own knowledge, except for matters therein stated on information and
8	belief, and as for those matters, I believe it to be true.
9	
10	Hoanny C. Phonns
11	ELEANOR C. AHERN, a/k/a ELEANOR
12	CONNELL HARTMAN AHERN
13	SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me
	this day of November, 2013.
14	
15	Villice Conelles
16	NOTARY PUBLIC
17	KARI A. LOMPREY
18	NOTARY PUBLIC STATE OF NEVADA APPT. No. 11-5388-1
19	MY APPT. EXPIRES JULY 14, 2015
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
26	

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AA0272

#### **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

I hereby certify that on the day of November, 2013, I did email to JOSEPH J
POWELL, Esquire, as indicated below, and I did email and deposit in the U.S. Post Office at Las
Vegas, Nevada, postage prepaid, a copy of the above and foregoing Reply To Response O
JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA To Motion To Refer Contested Probate Matter To Master-Probate
Commissioner Per EDCR 4.16 to each person as indicated below, addressed as follows:

JOSEPH J. POWELL, Esquire The Rushforth Firm. Ltd. P.O. Box 371655 Las Vegas, NV 89137-1655 probate@rushforthfirm.com

An employee of JEFFREY BURR, IND.

TRAN

**CLERK OF THE COURT** 

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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In the matter of the Trust of:)

The W.N. Connell and Marjorie T. Connell Living Trust, dated May 18,1972

CASE NO. P-09-066425 DEPT. NO. XXVI

Transcript of Proceedings

BEFORE THE HONORABLE GLORIA STURMAN, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

HEARING ON PETITION FOR DECLARATORY JUDGMENT REGARDING LIMITED INTEREST OF TRUST ASSETS PURSUANT TO NRS 30.040, NRS 153.031(1)(E), AND NRS 164.033(1)(A)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 2013

**APPEARANCES:** 

For the Petitioner,

Eleanor Ahern:

JOHN MUGAN, ESQ. MICHAEL LUM, ESQ. For Jaqueline Montoya: JOSEPH POWELL, ESQ.

RECORDED BY: TRANSCRIBED BY:

KERRY ESPARZA, COURT RECORDER KRISTEN LUNKWITZ

Proceedings recorded by audio-visual recording, transcript produced by transcription service.

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THE COURT: Connell Living Trust, P066425. right. Will everybody make their appearances?

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MR. MUGAN: Good morning, Your Honor, John Mugan, 10690, for Eleanor Connell Ahern.

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MR. LUM: Good morning, Your Honor, Michael Lum, bar number 12997, co-counsel with Mr. Mugan.

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MR. POWELL: Good morning, Your Honor, Joey Powell appearing on behalf of Jacqueline Montoya.

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THE COURT: Okay. All right. So this is a petition for declaratory judgment regarding limited interest of the trust assets and then there was -- I'm not sure if it was technically noticed for today, but we see on here that there is something filed with respect to referring this back to the Commissioner, but I didn't know if it was opposed, I didn't know if there was anything else

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18 filed on that one because --

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MR. POWELL: Yeah, we filed --

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THE COURT: -- that was kind of confusing.

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MR. POWELL: -- a response to that.

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MR. MUGAN: I believe there -- I believe you filed a response Thursday and then we filed a reply yesterday in a moment of brilliance. I didn't realize yesterday was Veteran's Day when we got it Thursday and we filed it

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All

electronically yesterday. I don't know if our runner put 2 one in your drop box or not. 3 THE COURT: Yeah and it hasn't shown up yet in --4 MR. MUGAN: I --that's my fault. I apologize. I 5 6 THE COURT: Oh I see, yeah. 7 MR. MUGAN: Our office was open yesterday --8 THE COURT: Right. 9 MR. MUGAN: -- and it didn't dawn on me that it 10 was Veteran's Day. 11 THE COURT: Yeah, exactly. Exactly. I remember 12 those days. Now that I'm a government employee, it's a 13 little different. 14 So, with respect to that issue of referring it 15 back to the Commissioner --16 MR. MUGAN: I -- if I may, Your Honor? I think --17 THE COURT: If it's --18 MR. MUGAN: You know, I think it's a relatively 19 simple issue. I think it needs to be handled first before 20 we start getting into the substantive issues. We didn't 21 address the substantive issues because we filed this motion 22 and, quite frankly, after this motion, we're going to be 23 filing a motion to dismiss on issue preclusion and some

other facts, but on this motion, and looking at it, I think

the saving grace is twofold.

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Number one, I don't see any Landreth II problems. I don't think we need a super judge. So I don't think we have Landreth problems and I think the issue is solely in your discretion. I mean, you can do whatever you want.

Our whole point is -- and I practiced law back in the Midwest for 33 years and then came out here because all of our children and grandchildren are here and I've practiced here for 7 years and I never quite understood how Probate Court worked even though I appear there all the time and this luckily has hopefully clarified some of it.

If you look at the law -- the Rule 4.16 of the local rules, it basically says that you, as Probate Judge, may hear whatever contested matters you select and you also may refer any contested matters on the probate calendar to a Master appointed by you for hearing and report. And Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 53 always gives the Court, you know, the power to appoint a Master in any case.

And then, granted it's not a rule, it's a proposed rule on the new rules that have been redone and proposed and they're a long way from being adopted, but Rule 4.08 basically is a rule of the longstanding practice in Probate Court. If the Probate Commissioner hears something and you don't request that it go to the Probate Judge, then you live with the Probate Commissioner otherwise you're going to be doing forum shopping or the minute you get a bad

ruling, you want the Probate Judge and I know that's not the rule, but that's the practice as I understand it.

And in this situation, back in 2009, exact same case, case number, exact same trust, there was a petition brought in part to construe and reform the trust. Sat down for a hearing, and notice given, hearing date comes, an order entered, notice of entry sent out, and that was it and part of the order construed and reformed the trust.

Now we have 2013, one of the interested parties comes back and basically says that her mother is only entitled to 35 percent of the income from certain assets and we believe that even though we have no problem with you as a Judge, I've appeared before you a number of times, we believe that the Probate Commissioner is the one that's most familiar with it, has construed this and reformed it previously. We think it should go before him, that he should keep it. It would be just easier and simpler.

In the response Mr. Powell said it's not a -- it was not a contested matter. We searched and searched in Nevada law, there is no definition of a contested matter. I note -- like I said previously, this was all done on notice, etcetera, etcetera. The order wasn't stipulated to. There was another interested party: Shriners Hospital, and they were sent notice of the hearing. They were sent notice of the notice of entry. They never

stipulated. They never consented. There's an email attached to Mr. Powell's response, Exhibit A, where the attorney, Mr. Steadman, says that there is an interested party, Shriners, they have the right to object, etcetera, etcetera. They got notice of the hearing and also the notice of the entry.

So we believe it was a contested matter that was handled by the Probate Commissioner and now we're coming back four years later, same case, same trust, and we're asking for a declare -- a declaration that my client's only entitled to 35 percent of the income and we believe that there is a substantive and direct connection between the two matters and if you look at the pleadings in the 2009 case, you look at the consent of the party in this case, Mr. Powell's client, there are allegations and consents that basically say trust number two has these assets and our client is a lifetime beneficiary.

And so, there is a direct connection, direct connection, and we believe that there may be issues of reforming and construing the trust because we believe if you look at the trust language and the facts and circumstances, it was obviously the intent of the decedent, W. N. Connell, that my client, his only child, be entitled to income from these Texas assets which were his sole and separate property that he brought into the marriage and he

wanted to make sure that she receive the income for as long as she lived and any alleged power of appointment that Mr. Powell's client is claiming that the second wife had was specifically subject to that life estate.

So I think there's reformation issues. There's construction issues. Like I said, you know, regardless of how you rule, we're going to be filing a motion to dismiss on issue preclusion, etcetera, but we believe that since the Probate Commissioner handled it previously, the longstanding practice, regardless of the proposed rules, you as Probate Judge, have the right at any time to refer the matter to a Master including the Probate Commissioner.

We just think under the circumstances it would be better if the Probate Commissioner handled it because he's familiar. I know you've got plenty of things to do. If you want the case, that's fine, too. We don't have any problem with it; we just think under this circumstance it would be better if the Probate Commissioner handled it.

THE COURT: Okay. So, I guess just trying to figure out procedurally where we are here, that motion is technically not on calendar. I guess it's been fully briefed although the only thing that shows up in Odyssey is the motion which, you know, we didn't see noticed. It didn't show up at least on our calendar from Master Calendar and an errata and I don't -- didn't see an

1 opposition or a reply. So, just, you know, for the record, 2 I don't know -- Mr. Powell, do you want to be heard on the 3 issue of whether this is really appropriately before this 4 Court --5 MR. POWELL: Yeah and --6 THE COURT: -- and why you -- I guess, because --7 it's here because you requested that it be here. So, --8 MR. POWELL: Yeah. In terms of the motion, their 9 motion, you know, it's up to you. We've already briefed 10 it. We've filed our response. Even though it had the 11 heading of motion to reference back, it had substantive 12 arguments. So I took it as though that was an objection to 13 our petition. It was basically pleading in the alternative 14 of here's our argument that we -- you know, we don't want -15 - we want this to go back to the Commissioner to hear these 16 arguments. 17 THE COURT: And so then that really I guess gets 18 us really to the issue here which is --19 MR. POWELL: Yeah. 20 THE COURT: -- and I think that's what Mr. Mugan 21 was --22 MR. POWELL: Yeah. 23 THE COURT: -- referencing that in 2009, a certain

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

action was taken, --

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1 THE COURT: -- and now in 2013 there was a petition for declaratory relief. 2 3 MR. POWELL: Yeah. 4 THE COURT: So --5 MR. POWELL: We have that petition because 33 6 years of precedent and status quo is now being changed and 7 that's the issue before us is there's -- there was -again, 33 years of a 65/35 split of the income from oil, 8 9 gas, and mineral rights in Texas and suddenly in basically 10 June/July, Ms. Ahern decides: No, I'm entitled to 100 11 percent. That 65/35 that I've been living with for 33 12 years, I don't want to abide by that anymore. No logic, no 13 reason, nothing, just I'm keeping 100 percent now. Okay? 14 Well, that changes the status quo and --15 THE COURT: Okay. So the issue is -- because I 16 think kind of the argument they were arguing here is that 17 if --18 MR. POWELL: Yeah. 19 THE COURT: -- you're going to oppose this order 20 reforming the trust back in 2009, --21 MR. POWELL: Yeah. 22 THE COURT: -- the process should have been 23 followed in 2009 to do that; there was no such process.

MR. POWELL: Well, no, actually the 2009 had no

But the point is she didn't do anything until 2013.

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effect on the 65/35 split.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. POWELL: That -- the whole point of what '09 did was to add provisions and that was the key. It added provisions to the trust to basically say: These are the remainder beneficiaries after Ms. Ahern's death which wasn't first spelled out. It was easily inferred that it would go to her issue, it was just spelled out because it wasn't addressed. So that was the point of the reformation was to say we need to -- we should probably just handle this now so that there's no issues that arise later.

THE COURT: So -- and so there's nothing that happened in 2009 that would have prompted any kind of an appeal? You're not like --

MR. POWELL: No.

THE COURT: -- it's not like [indiscernible] --

MR. POWELL: There was nothing wrong with it.

THE COURT: -- to do a late appeal of that earlier

|| --

MR. POWELL: Exactly. None of that is being appealed at all and that's why a consent was signed to say: We're fine with it, spelling out the fact that my sister and I are the remainder beneficiaries of trust number two. No problem.

I mean, that -- it basically was to their benefit

to have that go into effect because basically it's spelled out.

Not -- again, it was -- if you read the trust, the language clearly inferred that that was the normal way that it would go, it just -- it didn't expressly state it and that was the issue of the reformation.

THE COURT: If there -- Mr. Mugan's point that traditionally if a matter starts out with the Probate Commissioner, it stays with the Probate Commissioner unless you think some sort of -- you know, he has no authority to hear a jury trial for example. So that's -- it's got to come up here. And the way it's always been handled, as he pointed out, you know, it hasn't ever been really clear how we're going to handle probate. It's just sort of been grafted on as a --

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- you know, to a highbred of what part of District Court it was going to be and no real clear rule.

So I guess the point is what you're seeking now is instead of filing a new action, there's -- you don't file a new action, it stays under the old action, --

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- which -- like probate cases never close.

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            MR. POWELL: Right.
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            THE COURT: They are never --
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            MR. POWELL: Not --
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            THE COURT: -- over.
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            MR. POWELL: -- in a trust situation unless you
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   affirmatively --
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            THE COURT: Right.
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            MR. POWELL: -- request that jurisdiction be taken
   off and then, in that case, you've got to get jurisdiction
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   back. But, absent that, yeah, it just continues forever
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   until --
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            THE COURT: We've got a case from --
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            MR. POWELL: -- somebody --
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            THE COURT: -- 1972.
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            MR. POWELL: Yeah.
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            THE COURT: So, I mean, --
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            MR. POWELL: Yeah.
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            THE COURT: -- I -- it -- they just never end.
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            MR. POWELL: They never end unless you do
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   something affirmative --
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            THE COURT: Right.
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            MR. POWELL: -- to get rid of jurisdiction.
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            THE COURT: Right. So you had to file under the
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   old case number because that jurisdiction --
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MR. POWELL: That --

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THE COURT: The Court's got jurisdiction there. So fine.

MR. POWELL: Jurisdiction still exists. Yep.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. POWELL: Yep.

THE COURT: So, now it gets to the next point --

MR. POWELL: Yep.

THE COURT: -- which is who is really the most appropriate person to hear the case?

MR. POWELL: Right and --

THE COURT: I mean, because that really seemed like that was --

MR. POWELL: -- basically it's not a knock on Commissioner Yamashita, it's really a situation of it's an urgent, pressing matter that we get a determination now and it's something that we feel that you're clearly capable of handling. There's not -- there's no special expertise which, you know, obviously you have -- you can do as you choose, but there's no special expertise that's required that Commissioner Yamashita would bring to this that you otherwise don't possess.

So, really, it's a matter of efficiency and urgency because we need an order, not just a report and recommendation, as soon as possible because we've got big money at stake here, we have reliance on these

distributions, and as Mr. Goodsell pointed out with his case, it's a situation that you can be a war of attrition because these monies are being choked off that they have been relying on, my client and her sister, basically for the last four years when they stepped into the shoes then of their grandmother, Marjorie, who had for the previous 29 years been receiving 65 percent of oil, mineral, and gas income.

So, --

THE COURT: Okay. So that --

MR. POWELL: -- the whole point is --

THE COURT: The question is --

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- you know, is this -- I can't think of any other way to frame it and I don't know if Mr. Mugan necessarily accused you of this, but is this forum shopping? Because that's what I want to make real clear.

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: You're not seeking to --

MR. POWELL: Not -- no.

THE COURT: -- reform anything that Commissioner Yamashita has previously done?

MR. POWELL: No.

THE COURT: It's just a question: Who is more perfect to hear this? So what are you looking for because

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MR. POWELL: We're looking for --

THE COURT: -- if you're looking for it to be decided on just, you know, the pleadings or is this something where you need some discovery and an evidentiary hearing?

MR. POWELL: I think we're good with the pleadings because --

THE COURT: Because it's a petition for declaratory relief.

MR. POWELL: I think we're good with the pleadings. We can't -- we -- there's nothing further that I can submit to you in terms of testimony or anything else other than to -- and I don't think this is being contested and if it is, then I'm super surprised because we have tax returns all the way up through 2012 showing a 65/35 split. It's been that way for the last 33 years; only over the summer has this now changed. So, the issue is pretty black and white there.

The other thing is on the one tax return we have which we can't locate the Form 706. The IRS has been asked. They don't have a copy of it. It was prepared here. The preparer doesn't have a copy of it and, I mean, how can you really expect it? It was a -- from '79/'80. So, I mean, that's going back a long time to try to get

form way back before we had electronic -- saving documents through electronic means. So, we just don't have it.

But going back to that return that was filed, it shows a 65/35 split. That's the way, again, it's gone since 1980 when Mr. Mugan's client became a co-trustee of the trust. So we've got the precedent. There's nothing more than we can declare.

THE COURT: What was going on in Texas? That was another point where I wasn't quite clear if --

MR. POWELL: There was a -- oh --

THE COURT: -- there was maybe a -- and, like I said, I don't want to accuse anybody of forum shopping, --

MR. POWELL: Sure. Sure.

THE COURT: -- but it seemed like there was a concern about that that might be some forum shopping.

MR. POWELL: Yeah, I don't know if you could call it forum shopping. The issue there was the fact that there -- it was Texas property and it's --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. POWELL: -- related to Texas real estate.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. POWELL: So I think that was the issue there is covering all bases because I -- it's basically a situation where, again, you have 33 years of the status quo and then all of a sudden the plug is pulled and then the

question is: Wait a second, how do we put the plug back in? And so, that was part of it was basically I think just simply getting a declaratory ruling there on the issue.

There's -- the accusations, you know, -- and it upsets me when there's not full disclosure given. There was a mistake made in the Texas filings and immediately upon the Texas attorney realizing the mistake, it was -- there was a phone call made, it was corrected.

So it's a half-truth to say: Well, you tried -in bad faith, you tried to avert this and done this.

Nobody has ever made any assertion that Ms. Ahern is not
the adopted daughter of Marjorie Connell, not -- that's not
even an issue. They spent time briefing the issue somehow
trying to establish that. It's not a -- it's a nonissue.

The Texas return -- the Texas filing was simply a mistake. Texas counsel didn't realize it. Upon being notified he made a mistake called opposing counsel and said I made a mistake. You know, your client is clearly this. That was my error as the drafting attorney and that's it. It wasn't in bad faith. Nobody is looking to hoodwink anybody or do anything like that.

The situation that we have here is we need an order and so --

THE COURT: Well but I guess my question -- MR. POWELL: -- going back to --

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            THE COURT: -- is it you're --
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            MR. POWELL: Yeah.
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            THE COURT: -- trying to get a different order
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   here from --
            MR. POWELL: No.
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            THE COURT: -- what you're getting out of Texas --
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            MR. POWELL: No.
            THE COURT: -- because what is the Texas --
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            MR. POWELL: Yeah.
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            THE COURT: -- going to be asked to do?
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            MR. POWELL: Yeah. No, I'm glad to kind of bring
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   you up to speed on that.
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            Basically, the Texas proceeding has essentially
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   been simply stayed. Ms. Ahern has Texas counsel. They had
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   a mediation there. It was unsuccessful. The last report I
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   got is basically Texas is just kicking the can down
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   basically saying: No, really, Nevada should probably be
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   deciding this because that's where the trust has
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   jurisdiction.
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            So, my understanding is that whole proceeding is
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   just simply stayed pending this outcome.
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            THE COURT: Okay. So, I guess then what are you
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   looking for? Are you looking --
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            MR. POWELL: We're looking for a declaratory --
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THE COURT: I guess --

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MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- my question is: What's the procedure that you think would be followed and who is more appropriately, I guess, set up to hear that? If it's a matter of having a hearing and putting this evidence on, because, I mean, when you're seeking declaratory relief, it seems to me that -- I mean, you can get a declaratory judgment basically on the pleadings, but I think that they've got -- you know, their initial response was: We think this has to go back to the Commissioner because there is -- this has already been determined and I understand your position is that that order didn't really determine anything that effects --

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- this issue that you've got going on right now, --

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- but they've indicated that their next step is they want to file a motion to dismiss this because they think that it does. So, --

MR. POWELL: Which I think is something --

THE COURT: -- logistically, what's the schedule?

MR. POWELL: Which I think is something that you can basically handle right now just by looking at the pleading that the petition that was filed, nowhere in that

petition is there any declaration of basically asking for - them, in their prayer, asking for declaration that Ms.

Ahern has 100 percent interest in that income. It's solely a reformation petition saying: We want to add provisions so that it's clear who the remainder beneficiaries of trust number two are and that's another key function.

The whole thing was -- this was -- and it gets a little confusing because they use the term trust one, trust two, trust three. Trust one was essentially just when both of the settlers were living, they refer to that as trust one, basically an undivided trust. Then at the first death, which was Mr. Connell, they did a division of the trust number two, trust number three. Trust number three was the survivor's trust along with a marital trust because back at that time there was no such thing as what we do now with the martial trust as being the third sub trust. So, it basically -- whatever was determined to me the marital monies for purposes of tax deferment went into the survivor's trust. Trust number two was essentially the decedent's trust.

So, when they were reforming the trust, the provisions that they were adding to were dealing with trust number two. That's another issue as well and what they did is basically -- and, again, I'm not saying anything that's not in the pleadings and then in the accompanying order.

All they sought was to act -- basically what I would say clarification provisions saying: At the death of Ms. Ahern that Jacqueline Montoya and her sister, Kathryn, would be the residuary beneficiaries of that trust. It also basically prescribed the way that that trust would be administered for Jacqueline and Kathryn, and then it also prescribed as well that -- who would be the successor trustees of trust number two upon Ms. Ahern's death.

Currently Ms. Ahern is the only trustee of trust number two. So, that's what that '09 petition did. It had nothing to do with a declaration of rights saying: Ms. Ahern now owns 100 percent of the income. My client and her sister would have never agreed to that. That wasn't even remotely in the mindset of why they would agree to that. It wasn't even -- it wasn't being asked.

And so, in my response to their motion, again, relying entirely on a consent? You're consenting to the prayer. The prayer is the substance of the petition. Any other facts that get thrown in are irrelevant. You're -- again, the substance of the petition is the prayer. We all know that. The only thing that can be in the order is what's asked for in the relief, in the prayer.

So, they had no reason to object to that. That's why they signed consents. Yeah, fine, add in the clarifying language. We want it. It's not detrimental to

them.

And to the assertion, again, that contested, we're on two different wavelengths then in terms of what contested means because the whole point of the approved list in Probate Court is there is not an objection filed, therefore — meaning there is no contest to what's being asked for and the fact that you have to give notice and a notice of a hearing, well, you have to do that for every petition, and the fact that you don't necessarily secure consents from anybody, that doesn't defer it from being put on the approved list, which this was. There was no oral argument at this hearing. It was — the order got rubber stamped. So, that's —

THE COURT: Well I --

MR. POWELL: -- my point is this is not a --

THE COURT: But I guess the --

MR. POWELL: -- contested matter.

THE COURT: -- point, as I understood it, the point that was being made about shouldn't this be heard by the Commissioner is isn't he the more perfect person to make that determination of when I entered that order in 2009 granting this reforming of the trust it was or was not addressing an ultimate issue here and I understand your point that you don't want to go through that process and then have to object to that report and recommendation and

then come up here, but it seems like that's kind of the suggested method --2 3 MR. POWELL: Well, --4 THE COURT: -- that Mr. Mugan is --5 MR. POWELL: Yeah, and I'm not sure why. 6 THE COURT: -- seeking. 7 MR. POWELL: I don't really understand. They are 8 two separate things. It's apples and oranges what's going 9 on here and so I don't think there's any need to clarify 10 because the order itself doesn't reference any declaration. 11 If you read the order, it doesn't reference any declaration 12 about: Oh Ms. Ahern is 100 percent -- has 100 percent 13 interest in these oil, mineral, and gas rights. It doesn't 14 say that. The only thing it says -- and that's, again, if 15 the Commissioner looks at the order, there's --16 THE COURT: And certainly it --17 MR. POWELL: -- nothing you can ever infer from 18 that. 19 THE COURT: -- would seem that if she had thought 20 that it did, she would have taken that action in 2009. 21 MR. POWELL: Exactly. Exactly. 22 MR. MUGAN: Your Honor, if it --23 THE COURT: That's a good point. Thanks. 24 MR. MUGAN: I don't mean to interrupt Mr. Powell,

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but --

MR. POWELL: But so --

MR. MUGAN: This is a really important issue, really important.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MUGAN: And you look at the petition that was filed in 2009 and here's what it says in part:

Trust number two owned land and oil and gas shares in reserve and income located in Upton County, excuse me, Texas.

That's what we're talking about in this declaration, petition today, and paragraph 19 of that petition in 2009 says:

Pursuant to Article  $4^{th}$ , and they're referring to Article  $4^{th}$  of the Trust Agreement, which article governs the administration of trust number two, all income from the oil assets is to be paid to the petitioner, and the petitioner is my client, as the residual beneficiary during her lifetime.

I agree it's black and white. It's already been decided and that was stated in the 2009 petition and Mr. Powell and his clients say: Doesn't have anything to do with it. Doesn't have anything to do with it. It's got everything to do with it.

And you look at their consent that his client signed, she not only consents to it, she makes an

affirmative statement and says:

I am a contingent income beneficiary of the trust. I have read the petition and believe it to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge. I hereby consent to the petition and request that the Court enter an order approving the petition in its entirety.

I don't know how the two of them aren't related. That's what we're arguing about in his declaratory petition. My client's not entitled to all of the income. The order that was entered in 2009, it's based on the petition with affirmative allegations which his client consented to and she even admits she's the contingent income beneficiary.

So, how you can say they're completely separate and distinct and how this shouldn't be handled by the Probate Commissioner, at least the motion to dismiss since he's the one who handled the previous matter, I -- in my limited intellect, I don't see it. I think they're intricately -- there's a substantive, intricate relationship between that action and what was done and pled in there and what they're asking for now.

And, you know, I don't want to get into substantive matters because basically we're just asking for a motion here. We really didn't address the substantive matters --

THE COURT: Well but see [indiscernible] me. The motion that you filed isn't technically on my calendar today.

MR. MUGAN: Right. Right. And I think he said that it was all right and we can go ahead with it unless I misunderstood him.

MR. POWELL: No, let's do it. Let's do it. It's fine. I briefed it. I'm --

THE COURT: Okay.

that --

MR. POWELL: -- fine with it. So let's go.

THE COURT: Okay. But I haven't seen your brief.

MR. POWELL: My response?

THE COURT: Yeah. Haven't seen it.

MR. POWELL: Okay.

THE COURT: So, you know, that's my problem is

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- we've got this fugitive motion out there that was filed and not calendared, but if the parties feel that it's appropriate to address it, then I guess we can address it and -- because then I think we get down then to the next point which is it sounds to me that even if this Court keeps jurisdiction, that Mr. Mugan wishes to file his motion to dismiss, that -- and it seems to me that the declaratory judgment action then -- it's kind of a

countermotion almost to it that you're seeking -- your petitioner seeks declaratory judgment and their opposition is: No, we oppose that and our countermotion is that there is -- there's already been a ruling on this essentially by the Commissioner, despite the fact that she didn't act on it for four years, there's a ruling from the Commissioner in 2009 that governs this, that she's acting under the authority of. So, this should have already been decided.

MR. POWELL: Which I would have no problem with except let's read the order.

THE COURT: Right. Okay.

MR. POWELL: The order doesn't correct any of that.

THE COURT: I'm not --

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: I don't really want to get to the merits, but I'm trying to figure out the procedure what we are trying --

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- to do here today.

MR. MUGAN: Excuse me, Your Honor, but maybe the answer is to kick it out two weeks, give the Court an opportunity to read the pleadings and then we come back and try and answer whatever questions you have. If that -- if that's agreeable to Mr. Powell and you, I'm willing to do

whatever the Court wants to do.

THE COURT: Okay. Well because see -- and I agree that with the -- the first thing to be decided is who's going to hear it. Is this something that's more appropriate for this Court to hear? Is it more appropriate for this to be referred to the Commissioner to hear and then seek this -- you know, appeal any report and recommendations?

Mr. Powell's clients are -- you know, position is: We want this to go faster. We don't want the additional built-in delay of getting a report and recommendation and then doing an appeal on that.

MR. POWELL: Yes.

THE COURT: We want this all decided now. We think the Court can hear all of it. Both the question of was this in fact previously ruled on by the Commissioner, that's -- basically, that's the opposition to the petition of declaratory relief is: No, you can't have this ruling that you're seeking because it's already ruled on by the Commissioner and you've lost it or you consented to the action that she's taking now, whatever the opposition is. It sort of seems to me that procedurally that's where we are with it that --

MR. MUGAN: Well, yeah, I didn't intend to do that. What I intended to do is take it one step at a time.

I think the first question is who is this matter going to be heard by: Your Honor or the Probate

Commissioner? And so that's the issue that I was trying to get decided and then whoever it is going to be, whether it's you or Commissioner Yamashita, then we're going to file our motion to dismiss based on issue preclusion.

I think the first step is to decide whether this Court or the Probate Commissioner is going to handle this matter and then the next step is for me to either file the motion to dismiss or an opposition.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, so then if you're prepared to have this unfiled motion — or unnoticed motion ruled on now, I appreciate the point, Mr. Mugan, that practice has been that if the Commissioner hears something, then it's going to — he's going to continue the hearing. You know, whether he actually took action on this, he signed an order on something that was unopposed and consented to. I think ultimately whatever he would rule on issue preclusion would be appealed up here anyway. The request has been made by these petitioners that we skip that step and just come here. So I'll grant the petitioner's request and I'll hear the — I'll keep jurisdiction over this and we'll keep this motion here. So, respectfully, deny the motion to remand back to the Commissioner.

Now we have this question of this petition for declaratory relief --

MR. MUGAN: If I may --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. MUGAN: Pardon me, Your Honor, if I may say one thing?

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MUGAN: I just want to clarify the record. If part of your ruling is based on the fact that it was on the approved list and rubber stamped, I don't think there's ever been any showing of that. In fact, I don't think that was an allegation in his response on that. This, today, is the first time I've heard that. So, I just --

MR. POWELL: It was --

MR. MUGAN: -- want to clarify the record.

MR. POWELL: It was addressed. I can't say with 100 percent certainty because I haven't located a transcript of that, but I can say with nearly 99.99 percent certainty it would have been on the approved list and there would not have been additional oral argument and that implication is addressed in my response. So it's not the first time I'm raising it here.

MR. MUGAN: I just wanted the record to reflect that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It's likely that it wasn't because

there's no minutes.

THE CLERK: There are minutes. If you go ahead and click on it, it's just it is so old, it didn't locate it.

THE COURT: I didn't see minutes.

THE CLERK: Here's the -- you're clicking too far.

THE COURT: Oh.

THE CLERK: They just didn't go over because --

THE CLERK: Yeah, it says: Matter being on the approved list there being no objection.

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: So it was on the approved list.

MR. POWELL: It was on the approved list, yeah.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MUGAN: Very good.

THE COURT: All right. So, anyway I don't see any reason to send it back to him and then -- because the request is of the petitioner's that it be heard here and we skip that step. Okay, fine.

So having -- moving on then, I think though, Mr. Powell, that the point is, and I don't know, Mr. Mugan, what -- I appreciate your position being that we have to take this step by step. First you have to see, you know, our -- we have the right to oppose this and our opposition is going to be that this has already been decided. So

however you want to present that because the -- otherwise it's a petition for declaratory relief which is you need to oppose it or file some -- whatever -- and I guess my question is: Do you view this as something that requires -- that can all be done on affidavits because it's strictly a legal issue? Do you need testimony?

MR. MUGAN: No, I think it's going to need testimony if we -- you know, if we get to that point. I really think there's going to need to be some evidence.

There's two sides --

THE COURT: Okay.

 $\operatorname{MR.}$  MUGAN: -- to every story and you need to hear her side of the story.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MUGAN: My client's side.

THE COURT: All right. So, is it something that requires any kind of -- is it more like a preliminary matter like an injunction hearing where you don't need discovery first or are you going to need discovery? This is just what --

MR. MUGAN: Oh I --

THE COURT: -- I'm trying to just figure out is how we schedule this and set this up procedurally to go forward.

MR. MUGAN: I think we're going to need some

discovery.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Powell.

MR. POWELL: No. I don't need any. I mean, it -Mr. Mugan was just saying a moment ago that it's black and
white, it's already been decided, and now we're saying it's
not. So, --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. POWELL: -- I think --

THE COURT: So I guess the --

MR. POWELL: We don't need discovery on our end. There's nothing more we can offer to establish that 33 years of precedent has been established. There's nothing more that we can go by.

If that's what we're intending to raise that issue that it was done improperly back then, I don't know what more we can go to than saying that this is the way that it's been done and, really, at the basis of what we're asking for is if they want to now dispute that 65/35, let - what we would ask is put -- let's go back to the status quo and then we'll haggle it out from there, but it's not fair to have my clients, my client choked off from receiving what they've been -- what she's been getting for the last four years, her grandmother has been getting for the previous 29 years and that's the issue.

I'm not sure how the delay benefits anybody. To

me, this is something you want declared now. Both sides 2 apparently feel it's black and white. So let's go. I 3 mean, again, there's nothing more we can offer than what 4 we've already established. I can give -- we can provide 5 tax returns. Those are just pleadings. There's no 6 testimony that can be offered in that regard. 7 It's precedent. It's been 33 years of this split. 8 If that's -- if that issue -- I don't think that issue is 9 in dispute. If the issue in dispute is: Well, it 10 shouldn't have been that way, okay, fine. Then that's up 11 to them now to change what's been, but you can't just, 12 again, pull the plug and then go: No, I'm not putting it back in. It doesn't work that way and --13 14 THE COURT: Okay. So you're seeking some sort of 15 16 MR. MUGAN: Your Honor, --17 MR. POWELL: That's why I'm seeking the 18 declaratory --19 THE COURT: -- preliminary --20 MR. POWELL: -- judgment is so that we can go back 21 to the trustee -- trustee, again, not beneficiary, the 22 trustee and say: This must be honored. It's a 65/35 23 split. What. --

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. MUGAN: The --

1 THE COURT: So you're looking for a preliminary 2 relief which is to maintain the status quo --3 MR. POWELL: Exactly. 4 THE COURT: -- pending a determination on the 5 underlying issue? 6 MR. POWELL: Exactly. Exactly. 7 THE COURT: Okay. Got it. Thanks. 8 MR. MUGAN: Your Honor, it's black and white I 9 think in my motion to dismiss, that issue preclusion. 10 That's what I mean when it's black and white. If they get 11 over that hurdle, then I think there's evidentiary issues. 12 You know, he keeps talking about urgency and 13 returning to the status quo, his client -- and if you look 14 at their petition, they state that my client is entitled to 15 at least 35 percent, at least 35 percent -- no argument 16 about that. 17 MR. POWELL: No argument about that. 18 MR. MUGAN: No argument. 19 MR. POWELL: Nope. No. 20 THE COURT: Yeah. 21 MR. MUGAN: Her Texas attorney sends a letter to 22 all of the oil companies --THE COURT: When you say her in Texas, you mean 23 24 the petitioners?

MR. MUGAN: She had -- the petitioner. Not Mr.

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Powell, but her Texas attorney sends a letter to all of the oil companies paying the royalties, encloses copies of the petition up here, and doesn't say: There's 65 percent in dispute, we want you to hold the 65 percent. No. The letter says: There's a dispute, we want you to hold it all. You know, even though there's no dispute about my client getting 35 percent, we want you to hold it all. And what did the oil companies do? They hold until we show them the petition and try and convince them and the biggest one is Apache, the one who really pays the money and we haven't convinced them yet that they should release the 35 percent.

So this urgency and return to the status quo, it's a little fuzzy, a little fuzzy because they claim they want it but yet they tie us up.

MR. POWELL: Let's go back to 65/35 and we're done.

MR. MUGAN: No.

MR. POWELL: And then we can go --

MR. MUGAN: That's not going to happen because

lit's --

MR. POWELL: Oh, so give us our money but you keep yours.

THE COURT: One at a time.

MR. POWELL: Okay.

THE COURT: So, Mr. Mugan, I guess my problem -- I guess it's -- I'm just trying to understand --

MR. MUGAN: Right.

THE COURT: -- procedurally how we're going to go forward. The petition for declaratory relief doesn't seek an emergency finding. It is emergency relief saying, you know, at least maintain the status quo pending a resolution.

MR. MUGAN: No.

THE COURT: But it sounds to me like that might be a perfectly reasonable option to order -- enter a preliminary order saying: Let's maintain the status quo and we'll make a determination as to who is correct.

MR. MUGAN: Well, I think if you want to go that down that line, down that path, and there's no argument
that my client's entitled to 35 percent. There's a dispute
over the 65 percent and whose it's going to go to. The oil
company holds 65 percent until the dispute is determined.
That would seem to be more logical to me than to kind of
make a predetermination and then say: Well, we're going to
give them 65 percent.

There's reasons for what happened in the past, the 33 years, and I'll be glad to get into them if you want me to but then we're starting to get into substantive issues and stuff, but there's reasons, there's explanations,

there's reasons why it changed. There's Nevada statutes that we can cite, etcetera, but I don't want to get into the substantive issues.

But addressing your point, what's in dispute is the 65 percent. If anything, I would think you just hold that -- hold the 65 percent and that doesn't go to anybody

THE COURT: Well, here's my question and this is why I asked earlier, is there some forum shopping going on here because what's happening in Texas? Is this Texas attorney just takes it on himself to send an order -- to send around a petition that hasn't even got an order attached to it and oil companies act on that?

MR. POWELL: There's an obligation because they don't want to payout to anybody anytime there's a dispute and that's the whole thing is -- it's -- if they don't, there's issues there with them not having notified that there's a dispute as to these.

The oil companies, like anything else, it's almost kind of like an interpleader. They want to be informed: Wait a second. Okay. There's disputes here, you better notify us.

And I -- if -- and I could be mistaken and so please don't hold me to this, but I believe there's some boiler plate in there -- in these contracts that are

voluminous basically saying if there's any other claims going on here, you better notify us immediately. That's my understanding of the way it's done. I'm not a Texas authority. I don't know --

THE COURT: I don't think any of us would hold ourselves out to be authority for --

MR. POWELL: Yeah, and the whole --

THE COURT: -- Texas oil and gas law.

MR. POWELL: -- oil and gas -- and, I mean, that's really almost a Texas-based --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. POWELL: I mean, that's -- Texas is oil country.

THE COURT: It is its own thing.

MR. POWELL: Yeah. It's its own entity.

So the -- it's not an issue of simply retaliating or anything like that. It's basically giving notice to this third party to say: I'm putting you on notice, you know, and basically there's a dispute. We have a dispute here from the way it was being originally anticipated and going.

So, I mean, --

MR. MUGAN: I've been through those leases and I've been through those addendums and they're about that thick and, again, don't hold me to it, but I sure don't

remember any provision like that and this attorney is representing Ms. Montoya down there in Texas and I presume he wouldn't be doing anything without her direction and consent.

THE COURT: Okay. But here's my question is procedurally, how do we go forward? If there's been some action taken, and it sounds to me like Texas Court doesn't -- Probate Court doesn't want to take jurisdiction over this, they will honor any order entered if that's what the point is. Then the question is: At this point in time, is there any proper order? Because is what they're -- is what the oil and gas companies are doing in reaction to this premature? There has been no finding that anybody is entitled to any of this money other than I think it says pretty clearly that everybody agrees that 35 percent goes to Eleanor. Nobody disputes the 35 percent to Eleanor.

So, Mr. Powell's suggestion is let's just go back to the status quo and I understand, Mr. Mugan, your opposition to that is the undisputed portions should be distributed but if you distribute the disputed portion, there's no way for your client to get it back if ultimately it's determined it is hers.

MR. MUGAN: Well, I don't think that was requested.

THE COURT: Okay.

1 MR. MUGAN: You know, I think we're going way 2 beyond what we were here today for, number one. 3 Number two, Texas --4 THE COURT: What we are here today for technically 5 is an unopposed motion for declaratory relief. 6 MR. MUGAN: Well, I am appearing personally to 7 oppose it. 8 THE COURT: Okay. 9 MR. MUGAN: Texas has not turned down 10 jurisdiction, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Okay. 12 MR. MUGAN: What happened was that petition was 13 filed. My client was never given any notice of it. will was admitted to probate and the -- Ms. Montoya was 15 appointed personal representative down there. 16 THE COURT: Why would the will be admitted to 17 probate in Texas? I mean, nobody lived in Texas, did they? 18 MR. POWELL: I think those rights -- dealing with 19 the rights --20 THE COURT: Right, but nobody lived in Texas? 21 MR. MUGAN: I don't understand that either, Your 22 Honor. 23 MR. POWELL: Well it was just --24 MR. MUGAN: Died a Nevada --

MR. POWELL: It was --

MR. MUGAN: -- resident.

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: I was going to say she's a Nevada resident.

MR. POWELL: I -- yeah, I think it's like anything else. It's an ancillary proceeding dealing with property rights or something there. You know, obviously, same thing here, if somebody owns a house -- mineral rights in Las Vegas or water rights, I guess would be more appropriate out here --

MR. MUGAN: But property rights were owned by the trust. There's no dispute about that. You know, why you would go to Texas and then have a false or incorrect allegation in there and get yourself appointed down there and try and get the will admitted to probate down there without noticing my client and the will is the document that they claim exercised this power of appointment where my client, you know, doesn't get all the rights — all of the money and as soon as my client finds out about it, they file a — they intervene and file a motion basically to set it aside, etcetera, and the matter was scheduled for hearing and, as I understand it, an expert witness was supposed to testify, had serious health problems, is hospitalized, and so they continued the hearing indefinitely until the expert witness who is hopefully

available to testify. Texas has never said -- turned down jurisdiction; has never said we'll do whatever Nevada tells. That is just not correct.

MR. POWELL: Well, one is a probate matter and one is not a probate matter. The trust matter is this matter; the probate matter for Marjorie Connell is a Texas matter. I don't think there's -- I think it's clear they are two separate things. So I'm not sure -- I am not even sure what the relevance of Texas as opposed to what we're asking for here even comes into play.

THE COURT: But see this is my problem, I'm not -I'm trying to figure out what exactly it is you're asking
for this Court to do and what the best process is --

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- to get to a hearing on that.

MR. POWELL: We're asking for the status quo to go back which was the whole point of the declaratory judgment was to say: It's 65/35 like it's been --

THE COURT: Well --

MR. POWELL: -- for 33 years.

THE COURT: But it didn't say status quo, it said we want --

MR. POWELL: Well, not in those terms, but, I mean, we asked for the declaration that it's 65 percent interest, 35 percent interest. So, --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. POWELL: Yeah, I mean, I'm kind of just informalizing the relief, but if you see what we're praying for it's the declaration that it's the 35/65 split.

THE COURT: But I -- but that to me, the declaratory relief is seeking a conclusive and permanent determination of that --

MR. POWELL: Right.

THE COURT: -- as opposed to maintaining the status quo which is a little bit different --

MR. POWELL: Right.

THE COURT: -- which is that pending the outcome of these various motions, we're going to --

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- return to that.

MR. POWELL: And I -- and the only thing I can offer is I guess, you know, we pray in general, too, for any other relief the Court may grant and so, to me, it goes hand-in-hand with -- you know, basically, the whole point is to get the determination done with and that sets the record straight.

There has been no declaration despite what Mr.

Mugan says. Show me any order, order -- I want to see the order that says that Ms. Ahern is entitled to 100 percent.

There was just simply statements in a petition as to that.

There's no prayer seeking to confirm that. And, again, as Your Honor recognizes, if that was what — if that was the point of what you were going for and you then continued four years of distributions and some of which were \$500,000 plus, where's the gift tax returns? Were those gifts? If you had your declaration, those must be gifts. You don't have —

THE COURT: Well but -- that -- and that gets us to the how procedurally do we get there --

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- because I'm trying to figure out what -- how this thing should go forward.

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: I mean, it -- are you just looking for right now a temporary determination to let the oil and gas companies in Texas know the Court's assuming jurisdiction over this, we're going to have a hearing to determine who's ultimately entitled to this money, until then, continue with the distributions as you were previously making them, 35 percent to Eleanor, 65 percent to the granddaughters, and we'll let you know once we've determined --

MR. POWELL: That there's an ultimate --

THE COURT: -- who in fact is entitled permanently

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MR. POWELL: That's fine.

1 THE COURT: -- to this money? 2 MR. POWELL: That's fine with us. 3 THE COURT: Because --4 MR. POWELL: Yeah. 5 THE COURT: -- it may be that it's 100 percent, it 6 may be that it remains 65/35. 7 MR. POWELL: Right. 8 THE COURT: We don't know yet. That remains to be 9 determined. 10 MR. POWELL: And what I will tell you, though, is 11 when Ms. Ahern decided I'm entitled to 100 percent, she was 12 taking 100 percent. That's the issue is it was previously 13 taking 35 percent, 65 percent going to Jacqueline and her 14 sister, then the plug was pulled, and then from essentially 15 June, she --16 THE COURT: You see, I'm not understanding the 17 logistics of this. Is it the --18 MR. POWELL: Okay. 19 THE COURT: -- oil and gas companies that you 20 notify to stop this or is it a trustee that gets notified? 21 MR. POWELL: Well, that's the whole thing. The 22 petition is based on a declaratory ruling that the trustee

Again, we have this weird situation where we've had 65/35 for 33 years including the last four and then all

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must then honor.

of a sudden, the trustee determines: No, -- the trustee 2 and the beneficiary being the same person --3 THE COURT: Okay. 4 MR. POWELL: -- no, I'm entitled to 100 percent, 5 I'm not giving you that 65 anymore. I've turned off the 6 It's done. You're not getting it. 7 So that puts my client in the precarious position 8 Under what authority are you acting with that? 9 THE COURT: That's --10 MR. POWELL: Yeah. 11 THE COURT: There you go. That's my question is -12 13 MR. POWELL: Yeah. 14 THE COURT: -- how do we ultimately get to that 15 question? 16 MR. POWELL: Yeah. 17 THE COURT: It seems to me that that's an 18 evidentiary hearing. 19 MR. POWELL: I guess. I mean, --20 MR. MUGAN: I agree. 21 MR. POWELL: I -- the thing is we can go into an 22 evidentiary hearing, I'm -- your question though is, you 23 know, basically are you -- do you need discovery? Do you 24 need any more evidence? There's nothing --

THE COURT: Well --

MR. POWELL: -- more we can offer other than what we've -- what we already have.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. POWELL: Tax returns, and all that, yeah.

THE COURT: So then, Mr. Mugan, I understand that the procedurally you have a motion you want to file, but as to the status quo, you're -- let's just say we'll be returning to the status quo. Your position is, at most, the undisputed portions should be distributed and I don't understand if it's the oil and gas companies that aren't honoring it or if it's your client as the role of trustee.

MR. MUGAN: Yeah. And I apologize if I haven't made myself clear.

Number one, I'm opposed to returning to the alleged status quo.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MUGAN: There was no request for that. There was a request for a final determination. He can certainly file and request a temporary order, injunction, whatever, you know, but that was never prayed for and I think we're going beyond the bounds of the pleadings, number one.

Number two, if the Court in its discretion thinks there should be some type of order entered at this point in time, the 65 percent should not go to his clients because that's in dispute. The 65 percent should just be held or

tied up or put in trusts or whatever until there's a final determination and my client, there's no dispute that she's entitled to the 35 percent.

And my understanding is that the companies are the ones, you know, who -- they're the ones who issue the checks, etcetera. They're the ones that have to be notified, not the trustee.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, here's my concern here is that I have before me this petition and yes, it does -- I viewed it as seeking an ultimate ruling. I don't think we're at the point where we can make an ultimate ruling, however, you know, the concern I have is that these Courts in Texas are taking action based on just getting a letter from an attorney that -- and there's -- I have this whole question of whether the Texas Court is doing anything with respect to this, but my point is that who would be ordered to -- is it an order saying: Resume your distributions, the trustee's ordered to impound the 65 percent and not make any distributions of the 65 percent, she's entitled to her 35 percent as the beneficiary?

Because the whole point is I understand your concern is that if the granddaughters aren't entitled to it, how do you claw it back, but if it's -- but their concern is: Wait a minute, we don't want to go back to the -- to her getting 100 percent because we think 65 percent

of that is ours and how do we claw it back?

MR. POWELL: How about a bond?

THE COURT: Pardon?

MR. POWELL: How about a bond? I mean, if the assertion is essentially we can't give it to you because we think you're going to go and take it and then we can't ever get it back from you, how about a bond? I mean, that seems to me to be --

THE COURT: Well -- and so that's, I guess, a point is at some point in time is this something that can be ruled on in this point in time or do we need to have a separate motion on it? It seems to me that I can go forward and say that it's undisputed that 35 percent of this money should be going to Eleanor and she is that beneficiary, but to the extent that the -- my concern is just that there's oil and companies that are out there who are responding to letters from attorneys. I've never seen any company respond to a letter from an attorney.

MR. POWELL: Yes.

THE COURT: I'm shocked that they did, but apparently oil and gas law in Texas is unique --

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- and they actually are responsive to claims for their --

MR. MUGAN: Well, --

THE COURT: -- oil rights because they don't want to end up paying them twice.

MR. POWELL: Right.

THE COURT: So if there's some direction to say:

Go ahead and make the distributions to the trustee and the trustee is directed because I -- she is a Nevada resident and we certainly have jurisdiction over her. The trustee, in her capacity as trustee of this trust, is directed that she can distribute the undisputed portion of the funds to herself but the 65 percent needs to be held until further order and then --

MR. POWELL: I --

THE COURT: -- we have to figure out how we're going to go about getting to how we determine who's got the --

MR. POWELL: And --

THE COURT: -- entitlement to that 65 percent? What's --

MR. POWELL: -- I guess -- yeah.

THE COURT: -- the process?

MR. POWELL: You direct us because I think that's where it's ultimately going to come down to is how we do this. If you want me to come back and seek an injunction, I -- what I was trying to do with this declaratory ruling is skip all the steps, go right to the heart of the issue,

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   and set forth to you we've had 33 years of precedent --
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            THE COURT: I understand but --
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            MR. POWELL: That's only changed --
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            THE COURT: I don't know that we can do --
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            MR. POWELL: Yeah.
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            THE COURT: I appreciate the interest in the
7
   judicial economy, --
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            MR. POWELL: Yeah.
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            THE COURT: -- however, I'm not sure we can get
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   there --
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            MR. POWELL: Okay.
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            THE COURT: -- in one big leap because I do think
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   that it requires steps --
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            MR. POWELL: Yeah.
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            THE COURT: -- and it's because I've got these
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   other parties involved here and --
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            MR. POWELL: Yeah.
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            THE COURT: -- I -- this Court -- if you're
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            Will this Court today enter an order directing
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   these oil and gas companies in Texas to resume their
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   distributions, which I guess means it goes to the trustee
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   and the trustee has been ordered to do the 65/35? Yeah, I
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   have no problem in saying: Oil and gas companies in Texas,
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   go ahead, we've taken this under consideration. We will
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deal with this at the trust level. It's not a problem for

1 you, oil and gas company. Pay your royalties the way 2 you're supposed to be, make those distributions. I'm going 3 to direct the trustee what to do because I control that 4 trustee. 5 MR. POWELL: Yeah. And I don't have a problem 6 with that. That's --7 THE COURT: Okay. 8 MR. POWELL: -- totally fine. 9 THE COURT: And my ruling to that trustee is 10 you're entitled to 35 percent and nobody says you're not. 11 MR. POWELL: Yeah. The only thing I would ask 12 though just to keep fairness is for the last distributions 13 that have gone back, I think starting in June, it was less 14 than 65/35, is require the trustee -- again, if we're 15 keeping it all fair here is to go back, put that money back 16 in that same 65 percent category that's in dispute. She 17 can have 35 percent of June, July, August, September, 18 October. Take the 35, but that other 65, put that back in 19 the pot, too. 20 THE COURT: You know, I have no idea how much

money this is involved here --

MR. POWELL: It's a lot.

MR. MUGAN: That --

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THE COURT: No, but my point is, --

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- I don't know how much -- at what point did these oil and gas companies stop distributing any money. All I'm saying is my only point of what I want to do here is to tell these oil and gas companies stop responding to letters from attorneys. An

MR. MUGAN: Your Honor, --

THE COURT: -- attorney can't tell an oil and gas company what to do.

MR. POWELL: Sure.

THE COURT: Make your distributions. The trustee is going to do the following.

MR. MUGAN: But, Your Honor, we've gotten several of them straightened out. Basically -- my client, of course, has Texas counsel, too, and we've gotten several of them straightened out. Apache just happened, just happened. I think the letter was dated November or October 29<sup>5--</sup> or something and we're just getting it straightened out with them.

Again, I think we're going way past what was asked here and, you know, if you want to do it on a separate motion, that's fine. In the interim, we may get the spigot turned back on. You know, I mean, we just keep moving down the road, you know, and kind of making predeterminations that I just don't think are proper.

THE COURT: What's wrong with what I suggested

that we go to -- we tell these oil and gas companies that you don't have to honor this letter from this attorney, start making distributions to this trustee, the trustee is directed she has to in her role as a beneficiary is entitled to 35 percent. She's got to hold 65 percent. What's wrong with that?

MR. MUGAN: There's nothing wrong with it except that it does prejudice my client. It wasn't -- he never asked for that in his petition. He had the right to ask for that, for a temporary injunction, a restraining order, etcetera. It was never requested. I mean, all of a sudden we have to address it right now and I, you know, that's fine. That's fine. But I just -- again, I think we're going down the road in making some predeterminations that were never requested, you know, and it's just, you know, return to the status quo, well then go back three months, go back --

THE COURT: I never said I was willing to go back

MR. MUGAN: I know, but that's where we're going. We're just going --

THE COURT: I appreciate that. I never said I'm willing to go back any period of time. All I'm saying is that as of today's date when I have what's before me what technically is an unopposed motion for declaratory relief

that my only -- the only thing I'm willing to do is to say to these Texas oil and gas companies, whoever they may be, you do not have to honor that letter from counsel. I am telling you that 35 percent of this is the undisputed property of this beneficiary, pay your distributions to the trust, and I'm ordering the trustee to hold 65 percent of it, to not make a distribution as to 65 percent of it.

MR. MUGAN: That's fine.

THE COURT: And then we -- we're going to set this out for a hearing at some point in the future because I think, as you've said, your opposition -- your first thing is we have this opposition that it shouldn't even be -- that there's nothing to be heard because it's already been ruled on. You've got your right to do the motion to dismiss. Mr. Powell's got the right to oppose it and then we wanted to get there much faster than this, but procedurally I just think you can't. I think you have to follow the procedural steps. So we have to follow the procedural steps.

I think ultimately this petition for declaratory relief may not be whether it requires a lot of discovery, but I think that there's still going to have to be documents produced and you need to come in for a hearing. So we need to probably put it out 60 or 90 days and have a hearing. And, in the interim, if you've got a motion to

file, you can file your motion and we can rule on that, but 2 I think it's got to be out at least 60 days for the hearing 3 on the declaratory relief and I think that there needs to 4 be testimony. MR. POWELL: And would that be -- that would be a 5 6 final determination at that point? That won't just be --7 THE COURT: That's the petition for --8 MR. POWELL: Okay. That will be hearing the petition on the merits? 9 10 THE COURT: On the merits. 11 MR. POWELL: Okay. 12 THE COURT: Right. 13 MR. MUGAN: Yeah. I -- 60 days, to me, is a little short especially with the holiday season. 14 15 THE COURT: Okay. 16 MR. MUGAN: You know, I think we should be out at 17 least 90 days. 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 MR. MUGAN: We are going to have to do some 20 discovery. You know, we have people down in Texas, 21 etcetera. So I would ask at least 90 days. 22 THE COURT: All right. 23 MR. POWELL: Just to clarify for the Court, too,

though, this was already -- this was filed in September.

So there's already been almost a month and a half here to

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do a lot of fact gathering and fact finding.

THE COURT: Yeah, and that's -
MR. POWELL: So to just -- and, again, it -- and I

don't have a problem with what you're -
THE COURT: Well --

MR. POWELL: -- saying is --

THE COURT: -- I think Mr. Mugan was only recently retained though because I think there was this whole problem about --

MR. POWELL: No, he was retained --

THE COURT: October.

MR. POWELL: -- pretty quickly on. In fact, I even gave him a continuance --

THE COURT: In October?

MR. POWELL: Yeah. And so, I -- you know, again, we have the whole thing of who is really being choked off here and, again, there's not a problem with what you were suggesting which is go back to oil and gas say: 65/35, keep it coming; 65 stays in trust until the determination, 35 goes out to Ms. Ahern. That's not a problem.

The only thing I would suggest though is, again, my clients, who rely on this for their living expenses, this is -- my client, just so you're aware, and this will be raised further, my client quit her job on reliance --

THE COURT: Okay.

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            MR. POWELL: -- on this. So, it's a situation
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   where -- and, again, I just want to be forthcoming so -- to
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   which sets up my next question which is in the meantime, is
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   there -- is it problematic for me, and, again, I don't want
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   to do anything that upsets you, can I come in for
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   injunctive relief to have the 65 continue to flow with
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   something like a bond?
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            THE COURT: That would be -- yeah, that's a
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   different issue.
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            MR. POWELL: Okay.
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             THE COURT: That's a different issue and --
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            MR. POWELL: Because that's -- I'll tell you right
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   now, I'm going to come back in as soon as possible then on
   that --
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            THE COURT: Okay.
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            MR. POWELL: -- just -- yeah.
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             THE COURT: That's what I'm saying is I'm not
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   going to rule on anything other than --
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            MR. POWELL: Sure.
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             THE COURT: -- I just want the oil --
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            MR. POWELL: Understood.
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             THE COURT: -- and gas companies to start sending
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   the money to the trust --
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            MR. POWELL: Understood.
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THE COURT: -- and the trust can deal with it in

#### 1 accordance --2 MR. POWELL: Understood. Yeah. Understood. 3 THE COURT: It can be held and I have --4 MR. POWELL: Yeah. 5 THE COURT: -- no reason that it wouldn't be. 6 MR. POWELL: Okay. 7 THE COURT: So that's my only -- the only thing 8 I'm prepared to do today is --9 MR. POWELL: Okay. 10 THE COURT: -- I'm denying the request to remand 11 this back to the Commissioner. I --12 MR. POWELL: Okav. 13 THE COURT: -- think it's ultimately going to have 14 to be heard here anyway. 15 MR. POWELL: Okay. 16 THE COURT: Step number two, set this out. Let's 17 go 90 days. 18 MR. POWELL: Okay. 19 THE COURT: And that gives everybody time to file 20 these interim motions that they wish to feel. 21 MR. POWELL: Okay. 22 THE COURT: Mr. Mugan's going to want to file his 23 motion to dismiss this thing in its entirety. 24 MR. POWELL: Sure.

THE COURT: Your clients may wish to seek some

1 distributions. 2 MR. POWELL: Yes. 3 THE COURT: I just -- my only point right now is just if these oil and gas companies are holding onto this 5 money for no reason other than an attorney sent them a 6 demand letter which I just find --7 MR. POWELL: I don't think it was a demand letter. 8 THE COURT: -- mind boggling. 9 MR. POWELL: I think it was just -- I don't think 10 it was a demand letter, I think it was just a notification 11 letter of just so you are aware, this is what's pending. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 MR. POWELL: And from what I understand, that's 14 the way it's done there. I don't think there's --15 THE COURT: Like I said, --16 MR. POWELL: I don't --17 THE COURT: -- maybe. I don't think any of us 18 presumes to represent --19 MR. POWELL: Yeah. Out here, I know it's a shock 20 21 THE COURT: -- to know anything about --22 MR. POWELL: -- that you can send a letter to 23 anybody and they'll do anything. So --24

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a demand letter.

MR. MUGAN: I can read the letter to you and it's

MR. POWELL: Okay.

THE COURT: Yeah. Okay. So here's my point. At this juncture, this is the procedure and I don't know what it would take in an order that would satisfy these oil and gas companies that they can begin distributions. It may be all it needs to say is the Court is assuming jurisdiction for this petition for declaratory relief. It appears undisputed that the 35 percent -- so that the Court makes a finding that as to the 35 percent, Ms. Ahern's entitled to that. The 65 percent should be held by the trust.

Hopefully that will satisfy the oil and gas companies that they're off the hook and that it's going to be litigation involving the trust and it doesn't involve the oil and gas companies.

MR. MUGAN: Maybe the best thing would be for Mr. Powell and I, you know, to contact our respective co-Texas counsel and they can -- they know more about oil and gas companies than I think both of us would ever know and make sure that that's the way to do it and that the oil companies will do what they're told that way and then we'll just prepare an order for you.

THE COURT: Right because --

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- if Mr. Powell wants to see his clients get some money in the interim, there's no point in

asking for that if the oil and gas companies aren't sending 2 it. 3 MR. POWELL: Right. 4 THE COURT: So we need the oil and gas companies 5 to send the money. 6 MR. POWELL: Yeah. And that makes --7 THE COURT: So --8 MR. POWELL: -- logical sense. We'll figure out what they need to do that but then we're, just for the 9 10 record, we're preserving that we will have you sign an 11 order to that effect basically saying you're hereby 12 demanded to continue the 65 -- well, pay 100 percent of the 13 proceeds, 65 must be held by the trustee and --14 THE COURT: Correct. 15 MR. POWELL: -- 35 to Ms. Ahern. 16 THE COURT: Correct. 17 MR. POWELL: So, yeah. 18 THE COURT: But the -- it's strictly an issue as -19 20 MR. POWELL: Sure. 21 THE COURT: -- as under the trust, shouldn't --22 that these third parties don't need to be involved in it

any further. It's litigation with the trust. This Court's

got the jurisdiction. This Court will make that finding

and, you know, proceed accordingly.

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1 MR. MUGAN: And --2 THE COURT: And that's -- if we put it out 90 3 days, you can file your respective motions and we can maybe get all this stuff resolved in the interim, but at the 5 earliest the declaratory relief would be heard would be, 6 you know, 90 days in the future which would be -- and we 7 might need to --8 MR. MUGAN: Maybe a status check, I don't know. 9 THE COURT: I was going to say we might need to 10

THE COURT: I was going to say we might need to put it actually on a stack to actually give you like a date for an evidentiary hearing, but -- so it would probably be better to let you know what our stack looks like in February. Would it be February?

THE CLERK: Yeah, February 17  $^{\rm th}$  . We have one medmal that starts on the  $10^{\rm th}$  .

THE COURT: Okay.

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THE CLERK: That was before we changed our --

THE COURT: Okay. So February 17<sup>th</sup> is --

THE CLERK: We have a preferential --

THE COURT: -- probate.

THE CLERK: -- [indiscernible].

THE COURT: Okay. So it will be a status check to give you a hearing date for your --

MR. POWELL: On the 17 will be a status check?

THE COURT: Correct, for your actual --

1 MR. POWELL: Okay. 2 THE COURT: It's not going to be the actual 3 evidentiary hearing, but we'll hopefully have enough 4 information that we can give you a date that day. MR. POWELL: Okay. 5 6 MR. MUGAN: I just --THE CLERK: The  $17^{10}$  in our department is on 7 8 calendar call --9 THE COURT: What's calendar call? 10 THE CLERK: The 24 - of January. That's the trial 11 stack [indiscernible]. 12 MR. MUGAN: I --13 THE COURT: Okay. So -- okay. I guess it might 14 be -- yeah, we might be better off then seeing you at the 15 calendar calls for that stack which is Friday, the 24th, and 16 we'll be able to tell you if there's any time on that stack 17 that we can go because we do have one med-mal and one --MR. MUGAN: That's February 24th, Your Honor? 18 THE COURT: No, January 24th. 19 20 MR. POWELL: January. THE COURT: And it's the calendar calls that 21 22 correspond to that stack that starts February --23 THE CLERK:  $17^{26}$  through March  $14^{25}$ . 24 THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. MUGAN: And by way of full disclosure, Your

Honor, and I don't know if it will affect the thinking at all, and we can deal with it later if we have to, if in fact this ends up going to an evidentiary hearing and our motion to dismiss is not successful, there are going to be some counterclaims made by my client in this matter --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MUGAN: -- that are --

THE COURT: And I think --

MR. MUGAN: -- going to involve some things.

if it's not going to be ready to go, if we ruled on all those other motions in the interim, then it may or may not be ready to go. It's a calendar call just to see if we can get you on that stack, but I — because until we actually see what the pleadings are, you know, who knows. I just want to make sure that we've got this calendar and the declaratory relief petition is calendared. If it has to be continued, it has to be continued, but we've got a date for it which will be on that stack, that February 17<sup>th</sup> and I think the first day of that stack might be a holiday. So,

MR. POWELL: Okay.

you know, just keeping in mind that --

THE COURT: -- if the first day of the stack is a holiday, then it won't go -- obviously it won't go -- just like yesterday was a holiday for us, the -- you know,

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that's just the first day. It doesn't necessarily mean it
2
   can go on that day because of the holiday and whatever else
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   we can figure out with respect to anybody who has a
4
   preference on it.
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            MR. POWELL: Okay. What time is your calendar on
   the 24^{th}?
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            THE COURT: On January 24th?
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            MR. POWELL: Yeah.
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            THE CLERK: The calendar calls are --
            THE COURT: 9 a.m.?
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            THE CLERK: No. They're late. I'll have to get
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   that to him.
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            MR. MUGAN: Aren't they at 11?
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            THE COURT: That's right.
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            THE CLERK: 11 is [indiscernible].
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            THE COURT: Yeah. They're 11 because we have them
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   after regular motions.
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            MR. POWELL: 11.
            MR. MUGAN: Yeah, I was thinking it was 11 but I
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   might be wrong.
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            THE CLERK: It's 11.
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            THE COURT: Okay. Sorry about that. 11 a.m.
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            MR. POWELL: 11 a.m.
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on with your day, but just for the record again, we have in

And, Judge, just lastly, I know you want to move

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1  $\parallel$ -- our declaratory judgment petition asked for the fees, 2 costs, and damages. So we just wanted to preserve that 3 that we have requested it --4 THE COURT: Right. 5 MR. POWELL: -- and everything related. So, --6 THE COURT: Yeah, exactly. That's why I said I'm 7 not making any rulings on any other request for relief. 8 MR. POWELL: Sure. 9 THE COURT: The petition itself is set to be heard 10 on that --11 MR. POWELL: Yeah. 12 THE COURT: -- date. This is just a preliminary 13 ruling --14 MR. POWELL: Yeah. 15 THE COURT: -- and the only reason is I'm just 16 concerned about, you know, these -- a foreign state that 17 they're somehow holding up -- I mean, the whole thing's 18 moot if they're not going to distribute any money. 19 MR. POWELL: Right. And just, again, foreshadow, 20 we will be coming back in shortly --21 THE COURT: Sure. 22 MR. POWELL: -- on a petition, too. 23 THE COURT: I'll expect to see that and I'll 24 expect to see the motion to dismiss in its entirety.

MR. POWELL: Yep. Exactly.

1	THE COURT: Okay. Without prejudice, I'm not
2	making any findings or any rulings
3	MR. POWELL: Right.
4	THE COURT: on anything. It's all going to be
5	argued unfortunately [indiscernible] the interest and let's
6	get right to the point, but I don't see any way to do it
7	other than a set time.
8	MR. POWELL: Okay.
9	THE COURT: Okay. So
10	MR. MUGAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
11	THE COURT: all right.
12	MR. POWELL: Thank you, Your Honor.
13	THE COURT: Thanks.
14	MR. POWELL: Appreciate the time.
15	
16	PROCEEDING CONCLUDED AT 11:04 A.M.
17	* * * *
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#### CERTIFICATION

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from

the audio-visual recording of the proceedings in the above-

entitled matter.

**AFFIRMATION** 

I affirm that this transcript does not contain the social security or tax identification number of any person or entity.

KRISTEN LUNKWITZ

INDEPENDENT TRANSCRIBER

## ORIGINAL

Electronically Filed 01/06/2014 04:48:57 PM

CLERK OF THE COURT

ORDR

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Attorneys for Trustee ELEANOR CONNELL HARTMAN AHERN

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

In the Matter of THE W. N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL

LIVING TRUST,

Dated May 18, 1972

Case No. P-09-066425-T

Dept. No. XXVI (26)

Date of Hearing: November 12, 2013 Time of Hearing: 9:30 a.m.

An Inter Vivos Irrevocable Trust.

ORDER DENYING MOTION TO REFER CONTESTED PROBATE MATTER TO MASTER-PROBATE COMMISSIONER PER EDCR 4.16; DIRECTING PAYMENT OF ALL OIL, GAS, MINERAL AND INTEREST ROYATIES AND RENT TO ELEANOR C. HARTMAN, ALSO KNOWN AS ELEANOR C. AHERN, AS TRUSTEE OF TRUST NO. 2 OF THE W. N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST DATED MAY 18, 1972; AND SETTING CALENDAR CALL AND HEARING

THIS MATTER having come on for hearing on the Petition For Declaratory Judgment Regarding Limited Interest Of Trust Assets Pursuant To NRS 30.040, NRS 153.031(1)(E) and NRS 164.033(1)(A) (the "Petition") filed by Petitioner JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA, who appears by and through her counsel of record, JOSEPH J. POWELL, Esquire, of THE RUSHFORTH FIRM, LTD., and ELEANOR C. AHERN, a/k/a ELEANOR C. HARTMAN, as Trustee of THE W. N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST dated May 18, 1972, appearing by and through her counsel of record, JOHN R. MUGAN, Esquire, and MICHAEL D. LUM, Esquire, of the law firm of JEFFREY BURR, LTD., in opposition to the Petition and the Court having reviewed the pleadings, including the Motion To Refer Contested Probate Matter To Master-Probate

AA0344

Commissioner Per EDCR 4.16 filed herein by ELEANOR C. AHERN, a/k/a ELEANOR C. HARTMAN, as Trustee of THE W. N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST dated May 18, 1972, examined the evidence and heard the arguments of counsel, the Court makes the following Findings Of Fact, Conclusions Of Law, and Order:

#### FINDINGS OF FACT

- The Motion To Refer Contested Probate Matter To Master-Probate Commissioner
   Per EDCR 4.16 should be denied per the discretion of the Court.
- 2. An evidentiary hearing will be necessary regarding the Petition and the parties shall be entitled to conduct discovery herein. Accordingly, this matter should be set on a four week stack to begin February 18, 2014 at 9:00 a.m., and a Calendar Call will be held on January 24, 2014 at 11:00 a.m. at which Trial Counsel (and any party in proper person) must appear.
- 3. Texas legal counsel for Petitioner JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA has notified in writing the various lessees-payors of the Upton County, Texas, oil, gas, mineral and interest royalties and surface rent to lessor-payee ELEANOR C. HARTMAN, also known as ELEANOR C. AHERN, as Trustee of THE W. N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST dated May 18, 1972, including but not limited to Apache Corporation-oil and gas leases with owner number 47052 and owner number 45572, Plains Marketing, L.P.-oil and gas leases with owner number 0782216 and owner number 0488845, and Drag A Cattle Company, LLC-surface tenant, of the Petition of JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA filed herein and requested that all such payments be held in suspense until the resolution of this action. The following was stated and agreed to by legal counsel of both parties herein in open Court and as set forth in the Petition:
  - A. There is currently no reasonable doubt and currently no legitimate title dispute as to the continued right that ELEANOR C. AHERN, individually as beneficiary of Trust No. 2 of THE W. N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST dated May 18, 1972, is entitled to a minimum of thirty-five percent (35%) of such oil, gas, mineral and interest royalties and surface rent from the Upton County, Texas;

- B. Petitioner JAQUELINE M. MONTOYA currently makes no claim to such thirty-five percent (35%) share that has always been distributed to ELEANOR C. HARTMAN, also known as ELEANOR C. AHERN;
- C. The only current dispute between the parties is how the remaining sixty-five percent (65%) share should be allocated;
- D. Legal title of record to such Upton County, Texas, real estate and oil, gas, mineral and interest rights is vested in ELEANOR C. HARTMAN, also known as ELEANOR C. AHERN, as Trustee of THE W. N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST dated May 18, 1972, and
- E. The last, peaceable, non-contested status quo between the parties was when all such oil, gas, mineral and interest royalties and surface rent was paid to ELEANOR C. HARTMAN, also known as ELEANOR C. AHERN, as Trustee.

None of the oil, gas, mineral and interest royalties and surface rent should be suspended but should continue to be paid in a timely fashion to ELEANOR C. HARTMAN, also known as ELEANOR C. AHERN, as Trustee of THE W. N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST dated May 18, 1972, during the pendency of this action, and ELEANOR C. AHERN as beneficiary shall be entitled to thirty-five percent (35%) of such oil, gas, mineral and interest royalties and surface rent and the remaining sixty-five percent (65%) of such oil, gas, mineral and interest royalties and surface rent shall be held in the Trust by ELEANOR C. HARTMAN, also known as ELEANOR C. AHERN, as Trustee until final resolution of this matter.

#### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Rule 4.16 of the Rules of Practice For The Eighth Judicial District Court Of The State Of Nevada provides in part:

### "Rule 4.16. Contested matters and referrals to probate commissioner.

(a) The probate judge may hear whichever contested matters the judge shall select, and schedule them at the convenience of the judge's calendar. The judge alone may also refer contested matters pertaining to the probate calendar to a master appointed by the judge for hearing and report."

#### ORDER

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Motion To Refer Contested Probate Matter To Master-Probate Commissioner Per EDCR 4.16 is denied per the discretion of the Court.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that an evidentiary hearing of this matter is set on the four week stack to begin February 18, 2014 at 9:00 a.m., and a Calendar Call will be held on January 24, 2014 at 11:00 a.m. at which Trial Counsel (and any party in proper person) must appear.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the various lessees-payors of the oil, gas, mineral and interest royalties and surface rent to lessor-payee THE W. N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST dated May 18, 1972, including but not limited to Apache Corporation-oil and gas leases with owner number 47052 and owner number 45572, Plains Marketing, L.P.-oil and gas leases with owner number 0782216 and owner number 0488845, and Drag A Cattle Company, LLC-surface tenant, shall not suspend such payments, and are ordered to continue to make such payments in a timely fashion to ELEANOR C. HARTMAN, also known as ELEANOR C. AHERN, as Trustee of THE W. N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST dated May 18, 1972 during the pendency of this action, including the immediate payment of any past suspended payments.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that ELEANOR C. AHERN as beneficiary shall be entitled to thirty-five percent (35%) of such oil, gas, mineral and interest royalties and surface rent and the remaining sixty-five percent (65%) of such oil, gas, mineral and

1	interest royalties and surface rent shall be held in the Trust by ELEANOR C. HARTMAN, also
2	known as ELEANOR C. AHERN, as Trustee, until final resolution of this matter.
3	DATED: December 30, 2013.
4	111/1
5	N////
6	DISTRICT JUDGE
7	Submitted by:
8	JEFFREY BURR, LTD.
9	An RM huga ~
10	JOHN R. MUGAN, Esquire Nevada Bar No. 10690
11	600 Paseo Verde Parkway, Suite 200 Ienderson, NV 89074 Attorneys for Trustee ELEANOR CONNELL HARTMAN AHERN
12	
13	APPROVED:
14	The
15	JOSEPH POWELL, Esquire Nevada Bar No. 8875
16	The Rushforth Firm
17	P.O. Box 371655 Las Vegas, NV 89137-1655
18	Attorneys for Petitioner JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA
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RTRAN

CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

MATTER OF THE TRUST OF W.N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST DATED 5/18/72

CASE NO. P-066425

DEPT. XXVI

BEFORE THE HONORABLE GLORIA J. STURMAN, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 2014

## RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT MOTIONS HEARING

## APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff: Michael D. Lum, Esq.

John R. Mugan, Esq. JEFFREY BURR, LTD.

For the Respondent: Joseph J. Powell, Esq.

THE RUSHFORTH FIRM, PLLC

RECORDED BY: KERRY ESPARZA, COURT RECORDER

TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 2014 AT 9:02 A.M.

THE COURT: Peter 9066425.

MR. POWELL: Good morning, Your Honor. Joey Powell appearing on behalf of Jacqueline Montoya.

MR. MUGAN: Good morning, Your Honor. John Mugan on behalf of Eleanor Ahern.

MR. LUM: Good morning, Your Honor. Michael Lum bar number 12997 on behalf of Eleanor Ahern.

THE COURT: Okay. We have two motions. The first one is a motion to dismiss the debt for relief action and the second one is a hearing to compel distributions. So we'll take the motion to dismiss first.

MR. MUGAN: If it pleases the Court, I presume that you've had an opportunity to review the motion. Basically claim preclusion and there's three things that are required. The parties or their privies are the same. The final judgment in the first action is valid. And most importantly the subsequent action is based on the same claims or any part of them that were or could have been brought in the first case.

It's undisputed there's two cases involved. A 2009 case, which involved the trust, specifically trust number two, reformation construction action. Basically construed the document, said who the residuary beneficiaries are when my client died. And there's no question that the privies and parties are the same as in this action. There's no question

that the judgment is valid. There's an order entered. Notice of entry back in 2009. Appeal time et cetera is long past.

Probably the most important one is that number three, that the claims could have been brought in the first case. Opposing counsel cited the <u>Tarkanian</u> (phonetic) case as saying that the same claims have to be included in both actions. The <u>Tarkanian</u> case was back in '94. <u>Five Star</u> <u>Capital Crop</u> which we cited a 2008 case changed that. And basically said that it's broadened to include all claims which could have been brought in the first action.

And there's no question that the claims -- I mean, we're dealing with the same thing. Trust number -- the trust, trust number two, the rights thereunder. Also I don't think there's any question that we're dealing with the same oil rights. If you look at the pleading in 2009 it refers to the oil assets in trust number two and says that there's an appraisal being done. And it estimates the value at 700,000.

As we set out in our pleading Jackie, the Petitioner, did in fact have an appraisal done. It came back at \$716,000 and it was for all of the oil assets not just 35 percent of them.

And so arguably not only do we have claim preclusion we also have issue preclusion because we're basically dealing with the exact same thing. The rights of the parties under trust number two.

And so our belief is that claim preclusion is applicable. And accordingly this action needs to be dismissed. In the alternative we even think issue preclusion is applicable because of what I stated.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. POWELL: Your Honor, as we discussed the last time the 2009 petition is a reformation petition. It dealt with basically in essence a couple of basically two major issues. That was the succession of who the residuary beneficiaries were of trust number two and then also as well who was going to be the successor trustee of that.

that was in 2009, that's the substantive part of what is going on. In fact, the petition even states these issues didn't come up with trust number three, they're only related to trust number two, but we can see what was done in trust number three in terms of final distribution, who would be the trustees. We didn't have that same matching language in trust two. So we need to solve that issue.

Arguably was it critical that the 2009 petition was brought? I would say probably not just because you could glean from trust number three what the intent was. It was more of a clarification petition just so there weren't issues down the road. That's what the 2009 petition did.

THE COURT: So the fact that at the same time that trust three was being litigated that your clients didn't seek to also litigate the issue with respect to trust number two doesn't preclude them from now doing so?

MR. POWELL: Well, correct, exactly. And there were no issues with trust number three. Trust number three was basically what we refer to as the survivor's trust. But because of the timeframe in which it was done it also included essentially marital trust as well. So it was a marital trust along with a survivor's trust. In which Mrs. Connell as the surviving trustor had the ability to freely amend that trust. She also had the ability to do a -- exercise a power of appointment, which she did.

And so at the time there was -- the relevance of trust number three was not in question. That had already been in exercise of power of appointment to her individual trust that she setup the MTC living trust.

So this petition, this reformation petition was not a declaration of rights in terms of current rights. What it was, was to have clarification at the time that Ms. Ahern passed was the issue here, so that there wasn't any confusion. Her children, my client and her sister were deemed to be the residuary beneficiaries and also as well the successor trustees.

So that was the extent of what that petition did.

Again, if you look at what the prayer was in that petition, if you look what the accompanying order said, that's what it did. And in their petition and in subsequent petitions as well in their arguments they essentially said that -- really that my client and her sister were behind that petition. Even though Ms. Ahern had her own counsel. Even though the petition was discussed with her own counsel, somehow my clients were behind that.

THE COURT: So you're contesting that the issue that it seems Mr. Mugan is focused on is the same issues were could have been filed, but it's your position that there -- it wasn't necessarily the same parties, it wasn't necessarily a

final judgment as to the issues that are at issue here?

So which again, begs the logical question

MR. POWELL: Correct, correct. It wasn't even an issue at that point because there was a 65/35 split of this income. And again, it continued for nearly four years after the order was entered. Which again begs the question is, if that was the point of what the order was, was this declaration of rights, why exactly is the status quo being followed for an additional four years after that fact?

The fact of the matter is it wasn't a declaration of rights as to Ms. Ahern. It wasn't a declaration of rights as to the issue that's now present which is the 65/35 split. It was a clarification as to what would happen at Ms. Ahern's

death. And what it was, was that my client and her sister were to be the residuary beneficiaries as basically was gleaned from and was consistent with the way that trust three read. Trust three ultimately wound up being different because it -- exercise the power of appointment so.

THE COURT: All right, thank you.

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: Anything else, Mr. Mugan?

MR. MUGAN: Yes, thank you, Your Honor. We're not arguing issue preclusion. Issue preclusion, the claims have to be identical. We're arguing claim preclusion.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MUGAN: Which is much, much broader and much more expansive. There doesn't have to be a final judgment on the specific issue in the first case under Nevada law claim preclusion. You don't need a final judgment. Alls [sic] you need is that the claims, or any part of them in the first case — in the second case, excuse me, could have been brought in the first case. And there's no question it could have been brought in the first case. And this argument about trust number three and trust number two.

I believe it's very, very important when you look at the pleadings in the first case they refer to the oil assets.

And again, I repeat myself and I apologize. They reference an appraisal being done. And it's in the approximate amount of

\$700,000.

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And it's undisputed that there was an appraisal done by his client in 2009 that included all of the oil rights; not 35 percent. So all of the oil rights were included in trust number two. And that's what we were talking about in the first case. And even if we weren't you don't need a final judgment on the issue. Under claim preclusion it's just a claim that could have been brought in the first action. It's very, very broad and expansive the Nevada position under <u>Five Star</u>.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. I'm not understanding that there shouldn't -- there doesn't have to be a valid final judgment. I think that is an essential issue. Sit back down, Mr. Powell. You don't get to talk again.

MR. POWELL: Sorry.

THE COURT: The same parties or their privies are involved in both cases. A valid final judgment has been entered and the subsequent action is based on the same claims or any part of them could have been brought in the first case. That's to me, I don't see that it meets any of those elements. I don't think it's the same parties. We have a judgment on something that's entirely different than what's involved here.

I guess you could have litigated at the same time, but it -- not to the extent that I feel that they're precluded

from litigating it now. I mean, it was an entirely different
and I think somewhat I guess a previous issue that was
reasonably litigated when it was litigated. But there's
nothing to indicate that you would need to litigate this issue
because nobody knew that four years in the future the trustee
was going to change how she's making distributions. I mean,
nobody could have anticipated that. So how would you litigate
it?

To me it just doesn't seem that it's an issue that should be precluded from being litigated at this time. So I'm going to deny the motion to dismiss the declaratory relief petition.

Then we have the second issue which is the -- this is now your turn, Mr. Powell.

MR. POWELL: Okay.

THE COURT: Which is the issue of whether distributions should be made.

MR. POWELL: Your Honor, as is pointed out, we have a 33 year, we're now in year 34, status quo distribution of 65/35. That is going back to the way that the trust was initially allocated between trust two and trust three in approximately 1980. That the -- Mr. Connell died I think in December of '79. So returns were done in '80.

From '80 on we had a situation where Mrs. Connell as the surviving trustor received 65 percent of this oil gas

1 mineral income. And Ms. Ahern received 35 percent. Also in 2 1980 as well Ms. Ahern became a co-trustee of the trust as 3 well, which is a significant fact. So it was Ms. Ahern and 4 Ms. Connell as trustees. These returns were done. And for 34 -- or 29 --5 6 THE COURT: Okay. 7 MR. POWELL: Yes? 8 THE COURT: But didn't we already litigate or argue the 9 whole issue of whether there we should maintain the status 10 quo, or they should be reinstated? And didn't we already rule 11 on that? And isn't that what we're having the trial for in a 12 month or so? 13 MR. POWELL: I --14 THE COURT: What's the change? In other words --1.5 MR. POWELL: Well --16 THE COURT: -- why would we change -- six weeks before 17 the trial --18 MR. POWELL: Sure, I understand. THE COURT: -- why would we change and say no. Now we've 19 20 got too many distributions here? 21 MR. POWELL: Well --22 THE COURT: What's the change, or why would I change that 23 previous status quo that you've established? 24 MR. POWELL: Well, one, the issue previous was that we 25 had not petitioned for relief to reinstate that status quo

until such time as a final determination was made. So that's one issue. Secondary issue was it was argued that the -- we hadn't made the argument supposedly about laches. We feel like the hearing in six weeks does not need to occur. That the doctrine of laches must apply here.

We also have as well, we have a clear declaration from Ms. Ahern that she was aware at the time that supposedly she had these rights but she claims she consulted with an attorney who told her that she had these rights. She then decided that I guess apparently on the advice of the attorney she may not want to actually enforce these rights because she might be better off simply waiting for -- she might be better not upsetting Ms. Connell for fear that she might get disinherited from Ms. Connell's estate plan.

In fact, the language that's actually used in her response is that she acquiesced. We believe the doctrine of laches applies here and makes all of this case irrelevant in terms of needing to proceed forward. The doctrine of laches is supposed to prevent somebody from sleeping on their rights. And then in this case 33 years down the road arguing that they have rights, they have enforceable rights and they have justification for doing what they did.

THE COURT: So you're not just seeking to have the distributions reinstated in anticipation of the outcome of the ultimate hearing. You're saying there's no need to have that

hearing?

MR. POWELL: There's no need to have that hearing because the doctrine of laches is applicable here. The <u>Kuni</u> case as — at which seems to be the landmark case for doctrine of laches, that was a 22 year period of sleeping on one's rights. This is again, we're in year 34 now. This is the first time again that there's been this assertion that no. I always had this hundred percent right to the income, not the 35 percent income that I was taking for 29 years of Ms. Connell's life and then four years subsequent to that.

So we believe as we've outlined the doctrine of laches is applicable here and needs to be enforced.

Now we don't need to even — just like a statute of limitations issue, we don't need to get into the substantive arguments because the doctrine of laches has to apply. Even assuming arguendo that she does have this right. She slept on it for 33, 34 year snow. And this is not behavior that should be rewarded. Especially in this court, a court of equity.

And again, like I said, we have the <u>Kuni</u> case that spells out. And I'm assuming you've seen the quotes that are in there. They're pretty clear. That when you have an issue like we have here where Ms. Connell's already deceased. So we have a -- we can't also locate the 706 because the IRS hasn't retained a copy. The preparer of the 706 hasn't retained a copy. We have spoliation of evidence.

1	So we are at a severe disadvantage for being able to
2	rebut the assertions that Ms. Ahern is making other than what
3	we've already provided, which is
4	THE COURT: If there's spoliation of evidence it wouldn't
5	have been by Ms. Ahern. I mean, it's just a lapse of time.
6	It's not something that she
7	MR. POWELL: Well, Miss if well, my point is if Ms.
8	Ahern had brought this in a timely manner, and specifically if
9	she had brought this when Ms. Connell had the ability to
10	rebut
11	THE COURT: Doesn't that get back to this whole point of
12	claim preclusion then? Why didn't we litigate this four years
13	ago?
14	MR. POWELL: Exactly. Why did no it wasn't raised
15	four years ago. There was still 65/35 four years ago.
16	THE COURT: Right.
17	MR. POWELL: There was 65/35 up until June. Then the
18	plug is pulled by Ms. Ahern who says, I've always been
19	entitled to a hundred percent of it. I just never told any of
20	you apparently that I felt this way and had these rights.
21	I mean, this is analogous to again, a homeowner who
22	says, you're encroaching on my property by 30 feet. I've
23	known for 30 years but I'm telling you now. Well, too late.
24	THE COURT: You're about to talk me into reconsidering my
25	Mr. Mugan's motion. Because what you're saying basically

- 1 is that we should have known this and it should have all been
- 2 | litigated when Ms. Connell was still alive. And you know, Ms.
- 3 Ahern didn't tell us and so, you know, it should have been
- 4 litigated four years ago. You know --
- MR. POWELL: But I'm not sure how that would be on my client's burden when Ms. Ahern is the trustee and Ms. Ahern is still doing a 65/35 split that whole time.
- 8 THE COURT: Okay. So it's her fault that it didn't --
- 9 MR. POWELL: How can my client anticipate
- THE COURT: -- we didn't get litigate -- this didn't get
- 11 | litigated nine years ago when maybe I don't know if Ms.
- 12 | Connell was competent to -- I don't know what condition she
- 13 was in at the end of her life.
- MR. POWELL: Oh, well, she was still -- but my point
- 15 | being is if you're going to make an argument of saying, you're
- 16 | not entitled to the 65 percent; I was always entitled to it.
- 17 Why was this not done during Mrs. Connell's lifetime so Ms.
- 18 | Connell could have responded to it? Ms. Connell was a trustee
- 19 as well.
- 20 THE COURT: Right.
- 21 MR. POWELL: Not just a beneficiary. Again, they were --
- 22 | since 1980 they were both co-trustees.
- 23 THE COURT: Uh-huh.
- MR. POWELL: So again, Ms. Ahern's point is since day one
- 25 I was always entitled to a hundred percent of the income. Ms.

- Connell was never entitled to a red cent. And then following her passing Jacqueline and her sister were never entitled to that.
- So again, we have a situation where somebody is raising an argument that nobody's aware of existed until June essentially when the --
- THE COURT: And so she should now be foreclosed from raising it just because while her step -- her I guess adopted mother, step mother was living she let her have the 65 percent.
- MR. POWELL: Uh-huh, supposedly.

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- 12 THE COURT: Now she should be precluded --
- MR. POWELL: From arguing that -- right, exactly.
- 14 THE COURT: -- that she was in fact entitled to that 65 percent?
- MR. POWELL: Exactly, exactly. We have -- again, we have 33 years of a 65/35. Only recently do we have the assertion, no. I was always entitled to a hundred percent. The only evidence we have left is a Texas estate tax return which shows a 65/35 allocation.
- 21 THE COURT: Uh-huh, okay.
  - MR. POWELL: So we -- the spoliation is the fact that we can't offer any testimony from Mrs. Connell, the other cotrustee to say no. This was all done properly. They're trying to basically assert that as was done on the Texas

1 return, which again is the only evidence we have left because 2 the 706 can't be found, that somehow --3 THE COURT: Well, spoliation really just raises a 4 rebuttal presumption. So it doesn't necessarily mean that 5 judgment would be granted. 6 MR. POWELL: Sure. 7 It just means that at trial --THE COURT: 8 MR. POWELL: Sure. 9 THE COURT: you know, if you raise that there's been 10 spoliation that somehow I guess would be attributable --11 MR. POWELL: Well, and --12 THE COURT: -- to Ms. Ahern. 13 MR. POWELL: Yeah. THE COURT: And which I'm kind of not seeing that, but 14 15 you know, it could be. I mean --16 MR. POWELL: Well --17 THE COURT: -- it wasn't really briefed. So okay. 18 MR. POWELL: Well, the Kuni case basically says is that a 19 critical factor in determining whether laches should apply is 20 whether there's a disadvantage of basically the injured 21 party --22 THE COURT: Right. 23 MR. POWELL: -- which would be my client. 24 THE COURT: Sure.

MR. POWELL: And we can't offer any rebutting evidence

from Mrs. Connell as to what the realities of the situation were. And that's a huge factor in <u>Kuni</u> and also many of the other laches cases that said that if a key witness cannot present their testimony that's a huge factor that has to be considered by the Court --

THE COURT: Okay, got it.

MR. POWELL: -- because that's the damage so.

THE COURT: Mr. Mugan.

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MR. MUGAN: Thank you, Your Honor. Talk about the injunction. I'll just respectfully remind you that we were here in November. We went through this. You basically issued an order saying that my client as trustee, there was no dispute that she was entitled to 35 percent; she could have that. The 65 percent as trustee she had to hold until this matter was --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MUGAN: -- going to be heard in a couple months. And nothing can be more fair than that. You're treating both sides equally. When the final judgment is rendered the money's going to be there whoever wins. And nobody has the use or enjoyment in the interim.

Like we said in our objection, it's like trying to argue again the merits of the case and we're not there yet.

You found that we have to have an evidentiary hearing. And if you look at the requirements for an injunction they have to

1	prove irreparable harm, compensatory damages are not adequate
2	remedy. And a showing of reasonable probability of success.
3	They haven't shown any of those.
4	And they have to show all three. If they fail on
5	any of them then they're not entitled to an injunction.
6	Basically you've already issued an injunction regarding the 65
7	percent. There's no proof of irreparable harm. We're talking
8	about dollars here.
9	THE COURT: Right.
10	MR. MUGAN: That's adequate compensation. We're not
11	talking about blowing up a building that can't be replaced, or
12	the sale of real estate that's irreplaceable. We're talking
13	about dollars. That's adequate compensation.
14	THE COURT: And since it's not even like an asset that
15	would fluctuate like in the stock market. It's oil lease
16	money. It's
17	MR. MUGAN: Yeah, it's oil.
18	THE COURT: It's revenue from oil leases.
19	MR. MUGAN: Right.
20	THE COURT: It's cash coming in.
21	MR. MUGAN: And the last thing is the reasonable
22	probability of success. We don't think they've shown that.
23	And we went into great detail as to why.

ways. If you recall Marjorie died in 2009.

Laches, let's talk about laches. Laches work both

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THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. MUGAN: And they're claiming that Marjorie in her last will and testament exercises general power of appointment as to the 65 percent. And it went to a separate and distinct trust called the MTC Living Trust.

And they cite 163.385 about not having to, you know, deed it out, not having to divide it. Well, if you look at 163.383 that's applicable when you're talking about a trust or trusts created by a single instrument. Once she died we're talking about two separate trusts, two separate documents. One created way back in '72. And now a separate and distinct trust in 2009.

So you know, they should have deeded out that at that point, the 65 percent. And it was never done. Also they make in their pleadings they talk in detail about the oil -- apache oil and gas leases in 2012 and how Jacqueline was intimately involved in blah, blah, blah. And how she had professionals helping her. And how they had Eleanor, my client as trustee sign all the new leases as the sole lessor as trustee.

Well, if they had 65 percent, if MTC Living Trust had 65 percent interest they would -- Jackie as trustee of that trust would have been legally required to sign those leases. And they never did. They only had Eleanor. And that speaks volumes of not only Jackie's belief, but also the

professionals that she employed.

The division orders. You go back years and years.

All of the division orders from Apache and the other oil companies, they don't use the employer ID number, the federal ID number for trust number three. They use trust number two.

And again, in 2009 at the latest that should have been changed. And Jackie was intimately involved. And she's the trustee, the sole trustee of MTC Living Trust. And she's also one of the two primary beneficiaries.

And so when you talk about laches it works both ways. And Marjorie really is the only one who can say what the deal was. And Marjorie is dead. And it's just as much to our detriment if not more than to theirs.

And when you talk about laches and detrimental reliance you have to talk about first offer and acceptance. And there really has been no proof of any offer and acceptance. What detrimental reliance and laches is, is really a substitute for consideration. And we kind of skip over those first two elements and alls we talk about is consideration.

Well, even if it's a substitute for consideration we're talking about oil and gas rights and an undivided interest in real estate that cannot be performed within one year.

So under the statute of frauds it would have had to

1	be in writing. You're dealing with real estate. And you're
2	dealing with a situation that cannot be performed with one
3	year.
4	year. So laches works both ways. And you already decided
5	last time that we needed an evidentiary hearing in this

THE COURT: Okay.

matter.

MR. MUGAN: Thank you.

THE COURT: Mr. Powell, briefly.

MR. POWELL: Your Honor, I -- the crux of this, we're acting again as though somehow this -- that Eleanor just out of the blue decided to give the 65/35. I would point to again, on the Texas estate tax return the only evidence we still have left because of this huge passage of time, is schedule B2. It says specifically the language coming up with the 65/35 split on this return. Marital bequest.

As pointed out trust number three was a survivor's trust but it also had the marital trust as well. Back when this trust was created and back when Mr. Connell died there was no thing as -- there was no such thing as the Q Tip trust.

So -- and the trust itself says, I want to max out the marital deduction --

23 THE COURT: Okay. When I started out -- when you started
24 Mr. Powell --

MR. POWELL: Yeah.



1	THE COURT: the question was what's changed; didn't we
2	already argue all of this? And you said well
3	MR. POWELL: Here's
4	THE COURT: the release issues hadn't been addressed.
5	And to me they all sound like they really were more in support
6	of Mr. Mugan's motion on claim preclusion. That she shouldn't
7	have changed this. Why wasn't it litigated previously? To me
8	this is the whole point why we have to have this evidentiary
9	hearing is because we don't have any other way. I don't
10	understand how we could possibly do this short of an
11	evidentiary hearing. Because as you said, some of the
12	evidence is gone, the written documentary evidence would be
13	gone.
14	Through nobody I'm not saying it's anybody's
15	fault, but it just this goes back to '72. This is like 40
16	years old.
17	MR. POWELL: Which and that again went to our point of
18	why we think again laches should be applicable here because of
19	the fact that this and if I could read you just real
20	quickly
21	THE COURT: Sure.
22	MR. POWELL: the passage directly from Ms. Ahern's
23	response. Which did you have the opportunity to read our
24	THE COURT: Yeah.
25	MP POWELL: response to their

THE COURT: Oh, yeah. I've got it right here.

MR. POWELL: okay.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. POWELL: This is the assertion in their words. "When W.N. Connell passed away Marjorie T. Connell as a surviving trustor and trustee of the trust began paying herself 65 percent of the Upton County Texas oil right income.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. FOWELL: Eleanor consulted an attorney and was advised that although Eleanor was entitled to all of the Upton County Texas Oil right income, if she asserted her rights to all the income against Marjorie at the time it would in all likelihood result in Marjorie disinheriting Eleanor when Marjorie died.

The advice essentially was to take less now so you could inherit all of Marjorie's estate later. Although Eleanor knew that she, Eleanor, was entitled to a hundred percent of the Upton County Texas Oil income. She consented to Marjorie receiving the 65 percent. The advice of the attorney and Eleanor's love and respect for and appreciation of Marjorie T. Connell as her mother led to her acquiescence.

How is this not laches if you sleep on your rights, you don't assert anything different? And I'm not sure how my client could have expected anything different than the status quo to remain in effect. How did she know?

1	Her evidence is she's got this Texas estate tax
2	return showing 65/35.
3	THE COURT: Okay. But they can all come in and testify,
4	Mr. Powell.
5	MR. POWELL: Okay.
6	THE COURT: That's I think that's what we said back in
7	November is that this is a factual dispute. It's going to
8	require taking the testimony. And in the meantime money's
9	being held. It's just cash. It's not some sort of an estate,
10	or something it's being just held. If it's theirs they get
11	the money. If it's not theirs Ms. Ahern gets the money.
12	MR. POWELL: Okay.
13	THE COURT: I'm just not understanding why we can't do
14	this in February when as was planned originally.
15	MR. POWELL: It was planned originally
16	THE COURT: What has changed?
17	MR. POWELL: but it was also left that we could
18	petition for any other relief because it was deemed it was
19	deemed essentially and Mr. Mugan argued that we didn't
20	plead enough of the issues. That we only pled for a
21	declaratory judgment.
22	THE COURT: Right. Well, I just think that at this point
23	in time this is one of the issues that would be appropriately
24	determined at the hearing. And I don't think it's any
25	different

1 MR. POWELL: The laches issue, okay. 2 THE COURT: -- it's any different from any of the other 3 issues that are going to be --4 MR. POWELL: Okay. 5 THE COURT: -- determined at the hearing. It's --6 MR. POWELL: Okay. 7 THE COURT: It's just one of the claims that goes to, is 8 she barred from making this change --9 MR. POWELL: Okay. 10 THE COURT: -- by the doctrine of laches. 11 MR. POWELL: Okay. 12 THE COURT: I mean, it's now --13 MR. POWELL: I understand. 14 THE COURT: -- I think it's something that's part of our 15 February trial. 16 MR. POWELL: Okay, okay. 17 THE COURT: So --18 MR. POWELL: Understood. 19 THE COURT: -- when I say I'm not going to grant it today 20 it's not that I'm saying you --21 MR. POWELL: Sure. 22 THE COURT: -- aren't entitled to pursue it --23 MR. POWELL: Sure. 24 THE COURT: -- as a claim. It's just that I can't grant

preliminary relief. To me this is part of the whole

1 evidentiary hearing that's coming up in a month. I just 2 didn't see what the change was in circumstances. 3 MR. POWELL: Okay. 4 THE COURT: Now that I understand that you're just --5 this is an issue you want -- you would have liked me to grant 6 today, but it's just an issue to get as part of the ultimate case it's one of the claims is that she's barred by the 7 8 doctrine of laches. 9 And now I understand that's how I understand it. 10 MR. POWELL: Okay. That's how I view it. And I think it's 11 THE COURT: 12 something that has to be determined at the same time we 13 determine the other issues --MR. POWELL: Understood. 14 THE COURT: -- in the pending evidentiary hearing in 15 16 February. 17 MR. POWELL: Okay, understood. 18 THE COURT: So denying both petitions. It's without 19 prejudice because if for some reason something develops 20 through the evidentiary hearing that one of the other claims 21 has merit, either that this is precluded or that there's 22 laches then, you know, we can rule on it at that time, but that's when I think it all has to be part of the evidentiary 23 24 hearing.

MR. POWELL: Understood.

Thank you, Your Honor.

1	MR. MUGAN: I'm not trying to be a smart aleck, Your
2	Honor. But I'm just asking if the Court wishes to reconsider
3	its ruling in light of what he said regarding the claim
4	preclusion.
5	THE COURT: I appreciate that, Mr. Mugan. And as I said
6	you know, he almost talked me into reconsidering it. But now
7	that I understand that he's just raising this issue as a
8	potential claim or theory for determination at the time of
9	trial then I think that's where we'll leave it. We'll
10	consider all these issues at the trial.
11	MR. MUGAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
12	THE COURT: Okay, thanks.
13	[Proceedings Concluded at 9:36 a.m.]
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ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video recording in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.

Matthew Smith

Certified Transcriber

RTRAN

**CLERK OF THE COURT** 

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

CASE NO. P-066425

DEPT. XXVI

BEFORE THE HONORABLE GLORIA STURMAN, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 2014 RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDING: **ALL PENDING MOTIONS &** CALENDAR CALL

1

APPEARANCES:

MATTER OF THE TRUST OF W.N.

CONNELL LIVING TRUST DATED

CONNELL AND MARJORIE T.

MAY 18, 1972

For the Plaintiff: JOHN R. MUGAN, ESQ.

> MICHAEL D. LUM, ESQ. JEFFREY BURR, LTD.

For the Respondent: JOSEPH J. POWELL, ESQ.

THE RUSHFORTH FIRM, PLLC

RECORDED BY: KERRY ESPARZA, COURT RECORDER

## FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 2014 AT 11:07 A.M.

THE COURT: Powell, Mugan. Everyone state their appearances. It's case:

MR. POWELL: Good morning, Your Honor, Joe Powell, appearing on behalf

MR. MUGAN: Good morning, Your Honor, John Mugan on behalf of Eleanor

MR. LUM: Good morning, Your Honor, Michael Lum on behalf of Eleanor

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P-09-066425.

of Jacqueline Montoya.

THE COURT: Okay. February 18th, 2014, cross stack on for a bench trial. You guys ready to go?

MR. POWELL: Yup.

MR. MUGAN: I -- there's one potential problem, Your Honor, and I don't know whether it will resolve itself or not. If you recall, this is a declaratory judgment action as to a 65 percent interest in oil and gas rights, and the allegation is that it was in Trust Number 3 and that the Decedent, Marjorie Connell, had a testamentary power of appointment over Trust Number 3 and she exercised that. And accordingly, the 65 -- disputed 65 percent went to the MTC Living Trust.

And like I said, this is declaratory judgment action relating to that 65 percent interest. Marjorie's Last Will and Testament has never been probated in Nevada. And if you recall, three years after her death, the Petitioner filed a probate down in Texas and alleged that Marjorie owned it individually, and there's no, no dispute that a trust owned it and that she had no children, and she did have a child, my client.

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And there is a challenge to that down in Texas that we thought would be long over with by this point in time.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. MUGAN: And an expert witness, who we also want to use, down, in our case here got very, very ill, with advanced stage of leukemia, went to MD Anderson for -- and actually was -- is -- or was hospitalized, and they had to postpone the Texas matter until he's able to testify. My understanding is he's going through treatments down there.

I called the Texas counsel this week. I emailed him last weekend to find out what the status is. He advised me they were checking on the status of the witness but it -- the Texas matter had not been determined. So, if the Texas matter is not determined then I -- we don't have him as a witness and we need him as a witness, as an expert witness, number one.

Number two, the issue may not be ripe because if, if the will is challenged -- I mean, it's never been, you know, admitted to probate, formally. If it's been -- if it's challenged and it's defeated then the testamentary power of appointment is invalid, and so, it's a basic premise on which his case rests. And that needs to be determined before this Court can determine the ownership of the 65 percent interest.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. MUGAN: Am I making myself clear?

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. MUGAN: Okay, thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Powell.

MR. POWELL: I, I don't even know how to respond other than --

 THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. POWELL: -- this seems to me to just to be a tactic to basically get an advantage to start out my client and her sister as beneficiaries. I -- the whole thing with the Texas probate was -- that was actually intended to address what has been claimed to say: Well, you didn't take any action to formally change title of the 65 percent interest belonging to the MTC Living Trust so -- and then once that was -- basically, once that was attempted to be done it was blocked. And so, we seem to be in this strategic game here, essentially of chess, where we're cutting off distributions without any declaration that that's acceptable. We're then preventing the Texas probate from occurring to basically have this. By the way too, it's a Nevada will.

The whole point of the Texas probate was basically just to be able to change the title because that would be the steps is --

THE COURT: Wasn't really to probate the will.

MR. POWELL: It's not really related, the probate of the will, because the probate of the will -- the Texas proceedings --

THE COURT: Doesn't the will have to be probated somewhere?

MR. POWELL: Not -- not to my understanding because all of her other assets were already in her trust.

THE COURT: Already in the trust.

MR. POWELL: Yeah, so there -- there really wasn't a need for this, but don't -- only again, the reason for the Texas was to get an order, then they could take to the Recorder's Office and say: "Look, here's an order showing that she has a 65 percent interest." That was blocked. I'm not sure, again, it seems like this is just strategy to try to gain leverage --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. POWELL: -- in this dispute which is, again, are -- is the MTC Living Trust entitled to the 65 percent?

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MUGAN: I can assure the Court, this is not a strategy to delay the matter. We'd just soon go forward. If you recall, you're treating both parties the same. My client also does not have access to the disputed 65 percent.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MUGAN: You issued an order initial -- the initial hearing, where that money is all tied up, and so, my client doesn't have access to it either. Just as prejudiced as, as Mr. Powell's --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MUGAN: -- client. The -- I mean, the -- quite frankly, if he would go ahead with the trial, I think it would be subject to a failure to meet his burden of proof because it's premised on the testamentary exercise of this power of appointment.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. MUGAN: And if the will has never been admitted to probate or been determined to be valid because someone challenged it, i.e., my client, then, you know, it -- all of this -- all of what we do in this trial, until that issue is taken care of, quite frankly, is a waste of time and you can't undo what you've done.

THE COURT: We just recently had a hearing on this and notice was raised and the Court said: "The reason why I'm not going to make a ruling now is we go to trial in a month."

MR. POWELL: Exactly.

THE COURT: So I guess one of my concerns is, is there some -- if there is, in

fact, some need to have determinations made out of Texas before we proceed [sneezed], is there some --

MR. MUGAN: Bless you.

THE COURT: -- [sneezed] --

MR. POWELL: Bless you.

THE COURT: -- some -- something we could do to address the fact that the funds are being held pending the resolution of this because that is prejudicial; it's actually prejudicial to both sides. So, it may be that we need to address that issue, because if there really is some determination I'm waiting for from Texas and an expert you're waiting for from Texas who is ill which, you know, again, never heard about before, it might be appropriate to revisit this whole issue and make some, you know, temporary accommodation such that the parties -- because I don't know how long this is going to hold these people up.

If the real issue is, we have this expert who is seeking treatment, is he, in fact, going to be available? Is it time to move on and find another expert? How long is he going to have this treatment? Will he be able to testify? When? That's all dependent -- somebody -- because we need an oral motion to continue.

But I think that may be one solution is that the parties then -- there should be something done to adjust the situation so that, you know, both parties have some temporary relief. Not final -- not making a final determination, but giving the parties some relief. Because one of the reasons why I didn't do anything a month ago was because we were going to be -- well, two weeks ago, but --

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- because we were going to have a trial --

MR. MUGAN: If she -- if --

THE COURT: -- and we could make a determination at that time, so.

MR. MUGAN: I, you know, I can -- I can press Texas Counsel, again, and see where -- what in the world is going on, and if this is going to be resolved and see if they can get this resolved before February 18<sup>th</sup>. If you want to put this out for a week and us report back to the Court or whatever Your Honor wants to do.

THE COURT: All right, I think that the thing is if, at this point the -- Ms. Ahern wants to continue this trial because of her unavailable neighbor expert, that she can certainly seek that relief. We need to know what, in fact, we're looking at. But I do think that Mr. Powell's raised a good point which is -- and I understand it affects your client too Mr. Mugan -- that we're still holding these monies. We've held them for kind of a long time, and is there some need to do something to accommodate everybody, such that nobody is prejudiced by this sudden delay in trial?

So, when do you want to present so that Mr. Powell has something to respond to? The information on your --

MR. MUGAN: 1 --

THE COURT: -- request to continue?

MR. MUGAN: -- we can -- we can press Texas Counsel and I can get back with him within a week -- sometime next week.

THE COURT: Okay. All right, because we -- I need to know --

MR. MUGAN: Earlier the better.

THE COURT: -- some sort of an affidavit or something saying: This is what I've been told is the condition of the expert and he'll be available. What's happening with the Texas litigation in the Court? I don't have any idea.

MR. MUGAN: Well, one of my questions to the Texas Counsel was, Can you push this? I mean, "Can you push this up?

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. MUGAN: "Can you --

THE COURT: And then --

MR. MUGAN: -- do you really need this person?"

THE COURT: -- right. And if it's going to be: Yeah, no problem, we'll get it done in a month, then maybe that's not a problem, but if it's: No, he's going to be under treatment for four months, we can't do this without him, we've got to have a trial, then that's way beyond what anybody expects and it is a change of circumstance, in such, that some temporary relief might be warranted just to accommodate the concerns of everybody. Because I think there are certain amounts that probably are undisputed that we can -- you'll make some sort of a resolution on.

So, at this point in time, that's what I think I would like to see is something in writing telling us what the status is and when the expert might be available so that we can -- and then, Mr. Powell, if you had an opportunity to respond or discuss it with his client and consider if there's a need to request relief. If it's like, no, you know, we'll be ready, you know, our trial's definitely going February 28<sup>th</sup>, so then, I'm not so worried, but if it's not -- probably not going to go until the summer than that's a real problem.

MR. MUGAN: Can you -- can the Court give us a date that we would probably go if we're on the February 18<sup>th</sup> stack, so I can tell Texas Counsel: Can you get it done by this point in time?

THE COURT: Well, by the end of the series where you probably can. The reason you were called first is this the oldest case, it's 2009. But -- so --

MR. MUGAN: Actually it's a 2012 case.

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THE COURT: Well, but the probate's 2009, so that's what started it. So your position is you're not the oldest case then that's two --

MR. MUGAN: It doesn't make any difference.

THE COURT: -- but there are a couple of cases, you know, that are also otherwise ready to go so -- but it's only a four week stack so, I don't know how likely it is that we would -- we'd put you on there or not so -- and I think it was wanting a day we could go. So, okay. You want to -- do you want to just give us some time here and we'll get through the rest of these --

MR. MUGAN: All right.

THE COURT: -- status checks and see where it is you might be going on the stack, so you can file something and -- and you can make a determination to continue this trial?

MR. MUGAN: Thank you, Your Honor.

[Hearing recessed at 11:19 a.m.]

[Hearing resumed at 11:50 a.m.]

THE COURT: They are supposed to be -- they're going to go -- they were going to go what, the week of the --

COURT CLERK: I don't even think that we got that far.

THE COURT: -- yeah, we didn't because you don't know if they've got a --

COURT CLERK: A conflict on the Texas things.

THE COURT: Right.

COURT CLERK: -- unless --

THE COURT: Yeah, I think they were -- they're first. They're on for the 18th.

MR. LUM: The 18<sup>th</sup>.

THE COURT: But there's a potential request to continue the trial.

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1	MR. LUM: So February 18 <sup>th</sup> ?
2	THE COURT: Yeah, due to the unavailability of an expert witness.
3	MR. LUM: Okay, yeah, we'll see if we can push that and get it done by the
4	18 <sup>th</sup> .
5	[Court and Clerk confer]
6	THE COURT: Is that going to take those four days, do you do you know?
7	MR. LUM: It shouldn't take four days.
8	COURT CLERK: Well.
9	THE COURT: All right. So and we're just giving you first because that's the
10	last time that's the last week that's available. So
11	MR. LUM: Okay.
12	THE COURT: we'll leave it on the 18 <sup>th</sup> and see what happens with your
13	motion to continue?
14	MR. LUM: Okay, February 18 <sup>th</sup> and a certain time?
15	COURT CLERK: 11 o'clock.
16	THE COURT: Yeah, because it's yeah, it's so it'd be 9 a.m.
17	COURT CLERK: So that pretrial would be at 11?
18	THE COURT: Okay, the 11 <sup>th</sup> ?
19	COURT CLERK: Is that
20	THE COURT: February 11 <sup>th</sup> at
21	COURT CLERK: 11. Yeah, Wednesday.
22	THE COURT: The 12 <sup>th</sup> , February 12 <sup>th</sup> . It'd be February 12 <sup>th</sup> .
23	COURT CLERK: Right, right.
24	THE COURT: February 12 <sup>th</sup> .
25	COURT CLERK: February 12 <sup>th</sup> at

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1	THE COURT: 11 a.m.
2	COURT CLERK: 11 o'clock.
3	MR. LUM: Okay, great, thank you.
4	THE COURT: Okay. Okay. Now we can go back.
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6	[Proceeding concluded at 11:52 a.m.]
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20	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the
21	audio/visual recording in the above entitled case.
22	Kirly ospana
23	Kerry Esparza, Court Recorder Transcriber District Court, Department XXVI

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CLERK OF THE COURT

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DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

CASE NO. P-066425

DEPT. XXVI

BEFORE THE HONORABLE GLORIA STURMAN, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 2014

RECORDER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDING:

PETITION

APPEARANCES:

In re the Matter of the

May 18, 1972

THE W.N. CONNELL and MARJORIE

T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST, dated

For Eleanor Ahern: JOHN R. MUGAN, ESQ.

MICHAEL LUM, ESQ.

Jeffrey Burr, Ltd.

For Jacqueline Montoya: JOSEPH J. POWELL, ESQ.

The Rushforth Firm, Ltd.

WHITNEY B. WARNICK, ESQ.

Albright, Stoddard, Warnick, et al

RECORDED BY: KERRY ESPARZA, COURT RECORDER

## TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 2014 AT 9:03 A.M.

THE COURT: Case P-066425. Counsel, state their appearances for the record.

MR. MUGAN: Good morning, Your Honor, John Mugan, 10690 for Trustee, Eleanor Ahern.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LUM: Good morning, Your Honor, Michael Lum, Bar No. 12997 on behalf of Eleanor Ahern.

MR. POWELL: Good morning, Your Honor, Joey Powell appearing on behalf of Jacqueline Montoya.

MR. WARNICKE: Whitney Warnick, also on behalf of Ms. Montoya, Bar No. 1573.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So, this is a Petition to Release Funds in order to pay administrative expenses, insurance premium taxes attributable to the trust property too.

MR. MUGAN: If I may, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. MUGAN: It was our petition. I think there's been some misunderstanding in particular as to attorney fees. We are – we're not asking –

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MUGAN: -- for a pro rata of attorney fees and we did not intend to. In our proposed order back in November we – we put in language about valid professional fees, and we specifically noted attorney fees and accountant fees, and the other side objected.

In our pleading here, we intentionally omitted attorney fees, you know, a reference to attorney fees.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MUGAN: And we only – only referenced accounting fees, and we thought that was self-evident, but apparently it was not, and that's fine. I can see where there -- there may – may be a little ambiguity there, but we never intended to ask for her attorney fees. Back in November when the Court entered its order about isolating the 65 percent, we sat down with our client and talked about attorney fees and how she could make an argument.

At least part of them should be paid by the trust because of her duty as trustee, to uphold the terms of the trust and follow the intentions of her father and the trustors. And we strongly recommended to her, in this situation, not to ask for a pro rata share, and she agreed. And so, the problem was – evidently we didn't make ourselves clear enough in our pleadings.

THE COURT: And the other issue they raised was taxes. That in the past when there have been distributions the beneficiaries have paid through their K-1s and paid the taxes on it, but in this case where the funds are being held, there is no K-1.

MR. MUGAN: Actually, I think that's taken care of itself. Also, as an aside, they referenced, in their objection, and email to us inquiring – and the problem, quite frankly was, I had a family emergency and I went back to lowa. And so, I was gone and then when I came back – was April 15<sup>th</sup> and the CPA was gone out of town and on vacation.

And so, I was not – and they asked for precise figures, and I was not able to meet with the CPA until yesterday morning when he got back in

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town and basically – and he -- I had him send me an email to confirm it.

Because of depletion allowance, et cetera, there is no income tax that is due on this year's – or last year's, I should say, return that was due April 15<sup>th</sup> of this year.

He also informed me and I have the email in writing, there is no estimates. There will be no estimates due, and so, I think the income tax situation has taken care of itself. When we filed the petition we were under the impression there were going to be tax ramifications from the accountant, but he didn't have all the figures and stuff. And so, I think that takes care of itself.

THE COURT: Well, then how are you – just, logistically, Mr. Mugan, how are you posing to – you would get the funds released? I mean, are you saying you'll make a calculation and submit an order saying: This is how much we've calculated should be disbursed? And then, the Court orders that disbursement? I mean, how are you proposing it be done?

MR. MUGAN: Well, I mean, the order, the original order said to fund – 65 percent were to be isolated, you know, not touched, et cetera, and that's what's happened. She – she isolated the 65 percent and when the ad valorem taxes came due in October they were paid, but they were not paid out of the 65 percent because we did not want to violate the order. And we thought that the trial would go in February and so, it would all take care of itself and it didn't.

And so, what we're saying now is: Those ad valorem taxes that were paid, 65 percent should be reimbursed from – from that fund that was isolated. As I understand it there's no objection, no objection to that, but correct me if I'm – if I'm wrong. And alls [sic] I'm saying is that she has

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control and access of the 65 percent as Trustee. She would just reimburse, you know, herself or the trust, whatever that, that amount is, and we'll certainly furnish that amount. I mean, we have the receipts and the tax, you know, documents -- whatever they want to see.

On the property taxes, my understanding is, they've consented to the pro rata share. On the accounting fees, my understanding is, they've consented to the same with the reservation of the right to object to reasonableness. And I can assure the Court and I can assure opposing Counsel that I have already had the discussion with the CPA and I will have it again, that any billing has to be specifically related to the trust administrative duties, i.e., tax return, a 10-41, K-1s -- and if there's estimates to be made, but there aren't now.

And I will reemphasize that in writing to him, but he understands it. And the CPA is Shawn King of Gamett and King who's very, very experienced. You know, I – I don't think there'd be any -- any dispute as to the reasonableness, but I think what they were really saying, and again, correct me if I'm wrong. They don't want any personal things of my client overlapping and they have to pay 65 percent and I – I agree, that should not happen.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MUGAN: So I – I think most of it or all of it has kind of taken care of itself. And like I said, we did not – we weren't able to meet with the accountant again until yesterday. And I was gone in lowa with all kinds of computer problems and, you know, that's why – why we did not get back to Mr. Powell till yesterday. We met with the accountant at 9 o'clock, first thing.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. MUGAN: You're welcome.

THE COURT: Mr. Powell, the representations made by Mr. Mugan, are there any continued objections with Ms. Montoya?

MR. POWELL: No, no, I – I think we're clear. It's basically, assuming that things go as Mr. Mugan has represented, we're fine.

THE COURT: And so, Mr. Mugan prepares an order granting his petition and – which just shows you the order for review prior to – significant to the Court. You think you've got the terms worked out, you can sign off on that order and the Court can hear it.

MR. POWELL: I believe so, I mean, again, we're – really what we're just asking for is, is again, clarification on what exactly we're classifying as administrative expenses and --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. POWELL: -- and what they relate to, given the fact that we're in, obviously, in litigation.

THE COURT: I think he stated that pretty clearly that -

MR. POWELL: Yeah, so -

THE COURT: -- the -

MR. POWELL: -- with that, yeah, as long as we have full transparency and a breakdown of what exactly we're talking about, absolutely, yeah.

THE COURT: Okay. Then, Mr. Mugan, if you prepare that order, just show it to Mr. Powell before submitting it and we'll be able to – approval.

MR. MUGAN: Well, I'll be glad to, Your Honor, what — one point of clarification. We're using Gamett and King, Shawn King, and I presume there's

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THE COURT: -- distribution, and then - and that the accountant understands the need to bill things separately. I think it's pretty clear that - I think that we've come to an agreement, it's just the unfortunate, timing didn't allow us to do it.

District Court, Department XXVI

Alm & Lamin

CLERK OF THE COURT

**TRAN** 1 2 **EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT** 3 CIVIL/CRIMINAL DIVISION 4 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 5 6 IN THE MATTER OF THE TRUST OF 7 W.N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL CASE NO. P-09-066425-T 8 LIVING TRUST DATED MAY 18, 1972 DEPT. NO. XXVI 9 BEFORE THE HONORABLE GLORIA STURMAN, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 10 11 TUESDAY, MAY 13, 2014 TRANSCRIPT RE: 12 ALL PENDING MOTIONS 13 14 15 **APPEARANCES:** For Petitioner Eleanor C. Ahern: JOHN R. MUGAN, ESQ. 16 MICHAEL D. LUM, ESQ. 17 For Executrix Jacqueline M. Montoya: JOSEPH J. POWELL, ESQ. 18 WHITNEY B. WARNICK, ESQ. 19 ALSO PRESENT: JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA 20 KATHRYN BOUVIER 21 22 23 24 RECORDED BY: Kerry Esparza, Court Recorder

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

TUESDAY, MAY 13, 2014

## **PROCEEDINGS**

(PROCEEDINGS BEGAN AT 11:11:20 A.M.)

THE COURT: Okay, so then Connell. Will everybody state their appearances for the record, please.

MR. POWELL: Good morning, Your Honor. Joey Powell appearing on behalf of Jacqueline Montoya, who is present in the courtroom today, along with her sister, Kathryn Bouvier.

MR. WARNICK: Whitney Warnick also representing the same clients, Your Honor.

MR. MUGAN: John Mugan, Your Honor, appearing for trustee Eleanor Ahern; 10690.

MR. LUM: Michael Lum, Your Honor, Bar No. 12997, on behalf of Ahern.

THE COURT: Okay. So we saved you for last because you've got the most, okay. So have we -- any view of the most efficient way to deal with these, because we've got several things on. Just so we're clear on the record what the calendar shows, we have a hearing on petition for construction and effect of a probate court order; a motion to dismiss the counterclaims of Eleanor Ahern; an amended notice of hearing on petition to compel trustee to distribute accrued income and future income received from oil and gas leases. We have a motion to continue this hearing on the constructive effect of the probate court order. So probably the motion to continue the motion for construction, and then if we don't do the motion for construction, move into the motion for construction. The other two I think are somewhat contained issues. Okay?

MR. MUGAN: All right.

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THE COURT: Motion to continue.

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left it out.

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MR. MUGAN: Thank you, Your Honor. On the motion to continue, as we set out in our pleading, finally a probate -- petition for probate of the will was filed in late March in Nevada here for Marjorie Connell, who died back in 2009, and a hearing was set on April 18th. My client objected to it. The commissioner declared a formal will contest, ordered the issuance of citations, and so that action is just starting and is pending. And it would seem to me that that action has to be disposed of prior to the petition on construction. Quite frankly, it could have been on the motion to dismiss the counterclaims, too, but we kind of went back and forth on that, so we

The cornerstone or one of the cornerstones of their argument in the declaratory judgment action is that the last will and testament of Marjorie T. Connell exercised a testamentary power of appointment and appointed Trust No. 3, which they claim that the disputed interest was owned by, to the M.T.C. Connell Trust. And that, like I said, is a cornerstone to the petition for declaratory judgment. That is part of their burden of proof that in fact not only that sixty-five percent was purportedly in this Trust No. 3, which under the terms of the original trust if the testamentary power of appointment is not exercised, then it goes to my client, but they have to prove the validity of that will that supposedly exercised the testamentary power of appointment and appointed it to the M.T.C. Living Trust, which -- that's the basis of their action in the petition for declaratory judgment.

So I don't believe they can meet their burden of proof by proving the validity of that will until that will contest is disposed of. And obviously judicial

economy, if you look at the two of them, that one has to be disposed of first. I'm not adverse to clients paying attorney fees, especially my own or Mr. Powell's or Mr. Warnick's, but I don't want to see my client or any other client pay attorney fees that they don't need to. And so until the will contest is taken care of, I don't want my client or their clients to be paying all kinds of fees in the petition for declaratory judgment which may be rendered moot by the outcome of the will contest.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. POWELL: Your Honor, that's the issue in this case in general is burden of proof, who has the burden of proof. The will -- the presumption is the will is presumed valid until it's shown not to be valid. It meets all the requirements necessary under Nevada law. The Restatement Third says a will is validly executed if it is in writing and it is signed by the testator and by a specified number of attesting witnesses under procedures provided by applicable law. My will is valid, Mr. Warnick's will is valid, your will is valid, until it's shown not to be valid. So this presumption that it's up to us to have -- it's our burden of proof to establish the will is valid or else it's not valid -- incorrect. That's shifting a burden of proof that opposing counsel has the obligation to show. That's not our burden of proof.

THE COURT: Well, but I think the commissioner in saying -- deferring the will contest because they've come up with these affidavits of these experts who say that we don't think that's a valid will, we think it's forged or something -- some document was forged; it isn't clear which one. In this probate, the will case, is -- the estate case is 080595, so that's the estate case. The commissioner got -- I mean, it seems like this is a dual track and the issue is are we going to have mixed results, because you've got the commissioner over there doing what the commissioner is

doing and we still have this issue over here and is there the potential for inconsistent results, because what happens -- And then what happens if the commissioner holds a will contest and somebody doesn't like the outcome of the will contest and then you appeal that? I mean, it just seems to me that we're going about this backwards.

MR. POWELL: Your Honor, it's actually in front of you because they've declared a -- they've requested a jury trial, so that matter is actually before you.

THE COURT: So it's not the commissioner's anymore?

MR. POWELL: It's not the commissioner's. No, Your Honor. No.

THE COURT: You know, none of this stuff counts in my statistics. Probate, they don't count it. Awesome.

MR. POWELL: Free work. You don't get credit for it.

THE COURT: I wish you guys would try your cases.

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: We can't get civil attorneys to try their cases. Okay.

MR. POWELL: Your Honor, and I go back to my premise, is, again, and I'll use the best analogy I know how to. If I execute my will, how is my will not valid? My will doesn't have to be offered for probate. Neither does yours. There's no requirement that you offer it for probate. The only requirement in Nevada law is you lodge the will with the court clerk, the district court clerk. That was done. That was done, and this is the kicker of this. That was done right after Mrs. Connell passed. It was in '09 that Mrs. Connell passed. We're now in the year 2014. Ms. Ahern had absolutely every right as the daughter, if she wanted to contest the validity of that will, she herself had complete standing to offer that in for admission to probate and then to file a contest because of it.

Now, the other super relevant fact here to this as well, Your Honor, is that the same day that that will was executed was also the restatement of the M.T.C. Living Trust. Ms. Ahern received in 2009 a three hundred thousand dollar bequest under that trust. Talk about inconsistent positions. I think we've got an inconsistent position here clearly. And the other fact of this matter --

THE COURT: But I guess my question is do we need somehow, whether it's all over here, or it probably should be consolidated so that when we file stuff -- you file it in the Family Court Odyssey system and they've got the P cases and the E cases. Everybody's P, and they've got the E cases and the T cases and then you file them both and it's a mess for us. There is also an A case or arguably should be an A case here --

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- on that other issue and it just -- so we need to make sure we're all filing in one document -- in one docket. So it just -- I'm trying to figure out how we stage this in a way that makes the most sense, because I don't know if -- I understand what Mr. Mugan is saying, but I'm not sure he's -- it's really a stay. It seems to me that it's more a -- you have to stage this because to the extent that there's an issue with the will that they have raised, it's a will contest, to the jury trial -- like I said, we should expect you guys to try your cases. We can accommodate you getting a jury trial scheduled as soon as you can be ready on that issue because if the jury says, oh, we really think that that's a forged will, then that throws this whole thing into turmoil. So -- And what's happening in Texas and all that?

MR. POWELL: Well, Your Honor --

THE COURT: So it's just all a big mess.

MR. POWELL: Well, if I can address --

THE COURT: So we need to figure out a way to make this the most efficient so that we can get this resolved, because the whole point, as I've said a couple times today, is to get these things resolved so people get their money.

MR. POWELL: And that's exactly what we're here to ask you to do, is if you would like to level this playing field and put back the status quo the way that this was, and again, going to burden, the thing I think that I can't stress enough to you is this is not a beneficiary versus trustee dispute. This is beneficiary versus beneficiary. You just so happen to have one beneficiary who's also wearing the trustee hat and who has her hands wrapped around the throats of the other beneficiaries, saying I am choking you off because I am not giving you your distributions.

Now, the thing that bothers me tremendously about this, and you've seen this today, trustees coming in asking for petition for instructions. That was an alternative here that Ms. Ahern had and should have utilized to say I believe in my beneficiary capacity that I have an interest to X amount. Likewise, the other converse and going by thirty-three years of precedent of a 65/35 distribution of this oil income, is that that was the precedent, so I need instructions, Your Honor, as to what I should do here when we have competing claims. That didn't happen.

You have a beneficiary who has decided, hey, I can gain a tremendous amount of leverage here and starve out these other people. And that's what's happened here. They have not received a distribution. The last distribution was June of 2013, Your Honor. Now with this will contest, this could go out a year. Who knows when it's going to go out. Fine. If we want to level the playing field, let them

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take all the time they need. I suspect, though, we're then going to start going really quickly if we go back to the status quo and the level playing field, which is fair and equitable and what needs to be done here. I just have a feeling that some of the delay issues are suddenly going to go really fast now.

So, Your Honor, that's what we're asking for. And if they want to play this, well, you can't resolve this until then, fine. Again, it's their burden of proof. All the black and white evidence here suggests for thirty-three years there was a 65/35 distribution. The one key piece of evidence here, Your Honor, is we have a 1980 Texas estate inheritance tax return. Why don't we have the 706? Well, because it's thirty-four years after the fact of what was done in 1980. If you also read as well the Texas estate tax return, it says on there: Use the numbers reflected in the Form 706. Opposing counsel has said you can't produce the 706. You can't show anything. You can't establish your case. Why exactly would beneficiaries of a trust who are never trustees, why exactly would they have a copy of the Form 706 in their possession? That's nonsensical.

THE COURT: Well, we're talking here about continuing the petition for construction specifically because there's a will contest. So I'm trying to figure out what's the most efficient way to address these things in the proper order. I'm not -- It seems important that this motion needs to be argued, but I guess the question is does it in fact need to be only after the will contest has been concluded, or can they -- can all this be done -- can we just get this done?

MR. POWELL: It sure can be because the thing is --

THE COURT: On a track -- and it may be dual track.

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: I mean, it may have to be triple track because we have a whole new issue here on these other claims that technically are A claims.

MR. POWELL: Right.

THE COURT: So how best, how most efficiently can we do this so that we don't have inconsistent results? Because if we get all the way through the original petition that was filed here and we still have the will contest going on, and what happens if the jury says, oh, that's an invalid will, and the whole thing has like wasted our time? So how do we make this the most efficient way? And then we'll get to the other issue, which is making the distributions in the interim, but how do we get to our most efficient method of resolving these, now that we have -- there's a will contest, here's our experts who are going to say that there's forgeries here. The jury has got to hear that. And how do we -- how do we make this the most efficient?

I'm not necessarily convinced it's a stay. It seems to me that it needs to be some sort of a plan for how we can alleviate all of these issues in the most efficient -- and as Mr. Mugan has pointed out, why are we wasting a lot of money on some of these issues? Is there some more efficient way to do it? Is it staging this or is it doing it all at once? How do we do this in the most efficient way so that we don't have inconsistent results and we reach a satisfactory conclusion so everybody knows what their rights are and all the issues have been litigated? Because everybody deserves their chance to have that figured out. How is it most efficient? Mr. Mugan has technically termed this a stay. I'm not sure a stay is really what he's talking about. So it might be more of a staging of --

MR. MUGAN: If I may --

THE COURT: -- of each of these issues.

MR. MUGAN: If I may, Your Honor, and I apologize for the language or words that I selected. In my limited intellect I guess in my mind we have the cart in front of the horse.

THE COURT: And that -- yeah, that's my concern.

MR. MUGAN: That's the problem. We have the cart in front of the horse.

And why make this Court go through this --

THE COURT: What's the most efficient way to do this?

MR. MUGAN: -- and why make all the clients go through this, and if the jury comes back and says the will is invalid, we're not -- in my humble opinion we're not thrown into turmoil. This party is over. It's done.

THE COURT: What I'm saying, if we go forward with what Mr. -- what's already on file, we could reach an inconsistent result because the jury --

MR. MUGAN: Exactly. That's my concern.

THE COURT: And so my question is, do we have to stay it or do we stage it, or is it, depending on the outcome of the will contest and the whole thing's gone -- I mean, how is it most efficient to reach the results that we -- to go through this thing in an orderly fashion?

MR. MUGAN: Well, from my perspective --

THE COURT: And we're really staying the other case pending that review.

Can you go ahead and do whatever you need to do on that so that you're ready,
okay, now it's time for our next phase and, you know, in a couple months we'll just
do that?

MR. MUGAN: On the doctrine of judicial economy, attorney fees, costs, etcetera, it would seem to me that you have to go forward with the will contest case

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and get a determination on that and then go forward with the petition for declaratory judgment, because the will contest case can render everything in the petition for declaratory judgment moot. If we try and do it on dual tracks, we're violating the doctrine of judicial economy, we're wasting the Court's potential time, and I know the Court has a lot of things to do, as evidenced this morning. We're wasting attorney fees, costs, etcetera. We've got three high-powered law firms involved here. And why we would do that -- like I said, we have the cart in front of the horse. And the cart in front of the horse is not my client's fault.

When this woman died in 2009, Marjorie Connell, her nominated successor trustee was Mr. Powell's client, Jackie Montoya. She was the successor trustee of the M.T.C. Living Trust. Why would my client file a will she's going to contest? Petition -- you know, I mean, why would she do that? What they did was they waited until 2012, three years after this woman died, to file in the wrong jurisdiction down in Texas. And as we've stated before, they filed down in Texas under false representations to the court. They didn't even give my client notice. And I suspect they were hoping that the time for contesting that will would pass and then they could proceed with the petition for declaratory judgment. But my client learned of it and contested it.

They now, five years after this woman died, finally bring the petition to probate the will here in Nevada, which always was the proper jurisdiction and venue. They don't bring it until the end of March. They specifically in their pleadings request that it be admitted to probate and have the Court determine that it's a valid will. That was what their petition asked for. And the Probate Commissioner denied it in its entirety and said -- declared a will contest and ordered the issuance of citations.

I could see a little bit if we didn't have a jury demand, you know, because you'd be making both decisions. But even then, I think you may be running up attorney fees and costs, you may be wasting the Court's time. So I think we've got the cart in front of the horse. We have to change it. We have to put the horse, the will contest, the issue of the validity of the will, which supposedly exercised the testamentary power of appointment first, and that's a crucial element to their case; the second case. And so until we know that result, we're all operating in the blind and wasting time and money.

MR. WARNICK: Your Honor, may I put my two bits in here?

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. WARNICK: Your Honor, this proceeding started back in September of last year when we filed a petition to have the Court determine who was entitled to the income from these Texas oil properties. That's what started this whole proceeding. At that time opposing counsel and his client never came forward and said, well, hey, wait a minute, we're entitled to this income because the will of Mrs. Connell was invalid. They never even raised that issue; never asserted that that was even an issue in this case. And we didn't know it was going to be an issue until we got later on in this case and we could see what they were doing. And what they were doing is raising points here and there to try to delay this thing and try to cause more expense, try to keep any income from going to our clients and trying to force a situation where they would starve them out.

They're the ones that indicated after this proceeding had been going for several months that they were going to make a claim that the will was invalid.

We never knew they were going to challenge the will. The will was valid on its face.

A copy was sent to their client, Mrs. Ahern. She knew that the power of appointment had been exercised. She knew exactly what was happening, and she did nothing for the last five years. Then all of a sudden in 2012 she stops the income going to our clients. For absolutely no explainable reason she just stops the income going to our clients. Our clients, one of whom is a trustee of the M.T.C. Trust, had a duty to come before this Court and say wait a minute, this is not right. Why on earth are you doing that? Let's get an interpretation then of the trust. If you're going to say that our clients aren't entitled to sixty-five percent of the income that's been paid for thirty-four years, if you're going to say just on the basis of your interpretation of something that happened thirty-four years ago, then let's have the Court make a decision and we'll decide what happens.

So we started with this case and we proceeded along. Your Honor was ready to have a hearing on this matter last February. What happened at the last minute? They come in and allege several counterclaims, frivolous counterclaims to delay this matter and to force it to be carried over. We could see what was happening each step of the way. We could see that they're probably going to challenge this will. And so we said we'd better go ahead and submit it to probate here and make sure we remove that leg so when we got down the road here and had a trial in this matter, an evidentiary hearing, they wouldn't be using that as an excuse.

Now, I agree, Your Honor, that there is an issue with respect to the will that has to be resolved, but I respectfully submit that if we're going to do that first we need to make sure that money is going to our clients like it should be under that trust, because that was happening for thirty-four years, there's a record of that happening

for thirty-four years. They have the burden to challenge that and to overturn that.

And until they can show that there's any semblance of a case that they have, we respectfully submit that that should continue. We should continue that income so that each party has the same situation they were in before they stopped the income.

And then if we have to take and deal with the will issue first, we can do that.

THE COURT: Now, who's going to be litigating the will contest?

MR. WARNICK: Who's going to be litigating it? Mr. Powell and I on one side and I guess them on the other side.

THE COURT: Okay. So I guess my question is, what do you think would be an appropriate amount of time to litigate the will? Because it's a jury trial, it's preparing for a jury trial, to litigate the will.

MR. WARNICK: We're ready to go.

MR. POWELL: We can go today if you want.

MR. WARNICK: We're ready to go. We've got the witnesses who saw the will, who can testify that she signed the will. We've got about ten, eleven witnesses who know what the intent of the decedent was. They've got a couple of phony forgery experts that we can deal with pretty easily, but we're ready to go.

THE COURT: Well, they have their experts. So --

MR. POWELL: A convicted felon, just so you know. And I can produce the law for you right now and I can also show you where this purported expert has been discredited on many, many occasions, over-stating qualifications, all these --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. POWELL: But, Your Honor, just real quickly if I could. And again, this goes back to --

MR. MUGAN: Your Honor, I don't mean to interrupt Mr. Powell --

MR. POWELL: No.

MR. MUGAN: -- but I'd like the opportunity to respond one at a time.

MR. POWELL: Do so after I'm done.

MR. MUGAN: Two to one here.

THE COURT: Exactly.

MR. MUGAN: Mr. Warnick, the only name -- the only pleading his name appears on is the counterclaims.

THE COURT: Right. That's why --

MR. MUGAN: Not on this case.

THE COURT: That's why I specifically --

MR. MUGAN: And we seem to be mixing motions.

THE COURT: That's why I specifically asked -- Exactly. That's my concern. I'm trying to stay focused on the motion to continue. So on the motion to continue, that's why I asked who's going to litigate the will contest, who's going to be counsel there. Mr. Warnick indicates he thinks that they'd be ready right away. And I would just ask you then, Mr. Mugan, when do you think you would be ready on the will contest, because it's a jury trial. So, I mean, I'm not kidding. We had a bunch of stuff fall off. A case got stayed in June. We could accommodate you, you know, the week of June 16th.

MR. MUGAN: There's no way that we can be ready there, Your Honor, in a will contest case. We have witnesses in California. And frankly speaking, based on the discovery responses we have gotten to date -- we sent out interrogatories and requests to produce in this case. And for example, they argue how this is irreparable

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damages, their financial detriment. And so we ask, okay, we know you --

THE COURT: I just want to stay focused on the will contest.

MR. MUGAN: Okay. Well, I'm just telling you --

THE COURT: How much time --

MR. MUGAN: -- I think we're going to have an absolute war in this discovery based on the responses we've gotten. We asked for a copy of Marjorie T. Connell's 706. They say objection; irrelevant. Two days later we get a pleading with supposedly part of the copy of their 706, even though they just refused to give it to us because it's irrelevant. You know, and if we're going to play those games, it's going to take a long time. Long time. There's no way we're going to be ready in June.

MR. POWELL: Your Honor, of course I wouldn't expect them to be ready for a year, a year and a half; whatever. Again, it goes back to our main point. They are starving out our clients.

THE COURT: Well, we'll deal with that in a minute.

MR. POWELL: Okay.

THE COURT: We'll deal with that in a minute.

MR. POWELL: And that's the issue. But --

THE COURT: But we've got a will contest we have to deal with, and I think that he's raised a valid point, which is you would be buying a problem if the jury were to come to a different conclusion after we've done all this. It makes perfect sense to me that we have to deal with the will contest first. How quickly can we deal with the will contest? How much time do you realistically think you need to do the discovery? It's a jury trial. So how much time do you realistically think you need to be ready on

that issue? We'll get to the other issues here in a minute.

MR. POWELL: Again, you already know our response, so I think you're directing it to Mr. Mugan.

THE COURT: You said you're ready. You're ready with your witnesses now.

MR. POWELL: Yes.

THE COURT: Got it. Okay. But I mean, I don't know if you're going to -you may not want to take any depositions.

MR. POWELL: We don't. We want to just go.

MR. MUGAN: We want to take depositions. Quite frankly, you know --

THE COURT: And so this is why it gets -- where he was talking about how -- because it makes sense to call this a stay or it just makes sense -- if somebody is going to be deposed, can they please just be deposed once?

MR. MUGAN: Right. Yeah, that's fine.

THE COURT: On all of the issues.

MR. MUGAN: Sure.

THE COURT: And, you know, why do you need these people coming back for -- Okay, well, we're going to talk to you today about this issue. It's a waste of everybody's time. It's not efficient.

MR. MUGAN: Well, my suggestion would have been when we got to that point is that the parties stipulate on the record that any depositions used in the first case can be used in the second case.

THE COURT: Absolutely. So just, that's why I said, I don't think it's necessary to call it a stay, that we're going to stay this litigation. So about how much time do you think you need for discovery? Six months for discovery?

MR. MUGAN: I would say a minimum of six months, Your Honor. We're more than glad to try and push. I am really, really concerned as to what has gone on in this case so far and the answers and the responses that I just got last Tuesday to our discovery, which I thought was boilerplate. You know, if we're going to have to be running to the Discovery Commissioner, you know, every time. We can't even agree on the language of orders. That's why we finally just submitted competing orders.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. POWELL: That's totally accurate. We can't agree because we can't even agree with documents and what they say. We can't even agree. If you'll notice, too, everything is purported. Purported. In their last filing, the purported attorneys were Mark Solomon and Brian Steadman. Purported. Everything is a forgery. Everything is this. Your Honor, if I could --

THE COURT: All right. So if we can then, if six months is an appropriate amount of time, do you think you could be ready for trial -- it's a jury trial, I keep stating that. You know, it's a little different. In January? We've got a stack that starts January 12th.

MR. POWELL: Absolutely.

THE COURT: January 12th.

MR. POWELL: Whenever we can go, let's go.

MR. MUGAN: We will gladly push everything, but again, I want to go on the record, just like I went on the record the first hearing -- and I'll give Mr. Warnick the benefit of the doubt because he's a late-comer. The first hearing we were here, November 12th --

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MR. POWELL: Talk to the judge.

MR. MUGAN: -- November 12th, I specifically advised the Court and cocounsel that if our motion to dismiss was denied, that we were filing counterclaims. I said I have to give you the heads up, because that may enter into your thinking.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MUGAN: I was trying to disclose that, you know. So I don't want to get into that again.

THE COURT: Okay. So we've got a hearing on the will contest. The commissioner put it on for May 27th. Do we need that hearing?

MR. POWELL: I don't think so.

THE COURT: If we're setting our scheduling now --

MR. POWELL: No.

THE COURT: We can take you off on May 27th?

MR. POWELL: Absolutely.

THE COURT: We're going to schedule the jury trial for the January 2015 stack. You can do your discovery plan, what you've got. If you need to go to the Discovery Commissioner, great. If not, just submit what you were -- specifically because that's a jury trial. That's -- the estate case, P-080595, we'll coordinate it with this one. But it's a will contest, so it's going on its own track as a jury trial on that issue. We've taken the hearing on the 27th off. We've dealt with that.

I appreciate Mr. Mugan's argument that it would lead to a duplication of effort to go forward with the other issue first and potentially get an inconsistent result on the will contest. So it doesn't make any sense. It should be staged. But I think the discovery should be coordinated in both our 66425 case and the 80595

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case. So it should all be coordinated. You know, under the local rules there's a distinction between coordinating and consolidating. You can coordinate things, but they aren't technically consolidated because -- I should be really clear, the 80595 is a will contest and it is a jury trial. We have to treat that differently.

We'll try it separately and we'll try it first, but I think we need to proceed forward with our preparations. I appreciate the argument that it may lead to a duplication of efforts, but I just can't see causing any delay because I don't see why we can't go in the very next stack if you survive the will contest, go right into the next issue one year after we thought we were going to. So that would just be my view.

MR. POWELL: I guess the clarification I would have is what -- you seem to be indicating, if I'm not mistaken, and again, please clarify if I'm not interpreting correctly, but you seem to be indicating that there is a presumption that the will is not valid until it's declared to be valid.

THE COURT: No. Absolutely not.

MR. POWELL: Okay. Okay, then --

THE COURT: They've got a right to prove their will contest.

MR. POWELL: Sure.

THE COURT: That's what I'm saying.

MR. POWELL: And again, they have the burden of proof, obviously, so --

THE COURT: Absolutely.

MR. POWELL: Yeah, so --

THE COURT: I'm not shifting the burden of proof.

MR. POWELL: Yeah. Okay.

1	THE COURT: They've raised the will contest. They've got the right to litigate
2	that.
3	MR. POWELL: Sure.
4	THE COURT: Because I just can't see in the event that you get inconsistent
5	results
6	MR. POWELL: Yeah.
7	THE COURT: if you go forward with what we've already got on, you go
8	forward but you get inconsistent results from a jury it's a jury.
9	MR. POWELL: Sure. No, I understand. I understand.
10	THE COURT: They're people who work at Walmart and are willing to take
11	the time off. I mean, come on, it's a jury.
12	MR. POWELL: Yeah. No, I
13	THE COURT: It could be an entirely different result.
14	MR. POWELL: Understood. Understood. And that again goes back to our
15	point, which I'm guessing you want to address now
16	THE COURT: Yes.
17	MR. POWELL: which again is the fairness, the fairness, the fairness and
18	the fairness.
19	THE COURT: That's the next issue.
20	MR. POWELL: Yes.
21	THE COURT: So we've dealt with that issue. We're going to take the
22	hearing on the 27th off because we've dealt with all the issues having to do with
23	getting the jury trial.

(The clerk confers with the Court)

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1	THE COURT: Correct. That would have to go that's on the August 11th,
2	2014 stack.
3	THE CLERK: And I saw (indiscernible)
4	THE COURT: Is there The jury demand I think in the because on the
5	in the T case, which is the 066425 case this is the kind of stuff we get hung up on,
6	there is apparently a jury demand, and I think that's Mr. Warnick's. You did it?
7	MR. POWELL: No.
8	THE COURT: Or Mr. Mugan, you did that. That's on I think on the
9	counterclaim.
10	MR. POWELL: We are No. That's been for everything, Your Honor.
11	That's a problem, too, which We'll be filing a written objection.
12	THE COURT: That was always it was always a bench trial.
13	MR. POWELL: It is. You're correct.
14	THE COURT: No, I think it's because of the counterclaims, that there's a
15	jury demand on the counterclaims, which to me
16	MR. POWELL: They did not distinguish that.
17	THE COURT: which to me that always should be that's an A case.
18	MR. POWELL: That's an A case.
19	THE COURT: It's like a civil.
20	MR. POWELL: That's an A case.
21	THE COURT: It's like a civil issue.
22	MR. POWELL: Yes, Your Honor.
23	THE COURT: But it was filed as a counterclaim, so that's why I'm saying,

I don't think -- it doesn't sound like the will contest can be ready by August because

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it's a whole different issue. I understand you feel you're ready to go, but it's a whole 2 3 4

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different issue. And if you can't be ready on the will contest by August, when we already have this thing scheduled, it seems to me that it's all got to be pushed back, and that's the January date. I don't see any way we can go forward in August. You can't. Because that's my concern is that you can end up with an inconsistent verdict. Whatever I were to decide in the bench trial could all end up being mooted if the jury comes in and says, oh, we don't think it's a valid will.

MR. POWELL: I understand. But --

THE COURT: And it's a jury.

MR. POWELL: No, I totally understand what your logic and your point is and all that. The thing, again, I would submit is that you have a five year gap between when the will could have been offered --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. POWELL: -- by -- again --

THE COURT: I understand that.

MR. POWELL: -- by the purported contestant if there was a problem. That was in her possession with a letter from the attorney saying, by the way, there's an exercise of the power of appointment over Trust No. 3. Yet, there was continuing to act and there was distributions made that way.

THE COURT: Right. I mean, if you have other -- if you have --

MR. POWELL: And again, I realize this is something I'll brief for you --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. POWELL: -- as basically even before the contest --

THE COURT: Oh, yeah.

MR. POWELL: -- because we have the right, obviously, to file our motions and all those.

THE COURT: Absolutely.

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: I'm not saying -- I'm not --

MR. POWELL: Oh, I --

THE COURT: I'm not saying it's about --

MR. POWELL: Yeah, yeah. No, I totally understand.

THE COURT: I'm not prejudging this outcome at all. Like I said, it's a jury trial.

MR. POWELL: Yeah, yeah, I totally understand. And I mean, again, they have, like anybody who asks when they come to do estate planning, can anybody contest this? Unfortunately, yes, because the doors of the court are open to anybody --

THE COURT: Oh, absolutely.

MR. POWELL: -- and you can do whatever you want to do. So I get that.

Understood.

THE COURT: So we have the bench trial which -- and we have to deal with, you know, we've got the whole other issue which were going to get to here in a minute, but the -- that's going to have to be vacated. And so we'll just put it on for being reset -- (indiscernible). Maybe you're successful, maybe you get the will contest dismissed. We've got a date and you could have the bench trial.

MR. POWELL: Right. And just to clarify --

THE COURT: So we'll move it all to that date in January.

MR. POWELL: And again, assuming we level the playing field and we have fairness here. We're okay with they want to take -- take as long as they want. If they want to play that game, they can do whatever they choose to do. That's fine. The one thing I do just want to clarify because I think you're confused is they have requested, despite the fact that you were ready to go, you are the trier of fact for this petition for declaratory judgment, they have now asked without distinction -- they asked for a jury trial, so they're trying to remove you and they want that matter decided by a jury as well. Inappropriate because --

THE COURT: Well, you know, you can always move to strike a jury demand if it's not filed timely because it's already scheduled for trial, but the problem that we have -- what we have is that they've raised these counterclaims which they may be entitled to a jury trial on because those were not previously on the record.

MR. POWELL: And like you said, that's an A case, so yeah, I don't disagree with that.

THE COURT: So that's the issue. So that's where it kind of breaks down for me is, you know, if it's already been set for trial and it's set for a bench trial and you afterwards file a demand for a jury, that's untimely --

MR. POWELL: Um-hm.

THE COURT: -- and you can move to strike the bench trial --

MR. POWELL: And we will.

THE COURT: I mean, move to -- a jury demand.

MR. POWELL: And that's what I just wanted to clarify for you for the record is we will be submitting a written objection to that.

THE COURT: Right.

THE COURT: Do we need that hearing? Because all --

MR. POWELL: That's basically --

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MR. POWELL: Well, no. If you're going to -- if you're saying that everything is getting pushed off, that would be just like the petition for today. That would be the same thing. So, yeah, I mean, basically you can extend that, the same thing, if you'd like, because it's the same -- it goes to the same heart of the issue, which is the declaratory judgment issue.

THE COURT: Okay. I guess here's my question, is on what we've got pending, because we've -- our calendar was a status check in the estate case.

MR. POWELL: That's the bench trial. Yeah.

THE COURT: That's on May 27th. There's another hearing on May 27th, though, and that was in this case, the trust case.

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: So what about that hearing?

MR. POWELL: That's the one you just referenced.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: Do you want to have that hearing?

MR. POWELL: Well, no, because I think we're going to run into the same issue we just did with today's petition.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. POWELL: They're going to do a motion to continue. And so that's what I'm just saying is it's all related. It's all inter-related to the underlying petition, which is that, so.

THE COURT: Okay. So this -- the hearing -- the petition today and the petition that was scheduled for the 27th should be continued to -- for what, status

check on the same -- at the same time as the jury trial? So you don't lose them and they don't like fall off and don't ever get resolved. I had people coming in today saying things never got resolved because they got shipped over here from the Probate Commissioner. I mean, we have to keep them on the calendar or master calendar loses them. And we never know that they have not been decided because there's no way for us to know. So in order to keep this on, the petition, which would be for construction and effect of the probate court order, that's the one that's being --

MR. POWELL: That was today.

THE COURT: That's the one today.

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: It's being moved. Those are going to be moved then to be determined at or after the jury trial that we're setting on the will contest. So they stay on calendar and we can reset them then based on the outcome of the jury trial, because they may or may not be relevant; may or may not need to be heard.

MR. POWELL: I mean, they're relevant to the -- again, to the bench trial on the underlying petition, the declaratory petition for judgment.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. POWELL: So that's what they relate to.

THE COURT: Okay. And that's the bench trial which is 8/11, which we'll continue to the same stacked trail, just so we've got -- it needs to be reset. So -- because those issues still are out there and if they fall off -- if they fall off the calendar, master calendar, if you drop it, it's vacated, you know, the whole thing has to be re-noticed to get it back on the master calendar. So we need to continue

MR. POWELL: Okay.

THE COURT: So when are we continuing them to? I just think -- my suggestion would be we continue all those petitions to the same time as the will contest and then depending on the outcome of the will contest, they can be set.

MR. MUGAN: I would agree, Your Honor. I think they have to be kept on status check. You know, otherwise they're going to fall through the cracks.

THE COURT: Right. So they have to stay on for status check.

MR. MUGAN: I think they have to stay on the status check. You know, we want to save attorney fees and stuff. Even on the counterclaims we're willing to put those on hold, even though it's kind of a separate and distinct matter, we're willing to move that, you know, to January also. We're going to coordinate the discovery anyway. And really, the only thing I think we have is the second petition to distribute.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MUGAN: Just to try and make it easy for the Court and for --

THE COURT: Right. And so I don't know, then, Mr. Warnick -- What I hear Mr. Mugan suggesting is that we would continue your motion. And maybe -- maybe not necessarily to that date, but maybe to do some discovery --

MR. WARNICK: No, I agree, Your Honor. I think if, for instance, we win the jury trial --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. WARNICK: -- and we won the other petition, the motion to dismiss is pretty much taken care of, too. But I agree that they can be continued for economy.

 THE COURT: Right. So we'll put them on for a status --

MR. WARNICK: Although technically they could be dealt with ahead of time --

MR. MUGAN: Right.

MR. WARNICK: -- because I think they're frivolous claims. But --

THE COURT: Right. So that's the thing. I mean, we can -- just so it doesn't fall off, we can continue it to the time -- all of these are going to be status checks at the same time as the jury trial on the will contest. So all these status checks -- if you want to notice one and pull it out and say we would like to have this heard prior to that, that's always your option. And you -- something tells me you guys are going to be back, so you can always come back and ask for that.

MR. WARNICK: I think it's wise what Your Honor is doing is to set them all at the same time there so that we then keep it on calendar and don't lose track of it.

THE COURT: And if at some point in time you think this is now ripe, I'm ready to -- I need to file maybe something based on some of the discovery, some supplemental brief, now you're going to go forward. But if I understand, Mr. Mugan, your suggestion is that you would not proceed with any discovery on any of those counterclaim issues at this point in time.

MR. MUGAN: Well, what I'm suggesting for the economy of the Court and co-counsel and myself is that the motion pending today on the counterclaims and the counterclaims per se, we just move all that to January also because they may or may not go away.

THE COURT: They're continued for a status check. And who knows, they may listen to your witnesses and say, oh, okay, well, we're satisfied, but we're going to have to -- (indiscernible).

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: Who knows?

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: It's discovery. Things happen in discovery.

MR. POWELL: Snow in July I think would be more --

THE COURT: Okay. So this is what's left then to go forward today, and that's what you -- counsel keeps arguing is this unfairness. I mean, it's been many, many months now that we've had the money being held. We've taken some money out because -- you know, valid point, when you're holding money over an extended period of time you're going to have tax issues. And so you need to be able to accommodate those kinds of things.

But, so, what I understand and both Mr. Warnick and Mr. Powell, you made this argument that if we're doing this, this is a further delay which appears to have no other purpose but to, you know, place your clients in a position where they're unable to go forward with their litigation, with their rights.

MR. POWELL: Exactly, Your Honor. This is a matter of leverage. It's --

THE COURT: So what is your proposal? I mean --

MR. POWELL: My proposal is --

THE COURT: -- because, you know, we've been holding the money.

MR. POWELL: We've been holding the money since 2013.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. POWELL: Well, actually when the distribution stopped was 2013. We are proposing that we go back from that point in time when this was unfairly done and we go back, we distribute sixty-five percent to the M.T.C. Living Trust and in

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turn the beneficiaries of that trust. And we continue to do so until we're done, which is the way that this should have always been handled and should have been done by a trustee, versus a trustee who's also a beneficiary, the only beneficiary gaining THE COURT: Now, just so -- for devil advocacy purposes, Mr. Powell --THE COURT: -- hypothetically speaking --THE COURT: -- say the will contest is successful. THE COURT: Got a bunch of Walmart store clerks up there and they say, yeah, we think that's a forgery. We don't care what the witnesses say --THE COURT: -- we believe the guy with the criminal conviction who's the document examiner, we believe him, he's very credible. We find this is a forged MR. POWELL: Well, I would --THE COURT: I mean, does the trustee clawback the money? I mean, what MR. POWELL: Let them try if they'd like to. I don't know how to answer your question other than in a situation like this, how does the trustee who's got --THE COURT: Because what we were trying to do --MR. POWELL: Yes.

THE COURT: -- was to hold the money so that whoever was ultimately

entitled to it would -- it would be there for them. 1 MR. POWELL: But we're --2 THE COURT: And I understand that things have changed because we were 3 4 going to do it on a much shortened period of time. It was going to be resolved much 5 sooner. 6 MR. POWELL: Um-hm. 7 THE COURT: This is turning into something much different I think than what 8 was anticipated by the beneficiaries when they started this. So now that they're 9 having to go through all this, things have changed. 10 MR. POWELL: Yeah. And I don't know how to -- I'm not sure how to 11 characterize this other than to say --12 THE COURT: Unless and until Mrs. -- I'm drawing a blank. MR. POWELL: Ahern is their client. 13 14 THE COURT: Ahern. 15 MR. POWELL: Right. THE COURT: Until -- unless and until Mrs. Ahern establishes that she's 16 17 entitled to one hundred percent --MR. POWELL: Yes. 18 19 THE COURT: -- they should be receiving --20 MR. POWELL: Yes. 21 THE COURT: Their share is sixty-five percent? MR. POWELL: Correct. Absolutely. Absolutely. 22 23 THE COURT: And so to continue to hold the money --

MR. POWELL: While Ms. Ahern receives her thirty-five.

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THE COURT: If it's ultimately determined --

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MR. POWELL: Yeah.

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THE COURT: -- that Mrs. Ahern is entitled to that hundred percent, okay,

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fine.

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MR. POWELL: Exactly.

MR. POWELL: Yeah, exactly.

THE COURT: But if it turns out -- and it's not fair to make them wait to say, oh, no, they are entitled to their share of sixty-five --

MR. POWELL: Exactly.

THE COURT: -- because that's prejudicing them even though the money is being held for them.

MR. POWELL: Well, the fact is they've been relying -- their lifestyles are dependent, they rely on this money, just like I rely on my paycheck, you rely on your paycheck. We budget that in in expectations of how we live our lifestyles. And so that's exactly what the issue we have here. We have a -- we have thirty-three years of precedent of 65/35. And I know they're going to argue again, well, this and that. Well, the fact of the matter is, Your Honor, this continued from 2009 all the way up until June of '13 in which the trustee abruptly says I'm not paying you anymore. I'm not going to court to get a petition for instructions. I am unilaterally deciding that because I am the only one that benefits from this, I'm going to choke you out.

THE COURT: And so --

MR. POWELL: And you know reading between the lines it's leverage.

THE COURT: And so because she didn't do that -- she should have been required to continue to make the payments.

THE COURT: And so the Court just saying, no, I'm not going to let you take the hundred percent, you're going to have to hold the sixty-five percent, that's not adequate?

MR. POWELL: Exactly, Your Honor, because, I mean, again, we're talking June of '13. And the numbers have been submitted to you previously, but we're not talking inconsequential numbers. We're talking substantial dollars here.

The other thing here which is totally absurd is the fact that they're arguing, well, Ms. Ahern's -- conveniently, Ms. Ahern's thirty-five percent, that's not in dispute, so we'll just continue to give her what she's been getting all along for thirty-three years -- thirty-four years now, and, oh, by the way, the opposing side, oh, no, we'll just hold it for you; we'll just hold it for you. But yet everything is -- Again, we were ready to go on February -- I think it was 17th or 18th. We were ready for a complete conclusion. And we were here the month prior and you had indicated at that point because we had asked at that point to compel this --

THE COURT: Right. It's going to be done, though.

MR. POWELL: -- which was actually filed in December. It was filed immediately after the initial petition because Mr. Mugan said you can't ask for that, and Your Honor agreed and said no, you actually have to petition to compel that the distributions continue, which is what we did. And Your Honor, which I understand for efficiency purposes, said we're basically a month out, we'll go ahead, but in the event that this doesn't get resolved, we need to discuss and analyze the fairness of this. Your point of view at that time was we're so close to trial, the anticipation is we'll be done. And then on the morning of trial we show up, the courtroom is packed, as you know, we're ready to go, and then, bang, the counterclaims.

THE COURT: All of those people came from Texas.

MR. POWELL: The counterclaims. And then now -- and then you indicated, too, well, I can't put you on another stack for this and that. Now we have the contest, and that's my point. I just have a sneaky suspicion, real sneaky suspicion that if you go -- you level the playing field here and you make this fair, I have a feeling the other side is going to go a lot faster and want actually a final resolution of this whole thing. Just a sneaky suspicion.

But this is game playing, Your Honor. This is tactics; this is leverage. I like as well, too, that somehow we should be obligated to reveal to the opposing side in litigation what exactly Jacqueline Montoya and Kathryn Bouvier have in their finances. What do they have? Gee, that sounds really appropriate in a litigation matter. Oh, other side, can you please tell me what you have in your bank account so essentially I know how much more leverage I have against you? That's absurd.

And that's what we're asking for. They want to play their tactics and let's delay it and go all the way down the road. No problem, as long as you do what's equitable and fair here, and that's level the playing field, because again, Your Honor, the burden of proof in this whole matter is theirs. Ms. Montoya has had to be the pursuer of this because she's had a trustee who said I'm turning off the spigot, just like the person up the river who dams up the water and says you're not getting any more water, that's the scenario we've got.

We had no option but to come to court because the trustee didn't act reasonably and say, Your Honor, actually I think there is an issue here. In my beneficial capacity I think I'm actually entitled to one hundred percent. But I need instructions because actually for the last thirty-three years there's been a 65/35

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distribution, including four or five years after Mrs. Connell had passed. So, Your Honor, I need instructions. At that point, again, it would have never been appropriate for them to say, oh, we're cutting it off cold turkey. No, no, no. There would have been -- A reasonable trustee would have acted on an order from the court after hearing it. It wouldn't have said, oh, yeah, that's fine, you just shut off -- you just shut off the income spigot and choke out the other side. It's just not --

THE COURT: Okay. Anything else that hasn't already been argued?

Okay. Then I'll give it to you, Mr. Mugan.

MR. MUGAN: Thank you, Your Honor. It's been a long morning. I don't know where to start. I can talk for two hours, but I'm not going to. I'm going to try and simplify this, but I do have to respond to a couple things.

They are the ones in their original petition, in their second petition, talking about they're going to have irreparable harm, financial detriment, if you don't turn -- don't grant them the money. They put that in issue and that's one of the three requirements that they have to meet. They have to show irreparable harm and financial detriment. And so, we know they inherited close to three and a half million dollars in 2009. We don't know exactly how much. So in discovery this is an issue. This is an issue of their burden of proof in this hearing right now. And so in discovery we asked them about that. We don't ask them for leverage. We asked them to try and show to you this isn't going to cause them irreparable harm. This isn't going to cause them financial detriment. They inherited three and a half million dollars in 2009. And what do they do? It's irrelevant, it's immaterial, even though that's what they're arguing in their petition. That seems to be a contradiction to me.

This status quo I keep hearing about and you keep hearing about, this thirty-three years. The first twenty-nine years they weren't beneficiaries. They did not receive a dime. When Marjorie Connell died, what happened? And I cited the answers -- I set forth the answers in discovery that they did in my pleading and I hope you read them. What happened? Jacqueline Montoya, who had been -- had control, had been helping Marjorie, she just continues on. She writes the distribution checks. She won't give my client access to the money or the payments.

THE COURT: Actually, if we can -- we should maybe clarify, Mr. Mugan.

Not being a person familiar with oil and gas revenues, are they paid monthly,

quarterly, annually?

MR. MUGAN: I think they're paid quarterly, Your Honor.

MS. BOUVIER: No, they're not. It's monthly.

THE COURT: Monthly?

MS. BOUVIER: Yes, ma'am.

MR. MUGAN: Well, my understanding is it depends on the company and the distributor.

MS. BOUVIER: No, it's not, it's monthly.

MR. MUGAN: Okay, in this case if it's monthly, they know more about it than I do.

THE COURT: Okay. So I was just curious about how it was being paid out. I didn't know.

MR. MUGAN: Yeah. I've got enough problems being a Nevada lawyer without being a Texas lawyer.

THE COURT: I have no idea how they're paid.

MR. MUGAN: Yeah.

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THE COURT: Okay. So the issue was these monthly royalties.

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MR. MUGAN: Well, the status quo. The reason they received distributions after Marjorie Connell died was my client didn't have control, and she didn't have control because of the wrongful actions of Jackie Montoya. You look at the answers to interrogatories. She says she continues to make the distribution checks, even though my client is the successor trustee. She doesn't turn over the records and documents until my client hires Texas counsel, and then she turns over part of them in October of 2012, and she turns over supposedly the balance November of last year. My client is operating in the dark. You know, so this thirty-three, thirty-four year old business status quo I don't think holds up under looking at the discovery reports.

But I'm going to try and make this as simple as possible and as quick as possible right now. And I apologize, but I had to respond to those things. We already had a hearing on a nearly identical -- well, the petition is identical and then there was an addendum added for this hearing, which basically said, you know, because of the continuance, etcetera, it's not fair. You look at Nevada case law, you look at Nevada statutes, you look at Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure, I don't see grounds stated because a trial gets continued or delayed. And that -- I've been through this. I gave an affidavit, I set out transcripts. We talked a week before in the pretrial conference. We talked about the counterclaims. There was no mention of continuance, etcetera. Everybody knew about that. You know, they knew about it in November prior to the trial. You know, so this game playing, I'm not going to go there because both sides can argue that.

THE COURT: But Mr. Powell did mention and I do have a recollection of this that they had previously filed this motion and the court said we're going to have a hearing in a month; you know, you'll have an answer in thirty days and you'll know if you're entitled to these funds. So let's just continue to hold the funds and we'll get a resolution very shortly. And now we're now -- at least we're probably a year away from that. So that was effective for the Court, was that there was going to be a final resolution within thirty days, so why rule on the motion to change the status quo when we were holding the money, it was being held, apparently at some consternation to the gas companies. But isn't that --

MR. MUGAN: But, too --

THE COURT: -- it is a change.

MR. MUGAN: But the Court --

THE COURT: It is a substantial change.

MR. MUGAN: But the Court also said, and I cited the transcript where the Court said we're only talking about money. Money is adequate compensation. One of the three requirements that they have to meet in order for you to grant their petition is inadequate compensation. You already ruled at the previous hearing that we were only talking about money. You even said all we're talking about is oil revenue, we're not even talking about stock where it fluctuates. We're just talking about dollars and that's adequate compensation. You stated that on the record.

And so now to go back -- and they have to meet all three requirements.

They can't meet two out of the three. And like I said, delay is not a grounds under the rules. And you've already ruled that that's adequate compensation, and that means they didn't meet their burden of proof, one of the three requirements, and

you can't change that. That's what the law is. And so I don't think you can grant the petition solely on that; just the fact of that ruling. And that's one of the three requirements.

And the status quo is not a requirement -- the alleged status quo or purported status quo. You know, that's not really a factor under the law or the case law or the Rules of Civil Procedure. And he also at that hearing raised the issue about going way, way back, and you said no, if we go back at all we're only going to go back to the November 12th order when the money started. We can't retroactively apply.

And you also expressed concern about clawback. What's his response? If we win, and they've gotten all this money, and we're talking about a lot of money, and -- well, that's their problem. That's their problem. Let them try. Really? Really? Aren't my clients entitled ultimately to that money? And you were going to release it, and if they spend it, well, try and get it back. I don't think that's fair. I don't think that's right. You know, I just -- to me it's very simple. They have to meet three requirements. The Court has already ruled that they haven't met one of the requirements. I don't think they've met the other two requirements, and I'll gladly go into them if you want to.

THE COURT: But what about -- and they've mentioned this, this is a potential change in circumstances because as the Court specifically said the last time this came up, it's money -- it's being held; we're going to have a final resolution. And through no fault of their own they're now not going to have that resolution for a year.

MR. MUGAN: I would respectfully disagree with Your Honor. The delay is

their own fault. Frankly, the worst thing that happened was when you continued the trial. There was no way they could meet their burden of proof. There's no way. We should have won. We would have won then or we would have won on appeal. There's no way they could meet their burden of proof because they didn't have a valid will. And so when it got continued, it was the worst thing that could happen to us.

And what has been all this delay? This woman died in 2009. She was -- Ms. Montoya was the nominated executor, her personal representative. She was the successor trustee. She doesn't -- you know, she just takes control and ignores my client and starts paying her and her sister in the trust. The personal representative, nominated person is normally the one who petitions the court for the probate of the will. She could have done it then. She doesn't. She doesn't do it. And that's critical to their case.

And so what happens? When all trouble in Paradise -- I'm sorry, my oration, I almost swore -- when trouble in Paradise arose in 2012, what does she do then? Lord, we better prove up this will if we're going to have a dispute about this. So -- well, let's not file it in Nevada, let's file it in Texas. And we're going to say that she doesn't have any children, so my client -- so Eleanor doesn't get notice of this, and hopefully the four months period will go by and there will be no challenge to the will and we are home free. And of course my client finds out about it and contests that jurisdiction down there in Texas. And so after the trial is continued, I think opposing counsel realized we've got to prove the validity of the will here. And the proper jurisdiction is Nevada and we probably should have brought it in Nevada, and so now we're going to bring it in Nevada.

And so when you say through no fault of their own, I respectfully disagree. I think this was intentional. She took control of everything, the distributions, etcetera, as soon as Marjorie died. She wouldn't give my client access. My client had serious health problems. When they realized there's trouble, they file it down in Texas and don't give my client notice because they say, well, the decedent didn't have any children. Well, they know that's false. And hope that the four month period goes by. And now they realize Nevada is the right jurisdiction and we've got to prove this, so they file it March 25th of this year. That's not our fault, you know. And when you say through no fault of their own, I think it's all their fault, Your Honor. I would respectfully disagree.

THE COURT: Okay. So your position is that the funds should continue to be held as they are being held?

MR. MUGAN: Yeah. And this thirty-five percent, it's like, well, she gets thirty-five percent so we should get sixty-five percent. The thirty-five percent is undisputed. They've said on the record its undisputed. It could be like -- I mean, we could be talking, well, she gets -- she's got an investment account, you know, with Ameritrade and she gets dividends every month. Well, that's not fair; that's not fair, you know. There's no dispute as to the thirty-five percent.

THE COURT: She's already getting that.

MR. MUGAN: It just happens to be the oil rights. So we're not comparing apples to apples here. We really aren't. And what can be more --

THE COURT: But Mr. Powell's final argument is that the trustee in making the decision she was going to stop the distribution of the sixty-five percent did so unilaterally, did not come to the Court for instructions, simply did so. And as I said

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at the time, well, we'll just hold the money because we're going to have a determination hearing. We're not going to be a whole another year beyond that before we make that determination. So that's I guess Mr. Powell's final point that that was -- the trustee chose to handle it that way.

MR. MUGAN: My -- the --

THE COURT: And she has the burden of proof, and why are we harming the potential beneficiaries? At the time I wasn't going to change the status quo because we were so close to the trial, but now we're a year away from that, at best.

MR. MUGAN: Well, my client is also the potential beneficiary of that.

THE COURT: Correct.

MR. MUGAN: If she wins, she gets that money. In the interim, she's denied use of that money. She's -- And what I suspect this is about is maybe fees, attorney fees and costs. And as you heard at last hearing, my client has voluntarily chosen to pay attorney fees and costs out of her own pocket. She's not trying to argue, well, part of this -- I'm the trustee, so part of this is interpreting the terms of the trust and so the trust should be paying part of my fees.

She's -- you know, I mean, and so I have a hard time on this fairness argument because I don't see what's unfair. If my client wins, she gets the money. If they win, they get the money. The Court wisely said we're just going to put the money -- we're going to sequester the money and nobody is going to get it until this is decided. And they're talking about how they need all this money, and you rightfully raised the original issue at the last hearing, well, what about clawback? How are you going to get this back? I guarantee you if you release that money to them, that money is gone. That's gone. My client would never get it back; never.

And what -- you know, you have to look at my client's side, too. She's being denied access to that money if she wins, just like they are right now. If they win, they get the money. If she wins, she gets the money. What's unfair about that? And the other thing which we haven't talked about is a bond. Under the rules, an bond. We're talking about a lot of money; a lot of money. And at a minimum, you know, they should be required to post bonds securing that money if my client wins. And the bond -- they can collect -- we can collect on the bond. I think personal bonds -- the trouble is personal bonds are very difficult to get.

But be that as it may, I sound like I'm arguing against myself, but I come back, it's very simple to me. They have three requirements, and not one of them is delay or alleged status quo. They have three legal requirements. And the Court has already ruled they haven't met one of them. And nothing has changed that. There's nothing to change that. It's adequate compensation. It's dollars. Now to reverse that, I think there could be problems. I think it's contradictory.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Powell, anything further?

MR. POWELL: Your Honor, the one thing -- and again, I'm not going to get into this, but we clearly are always at separate hearings. Apparently the times that you're making representations, I'm here but they're not, and I guess apparently vice versa. But the one thing that troubles me, and again, we've gone back to the well now again with these personal attacks on Jacqueline Montoya. Jacqueline Montoya is willing and able right now at your leisure to go under oath. She'd gladly answer any questions that you would have. Again, continue to assassinate her character, which is getting a little absurd here. And what I'd like to do just for the record is take

a little bit of time to just let you know what Mr. Mugan's client -- again, we're dealing with all these she said this and this --

THE COURT: I don't -- I don't care about any of it. What about the bond?

MR. POWELL: Your Honor, we actually tried to get a bond and basically
what we were told is that you would need a court order; there's no chance we're
issuing a bond without a court order. And again, who bears the burden of that cost?
Somebody who's complied with thirty-four years of a 65/35, or do my clients again
bear that burden as well? Again, the fact that they did absolutely nothing here.
You had a trustee unilaterally turn off the income spigot and say come get me.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, I think there's been a change --

MR. MUGAN: If I may?

THE COURT: -- there's been a change of circumstances. However, I do think Mr. Mugan raises a valid point, which is that if this is granted they're required to bond for it, because that's been my problem all along is how do you get by that? I'm not going to grant it back to November or whenever it was when it started being held, but I would grant it going forward on the basis that the 65/35 split, we'll turn the income back on. They've got to bond. They've got to post a bond.

MR. POWELL: And they would pay for the costs --

THE COURT: Yeah. Absolutely.

MR. POWELL: -- subject to, again, obviously a damage?

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. POWELL: Okay. Your Honor, from what point forward? Because we asked for this relief in December.

THE COURT: I'll grant it from today. So, I mean, I don't know when they

pay the May payment. I mean, the May payment for May and it's paid in June, or is the May payment made in May? I don't know how this stuff is paid. I've got no clue. Your clients can tell you. I've got no clue.

MR. POWELL: It's basically -- it's effectively a delay. There's effectively a one month delay between when the check is for and what it's for.

THE COURT: All right. So if there's a check paid in June for May, then it should be --

MR. POWELL: From May.

THE COURT: -- the 65/35 starting -- going forward in May.

MR. POWELL: From May. Okay.

THE COURT: Right. But you're going to have to have time to get the bond, and I don't know how much the bond would be. That's the problem I have.

MR. POWELL: I don't either. I'm going to need --

THE COURT: I don't know how much these checks are.

MR. WARNICK: Your Honor, in lieu of a bond, you know, you can always post a personal -- what do they call that now? I forget the terminology. Instead of a bond, you can put a personal pledge. When do they use that term? Under a statute you have that alternative. I can't remember what it is. But bonds are difficult to get nowadays because you have to have your own bank and the banks don't do it anymore.

THE COURT: You post a personal security, I think is what they call it.

MR. WARNICK: Yeah. So maybe we could do that instead because --

THE COURT: I don't know what the -- that's a clerk's office thing.

MR. MUGAN: No. That's not what the rules say. And plus, if they need this

money as bad as they want, you know, that's not going to work. It's not --

MR. WARNICK: Sure, it will work.

MR. MUGAN: No, it's not going to work.

MR. WARNICK: I mean, if they've got the assets --

THE COURT: I mean, if there's alternative security, I mean, that's what they call it, and you need to come in with that and say here's the alternative security because you have to know that it is in fact adequate.

MR. MUGAN: This bond is going to have to constantly be adjusted upward.

THE COURT: And that's what my problem is. I don't know how -- we've got to have some sort of a bond.

MR. MUGAN: It's going to have to, every time there's a distribution.

THE COURT: And that's -- and how do we know how much that is? So, you know, we've got -- technically now we've got another six month period from June to January, or seven months. I have no idea how much it is. Your clients will maybe have an idea of what approximately it works out to. Unless they -- I have no idea how much it's supposed to be. I've got no clue.

MR. MUGAN: I would suggest --

THE COURT: Never dealt with this.

MR. MUGAN: I would suggest, Your Honor, you know, if a distribution is made of course my client receives it. We notify them of what 65 percent of that is.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MUGAN: And then they have a certain period of time in which to post a bond for that amount. And we do not -- we're not required to distribute the money until that bond is posted, and in the interim it's sequestered just like it's been before

and not -- nobody. I think it's real easy.

MR. WARNICK: Your Honor, my clients have assets. They could take and put up this personal to a certain amount and it would not require that monthly change --

THE COURT: Right. Because that --

MR. WARNICK: -- because they could do it to a certain amount.

THE COURT: It's goofy. But there's -- they're entitled to have a bond because that's why I keep saying you have this clawback problem. So in the event --

MR. POWELL: Well, I guess to clarify with you, though, is you seem to be implicating that the burden of proof is on my clients to establish that the acts were wrong, and there seems to be a presumption that the actions of Ms. Ahern were correct.

THE COURT: No.

MR. POWELL: And that I think is not -- well, I'm not sure how we otherwise get there because what we're basically saying is we cut this off, we're holding it, and you still have to continue to chase them down, and there's this potential clawback and this and that. But at the end of the day, again, why is it that Ms. Ahern is not establishing that she had this right, and then it's for us to --

THE COURT: Okay. Well, you know -- thank you. Mr. Powell --

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- when you have won it is probably appropriate to sit down and shut up unless you have something to add.

MR. WARNICK: I've got one thing to add, Your Honor. I appreciate what you're saying. I think we can resolve this. They -- well, I guess my great idea is not

going to -- I was going to say they had a continued right to income, but if they win the case that would stop of course. But I think Mr. Powell's point is true, and that is that when you go for thirty-four years paying something out --

THE COURT: If you have something to add that we haven't already discussed, I'm happy to hear it, but you've won. So it might be appropriate now to stop arguing what you've won, and simply how do we deal with the logistics of the fact that you have won?

MR. MUGAN: Your Honor --

THE COURT: And like I said, I don't know how this is paid, so it's difficult. The request has been made that until we get this resolved we have to have some sort of a bond for security. Mr. Warnick has suggested the statute does provide for alternate security. That's typically done on a motion. We have something that we can pledge; fine. Then the Court can rule on it. You won. I think it's silly to say every month we're going to post another bond, which is what Mr. Mugan suggested, which is the only way you can do it unless you have some idea of what it's going to be every year, and I don't know if you can say every year we've got X amount every month, every year it's X dollars, so we'll just take seven months and here's how much it is. I don't know if it's that dependable or if it wildly fluctuates depending on the price of oil. I don't know. This is way beyond my wheelhouse. So --

MR. MUGAN: And if I may add -- Pardon me, Your Honor. I'm sorry. If I may add, my understanding, very little understanding from the Texas lawyers is it's very hard to predict the income because of the fracking --

THE COURT: Yeah. So there's no other way to do it.

MR. MUGAN: -- fracking technology.

THE COURT: Right. There's no other way to do it than monthly.

MR. MUGAN: You know, what's past -- happened in the past is --

THE COURT: And that's burdensome, so if there's some sort of adequate security that they can post as an alternative, they can make a request, we would like the right to post adequate security. It's allowed under our statutes.

MR. MUGAN: Well, if I'm understanding you right, and it's just a point of clarification, what you're saying is they're going to have to post bond for the distributions --

THE COURT: Or in the alternative --

MR. MUGAN: -- but if they think they have --

THE COURT: -- propose alternative security.

MR. MUGAN: If they think they have alternative personal security, then they need to file a motion to that effect --

THE COURT: Correct.

MR. MUGAN: -- and we'll decide it. But until they do that, we're talking about a bond.

THE COURT: And it may just be it's a pain in the neck. And if it's impossible to figure out and you're going to have to do it every month, it's ridiculous, unless there is some sort of a way to say we estimate, based on what was last year's amount, that seven months of this year is X. That would be an alternative.

MR. MUGAN: I'm more than glad to talk to the Texas attorneys.

THE COURT: And it may be easier than having to come in and pledge personal assets.

MR. MUGAN: Yeah. And I'm more than glad -- and each side has their own

Texas attorneys.

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THE COURT: Great.

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MR. MUGAN: I'm more than glad to visit with ours and yours and maybe

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we can work something out.

MR. WARNICK: Your Honor, I don't think that statute requires a separate motion. I thought that the statute said whenever bond is required, in the alternative the people who have that obligation can put up their personal pledge. And I mean, it doesn't seem like it's necessary to file a motion now to do that. I mean, that's basically what you would approve anyway, I believe. And so we just have to make sure we can get some pledge that is going to satisfy that situation.

THE COURT: But they have the right to contest that it's inadequate security, so that's why I said it has to be -- it has to be -- it has to be ruled on that this is adequate.

MR. WARNICK: And I think that's the way the statute reads.

THE COURT: And that's why I think you probably have to figure out, and the only thing I can think of is to say last year the total number was X. We've got however many months until at least the will contest trial; that number of months.

MR. WARNICK: That's a good idea.

THE COURT: Calculate that to whatever; seven, eight -- eight months, seven, whatever it would be. Based on what was previous, we believe it's approximately -- and this is -- and it may be significantly less this year. You know, I don't know. This seems to me like this is a commodity that fluctuates.

MR. WARNICK: But that would be a good idea to clarify the amount and get some idea. I think you're right, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And if you have a proposal, an agreement that the bond will be X, then that's great. If you can't, then I think -- or we've got adequate security that satisfies the trustee, then that's fine, too. But I think otherwise they've got the right to contest the security, that it's inadequate. It has to be ruled on.

MR. MUGAN: Yeah, that's my understanding, it's got to be done by motion.

THE COURT: I've never done it any other way, just by having somebody say we propose an alternative to post personal security, and the Court says I think that's adequate, I'll accept it.

MR. MUGAN: If I may, Your Honor. And I was the losing party --

THE COURT: Correct.

MR. MUGAN: -- and I just want to protect the record.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MUGAN: I just want to say I don't believe my client has the burden of proof. There is nothing --

THE COURT: I'm not ruling on that. If anybody's got that idea, I'm not.

MR. MUGAN: Well, I mean, we keep saying that and it keeps coming up in the discussion.

THE COURT: It's just I haven't -- I haven't prejudged any of this. I'm just saying that I think there's a change in circumstances. We're now going to be a whole another year away. Going forward I think it's appropriate because of the change in circumstances, which I understand your argument, Mr. Mugan, that it may be -- it's difficult to say in this case, you know, who had what duty when. But right now this is being pushed out because now we've got the will contest. And they didn't file that. Maybe there's a delay because they didn't get the will on file in time,

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23 24 but whatever, it is what it is, and I think there's a change.

I'm willing to say going forward pay the distribution. You've requested that a bond be posted. If the bond is appropriate, they suggest alternate security. I just think that what we have to do first is have some sort of an understanding of how many months and what your monthly is and figure out how you're going to deal with it because it saves them having to put their personal assets, which, you know, apparently has already been an issue, so.

MR. WARNICK: We've got a good -- We know that next January you're looking at trying the case --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. WARNICK: -- so we've got a good idea of what the time period is.

THE COURT: How many months.

MR. WARNICK: We can figure out approximately what the amount is.

THE COURT: And maybe it doesn't fluctuate greatly. I don't know. It just seems to me that oil and gas, the price is constantly going up and down. I think it fluctuates, but maybe it doesn't. Maybe it's the same thing or roughly within X that you can make a determination.

MR. WARNICK: We can just have a provision if there's some dramatic change they could come before the Court and say that this isn't right. I mean, that could be done, too.

THE COURT: Yeah. Yeah, and if it's something that you agree with Mr. Mugan, good luck. But if it's not, then I know we'll see you all back here. So we'll see you, if not before, in January; but between now and then. And as far as your discovery plan for that jury trial, are you going to do a discovery plan or are you

going to go to the Discovery Commissioner for help drafting that? If you want to stipulate to a discovery plan, that would be fine. I'm sure she would --

MR. MUGAN: Either that or we can just have a Rule 16.1 meeting and, you know, we can work it out.

THE COURT: I'm sure she would be happy to sign whatever plan you come up with. It's a short time frame, but --

MR. MUGAN: But we need to get moving. We need to get moving.

THE COURT: -- they don't need a lot.

(The clerk confers with the Court)

THE COURT: It's continued for a status check at the same time. Everything is. These other petitions are continued -- all the other petitions, everything is moving to that date in January because depending on the outcome of it, we go forward with them. If the trustee wins, we don't go forward with them.

MR. MUGAN: Your Honor --

(The clerk confers with the Court)

MR. MUGAN: Just a point of clarification. Is the -- Are you placing it on the January stack or are you actually setting a trial date?

THE COURT: Yeah, the stack.

MR. MUGAN: Okay. It will be on the January stack. What date would that be?

THE COURT: And we'll send you that trial order.

MR. MUGAN: Okay. Do you want one of us to prepare the order or do you want to do this?

THE COURT: Well, we'll send you out an order setting the trial. I just don't

know -- They're going to, I'm sure, want to do an order with respect to they won on the distribution. You won on the continuance. So you want to work on some language that it's continued. The other case isn't necessarily stayed except to the agreement of the parties that whatever discovery would be applicable to everything, can be used in everything, and that you're not going to go forward at this point in time with the counterclaims. You'll hold those in abeyance.

MR. MUGAN: The discovery is going to be coordinated.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MUGAN: Right.

THE COURT: The discovery will have to be coordinated.

MR. WARNICK: They're holding up the counterclaims, but the discovery on everything can go forward?

THE COURT: The discovery can go forward.

MR. WARNICK: On everything?

THE COURT: And it's agreed that if discovery is taken in the will contest, it's certainly usable in any of the petitions.

MR. WARNICK: We just didn't want to have the discovery on those things postponed after January. We'd like to get everything done up to that point. That's what I'm just trying to say.

MR. MUGAN: I believe I said that I was going to suggest that, that they be used in either case.

THE COURT: Okay. Yeah. Okay.

MR. POWELL: Your Honor, and I realize you probably have no appetite for me even talking anymore about this, but the other component of what we asked for

was the applicability of laches. Can I have the opportunity, possibly I guess on another day, to argue that? I have significant points that I would love for you to hear regarding evidence --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. POWELL: -- and everything else. And even to the extent you'd like, can we have maybe even an evidentiary hearing just on the laches issue?

THE COURT: I just -- Is it in the nature of a motion in limine with respect -- because laches isn't really a motion in limine, it's an evidence issue. So, I mean, there's -- You want like a preliminary hearing prior to the jury trial?

MR. POWELL: Yeah, effectively almost -- I guess like a summary judgment type of a --

THE COURT: Sure, you can notice it.

MR. POWELL: Based on a laches argument. Again, because that is something we've raised. And I really feel as though there's a lot of evidence that we need time to go through. Which, again, that's why I'm suggesting an evidentiary hearing.

THE COURT: And I guess my question is that --

MR. POWELL: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- on laches does it affect the will contest, does it affect just the petitions if we go forward afterwards?

MR. POWELL: Well, it would effectively moot the whole case, I would say.

THE COURT: All right. So it's more of the nature of a -- it's a summary -- more of summary --

MR. POWELL: It's more of a summary judgment, yeah, effectively.

THE COURT: So, yeah, sure, notice it up.

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MR. POWELL: Okay.

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THE COURT: We'll do it whenever -- (indiscernible).

MR. MUGAN: Well, again, to give heads up, if you recall we had a motion to dismiss originally under 12(b)(5) on claims preclusion, which we thought was -- we thought was a good motion. Your Honor basically denied that without prejudice and said she'd take that up at trial. We're going to probably renew our motion for claims preclusion. Maybe we can do them all at once.

THE COURT: Right. I mean, if there are motions that need to be made, and that's why I said, it's all going to be done at a trial and now we've got this change in circumstances and we're now a whole year down the road from when we thought we were going to get these all dealt with. If there are motions that you need to bring me in the interim, I'm not saying you can't bring motions in the interim. Whatever motions you decide you have to bring.

MR. POWELL: Is it possible that you could pull up the minutes from that hearing? Because I -- and again, this is this we always hear different things. I could have sworn that claim preclusion, you dismissed that with prejudice, not without, and you didn't leave the door open. So I just want --

THE COURT: Okay. Sure. If that's --

MR. POWELL: Okay.

THE COURT: If that's what it is, then you can certainly raise that.

MR. POWELL: Okay. Okay, thank you, Your Honor, because if I'm not mistaken, we have pending orders still on that that, if I'm not mistaken --

THE COURT: There is one --

1	MR. POWELL: I think I've submitted to opposing counsel.
2	THE COURT: I think there's one set of pending orders.
3	MR. POWELL: There's a few, I believe.
4	THE COURT: I think we've got I think
5	MR. POWELL: There's one that was sent in this week.
6	THE COURT: There's one? Is there one?
7	THE LAW CLERK: That's I think the only one that's left.
8	THE COURT: There's one. There's one left that I've got.
9	MR. POWELL: I think that was sent in this week or last week, excuse me.
10	But there was back to that January hearing
11	THE COURT: Okay. All right.
12	MR. POWELL: again, I think opposing counsel has had sitting on their
13	proverbial desk since January, so.
14	THE COURT: Okay. Well, the one I've only got one.
15	MR. POWELL: Yeah, and that's what I'm saying, is we don't have an actual
16	order on that other than I think your minute order, and that's what I was just clarifying
17	is I think in your minute order, if I'm not mistaken
18	THE COURT: Okay.
19	MR. POWELL and again, I may be mistaken, but I think it was with
20	prejudice, is what the minute order reads, so.
21	THE COURT: Okay. Well, you can certainly raise that if you think that's
22	something (indiscernible).
23	MR. POWELL: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And I'll take a look at whatever -- I'm going to CLE seminar

1	next week, so I probably wouldn't get to it for a week.
2	MR. POWELL: Okay. Thank you very much for your time
3	MR. WARNICK: Thank you, Your Honor.
4	MR. POWELL: and for giving us the opportunity to argue.
5	MR. MUGAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
6	THE COURT: All right. And if you won, you do your order.
7	MR. POWELL: Thank you, Your Honor.
8	(PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED AT 12:38:30 P.M.)
9	* * * * *
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11	ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.
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13	Liz Ancia
14	Liz Garcia, Transcriber LGM Transcription Service
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CLERK OF THE COURT

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DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

In the Matter of THE W. N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST, Dated May 18, 1972,

CASE NO. P-09-066425 DEPT NO. XXVI (26)

Date of Hearing: May 13, 2014 Time of Hearing: 9:30a.m.

An Inter Vivos Irrevocable Trust.

ORDER: RE PENDING MOTIONS AND SCHEDULING

The following Motions and Petitions came on for hearing before the Court on May 13, 2014:

The Motion, filed herein on or about May 6, 2014, of Eleanor C. Ahern 1. in her capacity as the trustee of the W.N. Connell and Marjorie T. Connell Living Trust, dated May 18, 1972, to Continue May 13, 2014 Hearing on Petition for Construction and Effect of Probate Court Order of Jacqueline M. Montoya (hereinafter referred to as the "Motion to Continue"):

G:\Mark\00-MATTERS\Montoya, Jacqueline (10658.0010)\Order #2 from May 13, 2014 hearing wpd

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- The Petition, which was originally filed herein on December 3, 2013, and 2. renewed with the filing on March 6, 2014, of Jacqueline M. Montoya in her capacity as the trustee and a beneficiary of the MTC Living Trust, dated December 6, 1995, to Compel Trustee to Distribute Accrued Income and Future Income Received from Oil, Gas, and Mineral Leases and Declaration of the Applicability of the Doctrine of Laches (hereinafter referred to as the "Petition to Compel");
- 3. The Motion, filed herein on March 18, 2014, of Jacqueline M. Montoya, in her capacity as the trustee and a beneficiary of the MTC Living Trust, dated December 6, 1995, to Dismiss the Counterclaims of Eleanor C. Ahern (hereinafter referred to as the "Motion to Dismiss"); and
- The Petition, filed herein on March 26, 2014, of Jacqueline M. Montoya 4. in her capacity as the trustee and a beneficiary of the MTC Living Trust, dated December 6, 1995, for Construction and Effect of Probate Court Order (hereinafter referred to as the "Petition for Construction").

Present at the hearing on behalf of Eleanor C. Ahern (hereinafter "Eleanor") were her counsel, John R. Mugan, Esq., and Michael D. Lum, Esq. Present at the hearing on behalf of Jacqueline M. Montoya (hereinafter "Jacqueline") were her counsel, Joseph J. Powell, Esq., and Whitney B. Warnick, Esq.

The Court, after having reviewed the Motions, Petitions and Oppositions thereto of the parties, and after having considered the argument of counsel at the hearing, finds and orders as follows:

### FINDINGS OF FACT

The Court considered first Eleanor's Motion to Continue wherein she requested that the hearings on the pending Motion and Petitions before the Court, together with consideration of Jacqueline's underlying Petition, filed herein on September 27, 2013, for Declaratory Judgment Regarding Limited Interest of Trust Assets Pursuant to NRS 30.040,NRS 153.031(1)(E), and NRS 164.033(1)(A) (hereinafter referred to as the "Petition for Declaratory Relief"), and her Petition, filed herein on March 27, 2014, for

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Determination of Construction and Interpretation of Language Relating to Trust No. 2 (hereinafter referred to as the "Petition for Determination"), all be postponed and continued until after the hearing and resolution of the pending Will Contest between the parties in this Court in Case No. P-14-080595-E.

Eleanor asserted that the resolution of the pending Will Contest Case could resolve completely all the other pending actions in this Case, and therefore as a matter of judicial economy, and to avoid unnecessary litigation expenses, it would be prudent to postpone and continue the other pending matters in this Case until the Court rendered its decision in the Will Contest Case. Jacqueline asserted that while it may be prudent that her other Motion and Petitions pending in this Case be continued until the resolution of the pending Will Contest Case, the Court should address the relief requested in her Motion to Compel at this time, in order to provide to Jacqueline and her sister, Kathryn A. Bouvier (hereinafter "Kathryn"), income they depended upon from the W.N. Connell and Marjorie T. Connell Living Trust, dated May 18, 1972 (the "Trust"). The Trust owns income producing real property located in Upton County Texas, together with oil, mineral, and gas rights related to such real property. Approximately a 65% share of income from this property had historically been paid or distributed to Marjorie T. Connell, while she was alive, and then to Jacqueline and Kathryn, until the dispute over entitlement to the income arose in these proceedings.

The Court finds that the pending Will Contest in Case No. P-14-080595-E should be resolved first before addressing the pending Motion to Dismiss, Petition for Construction, Petition for Declaratory Relief, and Petition for Determination in these proceedings. Therefore, the Motion to Continue should be granted with respect to those matters. However, the Court finds that the Motion to Compel should be addressed at this hearing on May 13, 2014.

Because of a change in circumstances, namely the delay in going forward in these proceedings in order to first resolve the dispute in the pending Will Contest in Case No. P-14-080595-E, the Court finds that it is now appropriate that the Motion to

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Compel should be granted, providing to Jacqueline and Kathryn, as beneficiaries of the MTC Living Trust, dated December 6, 1995 (the "MTC Trust"), the right to receive the approximate 65% share of accruing income from the Trust, effective with the month of May, 2014. However, payment to them of this share of the accruing income should be conditioned upon their posting a bond or other acceptable security facilitating, if necessary, the repayment and return of the income distributed to them back to Eleanor in the event it is determined in these proceedings or in Case No. P-14-080595-E that Eleanor is entitled to such income. The bond or other security posted should be in the amount of the anticipated income to be distributed to Jacqueline and Eleanor from May, 2014, until January, 2015. The amount of anticipated income should be based upon past income payments received from the Trust to the extent they are actually indicative of what the anticipated income will be, and any dispute over the amount in question must be settled by the Court. If the parties can agree on the bond or other security to be posted, they may submit a Stipulation and Order to the Court for approval of their arrangement. If they cannot reach an agreement regarding the bond or other security to be posted, including the terms, the amount and the nature thereof, then Jacqueline must file a Petition with the Court requesting approval of the bond or other security proposed; Eleanor may then oppose the same; and, after a hearing thereon, the Court will determine the matter, including whether or not the bond or other security proposed is acceptable, the amount required for the bond or other security, and any other terms desired and appropriate to protect the interests of the parties.

The Court further finds that while this proceeding and the Will Contest in Case No. P-14-080595-E are interrelated, they should not be consolidated. However, any discovery and evidence gathered in one Case should be usable in the other Case, and therefore discovery proceedings and efforts of the parties for both Cases should be coordinated to provide economy in and expeditious handling of these matters.

The Court further finds that the trial in this proceeding scheduled on the Court's hearing Stack beginning August 11, 2014, and the Calendar Call, Pre-Trial Conference

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and other deadlines relating thereto as previously ordered, should be taken off calendar at this time pending the resolution of the Will Contest Case. However, although Motions and Petitions mentioned above relating to this case are also being postponed and continued pending the resolution of the Will Contest Case, this should not preclude a party from filing in this proceeding hereafter a motion, petition, or other request for relief, the granting of which is not dependent upon or would otherwise be resolved by the Court's decision as to the merits of the parties' positions in the Will Contest Case.

#### **ORDER**

Based upon these findings, and good cause appearing:

# IT IS HEREBY ORDERED as follows:

- The Motion, filed herein on or about May 6, 2014, of Eleanor C. Ahern 1. in her capacity as the trustee of the W.N. Connell and Marjorie T. Connell Living Trust, dated May 18, 1972, to Continue May 13, 2014 Hearing on Petition for Construction and Effect of Probate Court Order of Jacqueline M. Montoya, is granted as hereinafter further ordered.
- The hearing or other consideration by the Court of Jacqueline's Petition, filed herein on September 27, 2013, for Declaratory Judgment Regarding Limited Interest of Trust Assets Pursuant to NRS 30.040, NRS 153.031(1)(E), and NRS 164.033(1)(A), is hereby continued for a status hearing before the Court on December 4, 2014, at which time its further consideration will be addressed and scheduled as necessary.
- The hearing or other consideration by the Court of the Motion, filed herein 3. on March 18, 2014, of Jacqueline M. Montoya, in her capacity as the trustee and a beneficiary of the MTC Living Trust, dated December 6, 1995, to Dismiss the Counterclaims of Eleanor C. Ahern, is hereby continued for a status hearing before the Court on December 4, 2014, at which time its further consideration will be addressed and scheduled as necessary.
  - The hearing or other consideration by the Court of the Petition, filed 4.

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herein on March 26, 2014, of Jacqueline M. Montoya, in her capacity as the trustee and a beneficiary of the MTC Living Trust, dated December 6, 1995, for Construction and Effect of Probate Court Order, is hereby continued for a status hearing before the Court on December 4, 2014, at which time its further consideration will be addressed and scheduled as necessary.

- The hearing or other consideration by the Court of the Petition, filed 5. herein on Marcy 27, 2014, of Jacqueline M. Montoya, in her capacity as the trustee and a beneficiary of the MTC Living Trust, dated December 6, 1995, for Determination of Construction and Interpretation of Language Relating to Trust No. 2, is hereby continued for a status hearing before the Court on December 4, 2014, at which time its further consideration will be addressed and scheduled as necessary.
- The Petition, which was originally filed herein on December 3, 2013, and 6. renewed with the filing on March 6, 2014, of Jacqueline M. Montoya, in her capacity as the trustee and a beneficiary of the MTC Living Trust, dated December 6, 1995, to Compel Trustee to Distribute Accrued Income and Future Income Received from Oil, Gas, and Mineral Leases and Declaration of the Applicability of the Doctrine of Laches, is granted in part as follows:
- Beginning with the income paid to the Trust for the month of May, a. 2014, the approximate 65% share of the income from the Trust's ownership of income producing real property located in Upton County Texas, together with oil, mineral, and gas rights related to such real property, which income share had historically been paid or distributed to Marjorie T. Connell, while she was alive, and then to Jacqueline and Kathryn, until the dispute over entitlement thereto arose in these proceedings, shall be paid to Jacqueline as trustee of the MTC Trust for further distribution thereunder in equal shares to Jacqueline and Kathryn.
- b. Payment of this approximate 65% share of the income shall be conditioned upon Jacqueline and Kathryn posting a bond or other acceptable security facilitating the repayment and return of the income distributed to them back to Eleanor,

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in the event it is determined in these proceedings or in Case No. P-14-080595-E that Eleanor is entitled to such income. The bond or other security posted shall be in the estimated amount of the anticipated income to be distributed to Jacqueline and Eleanor from May, 2014, until January, 2015. The amount of anticipated income shall be based upon past income payments received from the Trust to the extent they are actually indicative of what the anticipated income will be, and any dispute over the amount in question must be settled by the Court. If the parties can agree on the bond or other security to be posted, they may submit a Stipulation and Order to the Court for approval of their arrangement. If they cannot reach an agreement regarding the bond or other security to be posted, including the terms, the amount and the nature thereof, then Jacqueline must file a Petition with the Court requesting approval of the bond or other security proposed; Eleanor may then oppose the same; and, after a hearing thereon, the Court will determine the matter, including whether or not the bond or other security proposed is acceptable, the amount required for the bond or other security, and any other terms desired and appropriate to protect the interests of the parties.

- While this proceeding and the Will Contest in Case No. P-14-080595-E are interrelated, they shall not be consolidated. However, any discovery and evidence gathered in one Case shall be usable in the other Case, and therefore discovery proceedings and efforts of the parties for both Cases shall be coordinated to provide economy in and expeditious handling of these matters.
- The trial in this proceeding scheduled on the Court's hearing Stack 8. beginning August 11, 2014, and the Calendar Call, Pre-Trial Conference and other deadlines relating thereto as previously ordered, are taken off calendar at this time pending the resolution of the Will Contest Case. However, although the Motions and Petitions mentioned above relating to this case are also being postponed and continued pending the resolution of the Will Contest Case, this shall not preclude a party from filing in this proceeding hereafter a motion, petition, or other request for relief the granting of which is not dependent upon or would otherwise be resolved by the Court's

1	decision as to the merits of the parties' positions in the Will Contest Case.
2	So ORDERED this day of Lay, 2014.
3	110
4	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
5	Submitted by: Submitted by:
6	ALBRIGHT, STODDARD, THE RUSHFORTH FIRM, LTD.
7	
8	By: By: JOSEPH J. POWELL, ESO.
9	Nevada Bar No. 001573  Nevada Bar No. 00875  801 South Rancho Drive, Suite D-4  Nevada Bar No. 00875  P.O. Box 371655
10	Las Vegas, Nevada 89106 Las Vegas, NV 89137-1655 Tel: (702) 384-7111 Tel: (702) 255-4552
11 12	Attorneys for Jacqueline M. Montoya and Kathryn A. Bouvier
13	Approved as to form only by:
14	JEFFREY BURR, LTD.
15	m = 1 / 1 / 1
16	By: JOHN R. MUGAN, ESO.
17	Mevada Bar No. 10690 2600 Paseo Verde Parkway, Suite 200
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7	wbw@albrightstoddard.com Attorneys for Jacqueline M .Montoya and Kathryn A. Bouvier		
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11	DISTRICT COURT		
12	CLARK COUN	NTY, NEVADA	
13	In the Matter of the Estate of:	CASE NO. P-09-066425	
14	THE W. N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST, Dated May 18,	Dept. XXVI (26)	
15	1972,	NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER: RE PENDING MOTIONS AND	
16	An Inter Vivos Irrevocable Trust	SCHEDULING	
17			
18	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that an C	ORDER: RE PENDING MOTIONS AND	
19	SCHEDULING was entered with this Court on	July 7, 2014.	
20	A copy of said Order is attached hereto.		
21	DATED this <u>114</u> day of July, 2014.		
22		ALBRIGHT, STODDARD, WARNICK & ALBRIGHT	
23		& ALBIOOTT	
24		By L DRIGHT ESO	
25		G. MARK ALBRIGHT, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 001394	
26		WHITNEY B. WARNICK, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 001573	
27		801 South Rancho Drive, Suite D-4 Las Vegas, Nevada 89106	
28		Attorneys for Jacqueline M. Montoya	

# A S W A

# RD · WARNICK · ALBRIGHT OFFICES AAL CORPONATION

## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

An employee of Albright, Stoddard, Warnick & Albright

CLERK OF THE COURT

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ORDR JOSEPH J. POWELL, ESO. Nevada Bar No. 008875 THE RUSHFORTH FIRM, LTD. 9505 Hillwood Drive, Suite 100 Las Vegas, Nevada 89134 Tel: (702) 255-4552 Fax: (702) 255-4677 ioev@rushforth.net Attorneys for Jaqueline M. Montoya WHITNEY B. WARNICK, ESO. Nevada Bar No. 001573 ALBRIGHT, STODDARD, WARNICK & ALBRIGHT 801 South Rancho Drive, Suite D-4 Las Vegas, Nevada 89106 Tel: (702) 384-7111 Fax: (702) 384-0605 gma@albrightstoddard.com Attorneys for Kathryn A. Bouvier

# DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

In the Matter of THE W. N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST, Dated May 18, 1972,

An Inter Vivos Irrevocable Trust.

CASE NO. P-09-066425 DEPT NO. XXVI (26)

Date of Hearing: May 13, 2014 Time of Hearing: 9:30a.m.

ORDER: RE PENDING MOTIONS AND SCHEDULING

The following Motions and Petitions came on for hearing before the Court on May 13, 2014:

The Motion, filed herein on or about May 6, 2014, of Eleanor C. Ahern 1. in her capacity as the trustee of the W.N. Connell and Marjorie T. Connell Living Trust, dated May 18, 1972, to Continue May 13, 2014 Hearing on Petition for Construction and Effect of Probate Court Order of Jacqueline M. Montoya (hereinafter referred to as the "Motion to Continue"):

G:\Mark\00-MATTERS\Montoya, Jacqueline (10658.0010)\Order #2 from May 13, 2014 hearing wpd

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- The Petition, which was originally filed herein on December 3, 2013, and 2. renewed with the filing on March 6, 2014, of Jacqueline M. Montoya in her capacity as the trustee and a beneficiary of the MTC Living Trust, dated December 6, 1995, to Compel Trustee to Distribute Accrued Income and Future Income Received from Oil, Gas, and Mineral Leases and Declaration of the Applicability of the Doctrine of Laches (hereinafter referred to as the "Petition to Compel");
- 3. The Motion, filed herein on March 18, 2014, of Jacqueline M. Montoya, in her capacity as the trustee and a beneficiary of the MTC Living Trust, dated December 6, 1995, to Dismiss the Counterclaims of Eleanor C. Ahern (hereinafter referred to as the "Motion to Dismiss"); and
- The Petition, filed herein on March 26, 2014, of Jacqueline M. Montoya 4. in her capacity as the trustee and a beneficiary of the MTC Living Trust, dated December 6, 1995, for Construction and Effect of Probate Court Order (hereinafter referred to as the "Petition for Construction").

Present at the hearing on behalf of Eleanor C. Ahern (hereinafter "Eleanor") were her counsel, John R. Mugan, Esq., and Michael D. Lum, Esq. Present at the hearing on behalf of Jacqueline M. Montoya (hereinafter "Jacqueline") were her counsel, Joseph J. Powell, Esq., and Whitney B. Warnick, Esq.

The Court, after having reviewed the Motions, Petitions and Oppositions thereto of the parties, and after having considered the argument of counsel at the hearing, finds and orders as follows:

### FINDINGS OF FACT

The Court considered first Eleanor's Motion to Continue wherein she requested that the hearings on the pending Motion and Petitions before the Court, together with consideration of Jacqueline's underlying Petition, filed herein on September 27, 2013, for Declaratory Judgment Regarding Limited Interest of Trust Assets Pursuant to NRS 30.040,NRS 153.031(1)(E), and NRS 164.033(1)(A) (hereinafter referred to as the "Petition for Declaratory Relief"), and her Petition, filed herein on March 27, 2014, for

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Determination of Construction and Interpretation of Language Relating to Trust No. 2 (hereinafter referred to as the "Petition for Determination"), all be postponed and continued until after the hearing and resolution of the pending Will Contest between the parties in this Court in Case No. P-14-080595-E.

Eleanor asserted that the resolution of the pending Will Contest Case could resolve completely all the other pending actions in this Case, and therefore as a matter of judicial economy, and to avoid unnecessary litigation expenses, it would be prudent to postpone and continue the other pending matters in this Case until the Court rendered its decision in the Will Contest Case. Jacqueline asserted that while it may be prudent that her other Motion and Petitions pending in this Case be continued until the resolution of the pending Will Contest Case, the Court should address the relief requested in her Motion to Compel at this time, in order to provide to Jacqueline and her sister, Kathryn A. Bouvier (hereinafter "Kathryn"), income they depended upon from the W.N. Connell and Marjorie T. Connell Living Trust, dated May 18, 1972 (the "Trust"). The Trust owns income producing real property located in Upton County Texas, together with oil, mineral, and gas rights related to such real property. Approximately a 65% share of income from this property had historically been paid or distributed to Marjorie T. Connell, while she was alive, and then to Jacqueline and Kathryn, until the dispute over entitlement to the income arose in these proceedings.

The Court finds that the pending Will Contest in Case No. P-14-080595-E should be resolved first before addressing the pending Motion to Dismiss, Petition for Construction, Petition for Declaratory Relief, and Petition for Determination in these proceedings. Therefore, the Motion to Continue should be granted with respect to those matters. However, the Court finds that the Motion to Compel should be addressed at this hearing on May 13, 2014.

Because of a change in circumstances, namely the delay in going forward in these proceedings in order to first resolve the dispute in the pending Will Contest in Case No. P-14-080595-E, the Court finds that it is now appropriate that the Motion to

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Compel should be granted, providing to Jacqueline and Kathryn, as beneficiaries of the MTC Living Trust, dated December 6, 1995 (the "MTC Trust"), the right to receive the approximate 65% share of accruing income from the Trust, effective with the month of May, 2014. However, payment to them of this share of the accruing income should be conditioned upon their posting a bond or other acceptable security facilitating, if necessary, the repayment and return of the income distributed to them back to Eleanor in the event it is determined in these proceedings or in Case No. P-14-080595-E that Eleanor is entitled to such income. The bond or other security posted should be in the amount of the anticipated income to be distributed to Jacqueline and Eleanor from May, 2014, until January, 2015. The amount of anticipated income should be based upon past income payments received from the Trust to the extent they are actually indicative of what the anticipated income will be, and any dispute over the amount in question must be settled by the Court. If the parties can agree on the bond or other security to be posted, they may submit a Stipulation and Order to the Court for approval of their arrangement. If they cannot reach an agreement regarding the bond or other security to be posted, including the terms, the amount and the nature thereof, then Jacqueline must file a Petition with the Court requesting approval of the bond or other security proposed; Eleanor may then oppose the same; and, after a hearing thereon, the Court will determine the matter, including whether or not the bond or other security proposed is acceptable, the amount required for the bond or other security, and any other terms desired and appropriate to protect the interests of the parties.

The Court further finds that while this proceeding and the Will Contest in Case No. P-14-080595-E are interrelated, they should not be consolidated. However, any discovery and evidence gathered in one Case should be usable in the other Case, and therefore discovery proceedings and efforts of the parties for both Cases should be coordinated to provide economy in and expeditious handling of these matters.

The Court further finds that the trial in this proceeding scheduled on the Court's hearing Stack beginning August 11, 2014, and the Calendar Call, Pre-Trial Conference

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and other deadlines relating thereto as previously ordered, should be taken off calendar at this time pending the resolution of the Will Contest Case. However, although Motions and Petitions mentioned above relating to this case are also being postponed and continued pending the resolution of the Will Contest Case, this should not preclude a party from filing in this proceeding hereafter a motion, petition, or other request for relief, the granting of which is not dependent upon or would otherwise be resolved by the Court's decision as to the merits of the parties' positions in the Will Contest Case.

## **ORDER**

Based upon these findings, and good cause appearing:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED as follows:

- The Motion, filed herein on or about May 6, 2014, of Eleanor C. Ahern 1. in her capacity as the trustee of the W.N. Connell and Marjorie T. Connell Living Trust, dated May 18, 1972, to Continue May 13, 2014 Hearing on Petition for Construction and Effect of Probate Court Order of Jacqueline M. Montoya, is granted as hereinafter further ordered.
- The hearing or other consideration by the Court of Jacqueline's Petition, filed herein on September 27, 2013, for Declaratory Judgment Regarding Limited Interest of Trust Assets Pursuant to NRS 30.040, NRS 153.031(1)(E), and NRS 164.033(1)(A), is hereby continued for a status hearing before the Court on December 4, 2014, at which time its further consideration will be addressed and scheduled as necessary.
- The hearing or other consideration by the Court of the Motion, filed herein 3. on March 18, 2014, of Jacqueline M. Montoya, in her capacity as the trustee and a beneficiary of the MTC Living Trust, dated December 6, 1995, to Dismiss the Counterclaims of Eleanor C. Ahern, is hereby continued for a status hearing before the Court on December 4, 2014, at which time its further consideration will be addressed and scheduled as necessary.
  - The hearing or other consideration by the Court of the Petition, filed 4.

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herein on March 26, 2014, of Jacqueline M. Montoya, in her capacity as the trustee and a beneficiary of the MTC Living Trust, dated December 6, 1995, for Construction and Effect of Probate Court Order, is hereby continued for a status hearing before the Court on December 4, 2014, at which time its further consideration will be addressed and scheduled as necessary.

- The hearing or other consideration by the Court of the Petition, filed 5. herein on Marcy 27, 2014, of Jacqueline M. Montoya, in her capacity as the trustee and a beneficiary of the MTC Living Trust, dated December 6, 1995, for Determination of Construction and Interpretation of Language Relating to Trust No. 2, is hereby continued for a status hearing before the Court on December 4, 2014, at which time its further consideration will be addressed and scheduled as necessary.
- The Petition, which was originally filed herein on December 3, 2013, and 6. renewed with the filing on March 6, 2014, of Jacqueline M. Montoya, in her capacity as the trustee and a beneficiary of the MTC Living Trust, dated December 6, 1995, to Compel Trustee to Distribute Accrued Income and Future Income Received from Oil, Gas, and Mineral Leases and Declaration of the Applicability of the Doctrine of Laches, is granted in part as follows:
- Beginning with the income paid to the Trust for the month of May, a. 2014, the approximate 65% share of the income from the Trust's ownership of income producing real property located in Upton County Texas, together with oil, mineral, and gas rights related to such real property, which income share had historically been paid or distributed to Marjorie T. Connell, while she was alive, and then to Jacqueline and Kathryn, until the dispute over entitlement thereto arose in these proceedings, shall be paid to Jacqueline as trustee of the MTC Trust for further distribution thereunder in equal shares to Jacqueline and Kathryn.
- b. Payment of this approximate 65% share of the income shall be conditioned upon Jacqueline and Kathryn posting a bond or other acceptable security facilitating the repayment and return of the income distributed to them back to Eleanor,

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in the event it is determined in these proceedings or in Case No. P-14-080595-E that Eleanor is entitled to such income. The bond or other security posted shall be in the estimated amount of the anticipated income to be distributed to Jacqueline and Eleanor from May, 2014, until January, 2015. The amount of anticipated income shall be based upon past income payments received from the Trust to the extent they are actually indicative of what the anticipated income will be, and any dispute over the amount in question must be settled by the Court. If the parties can agree on the bond or other security to be posted, they may submit a Stipulation and Order to the Court for approval of their arrangement. If they cannot reach an agreement regarding the bond or other security to be posted, including the terms, the amount and the nature thereof, then Jacqueline must file a Petition with the Court requesting approval of the bond or other security proposed; Eleanor may then oppose the same; and, after a hearing thereon, the Court will determine the matter, including whether or not the bond or other security proposed is acceptable, the amount required for the bond or other security, and any other terms desired and appropriate to protect the interests of the parties.

- While this proceeding and the Will Contest in Case No. P-14-080595-E are interrelated, they shall not be consolidated. However, any discovery and evidence gathered in one Case shall be usable in the other Case, and therefore discovery proceedings and efforts of the parties for both Cases shall be coordinated to provide economy in and expeditious handling of these matters.
- The trial in this proceeding scheduled on the Court's hearing Stack 8. beginning August 11, 2014, and the Calendar Call, Pre-Trial Conference and other deadlines relating thereto as previously ordered, are taken off calendar at this time pending the resolution of the Will Contest Case. However, although the Motions and Petitions mentioned above relating to this case are also being postponed and continued pending the resolution of the Will Contest Case, this shall not preclude a party from filing in this proceeding hereafter a motion, petition, or other request for relief the granting of which is not dependent upon or would otherwise be resolved by the Court's

1	decision as to the merits of the parties' positions in the Will Contest Case.	
2	So ORDERED this day of law, 2014.	
3	112	
4	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE	
5	Submitted by:  Submitted by:	
6	ALBRIGHT, STODDARD, WARNICK & ALBRIGHT THE RUSHFORTH FIRM, LTD.	
7		
8	By: WHITNEY B. WARNICK, ESQ. By: JOSEPH J. POWELL, ESQ.	
9	Nevada Bar No. 001573 / Nevada Bar No. 00875	
10	801 South Rancho Drive, Suite D-4 P.O. Box 371655 Las Vegas, Nevada 89106 Las Vegas, NV 89137-1655 Tel: (702) 384-7111 Tel: (702) 255-4552	
11	Attorneys for Jacqueline M. Montoya and Kathryn A. Bouvier	
12	Historicy by Gracque in Montoya and Kathryn A. Bouvier	
13	Approved as to form only by:	
14	JEFFREY BURR, LTD.	
15		
16	By: Sur Marine Surger	
17	JOHN R. MUGAN, ESQ. Meyada Bar No. 10690	
18	2600 Paseo Verde Parkway, Suite 200 Henderson, Nevada 89074	
19	Tel: (702) 433-4455 Attorneys for Eleanor Connell Hartman Ahern	
20		
21	•	
22		

1	JOHN R. MUGAN, Esquire				
2	john@jeffreyburr.com				
3	MICHAEL D. LUM, Esquire Nevada Bar No. 12997				
4	michael@jeffreyburr.com JEFFREY BURR, LTD.				
5	2600 Paseo Verde Parkway, Suite 200 Henderson, NV 89074				
6	Telephone: (702) 433-4455 Facsimile: (702) 451-1853 Attorneys for Trustee ELEANOR CONNELL HARTMAN AHERN				
7					
8					
9	DISTRICT COURT				
10	CLARK COUNTY, NE	VADA			
11	In the Matter of				
12	THE W. N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL	Casa Na D 00 066425 T			
13	LIVING TRUST,	Case No. P-09-066425-T Dept. 26			
14	Dated May 18, 1972				
15	An Inter Vivos Irrevocable Trust.				
16					
17	NOTICE OF APPEA	<u>AL</u>			
18	NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above i	named, ELEANOR C. AHERN, a/k/a			
19	ELEANOR CONNELL HARTMAN AHERN ("ELEA	NOR"), as Trustee of THE W. N			
20	CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING TRU	JST dated May 18, 1972, by and through			
21	her counsel of record, JOHN R. MUGAN, Esquire, and MICHAEL D. LUM, Esquire, of the law				
22	firm of JEFFREY BURR, LTD., hereby appeals to the St				
23	and of the better, hereby appears to the be	ipreme court of ivevada the order. Re			
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1	Pending Motions and Scheduling entered in this action on July 7, 2014.		
2	DATED: July <u>31</u> , 2014.		
3	JEFFREY BURR, LTD.		
4	JACK - CONTRACTOR		
5	By:		
6	Nevada Bar No. 10690 MICHAEL D. LUM, ESQUIRE		
7	Nevada Bar No. 12997 2600 Paseo Verde Parkway, Suite 200		
8	Henderson, Nevada 89074		
9	Attorneys for Trustee ELEANOR CONNELL HARTMAN AHERN		
10			
11	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING AND ELECTRONIC DELIVERY		
12	I hereby certify that on the 31 day of July, 2014, I served a true and correct copy of the		
13	above and foregoing NOTICE OF APPEAL upon all counsel of record by electronically serving		
14	the document, to each person as indicated below, and by placing a true and correct copy thereof,		
15	enclosed in a sealed envelope, in the United States Mail at Henderson, Nevada, with first class		
16			
17	postage thereon prepaid, addressed as follows:		
18	JOSEPH J. POWELL, Esquire The Rushforth Firm. Ltd.		
19	P.O. Box 371655 Las Vegas, NV 89137		
20	licar/amachforth not		
21	WHITNEY WARNICK, Esquire Albright, Stoddard, Warnick and Albright		
22	801 S. Rancho Dr., #D-4		
23	Las Vegas, NV 89106 wbw@albrightstoddard.com		
24			
25			
26	Miliabus		
27	An employee of JEFFREY BUKR, LTD.		

1	ASTA JOHN B. MUGAN. Facuita		
2	JOHN R. MUGAN, Esquire Nevada Bar No. 10690		
3	john@jeffreyburr.com MICHAEL D. LUM, Esquire Nevada Bar No. 12997		
4	michael@jeffreyburr.com JEFFREY BURR, LTD.		
5	2600 Paseo Verde Parkway, Suite 200 Henderson, NV 89074		
6	Telephone: (702) 433-4455 Facsimile: (702) 451-1853		
7	Attorneys for Trustee ELEANOR CONNELL HARTMAN AHERN		
8			
9	DISTRICT COUR	RT	
10	CLARK COUNTY, NE	VADA	
11	In the Matter of		
12	THE W. N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL	Case No. P-09-066425-T	
13			
14			
15	An Inter Vivos Irrevocable Trust.		
16	CASE APPEAL STATEMENT		
17	1. Name of Appellant filing this case appeal		
18		·	
20	ELEANOR CONNELL HARTMAN AHERN ("ELEANO!		
21	2. Identify the judge issuing the decision, judgment, or order appealed from: Eighth		
22	Judicial District Court Judge Gloria Sturman.		
23	3. Identify each Appellant and the name and ac	ldress of counsel for each Appellant:	
24	Appellant: ELEANOR C. AHERN		
25	Counsel for Appellant: JOHN R. MU	GAN, ESQUIRE	
26	Nevada Bar N MICHAEL D	o. 10690 . LUM, ESQUIRE	
27	Nevada Bar N JEFFREY BU	o. 12997	
28	2600 Paseo V	erde Parkway, Suite 200	
	Henderson, N	evada 89074 AA0476	

Page 1

4. Identify each Respondent and the name and address of appellate counsel, if known, for each Respondent (if the name of a respondent's appellate counsel is unknown, indicate as much and provide the name and address of that respondent's trial counsel):

Respondent: JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA

Appellate counsel: JOSEPH J. POWELL, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 08875

THE RUSHFORTH FIRM, LTD. 9505 Hillwood Drive, Suite 100 Las Vegas, Nevada 89134

Respondent: KATHRYN A. BOUVIER

Appellate counsel: WHITNEY B. WARNICK, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 01573

ALBRIGHT, STODDARD, WARNICK & ALBRIGHT

801 South Rancho Drive, Suite D-4

Las Vegas, Nevada 89106

- 5. Indicate whether any attorney identified above in response to question 3 or 4 is not licensed to practice law in Nevada and, if so, whether the district court granted that attorney permission to appear under SCR 42 (attach a copy of any district court order granting such permission): None.
- 6. Indicate whether Appellant was represented by appointed or retained counsel in the district court: Yes, Appellant was represented by retained counsel in the district court.
- 7. Indicate whether Appellant is represented by appointed or retained counsel on appeal: Yes, Appellant is represented by retained counsel on appeal.
- 8. Indicate whether Appellant was granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis, and the date of entry of the district court order granting such leave: No.
- 9. Indicate the date the proceedings commenced in the district court (e.g. date complaint, indictment, information, or petition was filed): A Petition To Assume Jurisdiction Over Trust; Confirm Trustee; And Construe And Reform Trust was originally field herein on August 17.

2009. Respondent filed her Petition For Declaratory Judgment Regarding Limited Interest Of Trust Assets Pursuant To NRS 30.040, NRS 153.031(1)(E), And NRS 164.033(1)(A) on September 27, 2013. The subject of this appeal concerns Respondent's Petition To Compel Trustee To Distribute Accrued Income And Future Income Received From Oil, Gas, And Mineral Leases And Declaration Of The Applicability Of The Doctrine Of Laches originally filed on December 3, 2013 and renewed on March 6, 2014.

10. Provide a brief description of the nature of the action and result in the district court, including the type of judgment or order being appealed and the relief granted by the district court:

# Nature of the Action:

This action concerns a dispute between ELEANOR and her daughters, JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA and KATHRYN A. BOUVIER, over the present beneficial interest of sixty-five percent (65%) of the income generated by the oil, gas and mineral interests on and under certain real estate and severed oil, gas and mineral interest in other acreage all located in Upton County, Texas (the "Upton County, Texas, Oil rights") that were the sole and separate property of ELEANOR's father, W.N. CONNELL.

# Result Being Appealed:

On December 3, 2013, JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA filed her Petition To Compel Trustee To Distribute Accrued Income And Future Income Received From Oil, Gas, And Mineral Lease And Declaration Of The Applicability Of the Doctrine Of Laches (the "First Petition"). This First Petition sought "injunctive relief"; namely, an affirmative injunction compelling ELEANOR, as Trustee of the W.N. CONNELL AND MARJORIE T. CONNELL LIVING TRUST dated May 18, 1972 (owner of the Upton County, Texas, Oil rights) to distribute sixty-five percent (65%) of the Upton County, Texas, Oil right income to JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA and her sister, KATHRYN A. BOUVIER. To obtain injunctive relief, a person must prove (1) that irreparable

harm will result if an injunction is not issued, (2) that compensatory damages is not an adequate remedy for such irreparable harm, and (3) a reasonable probability of success on the merits in the action that the person is seeking the injunction. *Sobel v. Capital Management Consultants, Inc.*, 102 Nev. 444, 446, 726 P.2d 335, 337 (1986) citing *Number One Rent-A-Car v. Ramada Inns*, 94 Nev. 779, 780, 587 P.2d 1329, 1330.

The district court heard the First Petition on January 14, 2014, and at such hearing the district court aptly reasoned that compensatory damages are adequate and denied the First Petition without prejudice. At the January 14, 2014 hearing, the following exchange occurred:

"MR. MUGAN: ... We're talking about dollars here.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. MUGAN: **That's adequate compensation**. We're not talking about blowing up a building that can't be replaced, or the sale of real estate that's irreplaceable. We're talking about dollars. **That's adequate compensation**.

THE COURT: And since it's not even like an asset that would fluctuate like in the stock market. It's oil lease money. It's –

MR. MUGAN: Yeah, it's oil.

THE COURT: It's revenue from oil leases.

MR. MUGAN: Right.

THE COURT: It's cash coming in." (emphasis added)

District Court Judge Gloria Sturman set the date for trial in this case for February 18, 2014; however, the trial was continued on February 18, 2014 and has since been set for a calendar call on December 4, 2014.

On March 6, 2014, JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA renewed her Petition To Compel Trustee
To Distribute Accrued Income And Future Income Received From Oil, Gas, And Mineral Lease
And Declaration Of The Applicability Of the Doctrine Of Laches by filing a petition identical to her
First Petition accompanied by an Addendum ("Second Petition"). Again, in her Second Petition,
JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA sought "injunctive relief" without satisfying the requirements

thereof. Particularly, JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA failed to controvert the idea that compensatory damages are sufficient in this case.

Notwithstanding JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA's failure to carry her burden of proof, the district court entered and filed an Order: Re Pending Motions And Scheduling ("Order") on July 7, 2014 granting the Second Petition. A Notice of Entry Of Order: Re Pending Motions And Scheduling was entered and filed on July 8, 2014. As indicated in the Order, the district court premised its decision to grant the Second Petition on "changed circumstances, namely the delay in going forward in these proceedings in order to first resolve the dispute in the pending Will Contest in Case No. P-14-080595-E (a related case)." Without satisfying the requirements for injunctive relief, "changed circumstances" is insufficient justification for granting JACQUELINE M. MONTOYA's Second Petition, and it is this decision that ELEANOR now appeals.

- 11. Indicate whether the case has previously been the subject of an appeal to or original writ proceeding in the Supreme Court and, if so, the caption and Supreme Court docket number of the prior proceeding: No.
  - 12. Indicate whether this appeal involves child custody or visitation: No.
- 13. If this is a civil case, indicate whether this appeal involves the possibility of settlement: No.

DATED this **3**/2 day of July, 2014.

By:

JOHN R. MUGAN, ESQUIRE

Nevada Bar No. 10690

JEFFREY BURRALTE

MICHAEL D. LUM. ESOUIRE

Nevada Bar No. 12997

2600 Paseo Verde Parkway, Suite 200

Henderson, Nevada 89074

Attorneys for Trustee ELEANOR CONNELL HARTMAN AHERN

AA0480

#### **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING AND ELECTRONIC DELIVERY**

I hereby certify that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of July, 2014, I served a true and correct copy of the above and foregoing CASE APPEAL STATEMENT upon all counsel of record by electronically serving the document, to each person as indicated below, and by placing a true and correct copy thereof, enclosed in a sealed envelope, in the United States Mail at Henderson, Nevada, with first class postage thereon prepaid, addressed as follows:

JOSEPH J. POWELL, Esquire The Rushforth Firm. Ltd. P.O. Box 371655 Las Vegas, NV 89137 joey@rushforth.net

WHITNEY WARNICK, Esquire Albright, Stoddard, Warnick and Albright 801 S. Rancho Dr., #D-4 Las Vegas, NV 89106 wbw@albrightstoddard.com

An employee of JEFFREY BURR, LTD.

TRANS

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**FILED** 

SEP 1 9 2014

CLERK OF COURT

# **ORIGINAL**

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

FAMILY DIVISION

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE TRUST )

OF: THE W.N. CONNELL and ) CASE NO. P-09-066425-T

MARJORIE T. CONNELL ) DEPT. PROBATE

LIVING TRUST. )

BEFORE THE HONORABLE WILLIAM B. GONZALEZ
DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
TRANSCRIPT RE: MOTION TO COMPEL
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 2014

#### APPEARANCES:

The Petitioner: NOT PRESENT
For the Plaintiff: MICHAEL D. LUM, ESQ.
Jeffrey Burr, Ltd.
2600 Paseo Verde Parkway
Las Vegas, Nevada 89075
(702) 433-4455

Other:

NOT PRESENT

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#### PROCEEDINGS

(Proceedings commence at 9:57 a.m.)

THE COURT: Bouvier -- or Bouvier, I don't know how your client pronounces it -- <u>v. Connell</u>, in the matter of the Estate of Connell v. Connell Living Trust.

MR. LUM: Good morning, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Good morning.

MR. LUM: Michael Lum, Bar Number 12997, on behalf of Eleanor Ahern, Trustee of the W.N. Connell and Marjorie T. Connell Living Trust.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. POWELL: Good morning, Your Honor. Joe Powell, Bar Number 8875, appearing on behalf of Jacqueline Montoya, the respondent in this matter.

THE COURT: Good morning.

So what I have here is a motion to compel brought by Eleanor C. Ahern. And I have read through everything. This is a probate case.

MR. POWELL: Uh-huh.

THE COURT: So, obviously, there are different issues in a probate case, which someone pointed out is a case -- you know, a court of equity. But you still look at

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evidence the same way; it's still what's calculated to lead to admissible evidence that's relevant.

I've looked at the interrogatories and the requests to produce. I think, if what is being requested is an accounting of the -- what is it -- the MTC Trust, that is something that you're going to ask Judge Sturman about. I don't think you're there yet. I don't think we're ready to do an accounting. And quite candidly, a lot of what is being requested here is, in fact, that type of information. So I'm not very impressed by the breadth and the scope of what's being asked.

I think, as I understand it, really, the issue is, right now, whether or not the 65/35 split, whether or not the 65 should have been or was able to be inherited by the granddaughters. I mean, that's the issue. Yea or nay?

MR. POWELL: Correct.

THE COURT: And the damages that flow from that are, obviously, the amounts at issue.

I am not inclined to grant the motion because I think it is just too premature. And I think what it's really asking for is an accounting of the Connell Trust, Marjorie -- this is Marjorie, right? Marjorie Connell MTC Living Trust, which we're not at that stage yet, and I'm not sure we ever really get there. I think what the granddaughter has received

from that trust, aside from the 65 distribution; 65 percent distribution of the oil leases, is not relevant to this litigation, at the present time. So because of that, I'm not inclined to grant the motion to compel, as it has been presented today.

I did want to talk about, I quess, some alternative relief, for lack of a better phrase, of what should, in fact, be turned over.

There was some discussion of a Form 706, which I believe is the form that is submitted to the IRS --

MR. POWELL: Uh-huh.

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THE COURT: -- right? To show the income --

MR. LUM: It's an estate tax return, Your Honor.

THE COURT: An estate tax return. So I understand that this form has been produced, but redacted in a certain way?

MR. POWELL: That was the offer, was to redact the values. The claim was -- effectively, is they are seeking to see what assets were declared to be the taxable estate of Marjorie Connell. And I offered opposing counsel, I'll give you a redacted copy, showing the actual assets, I'm not going to produce for you the actual values; the values are irrelevant.

It's a tax return. They're simply seeking, for

their purposes of the 65/35 disclosure, did Marjorie Connell declare the 65 percent that she exercised the power of appointment over for the benefit of the grandchildren, did she declare that as an asset belonging to her estate, which was taxable. That's not even in dispute. In fact, I've already produced a redacted copy to opposing counsel, showing that issue.

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So, beyond that issue, I have no idea as to why else they would need it, again, other than trying to see values, to see what my client and her sister received, so that they can then, in turn -- which they already have -- they've already put in pleadings, they've already put what they believe that they inherited.

So there's really no function of this, other than to go beyond, and to see what exactly do you have, effectively, in your war chest to keep this dispute going, which I believe is -- again, is totally improper, and goes beyond any relevant issue that's here, which you correctly pointed out is the 65/35 split. That's the underlying determination that we're asking Judge Sturman to make.

THE COURT: So have both of you exchanged the tax information that shows how each of your clients treated their distribution?

MR. POWELL: Yes. I mean, we've produced in

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1	pleadings we've produced, in fact, tax returns, as well,	
2	from Ms. Montoya and Ms. Bouvier, showing the fact that they	
3	got K-1's, and they filed they paid their income tax on the	
4	65 percent of the income that they received, so	
5	THE COURT: And does it show the distribution, the	
6	number associated with the	
7	MR. POWELL: Yeah, because	
8	THE COURT: 65 percent.	
9	MR. POWELL: Right. Because what you can do is it -	
10		
11	THE COURT: Okay.	
12	MR. POWELL: There's total numbers, and you can	
13	THE COURT: Yeah.	
14	MR. POWELL: you can break down between what was	
15	65 percent	
16	THE COURT: And what was 35.	
17	MR. POWELL: and what was 35 percent. Exactly.	
18	Exactly.	
19	THE COURT: But I think that everybody should	
20	exchange those numbers that were reported, so that the math	
21	can be	
22	MR. POWELL: And the income	
23	THE COURT: confirmed.	
24	MR. POWELL: Yeah. And the income has been.	

And the other reality of this scenario, too, is, not only was the redacted 706 portion of this shown, again, where she's -- she has the numbers, there's also been, as well, the appraisal has been shown, when she -- when there was the appraisal for the purposes of the 706, that's already been produced. So there's nothing here that would go to the relevance that already hasn't been turned over, to establish this 65/35.

And going further back, there's also the 65 percent allocation --

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. POWELL: -- and 35 percent allocation. That goes way back to 1980, and those documents -- the original 706 from Mr. Connell can't be located. But what has been located is a Texas estate tax return, which, on the face of the Texas estate tax return, expressly declares, use the numbers from the Form 706.

So we know these are the numbers that were on the form 706, but since it was 1980, we simply can't find -- I mean, the accountants that were involved in this are all deceased now. The IRS doesn't go back that far. So every avenue to find that 706 has been exhausted. But again, the next best evidence we have is the Texas estate tax return. There's an express declaration on there, which was actually

submitted with our response that shows exactly that. 1 2 THE COURT: Uh-huh. 3 MR. POWELL: There is a -- there is expressly a --4 almost -- it's 64 point -- and then in decimal points; 5 likewise, it's 35 percent and decimal points. It already shows expressly what, for the Mr. Connell's estate, the 6 7 allocation was done: 65 percent, effectively, to Mrs. Connell, 35 percent to, effectively, the trust for Ms. Ahern. 8 9 So we've already established that. And that's why, 10 again, Your Honor, this is -- this is going beyond what's 11 relevant in this case, and I don't --12 THE COURT: And there's no biological relationship 13 between Ms. Ahern and the granddaughters. 14 MR. POWELL: No, that's their mother. That's their 15 mother. 16 THE COURT: Adopted. 17 MR. POWELL: No. 18 THE COURT: No, Ms. Ahern was adopted, though. 19 MR. POWELL: Ms. Ahern was adopted by Mrs. Connell. 20 THE COURT: Okay. 21 MR. POWELL: She was a biological daughter of Mr. 22 Connell. 23 THE COURT: Okay. 24 MR. POWELL: But this was a second marriage

scenario.

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THE COURT: Got it.

MR. POWELL: And so Mrs. Connell adopted Ms. Ahern as an adult. So Ms. Ahern's children are Ms. Montoya and Ms. Bouvier, biologically.

THE COURT: It's a really sad situation.

MR. POWELL: It is.

THE COURT: I hope the Court can straighten it out.

I'm going to deny the motion to compel at the present time. I think it's premature. If Ms. Ahern wants to make a motion for an accounting, if that becomes necessary down the road, then I will be happy to revisit the issue. But I -- so I guess what I can do is deny it without prejudice.

But I can tell you it is highly unlikely, at this point, that I would ever order the production of the financial documents or the distribution of the trust that did not involve this 65/35 percent split. And since that distribution has already been provided, the 65 percent and the associated amounts has been provided, then I think that is sufficient for today.

MR. POWELL: So just to clarify, Your Honor, you do agree that the amounts relevant to that 65 percent; that is, how that income was reported, from the time that we requested until the present date --

THE COURT: To the extent --1 MR. POWELL: -- is relevant. 2 3 THE COURT: Yes. MR. POWELL: And that --4 5 THE COURT: And I think that's been produced, as I 6 understand it. 7 MR. POWELL: Yeah. I'm going to take -- I'm going 8 to take opposing counsel's word for it. I don't recall getting all of those documents, but I'll look through. 10 THE COURT: Double check what you have. If you 11 don't have something, then, by all means, talk to Mr. Powell. But I think he's turned all of that information over to you, 13 to the extent that he has it available and it still exists. 14 But likewise, I think Ms. Ahern needs to turn over her information on the 35 percent. You know, how did she 15 16 report it? How -- you know, what number did she report? Because that's the only way, I think, that you all are going 17 18 to be able to verify the distribution. 19 So I would, you know, highly recommend, Mr. Lum, if 20 you haven't done that, then that needs to be taken care of, as 21 well, so everyone knows what was reported from these oil 22 leases. 23 MR. POWELL: Yeah. And Your Honor, I understand

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your inclination. But the MTC Living Trust does have a part

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in this litigation. I mean, it's not been named, you know, a defendant or a plaintiff, but --

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THE COURT: If it's named, and there is an accounting, I'll look at the issue again. But right now, my answer is no. So your motion is denied. I'll deny it without prejudice, but with the understanding that you're really going to have to have a justifiable reason.

And I would require the Court to order an accounting of the MTC Trust before you would bring this motion back to my attention.

So I'm going to have Mr. Powell prepare my report and recommendations from today's hearing. I need that caveat in the report and recommendation, that the motion cannot be brought back to my attention until such time as the Court would order an accounting of the MTC Trust, Living Trust, which would make then the financial distribution relevant. But I'm not sure that that's really something that's on the horizon, but I don't know because this is — these are issues that Judge Sturman will need to address. Okay?

MR. POWELL: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But today, the motion to compel is denied without prejudice.

MR. LUM: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE CLERK: Status check is October 10th, at 11.

THE COURT: And that's only for Mr. Powell. 1 know he's going to have my report and recommendation to me in 2 3 10 days. MR. POWELL: Absolutely. 4 5 THE COURT: And defense counsel is going to approve 6 as to form and content. Okay? 7 MR. POWELL: Exactly. 8 MR. LUM: Thank you, Your Honor. 9 MR. POWELL: Thank you, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Thank you very much. 11 (Proceedings concluded at 10:10 a.m.) 12 13 ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the digital proceedings in the above-14 15 entitled case to the best of my ability. 16 17 /s/ Coleen M. Rand Coleen M. Rand 18 19 20 21 22 23 24