IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

JOHN ILIESCU, individually, JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT,

Appellants,

VS.

HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON AND HOWARD PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION, a Nevada professional corporation,

Respondent.

Electronically Filed Nov 21 2018 11:51 a.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

Supreme Court No. 76146

Washoe County Case No. CV07-00341 (Consolidated w/CV07-01021)

JOINT APPENDIX TO APPELLANT'S OPENING BRIEF VOLUME V

Appeal from the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada in and for the County of Washoe County

Case No. CV07-00341

G. MARK ALBRIGHT, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 001394D. CHRIS ALBRIGHT, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 004904

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Counsel for Appellants

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41	04/09/13	Notice of Entry of [Stipulation and] Order [to Stay Claim against Hale Lane]	VI	JA1088-1091
42	05/09/13	Order Granting [Steppan's] Motion for Partial Summary Judgment	VI	JA1092-1095
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44	07/19/13	Affidavit of C. Nicholas Pereos in Support of Motion for Continuance and Motion to Extend Expert Disclosure Dates	VI	JA1105-1107
45	07/19/13	Affidavit of Gordon Cowan in Support of Motion for Continuance and Motion to Extend Expert Disclosure Dates	VI	JA1108-1110
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		recorded May 3, 2007		

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		Addendum No. 1 to	Design Contract		JA1238-1240
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30	03/01/12	Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration; or, Alternatively, Motion for Relief from Order Entered September 1, 2011 Granting Third-Party Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment	V	JA1017-1040

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58	07/29/15	Order [of district court Denying Motion for Stay Without Bond]	VII	JA1399-1402
59	10/28/15	Order [of Nevada Supreme Court] Granting Motion for Stay without Posting Any Further Security and Order to Show Cause	VII	JA1403-1405
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28	02/07/12	Order Certifying Intent to Grant Motion for Reconsideration	V	JA1008-1010

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24	10/19/11	Order Denying Motion to Amend Third Party Complaint Against Defendant Hale Lane	V	JA0967-0969
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7	05/08/07	Original Verification of Complaint to Foreclose Mechanic's Lien and for Damages	I	JA0176-0178
50	12/04/13	Plaintiff's Trial Statement	VI	JA1164-1200
72	10/17/17	Proof of Electronic Service of Remittitur	VIII	JA1753-1755

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		C	of Lien recorded November 8, 2013		
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		_	Letter Proposal - Architectural Design		JA1246-1265
			Services, dated 10/25/05		
			Memo from Sarah Class to Calvin Baty, dated 11/14/05		JA1266-1267
		11 I	Email memo from Sarah Class to		JA1268-1269
			Calvin Baty, dated 11/18/05		
			Email memo from Sarah Class to Calvin Baty, dated 11/29/05		JA1270
		13 \$	Steppan Response to Owner Issues on		JA1271-1273
			AIA Contract, dated 12/20/05		JA1274-1275
			Architectural Design Services Agreement, dated 11/15/05		JA12/4-12/3
			Design Services Continuation Letter,		JA1276
			dated 12/14/05		,
			Design Services Continuation Letter, dated 2/7/06		JA1277
		17 I	Design Services Continuation Letter, dated 3/24/06		JA1278
			Proposal from Consolidated Pacific		JA1279-1280
		I	Development to Richard Johnson		
			with handwriting, dated 7/14/05		
			Land Purchase Agreement Signed by Seller, dated 7/25/05		JA1281-1302
			Addendum No. 1 to Land Purchase		JA1303-1306
			Agreement, dated 8/1/05		
			Addendum No. 2 to Land Purchase	VII	JA1307-01308
			Agreement, dated 8/2/05		
			Addendum No. 3 to Land Purchase		JA1309-1324
			Agreement, dated 10/9/05		TA 1205 1206
			Addendum No. 4 to Land Purchase		JA1325-1326
		F	Agreement, dated 9/18/06		

DOC.	FILE/HRG. DATE	DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION	VOL.	BATES NOS.
		 76 Indemnity Agreement, dated 12/8/06 77 Waiver of Conflict Letter, dated 1/17/07 	VII	JA1327-1328 JA1329-1333
35	09/04/12	Status Report [filed by Iliescu] (NV Sup. Ct. Case 60036)	V	JA1065-1066
34	08/31/12	Status Report [filed by Steppan] (NV Sup. Ct. Case 60036)	V	JA1063-1064
27	11/22/11	Stipulation	V	JA1005-1007
39	01/09/13	Stipulation and Order	VI	JA1082-1084
12	09/24/07	Stipulation to Consolidate Proceedings; Order Approving Stipulation	I	JA0216-0219
37	11/09/12	Stipulation to Dismiss Appeal (NV Sup. Ct. Case 60036)	V	JA1073-1079
14	03/07/08	Stipulation to Stay Proceedings Against Defendant Hale Lane and to Dismiss Claims Against Defendants Dennison, Howard and Snyder without Prejudice	II	JA0254-0256
10	08/03/07	Substitution of Counsel	I	JA209-0211
86	05/25/18	Supplemental Brief [filed by Third Party Defendant Hale Lane] re: Iliescu's Decision Not to Appeal Denial of Fees and Costs	XIII	JA2436-2438
9	07/30/07	Supplemental Response to Application for Release of Mechanic's Lien	I	JA0185-0208
4	05/03/07	Transcript of Proceedings – Application for Release of Mechanic's Lien held on May 3, 2007 [Transcript filed on June 29, 2007]	I	JA0107-0166
47	09/09/13	Transcript of Proceedings of Hearing regarding Motion for Continuance and to Extend Expert Disclosures	VI	JA1114-1149
88	06/06/18	Transcript of Proceedings of Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane's Motion For Summary Judgment of Third-Party Claims, filed June 21, 2018	XIII	JA2445-2496

DOC.	FILE/HRG. DATE	DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION	VOL.	BATES NOS.
93	12/11/13	Trial Transcript – Day 3, pages 811-815	XIII	JA2540-2545
73	10/24/17	Verified Memorandum of Costs [filed by Iliescus]	IX	JA1756-1761

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRAP 25(c), I hereby certify that I am an employee of ALBRIGHT, STODDARD, WARNICK & ALBRIGHT, and that on this 21st day of November, 2018, the foregoing **JOINT APPENDIX TO APPELLANT'S OPENING BRIEF, VOLUME V**, was filed electronically with the Clerk of the Nevada Supreme Court, and therefore electronic service was made in accordance with the master service list as follows:

David R. Grundy, Esq.
Todd R. Alexander, Esq.,
LEMONS, GRUNDY & EISENBERG
6005 Plumas Street, Third Floor
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Tel: (775) 786-6868
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Attorneys for Third-Party Defendant
Hale Lane

An employee of Albright, Stoddard, Warnick & Albright

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FILED

Electronically 08-18-2011:02:59:03 PM Howard W. Conyers Clerk of the Court Transaction # 2417216

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Thomas J. Hall, Esq.
Nevada State Bar No. 675
305 South Arlington Avenue
Post Office Box 3948
Reno, Nevada 89505

Telephone: 775-348-7011 Facsimile: 775-348-7211

Attorney for John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu and The John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

MARK B. STEPPAN,

VI-X, inclusive,

Case No.: CV07-00341

Plaintiff,

Dept. No.: 1

 \mathbf{v} .

Consolidated with: Case No.: CV07-00341

JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA
ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN
ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU
1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMNT; JOHN
ILIESCU, individually; DOES I-V,
Inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS

Dept. No.: 1

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Defendants.

AND RELATED CROSS-CLAIMS AND THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS.

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MOTION TO AMEND THIRD PARTY COMPLAINT AGAINST

DEFENDANT HALE LANE

COME NOW, Defendants John Iliescu, Jr., and Sonnia Iliescu, individually, and as Trustees of the John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust ("Iliescu"), by and through

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their counsel, Thomas J. Hall, Esq., and pursuant to Rule 15 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 13 of the Second Judicial District Court Rules and the Pre-trial Order entered November 6, 2007, move the Court for leave to file their First Amended Third Party Complaint to clarify existing claims and to include additional claims for relief.

I. Background and Preliminary Statement:

On September 27, 2007, Iliescu filed an Answer and Third Party Complaint against the Hale Lane law firm and three (3) individual attorneys employed by that firm (collectively "Hale Lane law firm"). Since the filing of the Third Party Complaint, several events have occurred that have mandated clarification and exposition of the principal claims against the Hale Lane law firm, specifically the Fifth Claim for Relief, Professional Malpractice, and the Sixth Claim for Relief, Negligence.

As a result of these recent events, it is also necessary to state a claim against the Hale Lane law firm to include a Seventh Claim for Relief expounding on the concept of negligence for failure to advise Iliescu regarding liability that would of legally flow as а result the extent οf owner's participation in the development of the Property in the manner provided for in the Iliescu sale documents prepared by the Hale Lane law firm.

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Furthermore, it is necessary to allege a claim for indemnity that consequently arises from the negligence of the Hale Lane law firm under the facts and circumstances presented herein.

A revised and augmented First Amended Third Party Complaint, including Seventh and Eighth Claims for Relief, is attached hereto as Exhibit 1. No amendments are sought to the First through Fourth Claims.

II. Analysis and Discussion:

A. General Facts.

Iliescu owns four parcels of real property situated between Court Street in the City of Reno, County of Washoe, State of Nevada, known as APN 011-112-03, 011-112-07 and 011-112-12 and Defendant John Iliescu, Jr., is the owner of APN 011-112-06 as his sole and separate property (collectively the "Property"). See, Complaint ¶ 6.

Iliescu desired to sell this Property.

On July 29, 2005, Iliescu entered into a Purchase Agreement for the sale of the Property. See Exhibit 1 attached to the Motion for Partial Summary Judgment filed April 17, 2008. The Purchase Agreement was subsequently amended by four addendums¹. See Purchase Agreement and Addendums, attached as Exhibit 1 to

¹ Addendum No. 1 was entered into on August 1, 2005. Addendum No. 2 was entered into on August 2, 2005. Addendum No. 3 was entered into on October 8, 2005. Addendum No. 4 was entered into on September 18, 2006.

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the Motion for Partial Summary Judgment filed April 17, 2008. Pursuant to the Land Purchase Agreement, Iliescu agreed to sell the Property to Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc., ("CPD"), for \$7,500,000.00, plus other consideration. The cash amount was later increased to \$7,876,000.00 by Addendum No. 4.

As part of the Purchase Agreement, Iliescu was to receive a condominium located within the Project CPD proposed to build and several parking spaces. Id at ¶ 39(H). The Purchase Agreement was made expressly contingent on the Buyer obtaining certain Governmental Approvals. Specifically, the Hale Lane law firm drafted Addendum No. 3, which expressly provided under paragraph 39(F) the following conditions and requirements:

7. Paragraph 39(F) is hereby amended and restated as follows:

This upon, offer is conditioned as conditions ("Conditions Precedent"), Buyer obtaining, Buyer's expense, all necessary approvals ("Governmental Approvals") for the construction of a residential and commercial high condominium project on the Property approximately in height (the "Project") within 270 days after August 3, 2005, as such time period may extended pursuant to Paragraph 1.2 above, including but not limited to:

- (1) Any required height, setback or other variances;
- (2) Any required special use permit;
- (3) Any required zoning or land use designation changes;
- (4) Any required master plan amendment;
- (5) An approved tentative condominium map for the Project; and
- (6) Any required design approvals.

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THOMAS J. HALL ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW 305 SOUTH ARLINGTON AVENUE POST OFFICE BOX 3948 RENO, NEVADA 89505 (775) 348-7011 In addition, Buyer shall obtain, at Buyer's sole cost and expense, all approvals for the Boundary Line Adjustment (as defined in Paragraph 8 of this Third Addendum).

Buyer shall use its best efforts and reasonable diligence to satisfy all Conditions Precedent described in this Paragraph 39(F) prior to close of escrow.

[Emphasis added.]

Iliescu understood that the Buyer of the Property intended to construct residential condominium units and in pursuit of paragraph 39(F) quoted above, Iliescu did execute Owner Affidavits on January 17, 2006, appointing and authorizing Sam Caniglia, principal within the Buyer's group, to file development applications with and obtain Governmental Approval from the City of Reno for the Property. See, Exhibit 9 to Third Party Defendant Hale Lane's Motion for Summary Judament Regarding Third Party Claims by John Iliescu filed on March 30, 2011.

As stated in Hale Lane's Motion for Summary Judgment, Karen D. Dennison of the Hale Lane law firm prepared Addendum No. 3, (Motion, page 3, lines 14-19):

Ms. Dennison prepared Addendum No. 3, which sought to clarify the agreement in several respects. (Ex. 1, at ¶¶ 18 through 19; see also Addendum No. 3 attached as Exhibit 7.) Of particular importance for purposes of this motion, Addendum No. 3 explained that obtaining the necessary entitlements was a "condition precedent." (Ex. 7, at no. 7.) It also mandated that the developer "use its best efforts and reasonable diligence to satisfy all Conditions Precedent."

In addition, John Iliescu attended the City of Reno Planning Commission and City of Reno Council meetings where the Project was reviewed and approved, thereby gaining all Governmental Approvals as called for in paragraph 39(F).

In the meantime, once the Purchase Agreement was signed, Caniglia, for the Buyer, sought out a reputable architect to help obtain the Governmental Approvals. Nevada Architect Mark B. Steppan and his California firm, Fisher-Friedman & Associates, were retained by Caniglia on a time and materials basis to conceptually design the project, to prepare certain schematic plans and to present these plans to the Reno Planning Commission and the Reno City Council in support of gaining the Governmental Approvals.

The Buyer paid \$430,870.00 to Fisher-Friedman & Associates on a time and materials basis. The Buyer later signed a more extensive architectural agreement with Steppan that gave rise to the filing of the Notice of Lien herein on November 7, 2006, as Document 3460499, Washoe County Recorder, in the amount of \$1,783,548.85. An Amended Notice of Claim and Lien was recorded on May 3, 2007, as Document 3528313, Washoe County Recorder. See, Plaintiff's Complaint ¶ 12.

At no time did the Hale Lane law firm discuss with or advise Iliescu as to the effect or implication of requiring Iliescu to become a Participating Seller in this sales

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transaction. Moreover, the Hale Lane law firm was specifically retained to "fine tune" the sales agreement originally prepared reflect "better the parties' Dick Johnson to Realtor Hale Lane Motion for Summary Judgment, intentions". lines 10-12. Iliescu's intention was to sell the Property, to expose the Property to lien caused by the Buyer. See Affidavit of John Iliescu attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

As set forth in the instant Motion for Summary Judgment and the Motion to Amend filed concurrently herewith, once Iliescu, actively participated in the effort Seller, as the Property was lienable. That is Approvals, Governmental law firm drafted Addendum No. 3 exactly what the Hale Lane advised otherwise, his for. Iliescu was not provided substantial damage.

While Iliescu believes that Steppan's lien claim is unfounded and that Steppan has been sufficiently paid for all the services he rendered, nevertheless, a lien still exists on the Property and must be dealt with. The Court by its Order entered June 22, 2009, found:

The Applicants, specifically Iliescu, viewed the architectural drawings as well as attended meetings where the design team presented the drawings. The Court finds even though Iliescu alleges he did not know the identity of the architects who were working on the project, he had actual knowledge that the Respondent and his firm were performing architectural services on the project.

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Accordingly, the motion for partial summary judgment is denied. The cross motion for summary judgment is granted.

Because the Court has determined on cross-motions summary judgment that Iliescu had actual knowledge that a designer and his firm were performing architectural services for the Project, Iliescu, as owner of the Property, could not avoid a lien by simply recording a Notice of Non-Responsibility. Further, because Iliescu participated in obtaining Governmental Approvals, he became what is known as a Participating Seller. By the very cases Hale Lane cites in the Motion for Summary Judgment, and cited in the Motion to Amend filed herewith, the Property became lienable. Iliescu was unprotected and unguarded. Because of the fault of the Hale Lane law firm, the Property has been liened and, therefore, the Hale Lane law firm must indemnify Iliescu.

The recording of a Notice of Non-Responsibility by a Participating Seller is ineffective. The Hale Lane law firm did not inform Iliescu of this result at the time the Addendum No. 3 was drafted, presented to Iliescu and signed.

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B. By the Advice or Lack of Advice, Iliescu Unknowingly Became a Participating Seller, Exposing the Property to Lien.

It is provided generally in 53 Am.Jur.2d 227-228, Mechanic's Liens §173 (2006), as follows:

A person who caused the building to be constructed or who contracted for the improvements, directly or indirectly, cannot relieve his or her interest from liability by giving a statutory notice of nonresponsibility.

It is further explained in R. Diepenbrock, D. Schoenfeld and T. Spencer, <u>Lessor Liability for Mechanics' Liens Under the California Participating Owner Doctrine</u>, 24 Pacific Law Journal 83, 85-86 (1992), as follows:

It was once a rather clear rule in a majority of states that the "voluntary" installation or provision of leasehold improvements by a lessee or tenant did not subject the lessor's interest in leased property to a mechanics' lien imposed by virtue of the lessee's contract with suppliers of labor or materials, the improvements permanently improve leasehold property. However, the breadth of this general rule has caused a majority of states to limit application by providing a laundry exceptions. Under these exceptions, a mechanics' lien will attach to the lessor's [here vendor's] interest in the lease [here sale] of property if either: (1) the lessor required, as a condition of granting the installation of the substantial improvements, or (2) the lessor has played an active substantial role in the installation of leasehold improvements.

See, Quality Foods, Inc., v. Holloway Associates

Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, Inc., 852 N.E.2d 27,

34 (Ind. App. 2006), where the Court held that the landowner's

real property was lienable for services rendered by a registered land surveyor upon a zoning amendment application promoted by their agent and signed by the landowner. The Indiana Appellate Court stated as follows:

A contractor may attach a mechanic's lien to real estate in order to recover his waqes and costs. Ind.Code § 32-28-3-1 et seq. Before this lien may attach, however, "it is necessary that such materials should be furnished orlabor performed by authority and direction of the owner, and something more than mere inactive consent on the part of such owner is necessary in order that such lien may be acquired against him." [Citations.] "The consent must be more than inactive or passive consent, and the lien claimant's burden to prove active consent especially important when the improvements are requested by someone other than the landowner." Cho Purdue Research Found., 803 N.E.2d 1161, 1168 (Ind.Ct.App. 2004); Stern & Son, Inc., v. Gary Joint 530 N.E.2d 306, 308 (Ind.Ct.App.1988). Additionally, a court may consider "how closely the improvements in question resemble а directly benefit." bargained-for Stern, 530 N.E.2dat 309. Gill, 810 N.E.2d at 1058-1059. The court observed: The exact nature and content of the owner's active consent in this context will vary from case to case; however, case law makes clear that the focus is only on the degree of the owner's active in the decisions and participation the actual construction. Instead, the focus is also on improvements in closely the question resemble directly bargained-for-benefit.

Nevada case law is similar and controlling. In <u>Verdi Lumber</u>

<u>Co. v. Bartlett</u>, 40 Nev. 317, 324-325, 161 P. 933 (1916), the

Nevada Supreme Court held that a landowner who employed a

contractor to build a structure on his property would be liable

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for materials supplied to the contractor as the owner's agent and his Property would be lienable. The Court stated:

We are clearly of the opinion that by section 2221, supra, it was not the intention of the Legislature that an owner might exempt his property from a lien for material furnished for improvements, alterations, or additions upon his property, no matter whether the materials were ordered by himself or by his legally constituted agent, but that it was the intention of the Legislature that the owner might be enabled to his property from a lien cases improvements were made by one who occupied relationship to the owner pursuant to which the owner was not charged with knowledge that improvements were to be made at the time the relationship was created, but became of the aware making of improvements thereafter. Any other construction of the section in question would necessitate our holding that substantially repeals section 2213, so far as they are in conflict.

Other cases that follow the majority rule are Ott Hardware Co. v. Yost, 159 P.2d 663, 667 (Cal.App.1945) and Guam Pacific Enterprise, Inc., v. Guam Poresia Corp., 2007 Westlaw 4689003 (Guam 2007). In fact, this is the rule that Iliescu's former attorneys are now unequivocally stating is the controlling law in this jurisdiction. See, generally, Third Party Defendant Hale Lane's Motion for Summary Judgment Regarding Third-Party Claims by John Iliescu, filed herein on March 30, 2011. The point is that the Hale Lane law firm knew or should have known of the effects of this controlling law, which it now elucidates and which it relies upon to support its pending Motion for Summary Judgment. Instead of so advising Iliescu previously and offering

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commercially reasonable alternatives, the Hale Lane law firm negligently led its client into the unwanted situation in which Iliescu is now entangled.

As set forth in the attached Affidavit of John Iliescu, the Hale Lane law firm did not advise him as to the perils, risks or rewards, if any, of entering into Addendum No. 3. As alleged in paragraph 18 and 19 of the Third Party Complaint:

- 18. On or before September 22, 2005, pursuant to Addendum No. 3, Iliescu retained the Hale Lane law firm to review, "fine tune", clarify and in all respects, advise Iliescu relative to the Purchase Agreement.
- 19. An Addendum No. 3 to the Purchase Agreement was thereafter prepared by Karen D. Dennison of the Hale Lane law firm. Addendum No. 3 was executed by Iliescu and CPD on or about October 8, 2005. . . .

Addendum No. 3 prepared by the Hale Lane law firm contains paragraph 7, which provides as follows:

7. Paragraph 39(F) is hereby amended and restated as follows:

This offer is conditioned as conditions upon, precedent ("Conditions Precedent"), Buyer obtaining, at Buyer's expense, all necessary approvals ("Governmental Approvals") for the construction of a residential and commercial hiqh condominium project on the Property approximately 28 stories in height (the "Project") within 270 days after August 3, 2005, as such time period may be extended pursuant to Paragraph 1.2 above, including but not limited to:

- Any required height, setback or other variances;
- (2) Any required special use permit;
- (3) Any required zoning or land use designation changes;

(4) Any required master plan amendment;

(5) An approved tentative condominium map for the Project; and

(6) Any required design approvals.

In addition, Buyer shall obtain, at Buyer's sole cost and expense, all approvals for the Boundary Line Adjustment (as defined in Paragraph 8 of this Third Addendum).

Buyer shall use its best efforts and reasonable diligence to satisfy all Conditions Precedent described in this Paragraph 39(F) prior to close of escrow.

[Emphasis added.]

The effect on Iliescu, as Seller, of requiring the Buyer to obtain all necessary Governmental Approvals was to render Iliescu a Participating Seller and the Property lienable, under the very authorities now cited to the Court by the Hale Lane law firm.

The Hale Lane law firm owed an independent duty to Iliescu to protect their interests in the Property and to fully disclose and discuss the risks attendant to and entailed in becoming a Participating Seller. Therefore, it is appropriate to amend the Third Party Complaint to further clarify the negligence claims already made in the Fifth and Sixth Claims for Relief and to clearly set forth and restate this cause of action.

C. Indemnity Against the Hale Lane Law Firm.

Iliescu also seeks to amend the Third Party Complaint to allege a claim for indemnity against the Hale Lane law firm. It

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is generally stated in 41 Am.Jur.2d 436, Indemnity §20 (2005), as follows:

In addition to express contractual indemnity, two classes exists other of noncontractual indemnity, those being: (1) implied contractual indemnity, also known as implied in fact indemnity, that arises from the contractual or legal relationship between the parties; and (2) equitable indemnity, also known as implied in law indemnity or common-law indemnity, that is created relationship implied in law. Where there is no contractual duty to indemnify another, indemnity nevertheless may be recovered if evidence establishes an implied contract or if party is exposed to liability by the action of another party who, in law or in equity, should make good the loss of the other. Implied indemnity claims distinct, separate of action from causes any underlying relationship contractual between the parties.

Nevada case law recognizes implied indemnity that largely noncontractual indemnity as "equitable indemnity." refers to See, Medallion Dev. v. Converse Consultants, 113 Nev. 27, 33, 930 P.2d 115 (1997), superseded by statute on other grounds as stated in Doctors Company v. Vincent, 120 Nev. 644, 654, 98 P.3d 681 (2004).

It is further observed in 3 R. Mallen and J. Smith, Legal Malpractice, 25 Damages §21:6 (2011 Edition):

A frequent result of negligent advice is that the client is sued, and can incur the cost of defense and, of course, liability. The cost of avoidable litigation unnecessary legal services ultimately chargeable to the attorney as damages.

Many cases are cited in support of this proposition including the case of Temple Hoyne Buell Foundation v. Holland & Hart, 851 P.2d 192 (Colo. App. 1992). There, the lawyer and law firm had drafted an option agreement without protecting their former client, the Plaintiff, from loss by failing to research and analyze the application of a rule in the context of option agreement. The determination that the option was not subject to the rule against perpetuities did not conclusively issue of whether the attorneys met the applicable standard of care in preparing the option, where the option would have been protected from any rule dispute if the attorneys had actually considered the rule, had recognized clear potential for a good-faith dispute arising over enforceability of the option under the rule and had either included savings clause excluded language making the option binding on heirs, successors and assigns.

So here too, the Hale Lane law firm failed to fully discuss with and advise Iliescu that the rule of Participating Seller may subject the Property to lien and Iliescu to loss.

A claim for indemnity arising from legal malpractice even remains when there have been waivers of conflicts of interest. Thus, in the case of Marsh v. Wallace, 666 F.Supp.2d 651 (S.D.Miss. 2009), attorney Howell represented both buyer and seller in a land sale transaction and obtained waivers of

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conflicts of interest. However, the attorney's former clients were entitled to indemnity based on the attorney's negligence in causing his former clients to become double encumbered on properties which were included in the transaction.

The Federal District Court held that if the Marshes, as former clients, are held liable to a third party on promissory notes prepared by Howell, then they are entitled to indemnity from Howell (666 F.Supp.2d at 680):

In the court's view, the documentary evidence of record, most of which was generated by Howell himself, indicates that [his former clients] the Marshes were double encumbered, and as there is no documentary proof to the contrary, the court accepts that this, in occurred. Therefore, if the Marshes properly to be held liable to Wright and the Estate of Wallace on the promissory notes prepared Howell, are entitled to indemnity from then they Howell. [Emphasis added.]

In this instance, because of the conduct of Hale Lane law firm in making Iliescu a Participating Seller by virtue of Addendum No. 3, and not advising Iliescu of viable options which would have still resulted in the same potential sale of the Property but absent the Property's exposure to lien claims of those employed by the Buyer as alleged in the Seventh Claim for Relief, then if Iliescu is found liable to Steppan under his lien, indemnity should flow from the Hale Lane law firm.

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III. Attorney's Fees are Also Compensable as Consequential

Damages:

Iliescu is entitled to be made whole from all damages occasioned by the Hale Lane law firm, including consequential consisting of legal fees, expert witness fees related expenses. In Ruldof v. Shayne, Dachs, Stanisci, Corker & 867 N.E.2d 385 (N.Y.App. 2007), the Court recognized a Sauer, claim for consequential damages resulting from legal malpractice:

Damages in a legal malpractice case are designed "to the injured client whole" (Campagnola v. Mulholland, Minion N.Y.2d & Roe, 76 38, 42, 556 N.Y.S.2d 239, 555 N.E.2d 611 [1990]). A plaintiff's damages may include "litigation expenses incurred in an attempt to avoid, minimize or reduce the damage caused by the attorney's wrongful conduct" (DePinto v. Rosenthal & Curry, 237 A.D.2d 482, 482, 655 N.Y.S.2d [2d Dept.1997]; see also Baker v. Dorfman, 102 F.35 415, 426 [2d Cir.2000]; 3 Mallen and Smith, Legal Malpractice §§20:6, 20:10 [2007]).

The Federal District Court in <u>Marsh v. Wallace</u>, supra, (666 F.Supp.2d at 677-678), also sustained indemnity for consequential damages:

As damages, the Marshes point out that in addition to having paid for Howell's erroneous title certificates, for which they contend they are entitled reimbursement from Howell, they have incurred attorney's fees and costs seeking a settlement with Commercial Bank and defending the bank's them on their guaranty, against damages which they submit are directly attributable to Howell's negligence. The court agrees, and concludes they are entitled to recover these costs. [Emphasis added.]

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28 THOMAS J. HALL ATTORNEY AND

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In <u>Sandy Valley Assocs. V. Sky Ranch Estates</u>, 117 Nev. 948, 957, 35 P.3d 964 (2003), the Nevada Supreme Court stated:

Attorney fees may be an element of damage in cases when a plaintiff becomes involved in a third-party legal dispute as a result of a breach of contract or tortious conduct by the defendant. Citing Clark County Sch. Dist. v. Rolling Plains, 117 Nev. 101, 16 P.3d 1079 (2001); see Restatement (Second of Torts § 914(2) (1979); Robert L. Rossi, Attorneys' Fees § 8:3 (2d ed. 1995).

In <u>Clark County Sch. Dist. v. Rolling Plains</u>, 117 Nev. 101, 105, 16 P.2d 1079 (2001), the Nevada Supreme Court also held that attorney fees can be awarded as damages in third party litigation, to wit:

. .[i]t is appropriate in some cases to consider attorney fees as an item of damage. American Fed. Musicians v. Reno's Riverside, 86 Nev. 695, 699, 475 P.2d 220, 222 (1970) (citing McIntosh v. Knox, 40 Nev. 338-39 337, (1917). 413, 165 Ρ. that when have determined specifically, we defendant's conduct causes litigation between plaintiff and a third party, attorney fees may be recoverable as damages caused by that conduct. See Lowden Investment Co. v. General Electric, 103 Nev. 374, 380, 741 P.2d 806, 809 (1987).

IV. Conclusion:

In this case, Iliescu requests leave to clarify and more completely set forth the attorneys' fees and costs they have incurred as an element of damages, setting forth with particularity the consequential damages in compliance with NRCP 9(g). The Motion to Amend is further sought to clarify that,

pursuant to paragraph 5 of the prayer contained in the Third Party Complaint, Iliescu is seeking attorney fees and costs as damages and to specify the same.

WHEREFORE, it is respectfully requested that Iliescu be granted leave to file the First Amended Third Party Complaint as proposed in the attached Exhibit 2.

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED this 18th day of August, 2011.

LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS J. HALL

Thomas J. Hall, Esq.

Law Offices of Thomas J. Hall 305 South Arlington Avenue

Post Office Box 3948

Reno, Nevada 89505

Telephone: (775)348-7011 Facsimile: (775)348-7211

Attorney for Iliescu

THOMAS J. HALL
ATTORNEY AND
COUNSELOR AT LAW
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Law Offices of Thomas J. Hall, and that on this date I electronically filed a true and correct copy of the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system, which served the following parties electronically:

David R. Grundy, Esq. 6005 Plumas Street, 3rd Floor Reno, Nevada 89519

Gregory F. Wilson, Esq. Wilson & Quint, LLP 417 West Plumb Lane Reno, Nevada 89509

Michael D. Hoy, Esq. Hoy & Hoy, P.C. 4741 Caughlin Parkway, Suite Four Reno, Nevada 89519

DATED this 18th day of August, 2011.

Misti A. Hale

THOMAS J. HALL
ATTORNEY AND
COUNSELOR AT LAW
305 SOUTH ARLINGTON
AVENUE
POST OFFICE BOX 3948

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(775) 348-7011

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL

I certify that I am an employee of Thomas J. Hall, Esq., and that on this date, pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I deposited in the United States mail at Reno, Nevada, a true copy of the attached Motion to Amend Third Party Complaint, addressed to:

John Iliescu, Jr., M.D. Sonnia Iliescu 200 Court Street Reno, Nevada 89501

DATED this 18th day of August, 2011.

Misti A. Hale

EXHIBIT LIST EXHIBIT 1: Affidavit of John Iliescu, Jr. **EXHIBIT 2:** [Draft] First Amended Third Party Complaint Against Hale Lane.

THOMAS J. HALL ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW 305 SOUTH ARLINGTON AVENUE POST OFFICE BOX 3948 RENO. NEVADA 89505 (775) 348-7011

FILED

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EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

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THOMAS J. HALL
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JOHN ILIESCU, JR., being duly sworn upon his oath, deposes and says:

- 1. I am one of the Defendants in the above reference matter. I have personal knowledge of the matters stated herein, except to those matters stated upon information and belief, and to those matters, I believe them to be true. If called as a witness, I would be competent to testify as to the matters stated in this Affidavit.
- 2. Along with Sonnia Santee Iliescu, as Trustee, and the John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust, I am the owner of the land located between Court Street and Island Avenue, in Reno, Nevada, APNs 011-112-05, 011-112-06, 011-112-07 and APN 011-112-12 (the "Property").
- 3. On July 29, 2005, I entered into a contract with Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc., ("CPD") for the sale of the Property. I understand that CPD subsequently transferred its interest in this property to BCS Financial, Inc., ("BCS"). As of this date, this sale has not closed.
- 4. On or before September 22, 2005, I retained the Hale Lane law firm to review, "fine tune", clarify, prepare Addendum No. 3 to the Purchase Agreement and in all respects advise me relative to the Purchase Agreement.

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28 THOMAS J. HALL

5. Addendum No. 3 was thereafter prepared by Karen D. Dennison, of the Hale Lane law firm. Addendum No. 3 was executed by CPD and myself on or about October 8, 2005.

- The Hale Lane law firm never discussed with or advised 6. me at any time as to the effect or non-effect of recording a Notice of Non-Responsibility with the Washoe County Recorder to ensure the Property would not be encumbered by mechanic's or architect's liens recorded by individuals or firm hired by CPD or BCS as contemplated by the Purchase Agreement.
- On or before December 14, 2005, the Hale Lane law firm 7. undertook representation of CPD and BCS, as Buyer, and myself, as Seller, in relation to obtaining the necessary Governmental Approvals and entitlements for the Property as contemplated by the Purchase Agreement.
- 8. At no time during the Hale Lane law firm's "fine tuning" of the Purchase Agreement or thereafter did I intend to become a Participating Seller.
- 9. My intention was to sell the Property. I did not intend to subject the Property to lien by participating in any of the Buyer's actions to development of the Property.
- 10. did Karen Αt no time D. Dennison, or any other attorney at Hale Lane law firm, advise me that by entering into Addendum No. 3, particularly with reference to paragraph 37(F), that I becoming Participating was a Seller and

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ATTORNEY AND

subjecting the Property to lien from vendors and service providers employed by CPD or BCS.

- 11. At no time did Karen D. Dennison, or any other attorney at the Hale Lane law firm, advise me of the consequences associated with becoming a Participating Seller.
- 12. At no time did Karen D. Dennison, or any other attorney at the Hale Lane law firm, advise me of the term "Participating Seller".
- 13. On November 7, 2006, an architect named Mark B. Steppan recorded a Mechanic's Lien against the Property claiming to be owed \$1,783,548.85.
- 14. I have personal knowledge of the statements contained in this Affidavit and could testify under oath and at hearing concerning these matters.

Further, your Affiant saeth naught.

John Iliescu, Jr.

STATE OF NEVADA)

COUNTY OF WASHOE)

On August 18, 2011, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said State, personally appeared JOHN ILIESCU, JR., personally known to me or proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person who executed the above instrument.

I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Nevada that the foregoing paragraph is true and correct.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Sharon M. Lkeedson NOTARY PUBLIC



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EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

1	Code 2280	
2	Thomas J. Hall, Esq. Nevada State Bar No. 675	
3	305 South Arlington Avenue Post Office Box 3948	
4	Reno, Nevada 89505	
5	Telephone: 775-348-7011 Facsimile: 775-348-7211	
6		
7	Attorney for John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu and The John	
	Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust	
8		
9		
10	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE	
11		
12	MARK B. STEPPAN, Case No.: CV07-00341	
13	Plaintiff, Dept. No.: B6	
14	v.	
15	Consolidated with: JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA Case No.: CV07-00341	
16	ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN	
17	ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU Dept. No.: B6 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEEMNT; JOHN	
18	ILIESCU, individually; DOES I-V, Inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS	
19	VI-X, inclusive,	
20	Defendants.	
21	AND RELATED CROSS-CLAIMS AND	
22	THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS. /	
	[DRAFT] FIRST AMENDED THIRD PARTY COMPLAINT	
23	AGAINST DEFENDANT HALE LANE	
24		
25	COME NOW, Defendants John Iliescu, Jr., and Sonnia Iliescu,	
26	individually, and as Trustees of the John Iliescu, Jr. and	
27	Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust ("Iliescu"), by and through	

their counsel Thomas J. Hall, Esq., and file their First Amended
Third Party Complaint as set forth below:

The Parties

- 1. Third Party Plaintiffs John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu (hereinafter referred to as Iliescu or Third Party Plaintiffs) are residents of Washoe County, Nevada, and are the Trustees of the John Iliescu, Jr., and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust Agreement.
- 2. Third Party Plaintiff John Iliescu, Jr. is an individual and a resident of Washoe County, Nevada.
- 3. Third Party Plaintiff Sonnia Iliescu is an individual and a resident of Washoe County, Nevada.
- 4. Third Party Defendant Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc. is a Nevada corporation.
- 5. Third Party Defendant DeCal Oregon, Inc. is an Oregon corporation and the successor, by name, to DeCal Custom Homes and Construction, Inc.
- 6. Third Party Defendant Indemnitor Calvin Baty is an individual and a resident of Oregon.
- 7. Third Party Defendant Indemnitor John Schleining is an individual and a resident of Oregon.
- 8. Third Party Defendant Hale Lane Peek Dennison and Howard, a Nevada professional corporation, dba Hale Lane, are

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attorneys licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada (hereinafter referred to as the "Hale Lane law firm").

- Third Party Defendants Karen D. Dennison, R. Howard and Jerry M. Snyder are attorneys licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada and are partners and associates of the Hale Lane law firm (hereafter referred to individually as "Dennison", "Howard" and "Snyder").
- 10. Third Party Defendants, Does I through X, are persons or entities who participated in the acts alleged herein, or received the proceeds of the acts alleged herein, whose names or identities are not yet known to Third Party Plaintiffs. Third Party Plaintiffs reserve the right to amend this complaint after the identities and nature of their involvement becomes known.
- Third Party Plaintiffs are informed and believe, and 11. based thereon allege, that at all times relevant herein, Third Party Defendants, including Does I through X (collectively "Third Party Defendants"), were and are the agents, employees and partners of each of the remaining Third Party Defendants, and were, in performing the acts complained of herein, acting within the scope of such agency, employment, or partnership authority.

General Allegations

12. Third Party Plaintiffs are the owners of the real property assigned Washoe County Assessor's Parcel Numbers 011-

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112-03, 011-112-06, 011-112-07, and 011-112-12, also commonly known as 219 Court Street, Reno, Nevada, 0 Court Street, Reno, Nevada and 223 Court Street, Reno, Nevada (all collectively, the "Property").

- 13. On or about July 14, 2005, Richard K. Johnson of the Metzker Johnson Group, real estate brokers for Iliescu (hereinafter referred to as Johnson) contacted was by Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc. ("CPD"), and its President Sam Caniglia, with an offer to purchase the Property ("Offer"), for \$7,500,000.00.
- 14. On or about July 21, 2005, Johnson prepared a "Land Purchase Agreement" that was subsequently executed by Mr. Caniglia for CPD on July 25, 2005.
- 15. On or about July 29, 2005, the Johnson Defendants prepared a revised "Land Purchase Agreement" ("Purchase Agreement") that was submitted to and executed by Iliescu on August 3, 2005.
- 16. The Purchase Agreement also incorporated an Addendum No. 1 dated August 1, 2005, and executed by Iliescu on August 3, 2005, and an Addendum No. 2 dated August 2, 2005, and executed by Iliescu on August 3, 2005. Addendum No. 2 specifically provided, and the parties contemplated, that the Purchase Agreement would be reviewed, "fine tuned" and clarified by legal counsel retained by Iliescu before finalization.

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17. On or about August 11, 2005, unbeknownst to Iliescu, CPD had unilaterally purported to assign and transfer all of its interests in the Purchase Agreement to an entity known as DeCal Custom Homes and Construction ("DeCal").

18. On or before September 22, 2005, pursuant to Addendum No. 3, Iliescu retained the Hale Lane law firm to review, "fine tune", clarify and, in all respects, advise Iliescu relative to the Purchase Agreement.

19. An Addendum No. 3 to the Purchase Agreement was thereafter prepared by Karen D. Dennison of the Hale Lane law firm. Addendum No. 3 was executed by Iliescu and CPD on or about October 8, 2005 and provided that, in certain circumstances, CPD could assign its interests in the Purchase Agreement to another assignment referred to in Paragraph 17 above, entity. The however, was not addressed, disclosed or contained in Addendum No. 3.

20. On or before December 14, 2005, the Hale Lane law firm undertook to represent both Iliescu and Purchasers Calvin Baty and Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc., in relation obtaining the necessary entitlements on the property as contemplated by the Purchase Agreement. A copy of the Waiver of Conflict letter executed December 14, 2005, is attached as Exhibit "1". A major component of the entitlement was the work and drawings of an architect.

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21. The Hale Lane law firm never discussed with or advised Iliescu at any time to record a Notice of Non-Responsibility with the Washoe County Recorder to ensure the Property would not be encumbered by mechanics or architect's liens recorded by by individuals hired contemplated by the Purchase CPD as Agreement. On October 2005, unbeknownst to Iliescu, 31, architect, Mark B. Steppan, AIA, entered into a contract with BSC Financial, LLC in relation to the Property subject to the Purchase Agreement.

22. Despite being aware of and/or involved in the purported assignment to DeCal and representing the purchaser in connection with the entitlement process, the Hale Lane law firm never advised or discussed with Iliescu the assignment, whether DeCal was an appropriate assignee and purchaser of the Property, whether it had the means and financial viability to close the sale, whether or how the purported assignment to DeCal affected Iliescu's interests under the Purchase Agreement the existence of BSC Financial, LLC as it may relate to the Property and Purchase Agreement and the October 31, 2005 contract with Mark B. Steppan, AIA.

23. Iliescu first became aware of the DeCal assignment on or about October 2, 2006 in connection with a TMWA consent form related to the development application for the Property with the City of Reno (Case No. LDC06-00321, Wingfield Towers). The

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original Owner's Affidavit of Iliescu that accompanied the City of Reno application made reference to only CPD and Sam Caniglia.

24. On November 7, 2006, Mark B. Steppan, AIA recorded a mechanic's lien on the property in the sum of \$1,783,548.85. A copy of said Notice and Claim of Lien is attached as Exhibit "2". The Hale Lane law firm never informed Iliescu that there was a dispute with the project architect over non-payment for his services.

25. On November 28, 2006, the Wingfield Towers project (Case No. LDC06-00321) was approved by the Reno City Council. The Clerk's Letter of Approval was issued November 30, 2006.

26. The Mechanic's Lien recorded by Mark B. Steppan, AIA on November 7, 2006 made reference, at its Paragraph 2, to BSC Financial, LLC, as the entity that employed Mark B. Steppan, AIA and who furnished the work and services in connection with Iliescu's property. Prior to said date, Iliescu had no knowledge of the existence of or involvement of BSC Financial, LLC relative to the property.

27. At some point subsequent to August 10, 2005, without the knowledge and/or consent of Iliescu, Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc. and DeCal Custom Homes & Construction transferred or assigned their interest in the Land Purchase Agreement to BSC Financial, LLC. The Hale Lane law firm never

informed Iliescu of any such assignment or even the existence of BSC Financial, LLC.

28. As of December 14, 2005, and at all times thereafter, BSC Financial, LLC, Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc., DeCal Custom Homes & Construction, Calvin Baty and John Schleining (all related entities or persons) were represented in connection with the property and project referred to in this litigation by the Hale Lane law firm. At the same time, the Hale Lane law firm represented Iliescu.

29. An Addendum No. 4 to the Purchase Agreement was prepared by the Hale Lane law firm on or about September 18, 2006, and executed by Iliescu and CPD on or about September 19, 2006. Again, in said Addendum, there was no disclosure of or reference to DeCal or BSC Financial, LLC.

30. The Hale Lane law firm also represented Iliescu in regard to a) the Mechanic's Lien recorded by Mark B. Steppan, AIA, and b) closing the Land Purchase Agreement. During said time, the Hale Lane law firm did not advise Iliescu of the nature and extent of the problems that existed relative to the transaction, the Purchase Agreements, the Mechanic's Lien filed by Mark B. Steppan, AIA, the inherent conflicts that now existed between Iliescu, the inter-related Buyers as referred to above, and the complications of the transaction.

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On or about December 8, 2006, as a result of the recordation of the Mechanic's Lien by Mark B. Steppan, AIA, the Hale Lane law firm and R. Craiq Howard prepared an Indemnity Agreement for their clients referred to in Paragraph 28 above. A copy of said Indemnity Agreement is attached as Exhibit "3". Said Indemnity Agreement was submitted to Iliescu on December 12, 2006. Again, the Hale Lane law firm did not advise Iliescu problems that forth the above existed as set in the paragraphs.

32. On or about December 26, 2006, the Hale Lane law firm drafted a Conflict of Interest Waiver Agreement and submitted it to Iliescu and BSC Financial, LLC for signature. The Agreement was executed by the parties. A copy of said Agreement is attached as Exhibit "4". The Hale Lane law firm never advised Iliescu that the conflict of interest that existed might not be waivable, nor did it advise Iliescu of the problems that now existed as set forth in the above paragraphs.

33. Thereafter, the Hale Lane law firm embarked upon a course of advising Iliescu and preparing documents so as to allow the Purchase Agreement to close with BSC Financial, LLC. Such conduct included dealing with the Mechanic's Lien of Mark B. Steppan, AIA, recommending to and obtaining Iliescu's consent to the assignment of the Land Purchase Agreement to BSC Financial, LLC. Such consent was not in the best legal interests

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of Iliescu, given the existence of the Mechanic's Lien and other problems as set forth in the above paragraphs.

34. On February 14, 2007, Jerry M. Snyder and the Hale Lane law firm, on behalf of Iliescu, filed an Application for Release of the Mark B. Steppan, AIA Mechanic's Lien in Case No. CV07-00341. Said Application is still pending. On May 4, 2007, Mark Steppan, AIA filed a Complaint to Foreclose Mechanic's Lien and Damages in Case No. CV07-01021.

- 35. BSC Financial, LLC filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection on April 25, 2007.
- 36. The Architect's Lien remains a cloud on Iliescu's title, Steppan has filed suit for foreclosure of the Architect's Lien and seeks judicial foreclosure of his purported Architect's Lien upon Iliescu's real property.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Declaratory Relief-Against the Indemnitors Baty and Schleining)

- 37. Iliescu realleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 36 of this Complaint, as if fully set forth herein.
- 38. A dispute and actual controversy has arisen and now exists between Iliescu and Defendants regarding the rights, duties, and obliqations of the parties.
- 39. Specifically, Iliescu is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that the Indemnitors, both pursuant to

the Indemnity Agreement and an implied indemnity, owe Iliescu a duty to defend this action and make Iliescu whole for any and all costs, damages, claims, or losses suffered as a result of the Architect's Lien and the BSC Financial, LLC contract or agreement with Steppan and its bankruptcy filing.

- 40. Iliescu is informed and believes, and based thereon allege, that the Indemnitors dispute Iliescu's interpretation and assertion of rights.
- 41. In view of the actual conflict and controversy between the parties, Iliescu desires a judicial determination of the respective rights, duties, and obligations of Iliescu, and the Indemnitors.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Indemnification—Against the Indemnitors Batty and Schleining)

- 42. Iliescu realleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 41 of this Complaint, as if fully set forth herein.
- 43. To the extent Iliescu is held liable for any and all costs or damages incurred as a result of the Architect's Lien, and/or the loss of the Property to foreclosure, the bankruptcy filing, and the acts and omissions of the Indemnitors, Iliescu is entitled to be completely indemnified by the Indemnitors for any and all damages, including consequential, suffered by Iliescu.

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THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Breach of Contract - Against CPD and DeCal)

- 44. Iliescu realleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 43 of this Complaint, as if fully set forth herein.
 - 45. The Purchase Agreement is a valid and binding contract.
- 46. CPD is obligated under the terms of the contract as the original contracting party.
- 47. DeCal is obligated under the terms of the contract by virtue of the assignment to DeCal.
- 48. Iliescu has performed, stands ready to perform, and has the ability to perform as required under the terms of the Purchase Agreement.
- 49. Both CPD and DeCal have failed to, among other things, tender the remainder of the purchase price for the Property due under the terms of the Purchase Agreement.
- 50. Iliescu has been harmed by CPD and DeCal's breaches of the Purchase Agreement because they have been unable to obtain the benefit of their bargain, which includes, among other things, consequential damages, interest on, and the principal of, the remainder of the purchase price for the Property due under the terms of the Purchase Agreement and CPD and DeCal's actions causing recordation of the Steppan Mechanic's Lien and their failure to indemnify Iliescu therefrom.

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COUNSELOR AT LAW 305 SOUTH ARLINGTON AVENUE POST OFFICE BOX 3948 RENO, NEVADA 89505

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FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Specific Performance - Against CPD and DeCal)

- reference and incorporates by Iliescu realleges 51. Paragraphs 1 through 50 of this Complaint, as if fully set forth herein.
- The Purchase Contract is a valid and binding contract, 52. and is binding on both CPD and DeCal.
- CPD and DeCal have failed to satisfy their obligations 53. under the Purchase Agreement.
- 54. Iliescu is entitled to a decree of specific performance from the Court, requiring CPD and DeCal to perform as required under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, by (1) tendering the (2) purchase price Iliescu due to remainder of the indemnifying Iliescu for any damages, costs, or attorneys' fees arising out of the contract with Steppan and the Architect's Lien.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Professional Malpractice - Against the Hale Lane law firm, Dennison, Howard and Snyder)

- by reference realleges and incorporates 55. Iliescu Paragraphs 1 through 54 of this Complaint, as if fully set forth herein.
- 56. The Hale Lane law firm and Dennison, Howard and Snyder, as licensed attorneys and counselors at law, owe Iliescu a duty

to have a degree of learning and skill ordinarily possessed by reputable licensed attorneys engaged in the type of transaction addressed herein, and owe Iliescu a duty to use reasonable diligence and their best judgment in the exercise of skill and the application of learning held by reputable licensed attorneys in Northern Nevada engaged in the type of business and transactions described herein.

57. The Hale Lane law firm breached the duties enumerated above, and failed to perform these duties, as addressed herein.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Negligence - Against the Hale Lane law firm)

- 58. Iliescu realleges and incorporates by reference through 57 of this Complaint, as if fully set forth herein.
- 59. result of the attorney-client relationship As amending the Land Purchase Agreement by the parties, the Hale Lane law firm, who held themselves out to the possessing ordinary public as and greater than ordinary knowledge and particular skill in the field of real estate law, condominium law and real estate development, had a duty to represent Iliescu with the reasonable care, skill and diligence ordinarily possessed and exercised by attorneys specializing in the field of real estate law, condominium law and real estate development, under similar circumstances.

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- The Hale Lane law firm and its members, Dennison, 60. Howard and Snyder, were negligent because, among other things, they failed to properly advise Iliescu of the consequence of their conflicts of interest in representing both the Seller and the Buyer in the sale transaction addressed herein, continued to represent Iliescu in the face of a non-waivable conflicts of interest and failed to advise Iliescu of the consequences of recording or failing to record a Notice of Non-Responsibility.
- The Hale Lane law firm owed a duty to Iliescu to 61. they handled the reasonable care in how exercise transaction, the Land Purchase Agreement, the Amendments to the Land Purchase Agreement and their advice to Iliescu regarding the Property, and the law firm breached that duty by way of the failures and omissions set forth above.
- The Hale Lane law firm's negligence has damaged 62. has caused them to incur attorneys' fees and other expenses, and has resulted in the recording of the Mechanic's Lien and the potential loss of the Property through foreclosure.
- Because of said negligence, Iliescu has 63. special damages in excess of \$150,000 in defending against the Plaintiff's claims and in attempting to remove the Mechanic's Lien form the Property. At the time of filing this First Amended Third Party Complaint, the following fees and costs have been incurred:

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Hale Lane law firm	\$ 16,255.75
Stephen C. Mollath, Esq.,	\$ 77,937.83
Prezant & Mollath	
Sallie B. Armstrong, Esq.,	\$ 74,496.69
Downey Brand, LLP	
Law Offices of Thomas J. Hall	\$ 30,455.99
Total August 18, 2011	\$ 199,146.26

64. Additional fees and costs will be incurred herein, will be continue to be incurred and will be claimed against the Hale Lane law firm according to proof at trial.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Negligence - Against the Hale Lane law firm)

- 65. Iliescu realleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 64 of this Complaint, as if fully set forth herein.
- 66. At the time the Hale Lane law firm prepared Addendum No. 3 to the Land Purchase Agreement, the following terms and conditions were included:
 - 7. Paragraph 39(F) is hereby amended and restated as follows:

offer is conditioned upon, as conditions ("Conditions Precedent"), precedent obtaining, Buyer necessary Buyer's expense, all approvals ("Governmental Approvals") for the construction of a residential use and commercial hiqh condominium project on the Property approximately 28 stories in height (the "Project") within 270 days after August 3, 2005, as such time period may be extended pursuant to Paragraph 1.2 above, including but not limited to:

- (1) Any required height, setback or other variances;
- (2) Any required special use permit;

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- (3) Any required zoning or land use designation changes;
- (4) Any required master plan amendment;
- (5) An approved tentative condominium map for the Project; and
- (6) Any required design approvals.

In addition, Buyer shall obtain, at Buyer's sole cost and expense, all approvals for the Boundary Line Adjustment (as defined in Paragraph 8 of this Third Addendum).

Buyer shall its efforts use best and reasonable diligence to satisfy all Conditions Precedent described in this Paragraph 39(F) prior to close of escrow. [Emphasis added.]

67. The Hale Lane law firm failed to advise Iliescu of the effect of the Purchase Agreement prepared by Realtor Richard K. Johnson. While the law firm was hired to "fine tune" Purchase Agreement and better reflect the parties' intentions, the Hale Lane law firm did not advise Iliescu that the Purchase Agreement, as drafted by Johnson and as fined tuned by the Hale Lane law firm to reflect the parties' intentions, the Purchase Agreement exposed the Property to potential lien claims for debts incurred by the Buyer, which potential for lien claims was certainly not the intent of Iliescu the Seller. The Hale Lane law firm failed to so advise Iliescu and failed to recommend alternatives Iliescu which would to have eliminated the potential for liens to be recorded against the Property, should the Buyer not pay its vendors, architects and other qualified claimants.

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- 68. As a necessary and foreseeable result and consequence of the provisions of new Paragraph 39(F), Iliescu was required to and did sign Owner Affidavits granting authority to Sam Cagniglia, as principal for and on behalf of the Buyer, to request Governmental Approvals for development of the Property.
- 69. As a necessary and foreseeable result and consequence of the provisions of new paragraph 39(F), the Buyer of the Property employed architects, engineers and land planners to prepare and submit development applications seeking Governmental Approvals from the City of Reno for the Property.
- As a necessary and foreseeable result and consequence provisions new paragraph of 39(F) described above. attended Iliescu two hearings on the applications for Governmental Approvals held before the Reno Planning Commission and the Reno City Council.
- 71. The Hale Lane law firm never discussed with or advised Iliescu at any time that as a result of the actions considered, permitted and undertaken under Paragraph 39(F), Iliescu became a Participating Seller in the development of the Property in seeking Governmental Approvals, and as a necessary consequence thereof, the Property may become subject to liens.
- 72. The Hale Lane law firm never advised Iliescu that there were other alternatives available to them which would have protected the Property from liens as a result of services

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28 THOMAS J. HALL ATTORNEY AND

COUNSELOR AT LAW 305 SOUTH ARLINGTON AVENUE POST OFFICE BOX 3948

RENO, NEVADA 89505

(775) 348-7011

rendered and to be rendered by architects, engineers and land planners.

The Hale Lane law firm never advised Iliescu to 73. withhold active participation in seeking Governmental Approvals for the Property and, thereby, to protect the Property from liens.

The Hale Lane law firm did not advise or recommend the securing of lien releases from the Purchaser's architect nor require the same as part of the purchaser's/architect agreement in a manner which would have released the Property potential liens.

The Hale Lane law firm owed a duty to Iliescu to 75. exercise reasonable care in how the law firm and Iliescu handled the sale transaction, the Purchase Agreement, the Amendments to the Purchase Agreement, and their advice to Iliescu regarding the Property, and breached that duty by way of the omissions and neglect set forth above.

The Hale Lane law firm owed an independent duty to 76. Iliescu to protect their interests relating to the sale of the Property irrespective to any waivers of conflict of interest that may have been executed.

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THOMAS J. HALL ATTORNEY AND

ATTORNEY AND
COUNSELOR AT LAW
305 SOUTH ARLINGTON
AVENUE
POST OFFICE BOX 3948
RENO, NEVADA 89505
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EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Indemnity - Against Hale Lane law firm)

- 77. Iliescu realleges and incorporates by reference Paragraphs 1 through 76 of this Complaint, as if fully set forth herein.
- 78. If the Court determines that Plaintiff is entitled to recovery and if the Court finds that Iliescu or their Property is liable under the Mechanic's Lien to the Plaintiff, then in that event, Iliescu has a right of action for indemnity against their former attorneys and the Hale Lane law firm because they engaged in legal malpractice as alleged above.
- 79. Iliescu is entitled to indemnify from Hale Lane law firm for all claims, losses, expenses, damages, attorney fees and liabilities in connection with the claims under the Mechanic's Lien described in Plaintiff's Complaint.

WHEREFORE, Iliescu prays for judgment as follows:

- 1. For a decree of specific performance requiring CPD and DeCal to perform as required under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, to include damages and indemnification for the Steppan Mechanic's Lien.
- 2. For a declaration that the law firm of Hale Lane as the Indemnitors are fully responsible for any and all costs or damages suffered by Iliescu arising out of the Plaintiff's

Architect's Lien and/or the BSC Financial, LLC, contract or agreement with Steppan;

- 3. For a declaration finding and awarding Iliescu indemnification from their former attorneys;
- 4. For all claims, losses, expenses, damages and liabilities in connection with the Plaintiff's claims.
- 5. For damages in an amount in excess of \$10,000.00 to compensate for the losses, damages and expenses incurred by Iliescu;
 - 6. For an award of the Iliescu costs and disbursements;
- 7. For an award of reasonable attorneys' fees in the prosecution of this action; and
- 8. For such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED this 18th day of August, 2011.

LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS J. HALL

Thomas J. Hall, Esq.
Law Offices of Thomas J. Hall
305 South Arlington Avenue
Post Office Box 3948
Reno, Nevada 89505
Telephone: (775)348-7011
Facsimile: (775)348-7211
Attorney for Iliescu

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COUNSELOR AT LAW 305 SOUTH ARLINGTON AVENUE POST OFFICE BOX 3948

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Law Offices of Thomas J. Hall, and that on this date I electronically filed a true and correct copy of the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system, which served the following parties electronically:

> David R. Grundy, Esq. 6005 Plumas Street, 3rd Floor Reno, Nevada 89519

Gregory F. Wilson, Esq. Wilson & Quint, LLP 417 West Plumb Lane Reno, Nevada 89509

Michael D. Hoy, Esq. Hoy & Hoy, P.C. 4741 Caughlin Parkway, Suite Four Reno, Nevada 89519

DATED this 18th day of August, 2011.

Misti A. Hale

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RENO, NEVADA 89505

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL

I certify that I am an employee of Thomas J. Hall, Esq., and that on this date, pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I deposited in the United States mail at Reno, Nevada, a true copy of the attached First Amended Third Party Complaint, addressed to:

John Iliescu, Jr., M.D. Sonnia Iliescu 200 Court Street Reno, Nevada 89501

DATED this 18th day of August, 2011.

Misti A. Hale

THOMAS J. HALL
ATTORNEY AND
COUNSELOR AT LAW
305 SOUTH ARLINGTON
AVENUE
POST OFFICE BOX 3948
RENO. NEVADA 89505

THOMAS J. HALL ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW 305 SOUTH ARLINGTON AVENUE POST OFFICE BOX 3948 RENO. NEVADA 89505 (775) 348-7011

FILED

Electronically 09-01-2011:08:30:02 AM Howard W. Conyers Clerk of the Court Transaction # 2444422

1	Code: 3095	Clerk of the Court		
2		<u>Transaction # 2444422</u>		
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5	IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COL	JRT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA		
6	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE			
7	* * *			
8	MARK B. STEPPAN,			
9				
10	Plaintiff,	Case No: CV07-00341		
11	NG.	(Consolidated with CV07-01021)		
12	VS.	Dept. No.: 10		
13	JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU,			
14	as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST			
15	AGREEMENT; JOHN ILIESCU, individually;			
16	DOES I-V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS VI-X, inclusive,			
17	Defendants.			
18				
19	AND RELATED MATTERS.			
20				
21	ORDER GRANTING THIRD-PARTY DEFE	NDANT HALE LANE'S MOTION FOR		
22	SUMMARY JUDGMENT REGARDING THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS BY JOHN ILIESCU			
23	Presently before the Court is a Motion for Summary Judgment Regarding Third-Part			
24	Claims by John Iliescu, filed by Third-Party Defendants HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON AND			
25	HOWARD PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION, KAREN D. DENNISON, R. CRAIG HOWARD, and			
26	JERRY M. SNYDER (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Defendants") on March 30, 2013			
27	Following, on July 22, 2011, Defendants filed a	Supplement to Third-Party Defendant Hale		

Lane's Motion for Summary Judgment Regarding Third-Party Claims by John Iliescu.

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Thereafter, on August 18, 2011, Third-Party Plaintiffs JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, individually, and as Trustee of the John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Plaintiffs") filed an Opposition and Response to Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane's Motion for Summary Judgment Regarding Third-Party Claims by John Iliescu. Subsequently, on August 29, 2011, Defendants filed a Reply in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment Regarding Third-Party Claims by John Iliescu. Contemporaneously with their Reply, Defendants also filed a Request for Submission, thereby submitting the matter for the Court's consideration. Later that same day, Plaintiffs filed an Opposition to Supplement to Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane's Motion for Summary Judgment Regarding Third-Party Claims by John Iliescu.

I. Factual & Procedural Background

This matter comes before the Court as the result of a 2005 property transaction that fell through, involving a parcel of property located in downtown Reno, which Plaintiffs owned and was to be developed by a group of developers headed by Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc. (hereinafter "Developers"). As part of that transaction, Plaintiffs agreed to sell the parcel of property at issue to the Developers, who would then use the property to construct a high-rise condominium project known as Wingfield Tower.

The Developers first contacted Plaintiffs about purchasing the parcel of property in July of 2005, when the Developers contacted Plaintiffs through their broker, Sam Canglia. Following this contact, on July 29, 2005, the Developers and Plaintiffs, acting without the assistance of counsel, executed a form agreement prepared by Dick Johnson in order to facilitate the sale of the property. That contract provided that Developers would purchase the property from Plaintiffs for \$7.5 million, with a \$500,000 non-refundable cash deposit to be paid to Plaintiffs in advance, as well as Plaintiffs receiving a 3,750 square foot penthouse and four parking spaces, valued at \$2.2 million, upon the completion of construction. However, the sale was contingent upon Developers obtaining the necessary entitlement and permits from the City of Reno, with which Plaintiffs were to assist. Furthermore, the Contract afforded Developers 270 days to obtain the requisite

entitlements, while allowing an extension of time at the cost of \$50,000 per 30 days; otherwise, the Developers would forfeit their \$500,000 deposit.

Following the execution of the form contract, the Parties realized that it was inadequate for the magnitude of the deal they were entering into. Consequently, the Parties elected to hire legal counsel to assist in supplementing the contract. As a result, Dick Johnson brought the contract to Ms. Dennison, who then prepared Addendum No. 3, which sought to clarify the contract and its terms. Included in these clarifications was a clause that recognized obtaining the necessary entitlements was a condition precedent to the completion of the sale, and that the Developers would use their "best efforts and reasonable diligence to satisfy all Conditions Precedent." Addendum No. 3 further specified Plaintiffs' interest in completing the sale because of their ability to select the penthouse of their choice. Following, on October 8, 2005, the Parties executed Addendum No. 3.

Thereafter, the Developers sought an architect to help in obtaining the required entitlements. In doing so, the Developers hired Fisher Friedman & Associates, to design the building, prepare the architectural plans, and present the information to the Reno City Council for approval, which it did. Nevertheless, during this process, Plaintiffs signed a conflict waiver permitting Defendants to assist Developers in obtaining the necessary entitlements. Moreover, Plaintiffs actively participated in the application process by submitting an affidavit permitting Developers to submit an application to the City of Reno on Plaintiffs' behalf and by attending all public hearings on the matter. Subsequently, the City acted to approve the project and authorized the necessary entitlements.

Then, some sixteen months following the commencement of the project, Developers defaulted when they were unable to obtain the necessary financing to conclude the sale of the property. As a consequence of this default, Developers were unable to pay Fisher Friedman & Associates for the services rendered. This caused Fisher Friedman & Associates to file a \$1.8 million mechanics lien against the property.

Following the recording of this lien, the Parties approached Defendants to help resolve the issue. In doing so, the Parties executed a second conflict waiver. Defendants

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then brokered an indemnity agreement between the Parties, whereby Developers, including Co-Third Party Defendant John Schleining, agreed to indemnify Plaintiffs against any harm that might occur as a result of the lien. Furthermore, the indemnity agreement also provided that Developers would work to discharge the lien on Plaintiffs' behalf at no expense to Plaintiffs. As a result, acting on Plaintiffs' behalf, Defendants then filed an application for release of the lien. This in turn caused Fisher Friedman & Associates to file a complaint against Plaintiffs in order to foreclose on the lien.

Subsequently, on September 27, 2007, Plaintiffs filed their third-party complaint against Defendants, alleging causes of action for legal malpractice and negligence. Plaintiffs premised their third-party complaint on allegations that Defendants committed legal malpractice by failing to file a Notice of Nonresponsibility pursuant to NRS 108.234. Defendants have now moved for summary judgment on the matter, arguing that Plaintiffs' claims fail as a matter of law, as there is no evidence of causation or that Plaintiffs suffered damages. Moreover, Defendants assert that because Plaintiffs executed two conflict waivers, any claim relating to a conflict of interest must fail. Finally, Defendants assert that the Court should dismiss Plaintiffs' claims for failure to comply with NRCP 16.1.

II. Standard of Review

A court should only grant summary judgment when, based upon the pleadings and discovery on file, no genuine issue of material fact exists for trial and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. NRCP 56(c). A genuine issue of material fact exists when a reasonable jury could return a verdict in favor of the nonmoving party. *Kopicko v. Young*, 114 Nev. 1333, 1336, 971 P.2d 789, 790 (1998). Summary judgment is properly regarded not as a disfavored procedural shortcut, but rather as an integral part of civil procedure as a whole. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 327, 106 S.Ct. 2548, 2555 (1986).

In reviewing a motion for summary judgment, the Court must view the evidence, and any reasonable inference drawn there from, in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *Lipps v. S. Nev. Paving*, 116 Nev. 497, 498, 998 P.2d 1183, 1184

(2000). However, the nonmoving party may not avoid summary judgment by relying "on the gossamer threads of whimsy, speculation, and conjecture." *Pegasus v. Reno Newspapers, Inc.*, 118 Nev. 706, 713-14, 57 P.3d 82, 87 (2002) (quoting *Collins v. Union Fed. Sav. & Loan*, 99 Nev. 284, 302, 662 P.2d 610, 621 (1983). Rather, the nonmoving party must, by affidavit or otherwise, set forth specific facts demonstrating the existence of a genuine issue for trial. *Pegasus*, 118 Nev. at 713, 57 P.3d at 87.

III. Legal Analysis

As noted above, Defendants presently seek an order from the Court granting summary judgment on Plaintiffs' claims for legal malpractice and negligence. Specifically, Defendants argue that the claims of Plaintiffs fail as a matter of law because Plaintiffs were not eligible to file a Notice of Nonresponsibility as they were "Interested Owners," and thus, no evidence of causation exists. In addition, Defendants assert that even if Plaintiffs were not "Interested Owners," no evidence of damages exists because Plaintiffs received a substantial benefit from the actions of Fisher Friedman & Associates, and because Defendants and Mr. Schleining have reached an agreement releasing the lien without any cost to Plaintiffs. Furthermore, Defendants assert that because Plaintiffs executed two conflict waivers, any claim relating to a conflict of interest must fail. Finally, as an alternative theory, Defendants assert that pursuant to NRCP 16.1(e), the Court should dismiss Plaintiffs' claims as Plaintiffs failed to file a case conference report within 240 days following Defendants' appearance as required by NRCP 16.1(c).

In opposition to Defendants' arguments, Plaintiffs merely assert that Defendants breached the legal duties owed to Plaintiffs by failing to advise Plaintiffs to avoid actively participating in the sale of the property. In addition, Plaintiffs assert that the Court should not dismiss their claims pursuant to NRCP 16.1 because this matter has been ongoing for the past four years and there is still time to hold a case conference report. The Court will address each matter as follows:

|/// |///

a. Conflict of Interest

As it pertains to Plaintiffs' claims regarding a conflict of interest, Defendants argue that such claims must fail as a matter of law because Plaintiffs suffered no compensable harm as a result of the conflict and because Plaintiffs knowingly executed two conflict waivers in accordance with NRPC 1.7(b), waving the conflict of which Plaintiffs now complain. To this argument, Plaintiffs have not raised any opposition. Accordingly, the Court must find that Defendants' Motion, as it relates to the conflict of interest claims, is meritorious. Accordingly, to the extent Defendants seek summary judgment on this issue, their Motion shall be granted.

b. Legal Malpractice & Negligence

In order to recover under the theories of legal malpractice and negligence, Plaintiffs must demonstrate: (1) the existence of an attorney client relationship; (2) a duty owed to the client by the attorney to use such skill prudence, and diligence as lawyers of ordinary skill and capacity possess in exercising and performing the tasks which they undertake; (3) a breach of that duty; (4) that the lawyer's negligence was the proximate cause of the client's damages; and (5) actual loss or damage resulting from the negligence. *Mainor v. Nault*, 120 Nev. 750, 774, 101 P.3d 308, 324 (2004). Accordingly, where there is no evidence of causation or damages, a claim for legal malpractice or negligence must fail as a matter of law.

In the instant case, Plaintiffs assert that Defendants breached the duty of care owed to Plaintiffs by failing to file a Notice of Nonresponsibility and by failing to advise Plaintiffs not to actively participate in the sale of the property at issue. Plaintiffs further assert that this caused them to suffer damages, in that Defendants' failure permitted Fisher Friedman & Associates to file a lien against Plaintiffs' property and forced Plaintiffs to incur the legal expenses of fighting that lien. In contrast, Defendants assert that when they became involved in the matter, Plaintiffs had already become active participants in the sale of the property, and therefore, there is nothing Defendants could have done to protect Plaintiffs' interests. Accordingly, the proper question before the Court is whether Plaintiffs were

eligible for the protections afforded by a Notice of Nonresponsibility at the time Defendants became involved in the case.

Pursuant to NRS 108.234(2), a "disinterested owner" can avoid a lien from attaching to his property by filing a Notice of Nonresponsibility within three days after learning that improvements are being made to his property. However, in order to qualify as a "disinterested owner" the property owner must be one who: "(a) Does not record a notice of waiver as provided in NRS 108.2405; and (b) Does not personally or through an agent or representative, directly or indirectly, contract for or cause a work of improvement, or any portion thereof, to be constructed, altered or repaired upon the property or an improvement of the owner." NRS 108.234(7).

As applied to the instant matter, this Court must find that Plaintiffs were no longer "disinterested owners" at the time Defendants became involved in the case. This is because the undisputed evidence before the Court demonstrates that Plaintiffs entered into a contract with Developers for improvements to the property even before Defendants became involved in the matter. Plaintiffs negotiated and signed this contract by themselves. Furthermore, that contract contained language that required Plaintiffs to participate actively in the development of the property. Specifically, the language within the original contract made the offer contingent upon obtaining the necessary government approvals, with which Plaintiffs were required to assist. Moreover, the Court will note that as a result of those negotiations, Plaintiffs were to receive some \$7.5 million in payments and a penthouse valued at approximately \$2.2 million. Accordingly, these actions clearly demonstrate that Plaintiffs personally contracted for and were to benefit from the improvements to their property, thus making Plaintiffs "interested owners" before Defendants had any part in the matter.

It was only after Plaintiffs and Developers completed their negotiations that Defendants became involved in the matter in order to "fine tune" the agreement. However, because Plaintiffs had already become "interested owners" at that point in time, there is nothing Defendants could have said or done to avoid the existing contract. *See*

c. NRCP 16.1

As a final matter, the Court will turn its attention to those NRCP 16.1 arguments raised by Defendants. Under this rule, once the parties hold their early case conference, the plaintiff must file a case conference report within 30 days thereof. NRCP 16.1(c); see also Moon v. McDonald Carano & Wilson, 245 P.3d 1138, 1139 (Nev. 2010). If the plaintiff fails to make such a filing within 240 days following the defendant's first appearance, upon motion or its own initiative, the Court may dismiss the case without prejudice as to that defendant. NRCP 16.1 (e)(2).

As applied to the instant matter, this Court must find that the claims of Plaintiffs are subject to dismissal pursuant to NRCP 16.1(e)(2). As the Court recognized above, it was on September 27, 2007, that Plaintiffs filed their third-party complaint against Defendants. However, because of a stipulation between the Parties, Defendants did not file their answer until October 7, 2009. Based on this date, Plaintiffs had at the latest, until June 4, 2010, to file their case conference report. Nevertheless, as of August 30, 2011, Plaintiffs have yet to file the required report. Accordingly, more than 690 days have passed since Defendants' appearance without Plaintiffs having filed their case conference report as required by NRCP 16.1(c). Furthermore, Plaintiffs have not offered a single reason for their failure to do so. Instead, Plaintiffs merely assert that this matter has been ongoing for more than four years and that there is still time to file a report following another case conference. In the Court's view, such an argument is unpersuasive and fails to justify Plaintiffs' failure. Given this analysis, the Court is inclined to grant Defendants' Motion.

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IV. Conclusion

After reviewing the Parties' arguments, this Court must conclude that the undisputed evidence, when viewed in the light most favorable to Plaintiffs, demonstrates that Defendants' Motion should be granted in its entirety. Accordingly, the Court shall enter the following order:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment Regarding Third-Party Claims by John Iliescu is **GRANTED**.

DATED this _____ day of August 2011.

STEVEN P. ELLIOTT District Judge

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which served the following parties electronically:

GREGORY WILSON, ESQ. for JOHN SCHLEINING

THOMAS HALL, ESQ. for TRUSTEE OF THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. & SONNIA ILLIESCU, JOHN ILIESCU, JR., SONNIA ILIESCU

DAVID GRUNDY, ESQ. for KAREN DENNISON, HOLLAND & HART, LLP, JERRY SNYDER, R. HOWARD, HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON HOWARD

MICHAEL HOY, ESQ. for MARK STEPPAN

DATED this _____ day of August, 2011.

Judicial Assistant

FILED

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David R. Grundy, Esq., NSB #864 Christopher Rusby, Esq., NSB #11452 Lemons, Grundy & Eisenberg 6005 Plumas Street, Third Floor Reno, Nevada 89519 (775) 786-6868

Attorneys for Third Party Defendant

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

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MARK B. STEPPAN,

Plaintiff,

VS.

JOHN ILIESCU JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT; JOHN ILIESCU, individually; DOES I-V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS VI-X, inclusive,

Defendants.

AND RELATED CLAIMS

CONSOLIDATED

Case No. CV07-00341

Dept. No.: 10

THIRD PARTY DEFENDANT HALE LANE'S
OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO AMEND
THIRD-PARTY COMPLAINT BY JOHN AND
SONNIA ILIESCU

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Third Party Defendant, HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON AND HOWARD PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION, KAREN D. DENNISON, R. CRAIG HOWARD, and JERRY M. SNYDER (collectively, "Hale Lane"), by and through their undersigned attorneys, Lemons, Grundy & Eisenberg, hereby submit their opposition to third-party plaintiffs motion to amend their third-party complaint. This opposition is based on the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities and upon such other matters as the court may consider.

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LEMONS, GRUNDY & EISENBERG 6005 PLUMAS ST. SUITE 300 RENO, NV 89519 (775) 786-6868

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. PROCEDURALLY, THIS COURT'S SEPTEMBER 1, 2011 ORDER GRANTING SUMMARY JUDGMENT RENDERS ILIESCU'S PRESENT MOTION TO AMEND MOOT AND FUTILE

As the court is aware, on March 30, 2011, Hale Lane filed a motion for summary judgment on the third-party claims asserted by Iliescu. Iliescu filed the present motion amend in conjunction with his opposition to the motion for summary judgment on August 18, 2011. Iliescu's present motion to amend is merely an attempt to recast the allegations in different terms consistent with the legal arguments asserted in his opposition to the motion for summary judgment, but does not substantively change the nature of his claims.

On September 1, 2011, the court granted summary judgment on all his claims for relief. In the order, the court made certain findings of fact and conclusions of law which render Iliescu's present motion to amend moot and futile. For instance, the court found that based upon the undisputed evidence, Iliescu entered into the contract at issue by himself, before any involvement by Hale Lane. (September 1, 2011 Order, p. 7, attached as **Exhibit 1**.) The court then found that by entering into this contract, Iliescu became an "interested owner" and could not invoke the protection of NRS 108.234. (*Id.*) The court also found that because Iliescu became an "interested owner" before Hale Lane had any part in the matter, its alleged malpractice could not have caused Iliescu's injuries. (*Id.*, p. 8.) Thus, the court found that summary judgment was appropriate. (*Id.*)

Iliescu's present motion to amend is based on the same arguments put forth in his opposition to the motion for summary. Accordingly, the court's order granting summary judgment renders the motion to amend moot and futile. See e.g. Lindgren v. Kan. Animal Health Dept., 2011 WL 3794279 (D.Kan. 2011). The court expressly recognized this when it concluded "there is nothing more Plaintiffs could allege to fix this problem."

II. SUBSTANTIVELY, ILIESCU'S MOTION TO AMEND DOES NOT CURE THE DEFICIENCIES IN HIS ALLEGATIONS

NRCP 15(a) provides that leave to amend a pleading "shall be freely given when justice so requires." Denial of leave to amend is proper when any proposed amendment would be

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LEMONS, GRUNDY

futile. Allum v. Valley Bank of Nev., 109 Nev. 280, 287, 849 P.2d 297 (1993).

As discussed in Hale Lane's reply in support of the motion for summary judgment, Iliescu's motion to amend is futile because under no circumstances could Hale Lane have prevented a lien from being recorded against his property. In the interests of brevity and because Hale Lane has previously addressed all Iliescu's arguments, Hale Lane hereby incorporates in whole its August 29, 2011 reply in support of the motion for summary judgment. (See August 29, 2011 Reply, attached hereto as Exhibit 2.) The arguments asserted therein are dispositive on Iliescu's claims, to which no amendment could cure. Therefore, Iliescu's motion to amend should be denied.

III. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, third party defendant, Hale Lane respectfully requests that Iliescu's motion to amend be denied in its entirety.

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED: September 6, 2011.

Lemons, Grundy & Eisenberg 6005 Plumas Street, Third Floor Reno, Nevada 89519

(775) 786-6868

David R. Grundy, Esq. Christopher Rusby, Esq.

Attorneys for Third Party Defendant Hale Lane Peek Dennison and Howard

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LEMONS, GRUNDY & EISENBERG 6005 PLUMAS ST. SUITE 300 RENO, NV 89519 (775) 786-6868

JA0923

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of Lemons, Grundy &
Eisenberg and that on September 6, 2011, I e-filed a true and correct copy of the foregoing
THIRD PARTY DEFENDANT HALE LANE'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO AMEND THIRD-PARTY
COMPLAINT BY JOHN AND SONNIA ILIESCU with the Clerk of the Court through the Court's
electronic filing system and notice will be sent electronically by the Court to the following:

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Thomas J. Hall, Esq. 305 South Arlington Ave. P.O. Box 3948 Reno, Nevada 89505

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Michael D. Hoy, Esq. 4741 Caughlin Parkway, Suite Four Reno, Nevada 89519

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Gregory Wilson, Esq. 417 West Plumb Lane Reno, Nevada 89509

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EXHIBIT LIST

EXHIBIT#	DESCRIPTION	# OF PAGES
1	Order Granting Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane's Motion for Summary Judgment Regarding Third-Party Claims by John Iliescu	10
2	Third Party Defendant Hale Lane's Reply in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment Regarding Third-Party Claims by John Iliescu	9

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EXHIBIT 1

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Howard W. Conyers
Clerk of the Court

Transaction # 2450897

EXHIBIT 1

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1	Code: 3095	Howard W. Conyers Clerk of the Court	
2		Transaction # 2444422	
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6	IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA		
7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE		
8	* * *		
9	MARK B. STEPPAN,		
10	Plaintiff,		
11		Case No: CV07-00341 (Consolidated with CV07-01021)	
12	vs.	,	
13	JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU,	Dept. No.: 10	
14	as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST		
15	AGREEMENT; JOHN ILIESCU, individually;		
16	DOES I-V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS VI-X, inclusive,		
17			
18	Defendants. /		
19	AND DELATED MATTERS		
20	AND RELATED MATTERS.		
21	ODDED CRANTING THIRD DARTY DEEL	NDANT HALE LANE'S MOTION FOR	
22	ORDER GRANTING THIRD-PARTY DEFENDANT HALE LANE'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT REGARDING THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS BY JOHN ILIESCU		
23	Presently before the Court is a Motion for Summary Judgment Regarding Third-Part		
24	Claims by John Iliescu, filed by Third-Party Defendants HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON AND		
25	HOWARD PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION, KAREN D. DENNISON, R. CRAIG HOWARD, and		
26	JERRY M. SNYDER (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Defendants") on March 30, 201		
27	Following, on July 22, 2011, Defendants filed a Supplement to Third-Party Defendant Hale		

Lane's Motion for Summary Judgment Regarding Third-Party Claims by John Iliescu.

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Thereafter, on August 18, 2011, Third-Party Plaintiffs JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, individually, and as Trustee of the John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Plaintiffs") filed an Opposition and Response to Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane's Motion for Summary Judgment Regarding Third-Party Claims by John Iliescu. Subsequently, on August 29, 2011, Defendants filed a Reply in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment Regarding Third-Party Claims by John Iliescu. Contemporaneously with their Reply, Defendants also filed a Request for Submission, thereby submitting the matter for the Court's consideration. Later that same day, Plaintiffs filed an Opposition to Supplement to Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane's Motion for Summary Judgment Regarding Third-Party Claims by John Iliescu.

I. Factual & Procedural Background

This matter comes before the Court as the result of a 2005 property transaction that fell through, involving a parcel of property located in downtown Reno, which Plaintiffs owned and was to be developed by a group of developers headed by Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc. (hereinafter "Developers"). As part of that transaction, Plaintiffs agreed to sell the parcel of property at issue to the Developers, who would then use the property to construct a high-rise condominium project known as Wingfield Tower.

The Developers first contacted Plaintiffs about purchasing the parcel of property in July of 2005, when the Developers contacted Plaintiffs through their broker, Sam Canglia. Following this contact, on July 29, 2005, the Developers and Plaintiffs, acting without the assistance of counsel, executed a form agreement prepared by Dick Johnson in order to facilitate the sale of the property. That contract provided that Developers would purchase the property from Plaintiffs for \$7.5 million, with a \$500,000 non-refundable cash deposit to be paid to Plaintiffs in advance, as well as Plaintiffs receiving a 3,750 square foot penthouse and four parking spaces, valued at \$2.2 million, upon the completion of construction. However, the sale was contingent upon Developers obtaining the necessary entitlement and permits from the City of Reno, with which Plaintiffs were to assist. Furthermore, the Contract afforded Developers 270 days to obtain the requisite

entitlements, while allowing an extension of time at the cost of \$50,000 per 30 days; otherwise, the Developers would forfeit their \$500,000 deposit.

Following the execution of the form contract, the Parties realized that it was inadequate for the magnitude of the deal they were entering into. Consequently, the Parties elected to hire legal counsel to assist in supplementing the contract. As a result, Dick Johnson brought the contract to Ms. Dennison, who then prepared Addendum No. 3, which sought to clarify the contract and its terms. Included in these clarifications was a clause that recognized obtaining the necessary entitlements was a condition precedent to the completion of the sale, and that the Developers would use their "best efforts and reasonable diligence to satisfy all Conditions Precedent." Addendum No. 3 further specified Plaintiffs' interest in completing the sale because of their ability to select the penthouse of their choice. Following, on October 8, 2005, the Parties executed Addendum No. 3.

Thereafter, the Developers sought an architect to help in obtaining the required entitlements. In doing so, the Developers hired Fisher Friedman & Associates, to design the building, prepare the architectural plans, and present the information to the Reno City Council for approval, which it did. Nevertheless, during this process, Plaintiffs signed a conflict waiver permitting Defendants to assist Developers in obtaining the necessary entitlements. Moreover, Plaintiffs actively participated in the application process by submitting an affidavit permitting Developers to submit an application to the City of Reno on Plaintiffs' behalf and by attending all public hearings on the matter. Subsequently, the City acted to approve the project and authorized the necessary entitlements.

Then, some sixteen months following the commencement of the project, Developers defaulted when they were unable to obtain the necessary financing to conclude the sale of the property. As a consequence of this default, Developers were unable to pay Fisher Friedman & Associates for the services rendered. This caused Fisher Friedman & Associates to file a \$1.8 million mechanics lien against the property.

Following the recording of this lien, the Parties approached Defendants to help resolve the issue. In doing so, the Parties executed a second conflict waiver. Defendants

then brokered an indemnity agreement between the Parties, whereby Developers, including Co-Third Party Defendant John Schleining, agreed to indemnify Plaintiffs against any harm that might occur as a result of the lien. Furthermore, the indemnity agreement also provided that Developers would work to discharge the lien on Plaintiffs' behalf at no expense to Plaintiffs. As a result, acting on Plaintiffs' behalf, Defendants then filed an application for release of the lien. This in turn caused Fisher Friedman & Associates to file a complaint against Plaintiffs in order to foreclose on the lien.

Subsequently, on September 27, 2007, Plaintiffs filed their third-party complaint against Defendants, alleging causes of action for legal malpractice and negligence. Plaintiffs premised their third-party complaint on allegations that Defendants committed legal malpractice by failing to file a Notice of Nonresponsibility pursuant to NRS 108.234. Defendants have now moved for summary judgment on the matter, arguing that Plaintiffs' claims fail as a matter of law, as there is no evidence of causation or that Plaintiffs suffered damages. Moreover, Defendants assert that because Plaintiffs executed two conflict waivers, any claim relating to a conflict of interest must fail. Finally, Defendants assert that the Court should dismiss Plaintiffs' claims for failure to comply with NRCP 16.1.

II. Standard of Review

A court should only grant summary judgment when, based upon the pleadings and discovery on file, no genuine issue of material fact exists for trial and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. NRCP 56(c). A genuine issue of material fact exists when a reasonable jury could return a verdict in favor of the nonmoving party. *Kopicko v. Young*, 114 Nev. 1333, 1336, 971 P.2d 789, 790 (1998). Summary judgment is properly regarded not as a disfavored procedural shortcut, but rather as an integral part of civil procedure as a whole. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 327, 106 S.Ct. 2548, 2555 (1986).

In reviewing a motion for summary judgment, the Court must view the evidence, and any reasonable inference drawn there from, in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *Lipps v. S. Nev. Paving*, 116 Nev. 497, 498, 998 P.2d 1183, 1184

(2000). However, the nonmoving party may not avoid summary judgment by relying "on the gossamer threads of whimsy, speculation, and conjecture." *Pegasus v. Reno Newspapers, Inc.*, 118 Nev. 706, 713-14, 57 P.3d 82, 87 (2002) (quoting *Collins v. Union Fed. Sav. & Loan*, 99 Nev. 284, 302, 662 P.2d 610, 621 (1983). Rather, the nonmoving party must, by affidavit or otherwise, set forth specific facts demonstrating the existence of a genuine issue for trial. *Pegasus*, 118 Nev. at 713, 57 P.3d at 87.

III. Legal Analysis

As noted above, Defendants presently seek an order from the Court granting summary judgment on Plaintiffs' claims for legal malpractice and negligence. Specifically, Defendants argue that the claims of Plaintiffs fail as a matter of law because Plaintiffs were not eligible to file a Notice of Nonresponsibility as they were "Interested Owners," and thus, no evidence of causation exists. In addition, Defendants assert that even if Plaintiffs were not "Interested Owners," no evidence of damages exists because Plaintiffs received a substantial benefit from the actions of Fisher Friedman & Associates, and because Defendants and Mr. Schleining have reached an agreement releasing the lien without any cost to Plaintiffs. Furthermore, Defendants assert that because Plaintiffs executed two conflict waivers, any claim relating to a conflict of interest must fail. Finally, as an alternative theory, Defendants assert that pursuant to NRCP 16.1(e), the Court should dismiss Plaintiffs' claims as Plaintiffs failed to file a case conference report within 240 days following Defendants' appearance as required by NRCP 16.1(c).

In opposition to Defendants' arguments, Plaintiffs merely assert that Defendants breached the legal duties owed to Plaintiffs by failing to advise Plaintiffs to avoid actively participating in the sale of the property. In addition, Plaintiffs assert that the Court should not dismiss their claims pursuant to NRCP 16.1 because this matter has been ongoing for the past four years and there is still time to hold a case conference report. The Court will address each matter as follows:

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a. Conflict of Interest

As it pertains to Plaintiffs' claims regarding a conflict of interest, Defendants argue that such claims must fail as a matter of law because Plaintiffs suffered no compensable harm as a result of the conflict and because Plaintiffs knowingly executed two conflict waivers in accordance with NRPC 1.7(b), waving the conflict of which Plaintiffs now complain. To this argument, Plaintiffs have not raised any opposition. Accordingly, the Court must find that Defendants' Motion, as it relates to the conflict of interest claims, is meritorious. Accordingly, to the extent Defendants seek summary judgment on this issue, their Motion shall be granted.

b. Legal Malpractice & Negligence

In order to recover under the theories of legal malpractice and negligence, Plaintiffs must demonstrate: (1) the existence of an attorney client relationship; (2) a duty owed to the client by the attorney to use such skill prudence, and diligence as lawyers of ordinary skill and capacity possess in exercising and performing the tasks which they undertake; (3) a breach of that duty; (4) that the lawyer's negligence was the proximate cause of the client's damages; and (5) actual loss or damage resulting from the negligence. *Mainor v. Nault*, 120 Nev. 750, 774, 101 P.3d 308, 324 (2004). Accordingly, where there is no evidence of causation or damages, a claim for legal malpractice or negligence must fail as a matter of law.

In the instant case, Plaintiffs assert that Defendants breached the duty of care owed to Plaintiffs by failing to file a Notice of Nonresponsibility and by failing to advise Plaintiffs not to actively participate in the sale of the property at issue. Plaintiffs further assert that this caused them to suffer damages, in that Defendants' failure permitted Fisher Friedman & Associates to file a lien against Plaintiffs' property and forced Plaintiffs to incur the legal expenses of fighting that lien. In contrast, Defendants assert that when they became involved in the matter, Plaintiffs had already become active participants in the sale of the property, and therefore, there is nothing Defendants could have done to protect Plaintiffs' interests. Accordingly, the proper question before the Court is whether Plaintiffs were

eligible for the protections afforded by a Notice of Nonresponsibility at the time Defendants became involved in the case.

Pursuant to NRS 108.234(2), a "disinterested owner" can avoid a lien from attaching to his property by filing a Notice of Nonresponsibility within three days after learning that improvements are being made to his property. However, in order to qualify as a "disinterested owner" the property owner must be one who: "(a) Does not record a notice of waiver as provided in NRS 108.2405; and (b) Does not personally or through an agent or representative, directly or indirectly, contract for or cause a work of improvement, or any portion thereof, to be constructed, altered or repaired upon the property or an improvement of the owner." NRS 108.234(7).

As applied to the instant matter, this Court must find that Plaintiffs were no longer "disinterested owners" at the time Defendants became involved in the case. This is because the undisputed evidence before the Court demonstrates that Plaintiffs entered into a contract with Developers for improvements to the property even before Defendants became involved in the matter. Plaintiffs negotiated and signed this contract by themselves. Furthermore, that contract contained language that required Plaintiffs to participate actively in the development of the property. Specifically, the language within the original contract made the offer contingent upon obtaining the necessary government approvals, with which Plaintiffs were required to assist. Moreover, the Court will note that as a result of those negotiations, Plaintiffs were to receive some \$7.5 million in payments and a penthouse valued at approximately \$2.2 million. Accordingly, these actions clearly demonstrate that Plaintiffs personally contracted for and were to benefit from the improvements to their property, thus making Plaintiffs "interested owners" before Defendants had any part in the matter.

It was only after Plaintiffs and Developers completed their negotiations that Defendants became involved in the matter in order to "fine tune" the agreement. However, because Plaintiffs had already become "interested owners" at that point in time, there is nothing Defendants could have said or done to avoid the existing contract. See

Howard S. Wright Construction Co. v. Superior Court, 106 Cal.App.4th 314, 321, 130 Cal.Rptr.2d 641 (2003); see also Verdi Lumber Co. v. Bartlett, 40 Nev. 317, 161 P. 933, 934-35 (1916). Therefore, the Court must conclude that Defendants' alleged malpractice was not the cause of Plaintiffs' injuries. Furthermore, there is nothing more Plaintiffs could allege to fix this problem. Consequently, the Court believes that the grant of summary judgment in favor of Defendants is appropriate.

c. NRCP 16.1

As a final matter, the Court will turn its attention to those NRCP 16.1 arguments raised by Defendants. Under this rule, once the parties hold their early case conference, the plaintiff must file a case conference report within 30 days thereof. NRCP 16.1(c); see also Moon v. McDonald Carano & Wilson, 245 P.3d 1138, 1139 (Nev. 2010). If the plaintiff fails to make such a filing within 240 days following the defendant's first appearance, upon motion or its own initiative, the Court may dismiss the case without prejudice as to that defendant. NRCP 16.1 (e)(2).

As applied to the instant matter, this Court must find that the claims of Plaintiffs are subject to dismissal pursuant to NRCP 16.1(e)(2). As the Court recognized above, it was on September 27, 2007, that Plaintiffs filed their third-party complaint against Defendants. However, because of a stipulation between the Parties, Defendants did not file their answer until October 7, 2009. Based on this date, Plaintiffs had at the latest, until June 4, 2010, to file their case conference report. Nevertheless, as of August 30, 2011, Plaintiffs have yet to file the required report. Accordingly, more than 690 days have passed since Defendants' appearance without Plaintiffs having filed their case conference report as required by NRCP 16.1(c). Furthermore, Plaintiffs have not offered a single reason for their failure to do so. Instead, Plaintiffs merely assert that this matter has been ongoing for more than four years and that there is still time to file a report following another case conference. In the Court's view, such an argument is unpersuasive and fails to justify Plaintiffs' failure. Given this analysis, the Court is inclined to grant Defendants' Motion.

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IV. Conclusion

After reviewing the Parties' arguments, this Court must conclude that the undisputed evidence, when viewed in the light most favorable to Plaintiffs, demonstrates that Defendants' Motion should be granted in its entirety. Accordingly, the Court shall enter the following order:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment Regarding Third-Party Claims by John Iliescu is **GRANTED**.

DATED this 3 day of August 2011.

STEVEN P. ELLIOTT District Judge

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which served the following parties electronically:

GREGORY WILSON, ESQ. for JOHN SCHLEINING

THOMAS HALL, ESQ. for TRUSTEE OF THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. & SONNIA ILLIESCU, JOHN ILIESCU, JR., SONNIA ILIESCU

DAVID GRUNDY, ESQ. for KAREN DENNISON, HOLLAND & HART, LLP, JERRY SNYDER, R. HOWARD, HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON HOWARD

MICHAEL HOY, ESQ. for MARK STEPPAN

DATED this 3/ day of August, 2011.

Judicial Assistant

EXHIBIT 2

FILED

Electronically 09-06-2011:11:52:05 AM Howard W. Conyers Clerk of the Court Transaction # 2450897

EXHIBIT 2

FILED

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EMONS, GRUNDY & EISENBERG 005 PLUMAS ST.

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

MARK B. STEPPAN.

Plaintiff.

VS.

JOHN ILIESCU JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT; JOHN ILIESCU, individually: DOES I-V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS VI-X, inclusive.

Defendants.

AND RELATED CLAIMS

CONSOLIDATED

Case No. CV07-00341

Dept. No.: 10

THIRD PARTY DEFENDANT HALE LANE'S REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT REGARDING THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS BY JOHN ILIESCU

Third Party Defendant, HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON AND HOWARD PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION, KAREN D. DENNISON, R. CRAIG HOWARD, and JERRY M. SNYDER (collectively, "Hale Lane"), by and through their undersigned attorneys, Lemons, Grundy & Eisenberg, hereby submit their reply in support of their motion for summary judgment filed on March 30, 2011. This reply is based on the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities and upon such other matters as the court may consider.

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LEMONS, GRUNDY & EISENBERG 6005 PLUMAS ST. SUITE 300 RENO, NV 89519 (775) 786-6868

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Summary judgment must be granted on all Iliescu's legal malpractice claims against Hale Lane. Iliescu cannot escape or pass on liability for any lien asserted against his property by alleging that his attorneys failed to advise him as to the consequences of his own personal interest in the property.

According to Nevada lien law, every improvement constructed upon property is deemed to have been constructed at the insistence of the owner of the property, and unless a Notice of Nonresponsibility is filed, the property may be subject to lien by a person who performed work thereon. NRS 108.234(1). A Notice of Nonresponsibility is only available to a "disinterested owner." NRS 108.234(2). If the owner in any way, either directly or indirectly, contracted for or caused the improvements, the owner is not considered a "disinterested owner" and cannot claim the protection of a Notice of Nonresponsibility. NRS 108.234(7).

In this case, Iliescu was at all times an "interested owner" under the terms of the Purchase Agreement and could not avoid a lien being asserted against his property. Iliescu's opposition admits that he entered into the Purchase Agreement. (Iliescu Opposition, p. 3:2-4.) He admits that the Purchase Agreement makes the purchase of the property contingent on the Buyer obtaining the necessary government entitlements. (*Id.*, p. 3:16-18.) He admits that he stood to gain more than \$7.5 million from the sale of the property, as well as a 3,750 sq. ft. penthouse overlooking all of Reno with four street level parking spots (valued at over \$2.2 million dollars). (*Id.*, p. 3:10-16.) Even though the contract ultimately fell through, he admits that valuable entitlements were obtained, which greatly increased the value of his property and which remain valid to this day. (*Id.*, p. 5:10-14.) He furthermore admits that he received approximately \$876,000 in cash and never had to convey the property to the Buyer. These undisputed facts compel entry of summary judgment in Hale Lane's favor because none of Hale Lane's actions caused a lien to be asserted against Iliescu's property and Iliescu has suffered no compensable damage.

As will be discussed more thoroughly below, Iliescu's opposition is deficient both procedurally and substantively. He concedes numerous dispositive facts and arguments, and

wholly fails to address other independent dispositive grounds for summary judgment. Where liliescu does attempt to draw distinctions, his analysis falls short of identifying any factual disputes that would preclude summary judgment. Because the essential elements of causation and damages are clearly lacking, Hale Lane is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.

I. OBJECTIONS

1. Iliescu's affidavit should be excluded or otherwise disregarded by the court because Iliescu has failed to comply with NRCP 16.1(a)

Illiescu attaches an affidavit by himself in support of his opposition to summary judgment. (Illiescu Opposition, Exhibit 1.) Illiescu should be prohibited from submitting this affidavit or otherwise testifying in this matter pursuant to NRCP 16.1(e)(3)(B), because he has not been disclosed as a witness in this case.

NRCP 16.1(a) provides that a party must, without awaiting a discovery request, disclose and identify all witnesses that have discoverable information and who may be called to testify at trial. If a party or their lawyer fails to reasonably comply with NRCP 16.1(a), the court shall impose upon the party appropriate sanctions, including an order prohibiting the use of any witness who should have been disclosed pursuant to NRCP 16.1(a). NRCP 16.1(e)(3)(B).

Here, Iliescu has never served formal NRCP 16.1(a) initial disclosures upon Hale Lane. (See Affidavit of Chris Rusby, ¶, attached as Exhibit 17.) Dr. John Iliescu has therefore never been disclosed as a potential witness by Iliescu in this case. Because Dr. John Iliescu, or any other witness for that matter, has not been disclosed by Iliescu, he should be prohibited from offering witness testimony in opposition to Hale Lane's motion for summary judgment or at trial. NRCP 16.1(e)(3)(B).

2. Iliescu has waived the arguments in his opposition by failing to cite any authority in support thereof

Both DCR 13(3) and WDCR 12(2) require a party to support an opposition to a motion with citation to facts and legal authority. The absence of such support "may be construed as an admission that the motion is meritorious and a consent to granting the same." DCR 13(3).

LEMONS, GRUNDY & EISENBERG 6005 PLUMAS ST. SUITE 300 RENO, NV 89519 (775) 786-6868 Even though Iliescu is making legal arguments which he contends preclude summary judgment, not a single case is referenced or cited in Iliescu's opposition. Such arguments should be disregarded by the court and should be deemed waived. *U.S. v. Calabrese*, 825 F.2d 1342, 1346-47 (9th Cir. 1987) (failure to support argument by reason or authority waived argument).

II. ILIESCU HAS FAILED TO OPPOSE HALE LANE'S MOTION IN SEVERAL RESPECTS

1. Iliescu Does Not Oppose Dismissal of His Action for Failure to Comply with NRCP 16.1(c)

On July 22, 2011 Hale Lane filed supplemental points and authorities in support of its motion for summary judgment. (See Supplement to Motion for Summary Judgment, on file with the court.) Iliescu had not responded to the motion at the time, even though the motion had been filed 114 days prior.

The supplemental points and authorities cited NRCP 16.1(e)(2) as another independent and dispositive ground for dismissal. According to NRCP 16.1(e)(2), "if the plaintiff does not file a case conference report within 240 days after an appearance by a defendant, the case may be dismissed as to that defendant." The supplemental points and authorities demonstrated that more than 640 days had lapsed since Hale Lane filed its answer in this case and Iliescu had not filed a case conference report. To this day, Iliescu still has not filed a case conference report. Accordingly, Iliescu's claims should be dismissed pursuant to NRCP 16.1(e)(2). See alsa Moon v. McDonald, Carano & Wilson, 126 Nev. ___, 245 P.3d 1138, 1139 (2010); and Arnold v. Kip, 123 Nev. 410, 414, 168 P.3d 1050 (2007).

Despite being served with a copy of the supplemental points and authorities and the same being on file with the court, Iliescu's opposition does not address this basis for the dismissal of his action. The failure to respond to or oppose a dispositive basis for dismissal constitutes an admission that the motion is meritorious and his consent to granting the same. DCR 13(3). Therefore, Hale Lane's motion must be granted on this independent and dispositive ground for dismissal. See Foster v. Dingwall, ___ Nev. ___, 227 P.3d 1042, 1049 (2010), (citing King v. Cartlidge, 121 Nev. 926, 927, 124 P.3d 1161 (2005) (stating that an

unopposed motion may be considered as an admission of merit and consent to grant the motion)).

2. Iliescu Does Not Dispute that Summary Judgment Should Be Entered on his Claims Related to an Alleged Conflict of Interest

On pages 11 and 12 of Hale Lane's motion for summary judgment, Hale Lane contended that summary judgment should be granted on Iliescu's claims related to a conflict of interest. Iliescu's opposition does not address or oppose this point. Iliescu's opposition only discusses his contention that Hale Lane's actions caused him to be a "Participating Owner." Accordingly, Iliescu's failure to oppose this portion of Hale Lane's motion constitutes an admission that the motion is meritorious and his consent to grant the motion in this respect. DCR 13(2); Foster v. Dingwall, 227 P.3d at 1049.

3. Iliescu Does Not Dispute that Summary Judgment Should Be Entered on his Claim for Attorney's Fees as Damages

On pages 10 and 11 of Hale Lane's motion for summary judgment, Hale Lane contended that attorney's fees are not allowable damages in this case. As discussed in the motion, it is well-established in Nevada that "in the absence of a rule, statute, or contract authorizing an award of attorney's fees, such fees may not be allowed." See Lubritz v. Circus Circus Hotels, 101 Nev. 109, 112, 693 P.2d 1261 (1985). Iliescu does not oppose this contention in his opposition. Nor does Iliescu identify any rule, statute, or contract which authorizes recovery of attorney's fees as damages in this case. Accordingly, Iliescu's failure to oppose this portion of Hale Lane's motion constitutes an admission that the motion is meritorious and his consent to grant the motion in this respect. DCR 13(2); Foster v. Dingwall, 227 P.3d at 1049.

III. THE UNDISPUTED FACTS ESTABLISH THAT HALE LANE DID NOT CAUSE ILIESCU HARM AND, THEREFORE, HALE LANE IS ENTITLED TO JUDGMENT AS A MATTER OF LAW ON ALL ILIESCU'S CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

Iliescu's complaint asserts two claims for relief against Hale Lane: (1) professional malpractice; and (2) negligence. His claims are rooted in the misguided notion that Hale Lane

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could have protected Iliescu from Steppen's lien by recording a Notice of Nonresponsibility pursuant to NRS 108.234. As demonstrated in Hale Lane's motion for summary judgment, Iliescu as an "interested owner" is not eligible for the protection of a Notice of Nonresponsibility and, thus, could not avoid a lien from being asserted against his property. Iliescu's opposition concedes this dispositive fact and, in fact, agrees to withdraw these allegations from his complaint. (Iliescu Opposition, pp. 2:8-12; 7:12-19; 8:1-2; and 8:11-14.) This concession by itself, warrants the entry of summary judgment on all Iliescu's claims for relief, because under no circumstances could Hale Lane have prevented a lien from being recorded against Iliescu's property.

Even though Iliescu concedes that he was not entitled to the protection of a Notice of Nonresponsibility, he contends that Hale Lane should be liable for the lien because it "failed to advise him that by signing Addendum No. 3, Iliescu became a Participating Seller and therefore subjecting the Property to lien." (*Id.*, p. 2:15-19.) This contention is apparently based on the language in Addendum No. 3 which states that (1) the offer is contingent upon the buyer obtaining all the necessary government approvals; and (2) that the offer requires buyer to use its best efforts to obtain the government approvals. (*Id.*, pp. 3:18-4:15.) According to Iliescu's opposition, it was at this point that Iliescu became a "participating seller," and not at any time prior thereto. (*Id.*, pp. 2:16-19; 6:18-25; and 8:8-11.) This contention is unsupportable for two reasons.

First, this contention overlooks the fact that the original Purchase Agreement signed and negotiated by Iliescu himself, before Hale Lane was even involved, made Iliescu an "interested owner" and "participating seller." Page 14 of the July 21, 2005, Purchase Agreement contains the language: "This offer is contingent upon Buyer at Buyer's expense, obtaining the following governmental approvals within 270 days of acceptance of this agreement." (See Exhibit 5 to Hale Lane's Motion.) Iliescu himself negotiated the July 21 Purchase Agreement, without any involvement by Hale Lane. Hale Lane was engaged several months later merely to fine tune the Purchase Agreement which was already in place and agreed to the by parties. (Exhibit 6 to Hale Lane's Motion.) Therefore, Iliescu was a

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"participating seller" long before any participation by Hale Lane.

Additionally, the inclusion in Addendum No. 3 of the language "Buyer shall use its best efforts and reasonable diligence to satisfy all Conditions Precedent" is not the triggering language that made Iliescu a participating seller as Iliescu contends. The requirement that the Buyer use its best efforts is implied, even though not explicitly stated, in the original Purchase Agreement. It is well-established that a party to a contract has an implied obligation to use reasonable efforts to satisfy any conditions precedent. See Western Hills v. Pfau, 508 P.2d 201, 203 (Or. 1973) (court held that defendants had a similar duty, arising by implication, to make a reasonable effort to secure the city's approval of a planned development). Accordingly, the addition of this language by Addendum No. 3 did not add anything to the Purchase Agreement that was not already a material term.

Furthermore, the nature of the Purchase Agreement required Iliescu to assist the buyer in obtaining the necessary government approvals, thereby requiring his participation as the property owner. Because the purchase was contingent and title did not pass with the Purchase Agreement, Iliescu was required to authorize any application for the governmental approvals. Without such authorization, the Buyer would not even be allowed to apply for the entitlements. Iliescu satisfied this obligation by executing the necessary Owner Affidavits which are attached as Exhibit 9 to Hale Lane's motion. (See also Iliescu Opposition, p. 4:16-23.) Iliescu also attended the City of Reno Planning Commission meetings to ensure that the entitlements would be obtained. (Id., p. 5:10-13.) Thus, by the very essence of the transaction Iliescu was required to become a "participating seller." Iliescu could not have escaped this obligation without breaching the terms of the Purchase Agreement which he negotiated and agreed upon prior to Hale Lane's involvement. Accordingly, Iliescu was at all times a participating seller and Hale Lane's fine tuning of the Purchase Agreement did not trigger the right to lien his property.

Second, Nevada's lien statute makes it clear that the only way a property owner may avoid liability for improvements made to the property at the request of another, is by being a "disinterested owner" and by recording a Notice of Nonresponsibility. NRS 108.234(1). By

definition, Iliescu was not a "disinterested owner" because he had a real and substantial interest in the completion of the sale which required the entitlements to be obtained. He stood to gain approximately \$7.5 million cash from the sale of the property, as well as a 3,750 sq. ft. penthouse overlooking all of Reno with four street level parking spots (valued at over \$2.2 million dollars). Even though the contract ultimately fell through, he received approximately \$876,000 in cash and continues to hold title to the property. Valuable entitlements were also obtained for his property, which greatly increased its value and which remain valid to this day. Iliescu admits all of these facts. (Iliescu Opposition, pp. 3:2-18 and 5:10-14.) Therefore, by definition, Iliescu was at all times an "interested owner" and could not have prevented a lien for the improvements which he agreed to.

Iliescu's own actions and what he stood to gain from the transaction subjected him to liability for Steppan's lien, not any alleged subsequent negligence by Hale Lane. Iliescu would be liable for Steppan's lien by the very nature of the Purchase Agreement. Consequentially, Hale Lane is entitled to judgment as a matter of law because the essential elements of causation and damages are clearly lacking.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, third party defendant, Hale Lane respectfully requests that summary judgment be entered dismissing all of Iliescu's third party claims against Hale Lane.

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED: August 29, 2011.

Lemons, Grundy & Eisenberg 6005 Plumas Street, Third Floor Reno, Nevada 89519 (775) 786-6868

Ву:Ĺ

David R. Grundy, \$sq. Christopher Rusby, Esq.

Attorneys for Third Party Defendant Hale Lane Peek Dennison and Howard

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

Thomas J. Hall, Esq. 305 South Arlington Ave. P.O. Box 3948 Reno, Nevada 8950S

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Michael D. Hoy, Esq. 4741 Caughlin Parkway, Suite Four Reno, Nevada 89519

Gregory Wilson, Esq. 417 West Plumb Lane Reno, Nevada 89509

Stacy KELLison

LEMONS, GRUNDY 28 & EISENBERG 6005 PLUMAS ST. SUITE 300 RENO, NV 89519 (775) 786-6868

FILED

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Code 3785

Thomas J. Hall, Esq. 2 Nevada State Bar No. 675 305 South Arlington Avenue 3 Post Office Box 3948 Reno, Nevada 89505 4

Telephone: 775-348-7011 Facsimile: 775-348-7211

Attorney for John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu and The John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

11 MARK B. STEPPAN,

Case No.: CV07-00341

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Plaintiff,

Defendants.

Support of their Motion to Amend Third Party Complaint.

Dept. No.: 10

v.

Consolidated with: Case No.: CV07-01021

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JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT; JOHN ILIESCU, individually; DOES I-V, Inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS VI-X, inclusive,

Dept. No.: 10

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AND RELATED CROSS-CLAIMS AND THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS.

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REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO AMEND THIRD PARTY COMPLAINT

COME NOW, Defendants/Third Party Plaintiffs John Iliescu, Jr.,

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and Sonnia Iliescu, individually, and as Trustees of the John Iliescu,

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Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust ("Iliescus"), by and through their counsel, Thomas J. Hall, Esq., and hereby file their Reply in

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ATTORNEY AND

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JA0947

(775) 348-7011

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28 Homas J. hall

THOMAS J. HALL
ATTORNEY AND
COUNSELOR AT LAW
305 SOUTH ARLINGTON
AVENUE
POST OFFICE BOX 3948
RENO, NEVADA 89505

(775) 348-7011

I. THE MOTION TO AMEND IS NEITHER MOOT NOR FUTILE.

Iliescus' Motion to Amend was filed prior to the Court's Order summary judqment. Iliescus' proposed Amended Complaint revises and augments Iliescus' claims against Hale Lane by adding Seventh and Eighth Claims for Relief ("Claims"). (Motion to Amend, p. 3, 11. 6-9). These Claims expand the factual basis for the alleged malpractice and negligence, along with pleading a separate indemnification claim and a legal basis for consequential damages.

Iliescus' Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration and draft Motion ("Motion for Reconsideration") is now pending. In the Motion for Reconsideration, Iliescus identify errors in (1) the Court's conclusion that Hale Lane's alleged malpractice was not the cause of Iliescus' injuries; (2) the Court's conclusion that Iliescus were "interested owners" prior to Hale Lane's involvement; and (3) the Court's conclusion that there was nothing Hale Lane could do to rectify Iliescus' status as "interested owners".

Pending the Court's ruling on Iliescus' Motion for Reconsideration, the Motion to Amend is neither moot nor futile.

II. THE MOTION TO AMEND CONTAINS ALLEGATIONS AND CLAIMS UNAFFECTED BY THE COURT'S ORDER REGARDING SUMMARY JUDGMENT.

Hale Lane states that "Iliescu's present motion to amend is based on the same arguments put forth in his opposition to the motion for summary [judgment]". (Opp., p. 2, ll. 21-22). That statement ignores the fact that the Motion to Amend seeks to add the Seventh and Eighth Claims for Relief Against Hale Lane that contain additional basis for liability against Hale Lane.

The Seventh Claim for Relief includes allegations of negligence by Hale Lane that would be unaffected by the Court's Order. For example, the Seventh Claim for Relief alleges as follows:

74. The Hale Lane law firm did not advise or recommend the securing of lien releases from the Purchaser's architect nor require the same as part of the purchaser's/architect agreement in a manner which would have released the Property from potential liens." (Motion to Amend, Ex. 2).

The allegations relate to Hale Lane's legal representation following execution of Addendum No. 3 to the Original Purchase Specifically, Hale Lane represented Iliescus and the Developer simultaneously, an issue addressed in the Waiver of Conflict letter dated December 14, 2005. (See Exhibit 1). While Hale Lane was representing Iliescus regarding the Purchase Agreement, it was also assisting the Developer in its preparation of an AIA Contract with the Architect Steppan. (See Exhibit 2). Hale Lane billed and presumably paid by the Developer for this work. (See Exhibit 3). As part of the preparation of the AIA Contract, Hale Lane could have secured lien releases or fashioned additional protections for its clients, the Iliescus.

During the course of its ongoing representation, Hale Lane oversaw multiple assignments of the Original Purchase Agreement (Motion to Amend, Ex. 2, \P 22-23, 27-28, 33). Hale Lane also provided legal advice to Iliescus following the recordation of Steppan's lien, including drafting an Indemnity Agreement and a Conflict of Interest Waiver Agreement allowing Hale Lane to represent the parties collectively in resolving the Steppan lien issue. (Motion to Amend, Ex. 2, \P 31-32). The Indemnity Agreement and Conflict of Interest

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Waiver Agreement were executed based upon the advice of Hale Lane, resulting in an agreement with Hale Lane's existing client, BSC Financial, LLC ("BSC"), who filed for bankruptcy protection less than five (5) months thereafter. (Motion to Amend, Ex. 2, ¶ 35). In addition, Hale Lane drafted and recommended that Iliescu sign the Indemnity Agreement even though it did not include indemnification by Sam Caniglia, a principal of BSC and President of the original contract purchaser, Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc.

Hale Lane states in its Opposition that "Iliescu's motion to amend is futile because under no circumstances could Hale Lane have prevented a lien from being recorded against his property." (Opp., p. 3, 11. 3-4). While that contention is disputed by Iliescus in the Motion for Reconsideration, the amended claims also include allegations of malpractice, negligence and indemnity based in part upon actions of Hale Lane even following the lien recordation.

It is clear that the Court's Order specifically addresses the issue of causation and focuses on the Original Purchase Agreement and its effects on Iliescus' ability to seek lien protection under NRS 108.234. However, the Order does not address the issue of Hale Lane's negligent actions alleged in the Amended Complaint that are unrelated to the lien protection provisions of NRS 108.234.

NRCP 15(a) permits such amendment by leave of court which "shall be freely given when justice so requires." The Claims arose out of the conduct, transaction and occurrences set forth in the original Complaint, therefore the Amended Complaint relates back to the date of the original Complaint. NRCP 15(c); Bozelli v. Bozelli, 85 Nev. 525,

(775) 348-7011

527, 458 P.2d 356 (1969). The additional allegations of negligence, malpractice and indemnity unaffected by the Court's Order provide a basis upon which the Court should permit Iliescus' amendment of the Complaint.

III. CONCLUSION.

Iliescus' Motion to Amend is neither moot nor futile, as its Motion for Reconsideration is pending. Beyond that, Iliescus' Motion to Amend contains allegations and claims unaffected by the Court's Order regarding summary judgment. The interests of justice demand that Iliescus' be permitted to amend their Complaint accordingly.

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED this 22nd day of September, 2011.

LAW OFFICES OF THOMAS J. HALL

Thomas J. Hall, Esq.

Law Offices of Thomas J. Hall 305 South Arlington Avenue

Post Office Box 3948 Reno, Nevada 89505

Telephone: (775)348-7011 Facsimile: (775)348-7211

Attorney for Iliescus

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THOMAS J. HALL
ATTORNEY AND
COUNSELOR AT LAW
305 SOUTH ARLINGTON
AVENUE
POST OFFICE BOX 3948
RENO, NEVADA 89505
(775) 348-7011

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of the Law Offices of Thomas J. Hall, and that on this date I electronically filed a true and correct copy of the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system, which served the following parties electronically:

David R. Grundy, Esq. 6005 Plumas Street, 3rd Floor Reno, Nevada 89519

Gregory F. Wilson, Esq. Wilson & Quint, LLP 417 West Plumb Lane Reno, Nevada 89509

Michael D. Hoy, Esq. Hoy & Hoy, P.C. 4741 Caughlin Parkway, Suite Four Reno, Nevada 89519

DATED this 22nd day of September, 2011.

LIST OF EXHIBITS Exhibit 1: Hale Lane Letter, dated December 14, 2005. Exhibit 2: Hale Lane Memorandum, dated November 14, 2005. Exhibit 3: Hale Lane Invoice 185946, dated December 23, 2005.

THOMAS J. HALL ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW 305 SOUTH ARLINGTON AVENUE POST OFFICE BOX 3946 RENO, NEVADA 89505 (775) 348-7011

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EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

S44| Kietzka Lant | Second Floor | Reso, Nevada 8951| Talophose (775) 327-3000 | Facsimile (775) 786-6179 www.hulalang.com

December 14, 2005

Edward Everal Hale (1929-1993) Steve Lane). Stephen Peek Karen D. Dennison R. Craig Howard Stephen V. Novace's Richard L. Elmore Richard Bennett Robert C. Anderson Alga J. Plangas James L. Kelly kelly Tentolin N. Pasiek Planace Matthew E. Woodhead Michelle D. Mullins Roger W. Jepps Lance C., Sart Imcory J. Hork David A. Gercia Elissa F. Cadiah Throughy A. Luke Frederick J. Schmidt Јепо Нупка Torry R. States Patrick J. Knilly Scott D. Pleasing Scott School Anthony L. Hall Jerry M. Snyder c C. Echerney Frederick R. Raincher Parricia C. Halaroad Marthew J. Kreutzer Matthew B. Hippler Brad M. Jehnst Bryce K. Kurdmon Douglas C. Flowers Justin C. Jones Nicole M. Vence KimberLee Rotchy Done V. Dillianev Simon Johnson* Santh E. L. Class Helen E. Martiroxian

Of Counse)

Roy Ferrow Pauling Ng Lac Andrew Pearl

Administ in Pro-Yest plant years and less John Iliescu, Jr., an individual
Sonnia Santee Iliescu, an individual
John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu,
as Trustees of the John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust
200 Court Street
Reno, Nevada 89501

Calvin Baty, an individual c/o Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc. 932 Parker Street Berkeley, California 94710-2524

Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc. 932 Parker Street
Berkeley, California 94710-2524

Re: Court Street/Island Avenue Condominium Project

Lady and Gentlemen:

As you are aware, this law firm has an existing attorney-client relationship with John Iliescu, Jr., an individual, and Sonnia Santee Iliescu, an individual, and John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu, as Trustees of the John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust (collectively "Iliescu") the owners of property located between Court Street and Island Avenue in Rono, Nevada (the "Property"). Our law firm has been requested to act as special counsel to the buyers of the Property in obtaining the necessary entitlements for a condominium project to be developed on the Property.

With your consent, we will represent Calvin Baty, an individual ("Baty"), and Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc., a Nevada corporation ("Consolidated") in assisting in obtaining the condominium entitlements and any entity to be formed by them (Baty, Consolidated and such new entity being collectively referred to as "Buyer").

HALE I.ANE PEEK DENNISON AND HOWARD

LAS VEGAS OFFICE: 2300 West Sahara Avenur | Eighth Floor | Box & | 11-22 Vegas, Nevada 89701 | Phone (702) 222-2500 | Facelinaide (702) 265-6940

CARSON CITY OFFICE: 777 East William Street | Switz 200 | Carson City, Nevada 89701 | Phone (775) 684-6000 | Facelinaide (775) 684-6001

#DOMANCOOCSVELRNODOCSM98624\1#DDMANCOOCS\HILRNODOCSW96624\1

It is understood and agreed that in the event a conflict between Iliescu and Buyer should arise in matters involving the Property, this law firm will continue to represent Iliescu in such matter. It is also understood and agreed by Buyer that our representation of Buyer on this one matter will not preclude our representation of Iliescu in matters not involving the Property in the event that Buyer, or any of them, is an adversary to Iliescu on such other matters.

If you consent to our representation of Buyer as set forth in this letter and waive any and all potential conflicts of interest which may exist as a result of such representation, please execute the acknowledgement of your consent which follows and return a signed copy of this letter to us.

Please call if you have any questions or if you wish to discuss this matter further.

Very truly yours.

Karen D. Dennison

KDD:csr

100 West Liberty Street | Tenth Floor | Reno, Nevada 89501 Telephone (715) 3273000 | Facsimile (775) 7866179 Website: http://www.halelane.com

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

FROM:	Sarah E. L. Class, Esc	DATE:	December 15, 2005	
OUR FILE NO.:	20540-0002	TOTAL NO. OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER:	4	
RE: Court Street/Island A		venue		
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SEND TO (NAME/COMPANY)		FACSIMILE NO.	TELEPHONE NO	
John and Somia Ilie	scu	775-322-4112	775-771-6263	
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		7/		
MESSAGE:		RETURN TO:	Danielle Aragon	
Greetings:				
O		lane -lane Consider to annual or	formierile to 775 706	

Once you have both executed the attached letter, please forward a copy by facsimile to 775-786-6179 and the original letter to us by U.S. Mail at your earliest convenience. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call. Thank you and have a wonderful trip.

HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON AND HOWARD

CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: The information contained in this facsimile message is intended only for the use of the individual or entiry named above. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, or as the employeeor agent responsible for delivering it to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly probabiled. If you have received this message in error, please immediately notify us by telephone and return the original message to us at the above address via the n.s. postal service. We will gladly reimburse your telephone and postage expenses. Thank you,

::ODMA/PCDOCS/HLRNODOCS/497304\1

December 14, 2005 Page 3

Acknowledgement

The foregoing waiver of conflict is hereby given as of the date set forth below.

•		Diescu:			i .
Date: 12-1	5.05	John Hiescu,	m She	me .	2
Date: 12-15	-05	April Sonnia Santo	uasuni e Iliescu	tee Iliesc	w
Date: 12-1	5-05			the John Ricscu, Jr	stee
Date: 12-15	5-05	Sonnia Sante	liescu 1992/Fami A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	ter thes	eu
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Date:					
		Calvin Baty			
		Consolidated	l:		
		Consolidated a Nevada con	Pacific Develops poration	ment, Inc.,	
Date:	·	Ву:			
	. ——	Sam A	A. Caniglia, Presi	dent	

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EXHIBIT 2

EXHIBIT 2

5441 Kietzke Lane | Second Floor | Reno, Nevada 89511 Telephone (775) 327-3000 | Facsimile (775) 786-6179 www.halelane.com

MEMORANDUM

TO:

Calvin Baty

FROM:

Sarah Class

DATE:

November 14, 2005

SUBJECT:

AIA Contract Review -- Owner's Issues

Our File No. 20606-0004

This memorandum identifies provisions of the AIA Contract between BSC Financial ("Owner") and Mark Steppan ("Architect") which disfavor the Owner and suggests possible revisions to these provisions.

Section 1.1: Under Section 1.1.6, the information in Article 1.1 may be relied upon in determining the Architect's compensation, and in the event that the information changes, adjustments to the Architect's compensation may be made. Specifically, a change to the information set forth in Article 1.1 will constitute a "Change in Services" entitling the Architect to an adjustment in compensation. See Section 1.3.3.2 (stating that a change in the information contained in Article 1.1 is a change in service entitling the Architect to adjustment in compensation).

Except for general information about the project, Article 1.1 presently either omits the information regarding the Project or leaves it to further agreement. Because a change in this information could lead to compensating the Architect using the method described in Exhibit "A" (which is the method utilized for a Change in Service under Section 1.5.2), it may be advisable at this point to include more detail as to the project information, so as to avoid the classification of additional information as a "Change in Service," entitling the Architect to (presumably) increased compensation.

- Section 1.2.2.2: The Owner cannot significantly alter the budget or the budget allocated for the Cost of Work without the Architect's agreement to a corresponding change in the Project scope and quality. This gives the Architect some control over budget changes; thus the budgets should be thought through prior to signing the contract.
- Section 1.3.2: The Owner has the right to use the Architect's drawings only for purposes of "constructing, using and maintaining the project." However, if the agreement is terminated,

HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON AND HOWARD

LAS VEGAS OFFICE: 2300 West Sahara Avenue | Eighth Floor | Box 8 | Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 | Phone (702) 222-2500 | Fax (702) 365-6940 CARSON CITY OFFICE: 777 East William Street | Suite 200 | Carson City, Nevada 89701 | Phone (775) 684-6000 | Fax (775) 684-6001





the owner's right to use the drawings terminates, and it is only if the architect is "adjudged" in default that the owner may use the documents. Thus, in the event that the architect defaults (but is not adjudged in default), the Owner will not have the right to use the documents to complete the project. This language should be revised to provide that the Owner may use the documents upon any default by the Architect.

Section 1.3.6. This provision provides for a waiver of consequential damages and would preclude, for example, recovery of damages by the Owner against the Architect for items such as loss resulting from the Architect's delay. This paragraph should be deleted.



Section 1.3.7.1. You may want to consider having the contract governed by Nevada law.

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- Section 1.3.7.6. You may consider making the Architect and its consultants liable for hazardous waste if caused by the Architect or the consultants.
- <u>Section 1.3.7.9</u>. If you anticipate assigning the agreement, we will need to change the language in this section which prohibits assignment.
- Section 1.5. The terms used in the first paragraph should be defined so as to provide clarity to third parties as to their meaning.
- Section 1.5.9. If the architect's services extend beyond 32 months of the date the agreement is signed, those services will be additional costs to the Owner (presumably not included in the 5.75 percent cost). This could significantly increase the Architect's fees.



- Section 2.4.1. You may want to expand on what is meant by "normal structural, mechanical
 and electrical engineering services." More specificity will lessen the likelihood of litigation
 over these points.
- <u>Section 2.8</u>. The Owner should ensure this accurately reflects the desired services to be provided by the Architect, as any change in these services will entitle the Architect to additional compensation.

As a final note, the contract incorporates by reference the AIA Document A201, which we should also therefore review prior to signing the contract. See Section 1.1.5 and Section 2.6.1.1. We have a copy of this document from the AIA website, which we will review and let you know if we have additional suggestions.

samcaniglia

From:

"Sarah Class" <sclass@halelane.com>

To:

"Calvin Baty" <calvin@decalcustomhomes.com>

Cc:

"samcaniglia" <samcaniglia@sbcglobal.net>; "Danielle Bacus-Aragon" <dbacusaragon@halelane.com>; "Doug Flowers" <dflowers@halelane.com>

Sent:

Friday, November 18, 2005 12:01 PM

Subject:

RE: AIA Contract

Calvin-

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As indicated in my last message, the AIA B contract that you sent us incorporates additional terms and conditions from a separate AIA document (the A201). This is the "General Conditions" contract, which, in addition to the B151 and the construction contract, forms part of the agreement between the parties. My assistant Danielle will be emailing you a sample of this document for your reference. My comments on the A201 are as follows:

- 1. Paragraph 2.2.1 -- You may not want to have to furnish financial information to the contractor. Also under paragraph 14.1.1 the owner's failure to provide this information may entitle contractor to terminate the contract.
- 2. Paragraph 3.2.3 -- You should delete the word knowingly from the last line of this paragraph (as it would seem to preclude recovery for the contractor's negligence).
- 3. Paragraph 3.3.1 This paragraph gives the architect authority to direct the contractor to proceed with work even if the contractor determines it is unsafe, but makes the owner solely responsible for any resulting damage. This paragraph should be revised so that either the architect should be responsible for the damage, or the owner should have the authority to direct the contractor to proceed with work.
- 4. Paragraph 3.10.3 -- Contractor should perform the work in accordance with the most recent approved schedule submitted to owner and architect.
- 5. Paragraph 3.18.1 -- The contractor's indemnity in this paragraph should cover loss of use in addition to the other delineated items; also, we should remove the limitation that restricts the indemnity to negligenet acts of the contractor.
- 6. Paragraph 4.3.10 -- This paragraph limiting the owner's recovery of consequential damages should be deleted, you may want to include in your construction contract a provision for <u>liquidated damages</u> in the event the contractor fails to perform on time and in accordance with the construction contract.
- 7. Paragraph 4.6.4 The owner should be able to join the contractor and the architect in a single action. The language in this paragraph precluding joinder should be deleted, and the paragraph should provide that joinder is permitted. The same changes should be made to paragraph 1.3.5.4 of the AIA B151.
- 8. Paragraph 5.2 -- This provision should be redrafted so that the owner has the absolute right to approve or disapprove the subcontractors performing work on the project (the language referring to reasonable objection should be removed).
- 9. Paragraph 6.2.3 -- The owner is assuming responsibility for the costs incurred by the contractor for the acts of a separate contractor. This should be acceptable only if the owner can recover the cost from

the contractor that causes the loss.

- 10. Paragraph 10.3.3 The owner's indemnity should not include losses in any way caused by the indemnified parties (the language presently only excludes owner's indemnity from losses caused by the negligence of the indemnified parties). In paragraph 10.5 the language referring to negligence should also include gross negligence or willful misconduct.
- 11. Paragraph 11.4.1.1 -- It may or may not be feasible for the owner to obtain the insurance coverage trequired by this paragraph.
- 12. Paragraph 12.2.2.1 This paragraph provides that if the owner does not make a claim against the contractor within the first year following substantial completion of the project, the owner waives the right to do so. This provision should be deleted. The reference to the 1-year period in paragraph 4.2.1 should also be deleted.
- 13. Paragraph 13.2.1 If you want to have the flexibility to assign the contract, this provision prohibiting assignment will need to be removed.
- 14. Paragraph 14.2.1 -- I would delete the langage "persistently and repeatedly" in subsection 1, the word "persistently" in subsection 3, and the word "substantial" in subsection 4.
- 15. Paragraph 14.2.4. If the owner terminates for cause, any savings in completing the work should not have to be paid to the defaulting contractor.

Also I have an additional comment on the B151: you may want to require that the architect design the project within the budget (i.e. that he redraft the plans at no additional cost if the lowest bid exceeds the budget). This may take some negotiation with the architect if it is something that you want (since presumably he purposely did not include this provision). As requested below, I will work with Sam in implementing any changes that you would like.

Thanks

Sarah

----Original Message-----

From: Calvin Baty [mailto:calvin@decalcustomhomes.com]

Sent: Wednesday, November 16, 2005 5:01 PM

To: 'Sarah Class' Cc: 'samcaniglia'

Subject: RE: AIA Contract

Sarah,

Thank you for the noted suggestions. I will have my partner Sam Caniglia contact you directly about implementing your suggestions in final form.

Thanks,

Calvin

----Original Message----

From: Sarah Class [mailto:sclass@halelane.com] Sent: Monday, November 14, 2005 6:04 PM

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EXHIBIT 3

EXHIBIT 3



5441 Kietzke Lane | Second Floor | Reno, Nevada 89511 Telephone (775) 327-3000 | Facsimile (775) 786-6179

Amount	Enclosed	Š
AMOUNT.	Encrosed	- 3

Questions may be directed to: billing@halelane.com

DeCal Custom Homes/DeCal Inc. Calvin Baty 440 Columbia Blvd. St. Helens, OR 97051

Tax ID: 88-0213319

Client # 20606-0004/RCH

Invoice Number 185946

Invoice Date December 23, 2005

Billing To December 15, 2005

Regarding: Project #2 - Arlington Avenue Condo/Mixed Use - Project Documents

Fees	Atty	Services rendered	Hours	Amount
11/09/05	SLC	Meeting with Atty. R. Craig Howard to discuss research/AIA contract issues.	0.30	60.00
11/13/05	SLC	Reviewing AIA contract,	0.50	100.00
11/14/05	SLC	Reviewing AIA Contract, draft memo and send to client.	4.00	800.00
11/17/05	SLC	Reviewing AIA A201 contract and drafting email to client regarding same.	2.50	500.00
11/18/05	SLC	Finish reviewing A201 and finish drafting email to client regarding same.	2.00	400.00
11/29/05	SLC	Meeting with Sam; email additional language for AIA contract.	2.40	480.00
11/30/05	SLC	Phone calls with Sam and Nathan regarding code revisions.	0.40	80.00
12/06/05	SLC	Correspondence with Sam regarding code issues.	0.10	20.00
12/08/05	SLC	Phone calls with architect and client, meeting with Atty. Doug C. Flowers to discuss project entitlements.	1.20	240.00
12/12/05	SLC	Conference call with architect's counsel regarding AIA contract.	0.40	80.00
12/13/05	SLC	Review consequential damages provisions of AIA contract; phone call with client regarding consequential damages provisions.	0.50	100.00
		Total for professional services 12/15/2005	14.30	\$2,860.00

HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON AND HOWARD





5441 Kietzke Lane | Second Floor | Reno, Nevada 89511 Telephone (775) 327-3000 | Facsimile (775) 786-6179

DeCal Custom Homes/DeCal Inc. Calvin Baty

Regarding: Project #2 - Arlington Avenue Condo/Mixed Use -

Project Documents

Client # 20606-0004/RCH

Invoice Number 185946

Invoice Date December 23, 2005

Page: 2

\$2,902.21

SUMMARY	Hours	<u>Rate</u>	Amount		
Sarah E. Class	14.30	200.00	2,860.00		
Advanced Costs					Amount
Long Distance Telephone					42.21
		Total	. advanced co	sts 12/15/2005	\$42.21
		To	tal current	fees and costs	\$2,902.21
				Prior Balance	\$0.00
	Delin	quent Finan	ce Charges -	10% per annum	\$0.00

TOTAL AMOUNT DUE (INCLUDES ANY UNPAID PRIOR BALANCE)

HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON AND HOWARD



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CV07-00341

(Consolidated with CV07-01021)

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE * * *

Case No:

Dept. No.:

MARK B. STEPPAN,

VS.

Plaintiff,

JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST

AGREEMENT; JOHN ILIESCU, individually;

DOES I-V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS VI-X, inclusive,

Defendants.

AND RELATED MATTERS.

ORDER DENYING MOTION TO AMEND THIRD PARTY COMPLAINT AGAINST **DEFENDANT HALE LANE**

The Iliescus filed their Motion to Amend Third Party Complaint on August 18, 2011. Hale Lane filed its Opposition on September 6, 2011. A Reply was filed on September 22, 2011 and the matter was submitted for decision the same day.

It should be noted that this Court granted summary judgment regarding the third party claims by the Iliescus against Hale Lane on September 1, 2011. The Iliescus Motion for Reconsideration has been denied. This Court found that the Iliescus were "interested

owners" in the development of their land and could not gain the protection of NRS 108.234 according to the original written contract.

The proposed amendment to the third party complaint would be futile since Hale Lane did not convert the Iliescus from "disinterested owners" to "interested owners". Hale Lane could not have prevented a lien from being recorded against the subject real property. In light of the Order for Summary Judgment and denial of reconsideration, the issue is moot and futile.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Iliescus' Motion to Amend Third Party Complaint Against Defendant Hale Lane is denied.

DATED this _____ day of October, 2011.

STEVEN P. ELLIOTT District Judge

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which served the following parties electronically:

GREGORY WILSON, ESQ. for JOHN SCHLEINING

THOMAS HALL, ESQ. for TRUSTEE OF THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. & SONNIA ILLIESCU, JOHN ILIESCU, JR., SONNIA ILIESCU

DAVID GRUNDY, ESQ. for KAREN DENNISON, HOLLAND & HART, LLP, JERRY SNYDER, R. HOWARD, HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON HOWARD

MICHAEL HOY, ESQ. for MARK STEPPAN

DATED this $\frac{/9}{}$ day of October, 2011.

HEIDI HOWDEN

Judicial Assistant

FILED

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CV07-00341

(Consolidated with CV07-01021)

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27 28 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

* * *

Case No:

Dept. No.:

MARK B. STEPPAN,

Plaintiff,

VS.

JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT; JOHN ILIESCU, individually; DOES I-V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS VI-X, inclusive,

Defendants.

AND RELATED MATTERS.

ORDER GRANTING DEFENDANTS ILIESCUS' MOTION TO DISMISS

Presently before the Court is a Motion to Dismiss filed by Defendants JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU, AS TRUSTEES OF THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT AND JOHN ILIESCU, INDIVIDUALLY (hereinafter collectively referred to as "Defendants"), filed on September 3, 2011. The Motion to Dismiss seeks dismissal of all claims against Defendants by Plaintiff Mark B. Steppan (hereinafter referred to as "Plaintiff"). Plaintiff filed an Opposition to Iliescu's

Motion to Dismiss on September 16, 2011. Subsequently, Defendants filed a Reply in Support of Motion to Dismiss on September 22, 2011. Contemporaneously with their Reply, Defendants also filed a Request for Submission.

I. <u>Factual and Procedural Background</u>.

This matter comes before the Court as the result of a 2005 property transaction that failed to close. The transaction involved several parcels of real property located in downtown Reno (hereinafter the "Property"), which Defendants owned and were to be sold to or developed by a group of developers headed by Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc. (hereinafter the "Developers").

On July 29, 2005, Defendants entered into a Purchase Agreement (hereinafter the "Agreement") with Developers for the sale of the Property. The parties intended that after purchasing the Property, the Developers would develop the Property into a high-rise condominium project to be known as Wingfield Tower (hereinafter the "Project"). The sale was expressly contingent upon Developers obtaining all the necessary entitlements and permits for the project from the City of Reno (hereinafter the "Governmental Approvals").

Following various modifications to the Agreement by addenda, the Developers sought assistance from an architect to help obtain the Governmental Approvals. Plaintiff, an architect licensed in Nevada, and his California firm, Fisher-Friedman & Associates, were retained by Developers on a time and materials basis to conceptually design the Project, to prepare certain schematic drawings and to present these drawings to the Reno Planning Commission and to the Reno City Council in support of gaining Governmental Approvals for the Project.

The Developers paid some \$430,870.00 to Plaintiff as full compensation for the work done on a time and materials basis. The Developers later signed a more extensive architectural agreement with Plaintiff which included a percentage-based form of compensation for the Project to be built in the future.

At some point during the entitlement phase of the Project, Developers defaulted on the Agreement when they were unable to obtain the necessary financing to conclude the

purchase of the Property. This gave rise to a Notice of Lien filed by Plaintiff on November 7, 2006, in the amount of \$1,783,548.85, which was later amended on May 3, 2007, to reflect an amount claimed of \$1,939,347.51.

Defendants filed an Application for Release of Mechanic's Lien in Case No. CV07-00341 on February 14, 2007. Plaintiff in turn filed a Complaint against Defendants to Foreclose Mechanic's Lien in Case No. CV07-01021 on May 4, 2007, (hereinafter the "Complaint"). The cases were consolidated by Court Order on September 24, 2007. Defendants filed an Answer to the Complaint on September 27, 2007 (hereinafter the "Answer").

The parties held an Early Case Conference on February 21, 2008, followed by an off-the-record Case Management Conference with District Judge Brent Adams the following day. Plaintiff failed to file a Case Conference Report at any time following the Early Case Conference held on February 21, 2008. The parties then filed cross motions for partial summary judgment, and following the Court's grant of partial summary judgment in favor of Plaintiff on June 22, 2009, the parties held a second Early Case Conference on October 13, 2009. Plaintiff failed to file a Case Conference Report at any time following the October 13, 2009 Case Conference. These facts led to the Court's consideration of Defendant's Motion to Dismiss pursuant to NRCP 16.1(e)(2).

II. <u>Legal Analysis</u>.

NRCP 16.1(b)(1) requires the parties to complete an Early Case Conference within 30 days after the filing of an answer by the first answering defendant, unless the case is either in the court annexed arbitration program or in the short trial program. Under certain circumstances, the Early Case Conference may be continued up to 180 days following an appearance by the defendant. *Id.* NRCP 16.1(c) requires the filing of a Case Conference Report by the parties within 30 days after each Case Conference to facilitate discovery among the parties. *Moon v. McDonald Carano & Wilson*, 126 Nev. Adv. Op. 47, 245 P.3d 1138, 1139 (Nev. 2010).

NRCP 16.1(e)(2) provides as follows:

(e) Failure or Refusal to Participate in Pretrial Discovery; Sanctions.

(2) If the plaintiff does not file a case conference report within 240 days after an appearance by a defendant, the case may be dismissed as to that defendant upon motion or on the court's own initiative, without prejudice.

Plaintiff has not filed a Case Conference Report at any time since Defendants filed an Answer on September 27, 2007. A Case Conference Report should have been filed on or before March 22, 2008, or 30 days following the Early Case Conference held on February 21, 2008. In addition, a Case Conference Report should also have been filed on or before November 12, 2009 (within 30 days following the October 13, 2009 Case Conference). More than 1,489 days have passed since Defendants' first appearance in this matter. More than 1,312 days have passed since the initial Case Conference Report was due. More than 712 days have passed since the subsequent Case Conference Report was due. A Case Conference Report has yet to be filed. Thus, as of October 25, 2011, the Plaintiff is exceedingly delinquent with respect to his obligations to file Case Conference Reports under NRCP 16.1(c).

The decision to dismiss an action without prejudice for a plaintiff's failure to comply with the timing requirements of NRCP 16.1(e)(2) remains within the district court's discretion. *Arnold v. Kip*, 123 Nev. 410, 415, 168 P.3d 1050, 1053 (2007). NRCP 16.1(e)(2) was adopted to promote the prosecution of litigation within adequate timelines and the sanctions exist to ensure compliance with the specific deadlines identified in the Rule. *Id*.

In this case, the Court finds that Plaintiff's lengthy delay in filing the required Case Conference Reports, which have never been filed, is excessive and is a gross violation of the requirements of NRCP 16.1. The Court finds that the delay in filing is the responsibility

of Plaintiff and that the Defendants have neither induced nor caused the delay. The Court further finds that nearly four and one-half years have passed since Plaintiff filed his Complaint without resolution, adversely impacting the timely prosecution of the case.

Plaintiff presents, as evidence of good cause for the absence of filing Case Conference Reports, several arguments. Plaintiff first argues that dismissal of his Complaint, without prejudice, is improper, because the case has, for all practical purposes, been conducted as "complex litigation" under NRCP 16.1(f), which states as follows:

(f) Complex Litigation.

In a potentially difficult or protracted action that may involve complex issues, multiple parties, difficult legal questions, or unusual proof problems, the court may, upon motion and for good cause shown, waive any or all of the requirements of this rule. If the court waives all the requirements of this rule, it shall also order a conference pursuant to Rule 16 to be conducted by the court or the discovery commissioner.

The Court finds that while the present case includes several parties, it does not involve complex issues, difficult legal questions or unusual problems of proof. The primary issue in the case between Plaintiff and Defendants centers around an uncomplicated mechanic's lien claim and third party claims of malpractice and indemnification flowing from the underlying mechanic's lien claim. Furthermore, the malpractice and indemnification claims are collateral to the Plaintiff's mechanic's lien case and beyond its focus. No party to the action has filed a motion requesting that the Court waive any requirements of NRCP 16.1, nor has good cause for such waiver been demonstrated. No designation of Complex Litigation has been sought or made. The Court finds that the requirements of NRCP 16.1 are applicable to Plaintiff's case.

Plaintiff also claims that dismissal without prejudice is improper as discovery was stayed by the Court as to the Defendants' claims against third-party defendant Hale Lane. The Court finds this argument to be unpersuasive. The stay only applied to Defendants'

third-party claims against Hale Lane and did not affect discovery between Plaintiff and Defendants in the prosecution of Plaintiff's primary claim. As such, Plaintiff was required to comply with the requirements of NRCP 16.1 at all times during the case, including any stay of the discovery period for the collateral issues between Defendants and Hale Lane.

On September 1, 2011, this Court dismissed Defendants' Third Party Complaint against their former attorneys, Hale Lane, for a significantly less flagrant violation of Rule 16.1. The Court's determination in this Motion to Dismiss is consistent with that ruling, and the Court disagrees with Plaintiff's argument that neither party should be subject to dismissal without prejudice under NRCP 16.1(e)(2).

Plaintiff also seeks to exonerate his noncompliance with NRCP 16.1(c) by claiming that Defendants waived their right to seek dismissal by participating in case management conferences and by otherwise failing to raise the issue prior to the filing of their Motion to Dismiss. Plaintiff's argument is also unpersuasive, as its acceptance by the Court would create a situation where the requirements of NRCP 16.1(c) would be rendered largely meaningless if the Defendants' acquiescent conduct exonerated Plaintiff's compliance with NRCP 16.1. This conclusion is inconsistent with case law interpreting the purpose and application of the rule, and the Plaintiff's obligation to comply therewith. *Arnold v. Kip*, 123 Nev. 410, 415, 168 P.3d 1050, 1053 (2007) (noting that dismissal under NRCP 16.1(e)(2) does not require a defendant to demonstrate prejudice, as such result would largely eviscerate the rule because it would allow plaintiffs to exceed the deadline for filing a case conference report as long as the defendant could not demonstrate prejudice).

Plaintiff finally argues that dismissal of his Complaint, without prejudice, would be unjust as it would effectively bar Plaintiff's claims by virtue of the expired statute of limitations for Plaintiff's claims. NRS 108.233(1)(a). Plaintiff's argument incorporates the premise that dismissal of the claims based upon a violation of NRCP 16.1(e)(2) "elevates technical form over equity and substantive justice." The Court is similarly unpersuaded by Plaintiff's argument. This Court's consideration of a motion to dismiss without prejudice under NRCP 16.1(e)(2) should address factors that promote the purpose of the rule, rather

than factors that focus on the consequences to the plaintiff resulting from his or her failure to comply with the rule. *Arnold v. Kip,* 123 Nev. at 416 ("neither is the district court required to consider the plaintiff's inability to pursue his claim after an NRCP 16.1(e)(2) dismissal because the statute of limitations may expire").

III. Conclusion.

In its Order Granting Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane's Motion for Summary Judgment Regarding Third-Party Claims by John Iliescu dated September 1, 2011, this Court found it appropriate to dismiss Iliescu's Third-Party Complaint against Hale Lane for failure to timely file a Case Conference Report. Here, 1,489 days have passed since Defendants' filing of their Answer and 712 days have passed since Plaintiff was required to file its last Case Conference Report. The Court, as a proper exercise of its discretion, hereby enters the following order:

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendants' Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's claims is **GRANTED**. Plaintiff's claims are hereby **DISMISSED** WITHOUT PREJUDICE pursuant to NRCP 16.1(e)(2).

DATED this 25 day of October, 2011.

STEVEN P. ELLIOTT District Judge

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which served the following parties electronically:

GREGORY WILSON, ESQ. for JOHN SCHLEINING

THOMAS HALL, ESQ. for JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. & SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT, and JOHN ILIESCU, JR., individually

DAVID GRUNDY, ESQ. for KAREN DENNISON, HOLLAND & HART, LLP, JERRY SNYDER, R. HOWARD, HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON HOWARD

MICHAEL HOY, ESQ. for MARK STEPPAN

DATED this <u>35</u> day of October, 2011.

HEIDI HOWDEN

Judicial Assistant

HOY & HOY

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Hoy & Hoy, P.C.

Document Code: 2490

Michael D. Hoy (NV Bar 2723) 4741 Caughlin Parkway, Suite Four Reno, Nevada 89519 775.7868000 (voice) 775.786.7426 (fax)

Attorneys for: Mark B. Steppan

In the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada In and for the County of Washoe

JOHN ILIESCU, JR.; SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU; John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Santee Iliescu, as trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

MARK B. STEPPAN,

Defendant.

And Consolidated Action and Related Third-party Claims.

Consolidated Case Nos. CV07-00341 and CV07-01021

Dept. No. 10

Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration

Mark B. Steppan ("Steppan" or "Architect") moves for leave to file a motion for reconsideration of the Court's October 25, 2011 "Order Granting Defendants Iliescus' Motion to Dismiss" in the form attached as Exhibit 1. This motion is based upon the affidavit of Hon. Brent Adams attached as Exhibit 2, the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities, all papers and pleadings before the Court, and all further arguments and evidence that the Court entertains in support of this motion.

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Memorandum of Points and Authorities

The Nevada Supreme Court noted:

[A] court may, for sufficient cause shown, amend, correct, resettle, modify or vacate, as the case may be, an order previously made and entered on the motion in the progress of the cause or proceeding.

Trail v. Faretto, 91 Nev. 401, 403, 536 P.2d 1026 (1975). Reconsideration and rehearing is appropriate when a prior decision is clearly erroneous. Masonry & Tile Contractors Association of Southern Nevada v. Jolley, Urga & Wirth, Ltd., 113 Nev. 737, 941 P.2d 486 (1997).

Before this case was transferred from Department Six, the Court held that Steppan's lien was perfected and valid. The only issue remaining for trial was the amount secured by the mechanic's lien. The District Judge of Department Six directly managed the case, including discovery, and has now provided an affidavit stating:

At all times, your undersigned District Court Judge and the lawyers practicing before me treated the case as one managed by the Court under Rule 16. The Court did not expect any party to file an early case conference report under Rule 16.1(e)(2).

Exhibit 2, Affidavit of Hon. Brent Adams, ¶ 4.

Dr. and Ms. Iliescu ("Iliescu") own the parcels encumbered by the lien. For nearly four years, Iliescu actively participated in case management and "additional" discovery. Technically, Iliescu commenced this action and is the "plaintiff" responsible for filing the case conference report. But Iliescu, Steppan, and the other parties (including a large litigation firm) never suggested the need for an early case conference report. This is so because the District Judge of Department Six managed the discovery process in the February 22, 2008 pretrial hearing.

Your undersigned counsel rarely files motions for reconsideration. This is a special case. The October 25, 2011 Order of dismissal for failing to file an early case conference report elevates form over substance in order to avoid a decision of the case on the merits. And, while the Order properly asserts the Court's interest in enforcing the rules for the better administration

of justice, that consideration or should be trumped by the manner in which the Court has handled the case. Here is the crux of this motion: a litigant appearing before one judge should not worry that the rules of the game will change if a new judge is assigned to preside over the case. Changing the rules mid-case does not just elevate form over substance; it erodes confidence in the administration of justice and may also constitute a deprivation of procedural due process.

Respectfully, we submit that the Court should, at a minimum, grant leave to file the attached Motion for Reconsideration, allow the adverse parties to respond, and then consider the motion on its merits.¹

Dated November 8, 2011.

Hoy & Hoy, PC

Michael D. Hoy

Privacy Certification

Undersign certifies that the foregoing points and authorities, and the attached declarations and exhibits do not contain any social security numbers.

Dated November 8, 2011.

Hoy & Hoy, PC

Michael D. Hoy

Movant reserves the right to file a separate motion under NRCP 60(b). Our request for relief is based on mistake and upon new evidence. A party is not required to seek leave before filing a Rule 60 motion.

HOY & HOY

Certificate of Service

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an attorney representing Mark B. Steppan in this litigation and that on November 8, 2011, I electronically filed and true and correct copy of the foregoing Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration by using the ECF system, which served the following counsel electronically: Thomas J. Hall and Gregory F. Wilson.

Dated November 8, 2011

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Craig Franden
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 2578958

Exhibit 1

Document Code: 2175

Hoy & Hoy, P.C.

Michael D. Hoy (NV Bar 2723) 4741 Caughlin Parkway, Suite Four Reno, Nevada 89519 775.7868000 (voice) 775.786.7426 (fax)

Attorneys for: Mark B. Steppan

In the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada In and for the County of Washoe

JOHN ILIESCU, JR.; SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU; John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Santee Iliescu, as trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

MARK B. STEPPAN,

Defendant.

And Consolidated Action and Related Third-party Claims.

Consolidated Case Nos. CV07-00341 and CV07-01021

Dept. No. 10

Motion for Reconsideration

Mark B. Steppan ("Steppan" or "Architect") moves for reconsideration of the Court's October 25, 2011 "Order Granting Defendants Iliescus' Motion to Dismiss" ("Order of Dismiss"). This motion is based upon the attached affidavit of Hon. Brent Adams, the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities, all papers and pleadings before the Court, and all further arguments and evidence that the Court entertains in support of this motion.

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Memorandum of Points and Authorities

For four years, the District Judge in Department Six managed this litigation in a series of hearings and pretrial conferences. In order to avoid the expense of unnecessary discovery, the District Judge specifically phased discovery to meet the threshold issues first, and reserving discovery for a later date. All of this procedural history was laid out in Steppan's Opposition to Iliescu's Motion to Dismiss.

In its Order of Dismissal, this Court said, "A Case Conference Report should have been filed on or before March 22, 2008...." Order of Dismissal, page 4, lines 10-11. But the decision overlooks the undisputed **fact** that, on February 22, 2008, the District Judge in Department Six conducted a pre-trial conference with all of the parties to phase the litigation, including discovery. After a discussion with counsel, the District Judge went on the record to recapitulate:

THE COURT: The record should reflect that counsel and the Court have discussed an appropriate process for proceeding in this case. We've agreed that the plaintiff and the defendant, Iliescu parties and Mr. Steppan, will each prepare motions for summary judgment or partial summary judgment directed to the issue of the validity of the lien which is the subject of this case.

Counsel for those parties will also confer concerning the nature, extent and timing of any additional discovery which appears to be appropriate for presentation and submission of that issue to the Court.

The matter will then be submitted to the Court on the competing summary judgment motions according to a schedule that counsel will agree upon. And the Court will either decide the submitted motion or advise counsel if an oral argument or evidentiary hearing is warranted in this case.

Upon disposition of the summary judgment motions, it is agreed that counsel and the parties will meet with the Court to discuss the appropriate process—processing of the case thereafter including issues such as mediation or arbitration provisions in the agreement, terms of guarantees applicable to some of the parties and also claims that were asserted or may hereafter be asserted concerning the prior counsel of the plaintiff. If counsel believes they need the Court's assistance in scheduling any of these matters, we'll conduct an on-therecord telephone conference for that purpose.

Transcript of Pretrial Hearing, Exhibit 2, pages 3-4. The Order of Dismissal does not address this proceeding at all.

The Order of Dismissal dismisses the contention that the case was managed as "complex litigation," finding that the case is not "complex." Notwithstanding one District Judge's opinion about the complexity of the case, the District Judge of Department Six clearly managed the case as "complex litigation," and did not expect an early case conference report:

Although the Court did not enter a written order under NRCP 16.1(f) designating the case as "complex litigation," the February 22, 2008 conference was a NRCP 16 pretrial conference for purpose of managing the consolidated cases and staging discovery. At all times, your undersigned District Court Judge and the lawyers practicing before me treated the case as one managed by the Court under Rule 16. The Court did not expect any party to file an early case conference report under Rule 16.1(e)(2).

Affidavit of Hon. Brent Adams, ¶ 4.

Movant certainly understands and appreciates the concept of enforcing procedural rules. But, in order to comply with procedural due process, those rules <u>should</u> be applied uniformly across cases and <u>must</u> apply uniformly within a single case. Here, after four years of litigation, the Court suddenly changed the applicability of NRCP 16.1 based on no change other than a transfer of the case from one department to another.

The Order of Dismissal argues that dismissal under NRCP 16.1(e)(2) "should address factors that promote the purpose of the rule, rather than factors that focus on the consequences to the plaintiff resulting from his or her failure to comply with the rule." But, on the other hand, the prime directive of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure is contained in Rule 1: "[These rules] shall be construed and administered to secure the *just*, speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action." (Emphasis added). Nevada has a long-standing policy of adjudicating cases on their merits rather than on procedural grounds. *Kahn v. Orme*, 108 Nev. 510, 516, 835 P.2d 790, 794 (1992).

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Under the circumstances of this case, a complete forfeiture of a substantive right is so harsh that it constitutes an abuse of discretion, if not an outright denial of procedural due process. First, Steppan's former counsel acted based upon the District Judge in Department Six managing discovery. The District Judge in Department Six did not require an early case conference report. Second, the District Judge in Department Six has stated that an early case conference report was not required. Thus, it appears that counsel correctly and reasonably followed the requirements of the District Judge in Department Six in accordance with the discovery management controlled by the Court. It would be unreasonable to expect counsel to act contrary to the requirements of the District Judge in Department Six and unreasonable to dismiss a case when counsel acted in accordance with the requirements of the District Judge in Department Six.

If the Court now finds that, despite the subjective intent of both counsel and the presiding judge, it was objectively unreasonable not to file the early case conference report, then the Court should fashion some sanction against counsel that is far short of an outright forfeiture of substantive lien rights:

Inherent in courts is the power to dismiss a case for failure to prosecute or to comply with its orders. To prevent undue delays and to control their calendars, courts may exercise this power within the bounds of sound judicial discretion, independent of any authority granted under statutes or court rules.

However, dismissal with prejudice is a harsh remedy to be utilized only in extreme situations. [] It must be weighed against the policy of law favoring the disposition of cases on their merits. [] Because dismissal with prejudice 'is the most severe sanction that a court may apply . . . its use must be tempered by a careful exercise of judicial discretion.'

In keeping with the trend to adjudicate a case on its merits rather than by summary procedures, the trial judge in this case could have assessed lesser penalties against appellants and their attorney and granted their motion for a new trial. However, on appeal we are limited to the narrow question of whether the trial judge abused his discretion by denying the motion.

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Moore v. Cherry, 90 Nev. 390, 393-94, 528 P.2d 1018, 1020-21 (1974)(citations omitted. emphasis added). Like Nevada, Washington requires that its trial courts consider lesser sanctions before ordering dismissal for a discovery violation:

When the trial court selects one of the "'harsher remedies'" under CR 37(b), it must be apparent from the record that the trial court explicitly considered whether a lesser sanction would probably have sufficed,' and whether it found that the disobedient party's refusal to obey a discovery order was willful or deliberate and substantially prejudiced the opponent's ability to prepare for trial.

[] Further, as a default judgment for discovery violations raises due process concerns, the court must first find willfulness and substantial prejudice.

Smith v. Behr Process Corp., 113 Wash. App. 306, 324-25, 54 P.3d 665, 675-76 (2002). Likewise, the Alaska Supreme Court said, (1) a party should not be barred from his day in court where an alternative remedy would suffice to make the adverse party whole, (2) before a court can impose litigation-ending sanctions for discovery violations, the record must indicate a reasonable exploration of possible and meaningful alternatives to dismiss, and (3) dismissal is inappropriate unless the discovery violation deprives a litigant of the ability to prove an element of a case. Hughes v. Bobich, 875 P.2d 749, 752 (Alaska 1994).

Here, the Court made no record that it considered any sanctions short of the forfeiture of a multi-million dollar claim. Had the Court determined that it was going to reverse the requirements of the District Judge in Depart Six, the Court could have ordered Steppan to file an early case conference report within ten days (even though Steppan is technically not even the plaintiff who commenced this consolidated action). Frankly, that would not accomplish much because discovery is already completed in the case.

The Court could have awarded a monetary sanction against a party or counsel, ordered attendance at CLE courses on discovery, or imposed some other remedy commensurate with the alleged infraction, which caused absolutely no harm to anybody. But an outright dismissal and forfeiture is so disproportionate with the supposed crime, that it violates due process.

Finally, under the precedents above, the Court should have fashioned a sanction only after determining that Steppan's counsel <u>willfully</u> violated an order or rule. The record makes clear that Steppan's counsel and the District Judge of Department Six both understood that no early case conference report was required for this case.

Conclusions and Request for Relief

The penalty of forfeiture is completely disproportionate to the infraction here. The presiding District Judge did not require an early case conference report. It is certainly true that the lawyers could have been more diligent and sought entry of a formal order that no early case conference report was required. It is understandable how the current presiding District Judge did not fully appreciate and therefore honor the procedural history before the transfer to his department. But none of this warrants dismissal and the outright forfeiture of a multi-million dollar claim.

Dated November, 2011.	Hoy & Hoy, PC
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Proposed Form of Motion

Michael D. Hoy

Movant recognizes that the Court also dismissed Iliescu's claims against Hale Lane, and that the Court wants to ensure uniformity in the treatment of the parties. Hale Lane initially moved for summary judgment on the substance of the malpractice claims against it. Seeking dismissal under NRCP 16.1(e)(2) was an afterthought, brought to the Court's attention in the form of a "supplement" to Hale Lane's motion for summary judgment. Reconsideration of orders of dismissal based on NRCP 16.1(e)(2) would not upset the Court's ruling exonerating Hale Lane from malpractice claims on the merits.

Exhibit 1

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2					
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4					
5					
6	IN THE SECOND JUD	ICIAL DISTRICT COURT			
7	STATE OF NEVADA, COUNTY OF WASHOE				
8	THE HONORABLE BRENT	ADAMS, DISTRICT JUDGE			
9	TOWN TITEGOUS DE AL				
10	JOHN ILIESCU, ET AL,	CV07 00241			
11	Plainti vs.	ffs, CV07-00341 Dept. 6			
12	MARK STEPPAN,				
13	Defenda	nt.			
14		/			
15	Pages 1 to 6, inclusive.				
16	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS				
17	PRE-TRIAL CONFERENCE Friday, February 22, 2008				
18	APPEARANCES:				
19	FOR HALE, LANE:	DAVE GRUNDY, ESQUIRE STEVEN MOLLATH, ESQUIRE			
20	FOR ILIESCU:	SALLIE ARMSTRONG, ESQUIRE			
21	FOR SCHLEINING AND DECAL:	GREG WILSON, ESQUIRE STEVEN HARRIS, ESQUIRE			
22	FOR STEPPAN: CALIF. PACIFIC CONSOLIDATED:	GAYLE A. KERN, ESQUIRE JUDITH OTTO, ESQUIRE			
23					
24	REPORTED BY:	Christina Herbert, CCR #641 Molezzo Reporters, 322.3334			

1	RENO, NEVADA FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 2008 1:30 P.M.
2	-000-
3	THE COURT: This proceeding is in Case CV07-00341,
4	John Iliescu, Et al versus Mark Steppan and related claims
5	and parties. The record should reflect the Court has
6	conducted an off-the-record case management conference with
7	counsel. And also present is Mr. Steppan, who is one of the
8	parties in this case.
9	And, counsel, briefly would you just state your
10	appearances and clients for the record, please, beginning
11	with Mr. Mollath.
12	MR. MOLLATH: Steven Mollath on behalf of Dr.
13	Iliescu and the 1992 Iliescu Family Trust.
14	MS. ARMSTRONG: Sallie Armstrong on behalf of the
15	same parties.
16	MS. KERN: Gayle Kern on behalf of Mark Steppan.
17	MR. WILSON: Greg Wilson and Steve Harris as well
18	as Mr. Al Kennedy from Portland, Oregon for individual
19	third-party defendant, John Schleining.
20	MR. HARRIS: Steve Harris also for Decal.
21	THE COURT: Thank you.
22	MR. GRUNDY: David Grundy on behalf of third-party
23	defendant, Hale, Lane, Dennison, Howard and three
24	individually named lawyers.

MS. OTTO: Judith Otto on behalf of Consolidated Pacific Corporation.

MICHELLE: On behalf of Iliescu.

and the Court have discussed an appropriate process for proceeding in this case. We've agreed that the plaintiff and the defendant, Iliescu parties and Mr. Steppan, will each prepare motions for summary judgment or partial summary judgment directed to the issue of the validity of the lien which is the subject of this case.

Counsel for those parties will also confer concerning the nature, extent and timing of any additional discovery which appears to be appropriate for presentation and submission of that issue to the Court.

The matter will be then submitted to the Court on the competing summary judgment motions according to a schedule that counsel will agree upon. And the Court will either decide the submitted motion or advise counsel if an oral argument or evidentiary hearing is warranted in this case.

Upon disposition of the summary judgment motions, it is agreed that counsel and the parties will meet with the Court to discuss the appropriate process -- processing of the case thereafter including issues such as mediation or

1 arbitration provisions in the agreement, terms of guarantees applicable to some of the parties and also claims that were 2 3 asserted or may hereafter be asserted concerning the prior counsel of the plaintiff. If counsel believes they need the 4 5 Court's assistance in scheduling any of these matters, we'll conduct an on-the-record telephone conference for that 6 7 purpose. 8 Is there anything further, counsel? I believe, your Honor, we 9 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: were going -- to use your term -- park the further pleadings 10 11 of the third-party defendants until after your motion for 12 summary judgment. That's true. I think it is agreed that 13 THE COURT: 14 other pleadings in this case adding additional claims or parties will be stayed without prejudice until the 15 disposition of the summary judgment motion. 16 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Would that include answers 17 18 and --THE COURT: Off the record. 19 (Discussion off the record.) 20 THE COURT: Yes, that would include answers or 21 22 other responses.

MS. ARMSTRONG: We also agree that we can submit

our motion for authorization to serve Mr. Bailey by

23

24

publication without waiting for an opposition because --THE COURT: That is true. That will be submitted ex parte by counsel for the plaintiff and will be entered by the Court. Thank you. Court is in recess. (Whereupon, proceedings were concluded at 2:07 p.m.) -000-

1 STATE OF NEVADA) 2)ss. COUNTY OF WASHOE 3 4 5 I, CHRISTINA MARIE HERBERT, a Certified Court Reporter 6 in and for the states of Nevada and California, do hereby 7 certify: 8 That I was personally present for the purpose of acting 9 as Certified Court Reporter in the matter entitled herein; 10 That said transcript which appears hereinbefore was 11 taken in verbatim stenotype notes by me and thereafter 12 transcribed into typewriting as herein appears to the best of 13 my knowledge, skill, and ability and is a true record 14 thereof. 15 16 17 18 Christina Marie Herbert, CCR #641 (NV) CSR #11883 (CA) 19 20 -000-21 22 23 24

Exhibit 2

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6	IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DIST	RICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
7	IN AND FOR TH	IE COUNTY OF WASHOE
8		
9	JOHN ILIESCU JR., SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU, AND JOHN ILIESCU JR. AND	CASE NO.: CV07-00341 (Consolidated with Case No. CV07-01021)
10	SONNIA ILIESCU AS TRUSTEES OF	DEPT. NO.: 6
11	THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST,	AFFIDAVIT OF HON. BRENT ADAMS IN
12	Applicants,	SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION
13	VS.	
14	MARK B. STEPPAN,	
15 16	Respondent.	
17	MARK STEPPAN,	
18	Plaintiff, vs.	
19	JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA	
20	ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR., AND SONNIA ILIESCU	
21	1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT; JOHN ILIESCU, individually; DOES I-	
22	V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS VI-X, inclusive.	
23	Defendants.	
24	AND RELATED ACTIONS.	
25		
26		
27	///	

STATE OF NEVADA)		
	: ss		
COUNTY OF WASHOE)		

I, Brent Adams, affiant herein, do hereby swear under penalty of perjury that the assertions of this Affidavit are true.

- 1. I am a Judge in Department 6 of the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada.
- 2. On February 22, 2008, I conducted an in-chambers case management conference in the above-referenced consolidated cases. Counsel representing all parties were present. After discussion off the record, I ordered that: (a) the issue whether the property owner was entitled to a pre-lien notice would be determined by cross-motions for partial summary judgment; (2) that counsel for the property owner and lien claimant would confer about additional discovery on the pre-lien issue; (3) upon disposition of the cross-motions for partial summary judgments, the lawyers would discuss additional case management; and (4) the property owner's claims against third-parties (for indemnity and professional negligence) were stayed pending disposition of the cross-motions for partial summary judgment.
- 3. As discussed in the February 22, 2008 pretrial conference, on March 7, 2008, counsel filed a stipulation, upon which I entered an order, that claims against individual lawyers sued for professional negligence were dismissed, and that claims against the defendant law firm was stayed "for all purposes, including discovery and trial, pending the final resolution of all claims asserted by plaintiffs against defendants."
- 4. Although the Court did not enter a written order under NRCP 16.1(f) designating the case as "complex litigation," the February 22, 2008 conference was a NRCP 16 pretrial conference for purpose of managing the consolidated cases and staging discovery. At all times, your

undersigned District Court Judge and the lawyers practicing before me treated the case as one managed by the Court under Rule 16. The Court did not expect any party to file an early case conference report under Rule 16.1(e)(2).

- 5. When the Court entered its Order granting Steppan's motion for summary judgment, it meant that Steppan prevailed substantively on the main issue presented to the Court in both of the cases that had been consolidated. That is, the Court found that the Mechanic's Lien should not be released as it was a valid and lawful lien on the real property and the only issue remaining was the amount of the Mechanic's Lien.
- 6. Consistent with the February 22, 2008 order in chambers, the parties set a settlement/status conference for January 14, 2010.
- 7. On August 31, 2010, in accordance with the Court's order regarding the management of the case and counsel agreement, counsel set the matter for trial.

AFFIRMATION

Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document filed in the above-entitled case does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED this _____ day of November, 2011.

HON. BRENT ADAMS

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me

this day of November, 2011.

NOTARY PUBLIC

CATHY HILL
Notary Public - State of Nevada
Appointment Recorded in Washoe County
No: 99-23547-2 - Expires July 22, 2015

FILED Electronically 11-08-2011:04:11:36 PM Craig Franden Clerk of the Court

Transaction # 2578958

Exhibit 2

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7	IN AND FOR TH	IE COUNTY OF WASHOE
8		
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10	SONNIA ILIESCU AS TRUSTEES OF	DEPT. NO.: 6
11	THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST,	AFFIDAVIT OF HON. BRENT ADAMS IN
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13	VS.	
14	MARK B. STEPPAN,	
15 16	Respondent.	
17	MARK STEPPAN,	
18	Plaintiff, vs.	
19	JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA	
20	ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR., AND SONNIA ILIESCU	
21	1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT; JOHN ILIESCU, individually; DOES I-	
22	V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS VI-X, inclusive.	
23	Defendants.	
24	AND RELATED ACTIONS.	
25		
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27	///	

STATE OF NEVADA)	
	: ss	
COUNTY OF WASHOE)	

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- 3. As discussed in the February 22, 2008 pretrial conference, on March 7, 2008, counsel filed a stipulation, upon which I entered an order, that claims against individual lawyers sued for professional negligence were dismissed, and that claims against the defendant law firm was stayed "for all purposes, including discovery and trial, pending the final resolution of all claims asserted by plaintiffs against defendants."
- 4. Although the Court did not enter a written order under NRCP 16.1(f) designating the case as "complex litigation," the February 22, 2008 conference was a NRCP 16 pretrial conference for purpose of managing the consolidated cases and staging discovery. At all times, your

undersigned District Court Judge and the lawyers practicing before me treated the case as one managed by the Court under Rule 16. The Court did not expect any party to file an early case conference report under Rule 16.1(e)(2).

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- 7. On August 31, 2010, in accordance with the Court's order regarding the management of the case and counsel agreement, counsel set the matter for trial.

AFFIRMATION

Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document filed in the above-entitled case does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED this _____ day of November, 2011.

HON. BRENT ADAMS

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me

this day of November, 2011.

NOTARY PUBLIC



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Craig Franden
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 260563\$

Document Code: 2 Hoy & Hoy, P.C. Michael D. Hoy (NV Bar 2723) 3 4741 Caughlin Parkway, Suite Four Reno, Nevada 89519 775.7868000 (voice) 4 775.786.7426 (fax) 5 Attorneys for: Mark B. Steppan 6 Law Offices of Thomas J. Hall Thomas J. Hall 7 305 South Arlington Avenue P.O. Box 3949 8 Reno, Nevada 89505 775.348.7011 9 Attorneys for John and Sonnia Iliescu 10 11 12 13

In the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada In and for the County of Washoe

JOHN ILIESCU, JR.; SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU; John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Santee Iliescu, as trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

MARK B. STEPPAN,

Defendant.

And Consolidated Action and Related Third-party Claims.

Consolidated Case Nos. CV07-00341 and CV07-01021

Dept. No. 10

Stipulation

Mark B. Steppan ("Steppan") and John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia S. Iliescu ("Iliescu") stipulate as follows:

1. On October 25, 2011, the Court entered an Order Granting Defendants Iliescus'
Motion to Dismiss. On November 3, 2011, Iliescu filed a Motion to Cancel and Expunge Notice

of Lis Pendens and Motion to Release Mechanic's Liens. On November 14, 2011, Iliescu filed a Motion for Attorney Fees.

- 2. On November 8, 2011, Steppan filed a Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration. Disposition of this motion could make moot Iliescus' motions to release the lien, expunge the notice of *lis pendens*, and for attorney fees.
- 3. Steppan's opposition to the motions to release the lien, expunge the notice of lis pendens, and for attorney fees should be held in abeyance until five Court days after disposition of Steppan's Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration or, if leave is granted, Steppan's Motion for Reconsideration.

November 21, 2011.

Hoy & Hoy, PC

Michael D. Hoy

Attorneys for Mark B. Steppan

November 21, 2011.

Law Office of Thomas J. Hall

Thomas J. Hall

Attorneys for John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia

Iliescu

Order

Good cause appearing therefore,

IT IS SO ORDERED.

November **22**8, 2011.

District suffge

Privacy Certification

Undersigned certify that the foregoing stipulation points and authorities do not contain any social security numbers.

November 21, 2011.

Hoy & Hoy, PC

Michael D. Hoy

Attorneys for Mark B. Steppan

FILED

Electronically
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Joey Orduna Hastings
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 2748537

CV07-00341

(Consolidated with CV07-01021)

Case No:

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

* * *

MARK B. STEPPAN,

Plaintiff,

vs. Dept. No.: 10

JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT; JOHN ILIESCU, individually; DOES I-V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS VI-X, inclusive,

Defendants.

AND RELATED MATTERS.

ORDER CERTIFYING INTENT TO GRANT MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION

Presently before the Court is a Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration, filed by Plaintiff MARK B. STEPPAN (hereafter "Plaintiff") on November 8, 2011. Following, on November 21, 2011, Defendants JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT, and JOHN ILIESCU (hereafter, collectively, "Defendants") filed an Opposition to Steppan's Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration. Thereafter, on December 1, 2011, Plaintiff filed a Reply in Support of Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration.

The following day, on December 1, 2011, Plaintiff filed a Request for Submission, thereby submitting the matter for the Court's consideration. However, on December 22, 2011, Plaintiff filed a Notice of Appeal, appealing this Court's Order Granting Defendants Iliescus' Motion to Dismiss.

Pursuant to NRS 177.155, the Nevada Supreme Court has sole jurisdiction over a matter from the time an appellant files a Notice of Appeal until the Remittitur issues to the district court. *Buffington v. State*, 110 Nev. 124, 126, 686 P.2d 643, 644 (1994). A motion for reconsideration is not a tolling motion pursuant to NRAP 4(a)(2), and the district court thus lacks jurisdiction to grant a motion for reconsideration after a timely notice of appeal has been filed. *Chapman Industries v. United Ins. Co. of America*, 110 Nev. 454, 458, 874 P.2d 739, 741 (1994) (citing *Alvis v. State, Gaming Control Bd.*, 99 Nev. 184, 660 P.2d 980 (1983)).

Based on the above, it is clear that this Court lacks jurisdiction to grant Plaintiff's Motion for Reconsideration. Nonetheless, the Nevada Supreme Court has held that a district court may certify its intent to grant a motion for reconsideration if it would be inclined to do so following remand by the Nevada Supreme Court. *See Huneycutt v. Huneycutt*, 94 Nev. 79, 575 P.2d 585 (1978); *Foster v. Dingwall*, ____ Nev. ____, 228 P.3d 453 (2010) (clarifying and more fully explaining the certification process announced in *Honeycutt*).

After reviewing the pleadings and arguments of the parties, the Court is inclined to grant reconsideration of its October 25, 2011 Order Granting Defendants Iliescus' Motion to Dismiss. Accordingly, the Court hereby certifies its intent to grant the requested relief pursuant to *Huneycutt v. Huneycutt*, 94 Nev. 79, 575 P.2d 585.

DATED this ____ day of February, 2012.

STEVEN P. ELLIOTT

District Judge

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which served the following parties electronically: GREGORY WILSON, ESQ. for JOHN SCHLEINING THOMAS HALL, ESQ. for TRUSTEE OF THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. & SONNIA ILLIESCU, JOHN ILIESCU, JR., SONNIA ILIESCU DAVID GRUNDY, ESQ. for KAREN DENNISON, HOLLAND & HART, LLP, JERRY SNYDER, R. HOWARD, HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON HOWARD MICHAEL HOY, ESQ. for MARK STEPPAN

DATED	thic	-/	′ д	day o	Ωf	February,	2012	
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Judicial Assistant

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2	Herrica Herrica B. C.			
3	Hoy & Hoy, P.C. Michael D. Hoy (NV Bar 2723)			
4	Michael S. Kimmel (NV Bar 9081) 4741 Caughlin Parkway, Suite Four	Electronically Filed Feb 17 2012 03:32 p.m		
5	Reno, Nevada 89519 775.786.8000 (voice) 775.786.7426 (fax)	Tracie K. Lindeman Clerk of Supreme Court		
6	Attorneys for: Mark B. Steppan			
7	, money on many 21 otoppen.			
8	In the Cympone Count	of the Ctate of Navada		
9	In the Supreme Court	of the State of Nevada		
10	MARK B. STEPPAN,	Case No. 60036		
11	Appellant,			
12	vs. John Iliescu, Jr.; Sonnia Santee Iliescu;			
13	John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Santee Iliescu, as			
14	trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST,			
15	Respondents.			
16	And Related Cross-Appeal.			
17	Motion fo	or Remand		
18	Mark B. Steppan ("Steppan"), by and the	rough his undersigned counsel, hereby moves for		
19				
20	an order remanding this matter to Department Ten of the Second Judicial District Court, in and			
21	for the County of Washoe, for entry of order by the District Court consistent with its February 7,			
22	2012 Order Certifying Intent to Grant Motion for	or Reconsideration. Exhibit 1. This motion is		
23	made pursuant to Foster v. Dingwall, 228 P.3d 4	453, 455-56 (2010).		
24	///			
25	///			
26	///			
27				
28				

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. INTRODUCTION

These consolidated cases involve a mechanics lien securing payment of an architect's fees and costs. After the architect recorded his lien, the landowner (Respondents John Iliescu, Jr., Sonnia Santee Iliescu John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Santee Iliescu, as trustees of the John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust's, collectively, "Iliescu") filed an action to expunge the lien. Appellant then filed a separate action to foreclose the lien. The Second Judicial District Court consolidated the two cases, and assigned them to Department Six. After discovery, case management conferences, and cross-motions for summary judgment, the District Court ruled that the architect had perfected a mechanics lien securing his right to payment. The only remaining trial issue between the lien claimant and land owner is computation of the amount that is secured by the lien. Other claims exist between the landowner and his legal counsel and developers who indemnified the landowner against liens.

In the Spring of 2010, Department Six then conducted a settlement conference between the parties. By July of 2011, it was clear that the case would not settle. At that point, the judge in Department Six recused himself because he had formed opinions about the witnesses and claims that would make it improper for him to preside over a bench trial. After Department Six had managed discovery for four years, and after the case was transferred to a different department, the District Court dismissed the case without prejudice for failure to file an early case conference report. The District Court did not enter judgment or otherwise declare that one party is a "prevailing party", and the Court's order of dismissal did not contain NRCP 54(b) certification.

On November 8, 2011, Steppan filed his Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration.¹ That motion was fully briefed and submitted to Department Ten for decision. Before Department Ten issued its decision, however, it issued additional orders effectively resolving all remaining claims as between the remaining parties active in the case. As a result, Appellant Steppan was compelled to file his Notice of Appeal and Amended Notice of Appeal to protect his appellate rights.

On February 8, 2012, the judge in Department Ten filed its Order Certifying Intent to Grant Motion for Reconsideration.

II. ARGUMENT

A. LEGAL STANDARD

This Court recently clarified the remand procedure to be employed by a party where it has become clear that the District Court is inclined to grant relief requested. *Foster v. Dingwall*, 228 P.3d 453, 455-56 (Nev. 2010). Once the District Court has certified its intent to grant the requested relief, it is appropriate to move the Nevada Supreme Court for remand to allow the District Court to enter an order granting the requested relief. *Id.* It is within the Nevada Supreme Court's discretion to then remand the matter to the District Court for a determination consistent with its certification. *Mack-Manley v. Manley*, 122 Nev. 849, 856, 138 P.3d 525, 530 (2006). If the only issue on appeal is the issue for which certification occurred, the appeal may

The extent to which Steppan's Motion for Leave to File a Motion for Reconsideration would be considered a tolling motion as explained by this Court in <u>AA Primo Builders, LLC v. Washington</u>, 245 P.3d 1190, 1194-95 (Nev. 2010) is unclear. In <u>Primo</u>, this Court addressed the effects of a post-*judgment* motion for reconsideration on the time to file an appeal. Here, the District Court's November 22, 2011 Order was not a final judgment and did not dispose of all claims as between all parties. It was the entry of subsequent orders disposing the claims as between the remaining parties which put Steppan in a position of having to file his notice of appeal to protect his appellate rights.

be dismissed. *Id.* Otherwise, where the appeal has raised additional issues, the Nevada Supreme Court may order a limited remand solely to address the certified issue. *Id.*

B. DISCUSSION

Remand is appropriate in this case. The sole issue for which Steppan filed his Notice of Appeal and Amended Notice of Appeal is the dismissal of his claims by way of the District Court's November 22, 2011 Order. That Order dismissed claims by Steppan to foreclose a mechanic's lien (which had already been adjudicated as valid by the Department Six judge who presided over the case for four years) on the basis that a NRCP 16.1 Early Case Conference Report had not been filed. In reaching that result, however, the judge in Department 10 was without the benefit of knowledge as to what the judge in Department Six had intended when he actively managed and directed the progression of the case, including discovery, for a period of many years. Steppan's Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration provided the judge in Department 10 that information, not the least of which was an Affidavit of Hon. Brent Adams in Support of Motion for Reconsideration. Clearly the judge in Department 10 found that new evidence compelling and entered the February 8, 2012 Order Certifying Intent to Grant Motion for Reconsideration.

III. CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, Steppan respectfully requests the Court remand his appeal for entry of Order on Steppan's Motion for Leave to file Motion for Reconsideration.

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- 4 -

Privacy Certification

Undersigned hereby certifies that the foregoing document does not contain any social security numbers.

February 17, 2012.

Hoy & Hoy, PC

/s/ Michael S. Kimmel

Michael D. Hoy (NV Bar 2723) Michael S. Kimmel (NV Bar 9081) 4741 Caughlin Parkway, Suite Four Reno, Nevada 89519 775.786.8000 (voice) 775.786.7426 (fax)

Attorneys for: Mark B. Steppan

Certificate of Service

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I hereby certify that I am an employee of Hoy & Hoy, PC, and that on the 17th day of February 2012, I electronically filed a true and correct copy of the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system, which served the following parties electronically:

DAVID R. GRUNDY

ALICE CAMPOS MERCADO

GREGORY F. WILSON

Further, I hereby certify that, on the date below, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing document by depositing a copy of the same for mailing enclosed in a sealed envelope upon which first class postage was fully prepaid addressed to the following:

Gordon Cowan 10775 Double R. Blvd. Reno, Nevada 89521

David Wasick 879 Mahogany Drive Minden, Nevada 89423

DATED this 17th day of February, 2012.

/s/ Kelly Anderson
An employee of Hoy & Hoy

FILED

Electronically 03-01-2012:05:07:34 PM Joey Orduna Hastings Clerk of the Court Transaction # 2799021

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Gordon M. Cowan (SBN# 1781) Law Office of Gordon M. Cowan

Mailing: P.O. 17952 Reno, NV 89511

Phone 775 786 6111

Fax 775 786 9797

Attorney for Plaintiffs JOHN & SONNIA ILIESCU and ILLESCU FAMILY TRUST

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA

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JOHN ILIESCU, JR.; SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU; JOHN ILIESCU JR. and SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU as TRUSTEES of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST,

VS.

RELATED THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS

Plaintiffs,

Consolidated Case Nos. CV07-00341 and CV07-01021

Dept No. 10

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MARK B. STEPPAN,

<u>Defendant.</u>

AND CONSOLIDATED ACTION AND

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION; OR, ALTERNATIVELY, MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM ORDER ENTERED SEPTEMBER 1, 2011 GRANTING THIRD-PARTY DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

Plaintiffs JOHN ILIESCU, JR.; SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU; JOHN ILIESCU JR. and SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU as TRUSTEES of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST ("Iliescu") move for leave to file their Motion for Reconsideration; or alternatively, Motion for Relief from Order Entered September 1, 2011 Granting Third-Party Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment ("Motion for Reconsideration, Etc" or "Order of September 1, 2011").

This Motion is based on the Hon. Brent Adams' affidavit at EXHIBIT 2 attached, this Court's "Order Certifying Intent to Grant Motion for Reconsideration" filed February 7, 2012, the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the papers and pleadings before the Court, and on other matters as may

come before the court via argument or evidence, or both.

defendants."

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

The accompanying Motion for Reconsideration, Etc., provides two reasons why the court should reconsider its Order of September 1, 2011.¹

First and foremost, Judge Adams' recent affidavit confirms the following:

[t]hat claims against individual lawyers sued for professional negligence were dismissed, and that *claims against the*

defendant law firm was stayed "for all purposes, including discovery and trial, pending the final resolution of all claims asserted by plaintiffs against

Adams affidavit, p.2, Exhibit 2. Emphasis added.

Because Iliescus' Third Party Complaint was "stayed," (according to Judge Adams) until the underlying mechanics lien matter is resolved in its entirety, the filing of summary judgment by Hale Lane ran afoul of a rule of the case remaining effective at all times. The stay remained effective not just when Judge Adams retained the case, but at all times thereafter until the stay became lifted, or until the lien claim became resolved in its entirety. The stay imposed by Judge Adams was never lifted before Hale Lane sought its definitive relief against Iliescu, contrary to Judge Adams' stay. See Judge Adams' affidavit, p.2, Exhibit 2.

The second reason offered for reconsideration in the accompanying motion is likewise, based on Judge Adams' "stay," of the Third Party Complaint. With the Third Party Complaint "stayed," "for all purposes, including discovery and trial . . ." (Judge Adams affidavit, p.2 with emphasis) there was no reason to file a joint case conference report. Discovery was "stayed." (Judge Adams affidavit, p.2). The mechanics lien complaint was to proceed for all concerns while the Third party complaint for

Cowan Law Office Mail: P.O. Box 17952 Reno, NV 89511 Ph 775 786 6111

¹ The accompanying motion does *not* address any issue raised in the motion for reconsideration sought September 15, 2011 by Iliescu.

 professional negligence was to remained stayed.

Also, to the limited extent Judge Adams' statement, that he, "did not expect any party to file an early case conference report under Rule 16.1(e)(2)," reinforces the stay of discovery proceedings in the Third Party Complaint for professional negligence, including the filing of a joint case conference report by Iliescu in that matter.

In *Trail v. Faretto*, 91 Nev. 401, 536 P.2d 1026 (1975) the Nevada Supreme court noted the following:

[A] court may, for sufficient cause shown, amend, correct, resettle, modify or vacate, as the case may be, an order previously made and entered on the motion in the progress of the cause or proceeding.

Id. at 403.

Where a prior decision is clearly erroneous, reconsideration and rehearing is appropriate. See, *Masonry & Tile Contractors Association of Southern Nevada v. Jolley, Urga & Wirth, Ltd.*, 113 Nev 737, 941 P.2d 486 (1997).

The Order of September 1, 2011 is on appeal with the Nevada Supreme Court. To the extent the court is inclined to grant the filing of Iliescus' proposed Motion for Reconsideration, to ensure the court does not run afoul of jurisdictional matters such as those raised in NRS § 177.155, Iliescus respectfully ask that the court follow the process set forth in *Huneycutt v. Huneycutt*, 94 Nev. 79, 575 P.2d 585 (1978) and in following cases, to certify an intent to grant the filing of Iliescus' motion, during the pendency of the appeal from the Order of September 1, 2011.

Where relief under NRCP Rule 60(b) becomes unavailing following six months after the entry of an order from which relief is sought, and as of this moment, where only one day remains to file such a motion under NRCP Rule 60(b), Iliescus respectfully ask the following: should the Supreme Court remand the matter back to this court based on the court's intended inclination to grant the requested relief, that the court specify that the filing of the reconsideration motion dates back in time to the date this

1	instant motion is being filed.	
2	RESPECTFULLY, this 1 st day of March 2012	
3	GORDON M. COWAN, ESQ. (Nev. 1781) LAW OFFICE OF GORDON M. COWAN	
4	LAW OFFICE OF GORDON IVI. COWAIN	
5	Hellowan	
6	Attorneys for Plaintiffs AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030 The undersigned does hereby affirm that the within document does NOT	
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9	contain the social security number of any person.	
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Cowan Law Office Mail: P.O. Box 17952 Reno, NV 89511 Ph 775 786 6111

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

2	Pursuant to NRCP 5(d), I certify that I am employed at 10775 Double R Blvd.		
3	Reno, Nevada 89521, and on this date I served the foregoing document(s) on all parties to this action by:		
4 5	X Placing an original or true copy thereof in a sealed envelope with postage prepaid in the United States Mail at Reno, Nevada, following ordinary busines practices;		
6	Personal delivery;		
7	Facsimiles to:		
8	Mike Hoy, Esq., Mike Kimmel, Esq. 775.786.7426 David Grundy, Esq., Alice Mercado, Esq. 775.786.9716 Gregory Wilson, Esq. 775.786.7764		
9	Reno-Carson Messenger Service;		
10			
11	addressed as follows:		
12	Michael D. Hoy Esq.		
13	Michael S. Kimmel Hoy & Hoy P.C.		
14	4741 Caughlin Parkway Ste. 4 Reno, NV 89519		
15 16	Gregory F. Wilson 417 W. Plumb Ln. Reno NV 89509		
17	David Grundy, Esq.		
18 19	Lemons Grundy Eisenberg 6005 Plumas St 3 rd Floor Reno NV 89519		
20	David Wasick		
21	879 Mahogany Dr. Minden NV 89423		
22	DATED March 1, 2012		
23	Allow com		
24			
25			
26			

Cowan Law Office Mail: P.O. Box 17952 Reno, NV 89511 Ph 775 786 6111

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SCHEDULE OF EXHIBITS

۱ ٔ	CONEDULE OF EXHIBITO		
2	Exhibit No	Description	No. Pages
.4	1.	Proposed Motion for Reconsideration	9
5	2.	Affidavit of Hon. Brent Adams	4
	۷.	Total Pages	13
6		l Olai Fages	10
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Page 6

JA1022

Exhibit 1

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Joey Orduna Hastings
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 2799021

Exhibit 1

1 2 3 4	2490 Gordon M. Cowan (SBN# 1781) Law Office of Gordon M. Cowan Mailing: P.O. 17952 Reno, NV 89511 Phone 775 786 6111 Fax 775 786 9797
5	Attorney for Plaintiffs JOHN & SONNIA
6	IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT
7	WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA
8	JOHN ILIESCU, JR.; SONNIA SANTEE Consolidated Case Nos.
9	ILIESCU; JOHN ILIESCU JR. and CV07-00341 and SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU as TRUSTEES CV07-01021
10	of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST, Dept No. 10
11	Plaintiffs,
12	VS.
13	MARK B. STEPPAN,
. 14	Defendant/ AND CONSOLIDATED ACTION AND
15	RELATED THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS /
16	PROPOSED
17	MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION;
18	OR, ALTERNATIVELY, MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM ORDER ENTERED SEPTEMBER 1, 2011 GRANTING THIRD-PARTY
19	DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT
20	
21	
22	Attached
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Cowan Law Office Mail: P.O. Box 17952 Reno, NV 89511 Ph 775 786 6111	JA1024

1 2 3 4	2490 Gordon M. Cowan (SBN# 1781) Law Office of Gordon M. Cowan Mailing: P.O. 17952 Reno, NV 89511 Phone 775 786 6111 Fax 775 786 9797		
5	Attorney for Plaintiffs JOHN & SONNIA		
6	IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT		
7	WASHOE COU		
8 9	JOHN ILIESCU, JR.; SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU; JOHN ILIESCU JR. and SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU as TRUSTEES	Consolidated Case Nos. CV07-00341 and CV07-01021	
10	of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST,	Dept No. 10	
11	Plaintiffs,		
12	vs.		
13	MARK B. STEPPAN,		
14 15	Defendant. AND CONSOLIDATED ACTION AND RELATED THIRD-PARTY CLAIMS		
16	MOTION FOR PEC	ONSIDERATION:	
17 18	MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION; OR, ALTERNATIVELY, MOTION FOR RELIEF FROM ORDER ENTERED SEPTEMBER 1, 2011 GRANTING THIRD-PARTY		
19	DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT Plaintiffs JOHN ILIESCU, JR.; SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU; JOHN ILIESCU JR.		
20	and SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU as TRUSTE		
21	SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST ("Iliescu") move both, under the inherent		
22	power of the court to reconsider its order entered September 1, 2011 wherein the court		
23	granted Third Party Defendant Hale Lane's Motion for Summary Judgment, depriving		
24	Iliescu of substantive rights, potentially in viol	ation of <i>Due Process</i> notions.	
25	Alternatively, Iliescu moves for relief under NRCP Rule 60(b) based on notions of		
26	surprise, mistake, inadvertence, excusable neglect and new evidence not available to		
27	the parties before the time specified in NRCP Rule 59(b).		

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JA1025

This Motion is based on the Hon. Brent Adams' affidavit at EXHIBIT 1 attached,

this Court's "Order Certifying Intent to Grant Motion for Reconsideration" filed February 7, 2012, the accompanying Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the papers and pleadings before the Court, and on other matters as may come before the court via argument or evidence, or both.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Background

The Plaintiff Mark Steppan ("Steppan"), a California based architect, seeks \$2+ million in professional architectural fees in a mechanics' lien claim he filed against the Respondents, John and Sonnia Iliescu and their family trust ("Iliescu"). Iliescu never contracted for Steppan's services. Iliescu merely owns the property against which Steppan pursues his mechanics lien.

Steppan's \$2+ million claim is not based on the "value of services." The \$2+ million sum is, instead, based on a contract sum agreed to by those who purchased lliescu's property, who were considered the property's "owner" when they contracted with Steppan.

Steppan and the new owner envisioned a top-end, high-rise development. But, the development never came to pass. The project was never built. Ground breaking never took place.

The property reverted back to Iliescu when the purchasers could no longer perform. At that point, Iliescu also inherited Steppan's lien.

Although the anticipated future design work would not come to pass, Steppan nevertheless, sharply insists on his \$2+ million fee claim against Iliescu, based on a contract sum rather than on the true "value of services" that had been completed.

The architectural services actually rendered were completed by the California firm, Fisher Friedman, not Steppan. Steppan merely held the Nevada architect's license under which the architectural work was to have been completed.

Discussion

There remain two principal reasons why the court should reconsider its Order of September 1, 2011.¹

First and foremost, Judge Adams' recent affidavit confirms the following:

[t]hat claims against individual lawyers sued for professional negligence were dismissed, and that claims against the defendant law firm was stayed "for all purposes, including discovery and trial, pending the final resolution of all claims asserted by plaintiffs against defendants."

Adams affidavit, p.2, Exhibit 2. Emphasis added.

Because Iliescus' Third Party Complaint was "stayed," (according to Judge Adams) until the underlying mechanics lien matter is resolved in its entirety, the filing of summary judgment by Hale Lane ran afoul of a rule of the case remaining effective at all times. This is particularly so where the motion seeking summary judgment against Iliescus was filed against them when Iliescus were not represented by counsel.

Meanwhile, the stay remained effective not just when Judge Adams retained the case, but at all times thereafter until the stay became lifted, or until the lien claim became resolved in its entirety. The stay imposed by Judge Adams was never lifted before Hale Lane sought its definitive relief against Iliescu, contrary to Judge Adams' stay. See Judge Adams' affidavit, p.2, Exhibit 2.

The stay judge Adams imposed as against proceeding on matters involving professional negligence involving the third party defendants, was commensurate with the ruling in *Semenza v. Nevada Med. Liability Ins. Co.,* 104 Nev. 666, 667–68, 765 P.2d 184, 185 (1988) where damages in the professional negligence claim are not known until after the resolution of the underlying claim giving rise to the professional

¹ The accompanying motion does *not* address any issue raised in the motion for reconsideration sought September 15, 2011 by Iliescu.

negligence. Judge Adams *stay* of the professional negligence matter, *"for all purposes, including discovery and trial,"* (Judge Adams' affidavit, Exhibit 1) was appropriate under the circumstance.

There appears to be no lifting of Judge Adams' stay. The mechanics lien claim remains unresolved or is currently pending on appeal.

The Third Party Defendants' motion was not authorized and violates the Judge's stay, particularly where Judge Adams confirms that the stay was "for all purposes . . . including . . . trial," meaning, proceedings on the merits which would include the Third Party Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment.

The second reason offered for reconsideration in the accompanying motion is likewise, based on Judge Adams' "stay," of the Third Party Complaint. With the Third Party Complaint "stayed," "for all purposes, including discovery and trial . . ." (Judge Adams affidavit, p.2 with emphasis) there was no reason to file a joint case conference report. Discovery was "stayed" as well as matters determining "merits" before the mechanics lien matters were determined. (Judge Adams affidavit, p.2). Although the mechanics lien complaint was to proceed, Judge Adams' affidavit makes patently clear, no action should be taken on the Third Party Complaint for professional negligence.

In *Trail v. Faretto*, 91 Nev. 401, 536 P.2d 1026 (1975) the Nevada Supreme court noted the following:

[A] court may, for sufficient cause shown, amend, correct, resettle, modify or vacate, as the case may be, an order previously made and entered on the motion in the progress of the cause or proceeding.

Id. at 403.

Where a prior decision is clearly erroneous, reconsideration and rehearing is appropriate. See, *Masonry & Tile Contractors Association of Southern Nevada v. Jolley, Urga & Wirth, Ltd.*, 113 Nev 737, 941 P.2d 486 (1997).

In view of Judge Adams' affidavit, the summary process initiated by the third party defendants against Iliescu, much like an outright dismissal, arguably causes a forfeiture of a substantive right.

Inherent in courts is the power to dismiss a case for failure to prosecute or to comply with its orders. To prevent undue delays and to control their calendars, courts may exercise this power within the bounds of sound judicial discretion, independent of any authority granted under statutes or court rules.[]

However, dismissal with prejudice is a harsh remedy to be utilized only in extreme situations. [] It must be weighed against the policy of law favoring the disposition of cases on their merits. [] Because dismissal with prejudice "is the most severe sanction that a court may apply . . . its use must be tempered by a careful exercise of judicial discretion." []

In keeping with the trend to adjudicate a case on its merits rather than by summary procedures, the trial judge in this case could have assessed lesser penalties against appellants and their attorney and granted their motion for a new trial

Moore v. Cherry, 90 Nev. 390, 393-94, 528 P. 2d 1018, 1020-21 (1974) (Citations omitted). (Emphasis added).

NRCP Rule 60(b) Relief

Iliescus were completely caught off guard as was this court, when no one considered or advised this court that Judge Adams had stayed all matters as against the Third Party professional negligence complaint brought by Iliescu. Such a motion, brought contrary to a rule of the case, would appear to fit that which NRCP Rule 60(b) was meant to correct.

On motion and upon such terms as are just, the court may relieve a party or a party's legal representative from a final judgment, order, or proceeding for the following reasons: (1) mistake, inadvertence, surprise, or excusable neglect; (2) newly discovered evidence which by due diligence could not have been discovered in time to move for a new trial under Rule 59(b). . . .

NRCP Rule 60(b).

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1	Judge Adams' affidavit which clarifies prior proceedings in the case, was just	
2	recently obtained by Steppan to support his own Motion for Reconsideration. In fact,	
3	this court apparently found persuasive, Judge Adams' affidavit where the court certified	
4	its intent to grant Steppan's Motion for Reconsideration. See this court's Order entered	
5	February 7, 2012, stating the following:	
6	After reviewing the pleadings and arguments of parties, the	
7	Court is inclined to grant reconsideration of its October 25,	
8	2011 Order Granting Defendants Iliescus' Motion to Dismiss.	
9	(Order, Feb. 7, 2012)	
10	Conclusion	
11	The prime directive of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure is found in the first	
12	rule which states the following: "[These rules] shall be construed and administered to	
13	secure the <i>just</i> , speedy, and inexpensive determination of every action." NRCP Rule	
14	(Emphasis added).	
15	For reasons stated, Iliescus respectfully request the court reverse its order	
16	granting summary judgment in favor of the Third Party Defendants.	
17	RESPECTFULLY, this 1 st day of March 2012	
18	GORDON M. COWAN, ESQ. (Nev. 1781) LAW OFFICE OF GORDON M. COWAN	
19	EAW OF FIGE OF GORDON WI. GOWAIN	
20	A Moasa	
21	Attorneys for Plaintiffs	
22	AFFIRMATION Pursuant to NRS 239B.030	
23	The undersigned does hereby affirm that the within document does NOT	
24	contain the social security number of any person.	
25	M121	
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27		

Cowan Law Office Mail: P.O. Box 17952 Reno, NV 89511 Ph 775 786 6111

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(d), I certify that I am employed at 10775 Double R Blvd., Reno, Nevada 89521, and on this date I served the foregoing document(s) on all parties to this action by:		
X Placing an original or true copy thereof in a sealed envelope with postage prepaid in the United States Mail at Reno, Nevada, following ordinary business practices;		
like Kimmel, Esq. q., Alice Mercado, Esq. :sq.	775.786.7426 775.786.9716 775.786.7764	
ce;		
pt Requested.		

Cowan Law Office Mail: P.O. Box 17952 Reno, NV 89511 Ph 775 786 6111

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1	SCHEDULE OF EXHIBITS		
2	Exhibit No Description		No. Pages
3	Affidavit of Hon. Brent Adams		4
5	1. Anidavit of Flori, Dient Adams	Total Pages	4
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Page 8

JA1032

Exhibit 1

Exhibit 1

2 3 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 6 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE 8 CASE NO.: CV07-00341 9 JOHN ILIESCU JR., SONNIA SANTEE (Consolidated with Case No. CV07-01021) ILIESCU, AND JOHN ILIESCU JR. AND 10 SONNIA ILIESCU AS TRUSTEES OF DEPT. NO.: 6 THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA 11 AFFIDAVIT OF HON. BRENT ADAMS IN ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST, SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR 12 RECONSIDERATION Applicants, 13 VS. 14 MARK B. STEPPAN, 15 Respondent. 16 MARK STEPPAN, 17 Plaintiff, 18 VS. 19 JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN 20 ILIESCU, JR., AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT; 21 JOHN ILIESCU, individually; DOES I-V, inclusive; and ROE 22 CORPORATIONS VI-X, inclusive. 23 Defendants. 24 AND RELATED ACTIONS. 25 26 27 /// 28 ///

STATE OF NEVADA) : ss. COUNTY OF WASHOE)

- I, Brent Adams, affiant herein, do hereby swear under penalty of perjury that the assertions of this Affidavit are true.
- 1. I am a Judge in Department 6 of the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada.
- 2. On February 22, 2008, I conducted an in-chambers case management conference in the above-referenced consolidated cases. Counsel representing all parties were present. After discussion off the record, I ordered that: (a) the issue whether the property owner was entitled to a pre-lien notice would be determined by cross-motions for partial summary judgment; (2) that counsel for the property owner and lien claimant would confer about additional discovery on the pre-lien issue; (3) upon disposition of the cross-motions for partial summary judgments, the lawyers would discuss additional case management; and (4) the property owner's claims against third-parties (for indemnity and professional negligence) were stayed pending disposition of the cross-motions for partial summary judgment.
- 3. As discussed in the February 22, 2008 pretrial conference, on March 7, 2008, counsel filed a stipulation, upon which I entered an order, that claims against individual lawyers sued for professional negligence were dismissed, and that claims against the defendant law firm was stayed "for all purposes, including discovery and trial, pending the final resolution of all claims asserted by plaintiffs against defendants."
- 4. Although the Court did not enter a written order under NRCP 16.1(f) designating the case as "complex litigation," the February 22, 2008 conference was a NRCP 16 pretrial conference for purpose of managing the consolidated cases and staging discovery. At all times, your

undersigned District Court Judge and the lawyers practicing before me treated the case as one managed by the Court under Rule 16. The Court did not expect any party to file an early case conference report under Rule 16.1(e)(2).

- 5. When the Court entered its Order granting Steppan's motion for summary judgment, it meant that Steppan prevailed substantively on the main issue presented to the Court in both of the cases that had been consolidated. That is, the Court found that the Mechanic's Lien should not be released as it was a valid and lawful lien on the real property and the only issue remaining was the amount of the Mechanic's Lien.
- 6. Consistent with the February 22, 2008 order in chambers, the parties set a settlement/status conference for January 14, 2010.
- 7. On August 31, 2010, in accordance with the Court's order regarding the management of the case and counsel agreement, counsel set the matter for trial.

AFFIRMATION

Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document filed in the above-entitled case does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED this _____ day of November, 2011.

HON. BRENT ADAMS

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me

this day of November, 2011.

NOTARY PUBLIC

CATHY HILL

Notary Public - State of Nevade

Appointment Recorded in Washoe County

No: 89-23547-2 - Expires July 22, 2015

Exhibit 2

FILED
Electronically
03-01-2012:05:07:34 PM
Joey Orduna Hastings
Clerk of the Court
Transaction # 2799021

Exhibit 2

1 2 3 IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 6 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE 7 8 CASE NO.: CV07-00341 9 JOHN ILIESCU JR., SONNIA SANTEE (Consolidated with Case No. CV07-01021) ILIESCU, AND JOHN ILIESCU JR. AND 10 SONNIA ILIESCU AS TRUSTEES OF DEPT. NO.: 6 THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA 11 ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST, AFFIDAVIT OF HON. BRENT ADAMS IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR 12 RECONSIDERATION Applicants, 13 VS. 14 MARK B. STEPPAN, 15 Respondent. 16 MARK STEPPAN, 17 Plaintiff, 18 VS. 19 JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN 20 ILIESCU, JR., AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT; 21 JOHN ILIESCU, individually; DOES I-V, inclusive; and ROE 22 CORPORATIONS VI-X, inclusive. 23 Defendants. 24 AND RELATED ACTIONS. 25 26 27 /// 28 ///

 STATE OF NEVADA) : ss.

COUNTY OF WASHOE)

- I, Brent Adams, affiant herein, do hereby swear under penalty of perjury that the assertions of this Affidavit are true.
- 1. I am a Judge in Department 6 of the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada.
- 2. On February 22, 2008, I conducted an in-chambers case management conference in the above-referenced consolidated cases. Counsel representing all parties were present. After discussion off the record, I ordered that: (a) the issue whether the property owner was entitled to a pre-lien notice would be determined by cross-motions for partial summary judgment; (2) that counsel for the property owner and lien claimant would confer about additional discovery on the pre-lien issue; (3) upon disposition of the cross-motions for partial summary judgments, the lawyers would discuss additional case management; and (4) the property owner's claims against third-parties (for indemnity and professional negligence) were stayed pending disposition of the cross-motions for partial summary judgment.
- 3. As discussed in the February 22, 2008 pretrial conference, on March 7, 2008, counsel filed a stipulation, upon which I entered an order, that claims against individual lawyers sued for professional negligence were dismissed, and that claims against the defendant law firm was stayed "for all purposes, including discovery and trial, pending the final resolution of all claims asserted by plaintiffs against defendants."
- 4. Although the Court did not enter a written order under NRCP 16.1(f) designating the case as "complex litigation," the February 22, 2008 conference was a NRCP 16 pretrial conference for purpose of managing the consolidated cases and staging discovery. At all times, your

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undersigned District Court Judge and the lawyers practicing before me treated the case as one managed by the Court under Rule 16. The Court did not expect any party to file an early case conference report under Rule 16.1(e)(2).

- When the Court entered its Order granting Steppan's motion for summary judgment, 5. it meant that Steppan prevailed substantively on the main issue presented to the Court in both of the cases that had been consolidated. That is, the Court found that the Mechanic's Lien should not be released as it was a valid and lawful lien on the real property and the only issue remaining was the amount of the Mechanic's Lien.
- Consistent with the February 22, 2008 order in chambers, the parties set a 6. settlement/status conference for January 14, 2010.
- On August 31, 2010, in accordance with the Court's order regarding the management 7. of the case and counsel agreement, counsel set the matter for trial.

AFFIRMATION

Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document filed in the above-entitled case does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED this ____ day of November, 2011.

HON. BRENT ADAMS

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me

this 8 day of November, 2011.

NOTARY PUBLIC

CATHY HILL Notary Public - State of Nevada Appointment Recorded in Washoe County No: 99-23547-2 - Expires July 22, 2015

FILED

Electronically 06-07-2012:03:42:18 PM Joey Orduna Hastings Clerk of the Court Transaction # 3004205

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

* * *

JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT; JOHN ILIESCU, individually; DOES I-V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS VI-X, inclusive,

Plaintiffs,

rialituits

VS.

MARK B. STEPPAN,

Defendant.

AND RELATED MATTERS.

Case No:

CV07-00341

(Consolidated with CV07-01021)

10

Dept. No.:

ORDER CERTIFYING INTENT TO GRANT MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION

Presently before the Court is a Motion for Leave to file Motion for Reconsideration; or, Alternatively, Motion for Relief from Order entered September 1, 2011 Granting Third-Party Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment filed by Plaintiffs JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU, AS TRUSTEES OF THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT AND JOHN ILIESCU, INDIVIDUALLY ("Iliescu"), on March 1, 2012. Following, on March 30, 2012, Third Party Defendant HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON AND HOWARD PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION ("Hale Lane") filed an Opposition to

Iliescus' Second Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration. Thereafter, on April 24, 2012, Plaintiffs filed a Reply in Support of Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration. That same day, on April 24, 2012, Plaintiffs filed a Request for Submission, thereby submitting the matter for the Court's consideration.

On December 22, 2011, Defendant Steppan filed a Notice of Appeal, appealing this Court's Order Granting Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane's Motion for Summary Judgment Regarding Third-Party Claims by John Iliescu entered in this action September 1, 2011.

Pursuant to NRS 177.155, the Nevada Supreme Court has sole jurisdiction over a matter from the time an appellant files a Notice of Appeal until the Remittitur issues to the district court. *Buffington v. State*, 110 Nev. 124, 126, 686 P.2d 643, 644 (1994). A motion for reconsideration is not a tolling motion pursuant to NRAP 4(a)(2), and the district court thus lacks jurisdiction to grant a motion for reconsideration after a timely notice of appeal has been filed. *Chapman Industries v. United Ins. Co. of America*, 110 Nev. 454, 458, 874 P.2d 739, 741 (1994) (citing *Alvis v. State, Gaming Control Bd.*, 99 Nev. 184, 660 P.2d 980 (1983)).

Based on the above distinctions, this Court lacks jurisdiction to grant Plaintiffs' Motion for Reconsideration. Nonetheless, the Nevada Supreme Court has held that a district court may certify its intent to grant a motion for reconsideration if it would be inclined to do so following remand by the Nevada Supreme Court. *See Huneycutt v. Huneycutt*, 94 Nev. 79, 575 P.2d 585 (1978); *Foster v. Dingwall*, ____ Nev. ____, 228 P.3d 453 (2010) (clarifying and more fully explaining the certification process announced in *Honeycutt*).

After having reviewed the evidence presented in Judge Adams' Affidavit, the Court is inclined to Grant Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration of its September 1, 2011 Order Granting Third-Party Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment. Accordingly, the Court hereby certifies its intent to grant the requested relief pursuant to *Huneycutt v. Huneycutt*, 94 Nev. 79, 575 P.2d 585.

to **GRANT** Plaintiffs' Request for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which served the following parties electronically:

GREGORY WILSON, ESQ. for JOHN SCHLEINING

ALICE CAMPOS MERCADO, ESQ. for KAREN DENNISON, JERRY SNYDER, R. HOWARD,

HALE LANE PEEK DENNSION HOWARD

THOMAS HALL, ESQ. for TRUSTEE OF THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. & SONNIA ILLIESCU, JOHN

ILIESCU, JR., SONNIA ILIESCU

DAVID GRUNDY, ESQ. for KAREN DENNISON, HOLLAND & HART, LLP, JERRY SNYDER, R.

HOWARD, HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON HOWARD

MICHAEL HOY, ESQ. for MARK STEPPAN

STEPHEN MOLLATH, ESQ. for JOHN ILIESCU, JR., SONNIA ILIESCU

DATED this ______ day of June, 2012.

HEIDI HOWDEN' Judicial Assistant

1 GORDON M. COWAN, ESQ. (SBN 1781) 2 Law Office of Gordon M. Cowan P.O. Box 17952 Reno, NV 89511 3 Voice 775.786.6111 Electronically Filed Fax 775.786.9797 4 Jun 28 2012 03:06 p.m. Tracie K. Lindeman 5 Clerk of Supreme Court Attorney for John Iliescu, Jr., Sonnia Iliescu individually and as Trustees of the John Iliescu, 6 Jr. & Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust 7 IN THE SUPREME COURT of the STATE OF NEVADA 8 9 JOHN ILIESCU, JR.; SONNIA SANTEE 10 ILIESCU: JOHN ILIESCU JR. and SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU as TRUSTEES 11 of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA **ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST** 12 Cross-Appellants, 13 Case No 60036 VS. 14 HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON & 15 HOWARD PROFESSIONAL CORP., 16 Cross-Respondents. AND RELATED APPEAL 17 MOTION TO REMAND 18 Cross-Appellants above-named, through counsel, Gordon M. Cowan, Esq., 19 move to remand the Cross Appeal filed January 19, 2012 in the Nevada Supreme Court 20 21 by JOHN ILIESCU, JR., SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU, JOHN ILIESCU JR. and SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU as TRUSTEES of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU 22 1992 FAMILY TRUST JOHN ("Iliescu"), back to the Second Judicial District Court, Case 23 24 No. CV07-00341, Dept. 10 ("District Court"), for decision.¹ This motion is based on the "Order Certifying Intent to Grant Motion for 25 26 1 Iliescu's Notice of Cross Appeal was filed January 17, 2012 in the Second 27 Judicial District Court in consolidated case no. CV07-00341 (consolidated with CV10-01012) and was transmitted to the Nevada Supreme Court January 19, 2012. 28

Cowan Law Office P.O. Box 17952 Reno NV 89511 Ph. 775.786.6111 1 2 3

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Background

P.3d 453, 455-56 (2010).

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These consolidated cases were initiated when a California based architect (Steppan) sought \$2+ million in professional architectural fees (on a "contract" not "earned" basis) in a mechanics' lien claim he pursued against Iliescu. Iliescu never contracted for Steppan's services. Iliescu merely owns the property against which Steppan pursues his mechanics lien. Iliescu had sold the property to the one who dealt directly with Steppan. Iliescu received the property back when the purchaser could not perform the terms of the purchase. Iliescu received it back with the lien in place.

at **EXHIBIT 1** attached. This motion is made in accordance with Foster v. Dingwell, 228

Reconsideration" entered June 7, 2012 in District Court, a copy of which is

Iliescu had hired purportedly top-notch real estate transaction lawyers to help protect his interests in the sale of the property. The lawyers neglected to cause a "notice of nonresponsibility" to be filed which could have protected their clients' (Iliescu's) interests against the very mechanics' lien that Iliescu now faces. The lawyers also made changes in the sales transaction which transformed their clients Iliescu into persons who were no longer considered "disinterested" and who could no longer obtain protection against a lien from such a notice.

Following the filing of the mechanics' lien claim against Iliescu, Iliescu answered the complaint and filed a third party action against the lawyers for professional negligence. The lawyer defendants remaining in the case are the cross-respondents above-named ("Hale Lane").

The Hon. Brent Adams stayed the professional negligence matter against Hale Lane until the underlying mechanics lien claim was completely litigated. In a recent affidavit by the Hon. Brent Adams, he states,

"[t]hat claims against individual lawyers sued for professional negligence were dismissed, and that *claims against the*

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defendant law firm was stayed "for all purposes, including discovery and trial, pending the final resolution of all claims asserted by plaintiffs against defendants."

See Judge Adams' Affidavit at **EXHIBIT 2** attached. Emphasis added.

But the underlying lien claim was never fully litigated before Hale Lane's counsel sought summary judgment on the professional negligence claims after the matter was reassigned from the Hon. Brent Adams to the Hon. Steve Elliott. Judge Elliott granted Hale Lane's summary judgment motion September 2, 2011 not knowing of the "stay." 1

When Judge Elliott was recent advised of Judge Adams' "stay" of the professional negligence matter against Hale Lane, Judge Elliott entered the order certifying his intent to grant Iliescu's Motion for Reconsideration on the subject. See Judge Elliott's Order at **EXHIBIT 1** attached.

Reviewing Standard

The Nevada Supreme Court maintains discretion to grant or deny a motion seeking remand of an appeal back to the district court. See Mack-Manley v. Manley, 122 Nev. 849, 856, 138 P.3d 525, 530 (2006).

This Court recently clarified the remand procedure to be employed by a party where it has become clear that the District Court is inclined to grant relief requested. Foster v. Dingwall, 228 P.3d 453, 455-56 (Nev. 2010). Once the District Court has certified its intent to grant the requested relief, it remains appropriate to move the Nevada Supreme Court for remand to allow the District Court to enter its order granting the requested relief. *Id.* If the only issue on appeal is the issue for which certification occurred, the appeal may be dismissed. Id. Otherwise, where the appeal has raised

² Judge Elliott also denied Iliescu's Motion for Reconsideration (brought for other reasons by prior counsel) on October 19, 2011.

additional issues, the Nevada Supreme Court may order a limited remand solely to address the certified issue. Id.

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Discussion

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Cowan Law Office O. Box 17952 Reno NV 89511 775.786.6111

When Judge Elliott (in Dept. 10) entered summary judgment in favor of the cross-respondent, he was without the benefit of knowledge as to what Judge Adams (Dept 6) intended when he managed the progression of the case when in his department many years. Judge Adams stayed the professional negligence third party suit commensurate with the ruling in Semenza v. Nevada Med. Liability Ins. Co., 104 Nev. 666, 667–68, 765 P.2d 184, 185 (1988) where damages in a professional negligence claim are not known until after the resolution of the underlying claim giving rise to the professional negligence.

Judge Adams' stay remained effective not just when Judge Adams retained the case but also at all times thereafter until the lien claim would become resolved in its entirety. The stay imposed by Judge Adams was never lifted before Hale Lane sought its definitive relief against Iliescu, contrary to Judge Adams' stay.

The district court's advisory order at **EXHIBIT 1** follows the process set forth in Huneycutt v. Huneycutt, 94 Nev. 79, 575 P.2d 585 (1978). The district court recognized its lack of jurisdiction to rule on Iliescu's reconsideration motion while divested of authority during this appeal. See NRS § 177.155. Yet, the district court (Judge Elliott, Dept. 10) has stated his clear intent to grant reconsideration once the case is remanded from this Court, back to district court.

Iliescu's Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration provided Judge Elliott (Dept. 10) the new evidence establishing a necessary reason to reconsider his summary judgment order against Iliescu, which principally came from the Affidavit of Hon, Brent Adams.

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Conclusion

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Although Iliescu did nothing wrong, nor did they harm others, the Iliescu family is, nevertheless, being called upon to pay the debts of others. Iliescus' lawyers, who did not advise them on how best to protect themselves from liens, unfairly skirted responsibility when obtaining summary judgment on that part of the case that was to have remained "stayed" to the conclusion of the architect's lien claim, according to Judge Adams. The Iliescus are not deserving of such harsh results from Nevada courts.

For these reasons, Iliescu respectfully requests the Court remand his appeal back to district court based on Judge Elliott's order certifying his intent to grant Iliescu's Motion for Reconsideration on the subject. See **EXHIBIT 1** attached.

RESPECTFULLY, this 28th day of June 2012

GORDON M. COWAN, ESQ. (Nev. 1781) LAW OFFICE OF GORDON M. COWAN

s/

Attorneys for Plaintiffs

PRIVACY AFFIRMATION

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the within document does NOT contain the social security number of any person.

s/

Gordon M. Cowan

28 Office

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE 1 Pursuant to NRAP 25(d), I certify that I am employed at 10775 Double R Blvd., 2 Reno, Nevada 89521, and on this date I electronically filed a true and correct copy of 3 the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system, which 4 served the following parties electronically: 5 6 MICHAEL D. HOY DAVID R. GRUNDY 7 ALICE CAMPOS MERCADO **GREGORY F. WILSON** 8 and, on this date I served the individuals / parties listed below by: 9 Placing an original or true copy thereof in a sealed envelope with postage 10 prepaid in the United States Mail at Reno, Nevada, following ordinary business practices; 11 Personal delivery; 12 Facsimiles to: 13 Mike Hoy, Esq., Mike Kimmel, Esq. 775.786.7426 David Grundy, Esq., Alice Mercado, Esq. 775.786.9716 14 Gregory Wilson, Esq. 775.786.7764 15 Reno-Carson Messenger Service; 16 Certified Mail with Return Receipt Requested. 17 addressed as follows: 18 **David Wasick** 19 879 Mahogany Dr. Minden NV 89423 20 21 DATED June 28, 2012 s/ 22 G.M. Cowan 23 24

Cowan Law Office P.O. Box 17952 Reno NV 89511 Ph. 775.786.6111

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Exhibit 1

Exhibit 1

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IN THE SECOND TUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STA

IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

* * *

JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT; JOHN ILIESCU, individually; DOES I-V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS VI-X, inclusive,

Plaintiffs,

Defendant.

AND RELATED MATTERS.

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16 MARK B. STEPPAN,

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27 28 Case No: CV0

CV07-00341

(Consolidated with CV07-01021)

Dept. No.:

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ORDER CERTIFYING INTENT TO GRANT MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION

Presently before the Court is a Motion for Leave to file Motion for Reconsideration; or, Alternatively, Motion for Relief from Order entered September 1, 2011 Granting Third-Party Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment filed by Plaintiffs JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU, AS TRUSTEES OF THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT AND JOHN ILIESCU, INDIVIDUALLY ("Iliescu"), on March 1, 2012. Following, on March 30, 2012, Third Party Defendant HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON AND HOWARD PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION ("Hale Lane") filed an Opposition to

Iliescus' Second Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration. Thereafter, on April 24, 2012, Plaintiffs filed a Reply in Support of Motion for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration. That same day, on April 24, 2012, Plaintiffs filed a Request for Submission, thereby submitting the matter for the Court's consideration.

On December 22, 2011, Defendant Steppan filed a Notice of Appeal, appealing this Court's Order Granting Third-Party Defendant Hale Lane's Motion for Summary Judgment Regarding Third-Party Claims by John Iliescu entered in this action September 1, 2011.

Pursuant to NRS 177.155, the Nevada Supreme Court has sole jurisdiction over a matter from the time an appellant files a Notice of Appeal until the Remittitur issues to the district court. *Buffington v. State*, 110 Nev. 124, 126, 686 P.2d 643, 644 (1994). A motion for reconsideration is not a tolling motion pursuant to NRAP 4(a)(2), and the district court thus lacks jurisdiction to grant a motion for reconsideration after a timely notice of appeal has been filed. *Chapman Industries v. United Ins. Co. of America*, 110 Nev. 454, 458, 874 P.2d 739, 741 (1994) (citing *Alvis v. State, Gaming Control Bd.*, 99 Nev. 184, 660 P.2d 980 (1983)).

Based on the above distinctions, this Court lacks jurisdiction to grant Plaintiffs' Motion for Reconsideration. Nonetheless, the Nevada Supreme Court has held that a district court may certify its intent to grant a motion for reconsideration if it would be inclined to do so following remand by the Nevada Supreme Court. *See Huneycutt v. Huneycutt*, 94 Nev. 79, 575 P.2d 585 (1978); *Foster v. Dingwall*, ____ Nev. ____, 228 P.3d 453 (2010) (clarifying and more fully explaining the certification process announced in *Honeycutt*).

After having reviewed the evidence presented in Judge Adams' Affidavit, the Court is inclined to Grant Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration of its September 1, 2011 Order Granting Third-Party Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment. Accordingly, the Court hereby certifies its intent to grant the requested relief pursuant to *Huneycutt v. Huneycutt*, 94 Nev. 79, 575 P.2d 585.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the Court certifies its intent to **GRANT** Plaintiffs' Request for Leave to File Motion for Reconsideration.

DATED this _____ day of June, 2012.

STEVEN P. ÉLLIOTT District Judge

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which served the following parties electronically:

GREGORY WILSON, ESQ. for JOHN SCHLEINING

ALICE CAMPOS MERCADO, ESQ. for KAREN DENNISON, JERRY SNYDER, R. HOWARD,

HALE LANE PEEK DENNSION HOWARD

THOMAS HALL, ESQ. for TRUSTEE OF THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. & SONNIA ILLIESCU, JOHN

ILIESCU, JR., SONNIA ILIESCU

DAVID GRUNDY, ESQ. for KAREN DENNISON, HOLLAND & HART, LLP, JERRY SNYDER, R.

HOWARD, HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON HOWARD

MICHAEL HOY, ESQ. for MARK STEPPAN

STEPHEN MOLLATH, ESQ. for JOHN ILIESCU, JR., SONNIA ILIESCU

DATED this ______ day of June, 2012.

HEIDI HOWDEN' Judicial Assistant

Exhibit 2

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	6	IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA		
	7	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE		
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		JOHN ILIESCU JR., SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU, AND JOHN ILIESCU JR. AND	CASE NO.: CV07-00341 (Consolidated with Case No. CV07-01021)	
		SONNIA ILIESCU AS TRUSTEES OF THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA	DEPT. NO.: 6	
	2 I	LIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST,	AFFIDAVIT OF HON. BRENT ADAMS IN	
	3	Applicants,	SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION	
1.		VS.		
1:	N	MARK B. STEPPAN,		
1.		Respondent.		
17	\overline{V}	IARK STEPPAN,		
18		Plaintiff,		
19		vs.		
20	IL	OHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA IESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN		
21	19	IESCU, JR., AND SONNIA ILIESCU 92 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT;		
22	V,	HN ILIESCU, individually; DOES I- inclusive; and ROE	•	
23		DRPORATIONS VI-X, inclusive.		
24		Defendants/		
25	AN	D RELATED ACTIONS.		
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STATE OF NEVADA : ss. COUNTY OF WASHOE

I, Brent Adams, affiant herein, do hereby swear under penalty of perjury that the assertions of this Affidavit are true.

- 1. I am a Judge in Department 6 of the Second Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada.
- 2. On February 22, 2008, I conducted an in-chambers case management conference in the above-referenced consolidated cases. Counsel representing all parties were present. After discussion off the record, I ordered that: (a) the issue whether the property owner was entitled to a pre-lien notice would be determined by cross-motions for partial summary judgment; (2) that counsel for the property owner and lien claimant would confer about additional discovery on the pre-lien issue; (3) upon disposition of the cross-motions for partial summary judgments, the lawyers would discuss additional case management; and (4) the property owner's claims against third-parties (for indemnity and professional negligence) were stayed pending disposition of the cross-motions for partial summary judgment.
- As discussed in the February 22, 2008 pretrial conference, on March 7, 2008, counsel 3. filed a stipulation, upon which I entered an order, that claims against individual lawyers sued for professional negligence were dismissed, and that claims against the defendant law firm was stayed "for all purposes, including discovery and trial, pending the final resolution of all claims asserted by plaintiffs against defendants."
- Although the Court did not enter a written order under NRCP 16.1(f) designating the 4. case as "complex litigation," the February 22, 2008 conference was a NRCP 16 pretrial conference for purpose of managing the consolidated cases and staging discovery. At all times, your

undersigned District Court Judge and the lawyers practicing before me treated the case as one managed by the Court under Rule 16. The Court did not expect any party to file an early case conference report under Rule 16.1(e)(2).

- 5. When the Court entered its Order granting Steppan's motion for summary judgment, it meant that Steppan prevailed substantively on the main issue presented to the Court in both of the cases that had been consolidated. That is, the Court found that the Mechanic's Lien should not be released as it was a valid and lawful lien on the real property and the only issue remaining was the amount of the Mechanic's Lien.
- 6. Consistent with the February 22, 2008 order in chambers, the parties set a settlement/status conference for January 14, 2010.
- 7. On August 31, 2010, in accordance with the Court's order regarding the management of the case and counsel agreement, counsel set the matter for trial.

AFFIRMATION

Pursuant to NRS 239B.030

The undersigned does hereby affirm that the preceding document filed in the above-entitled case does not contain the social security number of any person.

DATED this _____ day of November, 2011.

HON, BRENT ADAMS

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me

this day of November, 2011.

NOTARY PUBLIC

CATHY HILL
Notary Public - State of Nevade
Appointment Recorded in Washoe County
No: 89-23547-2 - Expires July 22, 2015

FILED

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW AND A 194907

MARK B. STEPPAN,

Appellant,

JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU AS TRUSTEES OF THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT; HOLLAND & HART; KAREN DENISE DENNISON; R. CRAIG HOWARD; JERRY M. SNYDER; HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON HOWARD & ANDERSON; AND JOHN SCHLEINING,

Respondents.

JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU AS TRUSTEES OF THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT,

Appellants,

HOLLAND & HART; KAREN DENISE DENNISON; R. CRAIG HOWARD; JERRY M. SNYDER; HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON HOWARD & ANDERSON,

Respondents.

No. 60036

CU07-00341 10

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ORDER GRANTING MOTIONS FOR REMAND

Appellant Mark B. Steppan has filed a "Motion for Remand," requesting that this court remand this matter to allow the district court to resolve his pending motion for reconsideration of one of the orders he is challenging on appeal. The district court has entered an order certifying

SUPREME COURT NEVADA

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its intent to grant the motion for reconsideration. <u>Foster v. Dingwall</u>, 126 Nev. ____, 228 P.3d 453 (2010).

The respondents to Mr. Steppan's appeal have filed an opposition to the motion. Respondents note that this court has the discretion to grant or deny a motion for remand, even if the district court has certified that it is inclined to grant the relief requested. <u>Id.</u> Otherwise, respondents primarily argue against the merits of granting the motion for reconsideration. Mr. Steppan has filed a reply to the opposition.¹

Appellants John Iliescu, Jr., and Sonnia Santee Iliescu as Trustees of the John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust Agreement (the Iliescu parties) have also filed a "Motion for Remand," requesting that this court remand this matter to allow the district court to resolve their pending motion for reconsideration of one of the orders they are challenging on appeal. The district court has entered an order certifying its intent to grant the motion for reconsideration. <u>Id.</u>

The respondents to the Iliescu parties' appeal have filed an opposition to their motion. Those respondents note that the Iliescu parties had filed an opposition to Mr. Steppan's motion for remand. Respondents also note that this court has the discretion to grant or deny a motion for remand, even if the district court has certified that it is inclined to grant the relief requested. <u>Id.</u>

¹As all relevant filings regarding the motion for remand have been filed, we deny as most Mr. Steppan's motion requesting "an order to shorten the time within which briefing must occur" for that motion. <u>See</u> NRAP 27.

Cause appearing, we grant both motions for remand. Accordingly, this matter is remanded to the district court, pursuant to its certifications. Mr. Steppan and the Iliescu parties shall each file a status report regarding the proceedings on remand within 30 days from the date of this order.²

The settlement judge had previously filed a report indicating that settlement proceedings were postponed pending resolution of the motion for remand. The settlement judge may proceed with the settlement process as to the remaining issues in this appeal, if deemed appropriate at this time. See NRAP 16.

It is so ORDERED.

Douglas

Gibbons

__, J.

Parraguirre

cc: Hon. Steven P. Elliott, District Judge

David Wasick, Settlement Judge

Hoy & Hoy

Lemons, Grundy & Eisenberg

Cowan Law Office

Thomas J. Hall

Wilson & Quint LLP/Reno

Wilson & Quint/San Francisco

Washoe District Court Clerk \

²If the proceedings on remand render any portion of this appeal moot, appellant(s) shall file stipulation or motion to dismiss the respective appeal. See NRAP 42.

2 3 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ST 4 Tracie K. Lindeman 5 No Colection Supreme Court MARK B. STEPPAN, 6 Appellant, VS 7 JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU, 8 as Trustees of the John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust Agreement; 9 HOLLAND & HART; KAREN DENISE DENNISON; 10 R. CRAIG HOWARD; JERRY M. SNYDER; HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON HOWARD & ANDERSON; 11 and JOHN SCHLEINING, 12 Respondents. JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU, 13 as Trustees of the John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia 14 Iliescu 1992 Family Trust Agreement, Appellants, 15 VS. 16 HOLLAND & HART; KAREN DENISE DENNISON; 17 R. CRAIG HOWARD; JERRY M. SNYDER; and HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON HOWARD & 18 ANDERSON, 19 Respondents. 20 Status Report 21 22 This Court's Order Granting Motions for Remand entered August 2, 2012 ("Order") 23 provides in relevant part: 24 25 Cause appearing, we grant both motions for remand. Accordingly, this matter is remanded to the district court, pursuant to its certifications. Mr. Steppan and the 26 Iliescu parties shall each file a status report regarding the proceedings on remand within 30 days from the date of this order. 27 28

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Order, page 3, first paragraph.

Appellant Mark B. Steppan reports the following:

- 1. The District Court has not yet entered an order granting or denying the pending motions for reconsideration.
- 2. Undersigned counsel understands that the District Court was waiting for a remittitur before taking action on the Order. Undersigned has orally advised that a remittitur is not required to confer jurisdiction to rule on the pending motions for reconsideration pursuant to the Order.

Privacy Certification

Counsel certifies that this Status Report does not contain any social security numbers or taxpayer identification numbers.

Certificate of Service

Pursuant to NRAP 25(d), I certify that I am an employee of Hoy & Hoy, PC, and that on August 31, 2012 I electronically filed a true and correct copy of the foregoing Status Report with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system, which served the following counsel electronically: David Grundy, Alice Campos Mercado, Gregory F. Wilson, and Gordon M. Cowan. I have also provided a courtesy copy to the District Court by email addressed to Heidi.Howden@WashoeCourts.com.

Dated August 31, 2012.

Hoy & Hoy, PC

Michael D. Hoy

1	GORDON M. COWAN, ESQ. (SBN 1781) 2 Law Office of Gordon M. Cowan			
3	P.O. Box 17952 Reno, NV 89511			
4	Voice 775.786.6111 Electronically Filed Sep 04 2012 09:05 a.m			
5	Tracie K. Lindeman			
6	Attorney for John Iliescu, Jr., Sonnia Iliescu Clerk of Supreme Court individually and as Trustees of the John Iliescu, Jr. & Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust			
7				
8	IN THE SUPREME COURT of the STATE OF NEVADA			
9				
10	JOHN ILIESCU, JR.; SONNIA SANTEE			
11 12	ILIESCU; JOHN ILIESCU JR. and SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU as TRUSTEES of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST			
13	Cross-Appellants,			
14	Vs. Case No 60036			
15	HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON & HOWARD PROFESSIONAL CORP.,			
16	Cross-Respondents. /			
17	AND RELATED APPEAL			
18	STATUS REPORT BY ILIESCU			
19	Respondents and Cross-Appellants JOHN ILIESCU, JR.; SONNIA SANTEE			
20	ILIESCU; JOHN ILIESCU JR. and SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU as TRUSTEES of the			
21	JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST through counsel,			
22	Gordon M. Cowan, Esq. agree with the status report filed by the Appellant, Steppan.			
23	RESPECTFULLY, this 31st day of August 2012			
24				
25	GORDON M. COWAN, ESQ. (Nev. 1781) LAW OFFICE OF GORDON M. COWAN			
26	s/			
27	Attorneys for Plaintiffs			
28	Attorneys for Flaintins			

Cowan Law Office P.O. Box 17952 Reno NV 89511 Ph. 775.786.6111

1	PRIVACY AFFIRMATION				
2	The undersigned does hereby affirm that the within document does NOT				
3	contain the social security number of any person.				
4	s/				
5	Gordon M. Cowan				
6	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE				
7	Pursuant to NRAP 25(d), I certify that I am employed at 10775 Double R Blvd.				
8	Reno, Nevada 89521, and on this date I electronically filed a true and correct copy of				
9	the foregoing document with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system, which				
10	served the following parties electronically:				
11	cerved the renewing parties electronically.				
12	MICHAEL D. HOY DAVID R. GRUNDY				
13	41 10E 044B00 MEB04B0				
14	and, on this date I served the individuals / parties listed below by:				
15	X Placing an original or true copy thereof in a sealed envelope with postage				
16	prepaid in the United States Mail at Reno, Nevada, following ordinary business practices;				
17	Personal delivery;				
18	Facsimiles to: Mike Hoy, Esq., Mike Kimmel, Esq. 775.786.7426				
19 20	Mike Hoy, Esq., Mike Kimmel, Esq. 775.786.7426 David Grundy, Esq., Alice Mercado, Esq. 775.786.9716 Gregory Wilson, Esq. 775.786.7764				
21	Reno-Carson Messenger Service;				
22	Certified Mail with Return Receipt Requested.				
23	addressed as follows:				
24	Dovid Masiak				
25	David Wasick 879 Mahogany Dr. Minden NV 89423				
26	DATED August 31, 2012				
27	s/				
28	G.M. Cowan				

Cowan Law Office P.O. Box 17952 Reno NV 89511 Ph. 775.786.6111

FILED

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IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

* * *

JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA ILIESCU, as Trustees of the JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT; JOHN ILIESCU, individually; DOES I-V, inclusive; and ROE CORPORATIONS VI-X, inclusive,

Plaintiffs,

VS.

MARK B. STEPPAN,

Defendant.

AND RELATED MATTERS.

Case No:

CV07-00341

(Consolidated with CV07-01021)

Dept. No.:

10

ORDER

Before the Court, is an Order from The Supreme Court of Nevada Granting Two Motions for Remand filed on August 6, 2012. The first Motion for Remand was filed by Appellant MARK B. STEPPAN requesting the Supreme Court remand this matter to allow the district court to resolve his pending motion for reconsideration of one of the orders he is challenging on appeal. On February 7, 2012, this Court entered an Order Certifying Intent to Grant Motion for Reconsideration. Foster v. Dingwall, ____ Nev. ____, 228 P.3d 453 (2010).

Reconsideration of October 25, 2011 Order

The Court will address Steppan's Motion to Dismiss first. At the time this Court certified its intent to grant reconsideration of the Motion to Dismiss, this Court lacked jurisdiction. Now, having jurisdiction, and after having reviewed the evidence presented in Judge Adams' Affidavit filed November 8, 2011, the Court is inclined to grant reconsideration of the October 25, 2011 Order Granting Defendant's Motion to Dismiss. At the time the Order was entered, this Court believed that Steppan was not in compliance with NRCP 16.1.

NRCP 16.1(b)(1) requires the parties to complete an Early Case Conference within 30 days after the filing of an answer by the first answering defendant, unless the case is either in the court annexed arbitration program or in the short trial program. Under certain circumstances, the Early Case Conference may be continued up to 180 days following an appearance by the defendant. *Id.* NRCP 16.1(c) requires the filing of a Case Conference Report by the parties within 30 days after each Case Conference to facilitate discovery among the parties. *Moon v. McDonald Carano & Wilson*, 126 Nev. Adv. Op. 47, 245 P.3d 1138, 1139 (Nev. 2010).

NRCP 16.1(e)(2) provides as follows:

- (e) Failure or Refusal to Participate in Pretrial Discovery; Sanctions.
- (2) If the plaintiff does not file a case conference report within 240 days after an appearance by a defendant, the case may be dismissed as to that defendant upon motion or on the court's own initiative, without prejudice.

At the time the Order was entered, Plaintiff had not filed a Case Conference Report any time since Defendants filed an Answer on September 27, 2007. The decision to dismiss an action without prejudice for a plaintiff's failure to comply with the timing requirements of NRCP 16.1(e)(2) remains within the district court's discretion. *Arnold v. Kip.*, 123 Nev. 410, 415, 168 P.3d 1050, 1053 (2007). NRCP 16.1(e)(2) was adopted to

promote the prosecution of litigation within adequate timelines and the sanctions exist to ensure compliance with the specific deadlines identified in the Rule. *Id.*

This Court was unaware of how Department Six was managing discovery. Judge Adams did not require an early case conference report. Therefore, Steppan did reasonably follow the requirements of Judge Adams in Department Six in accordance with the discovery management controlled by the Court. Therefore, upon reconsideration of Defendant's Motion to Dismiss, this Court does not believe this motion warrants dismissal. Accordingly, the Motion to Dismiss is denied.

Reconsideration of September 1, 2011 Order

The second Motion for Remand was filed by Appellants JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU, AS TRUSTEES OF THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT AND JOHN ILIESCU, INDIVIDUALLY ("Iliescu") requesting that the Supreme Court remand this matter to allow the district court to resolve their pending motion for reconsideration of one of the orders they are challenging on appeal.

On June 7, 2012, this Court entered an Order Certifying Intent to Grant Motion for Reconsideration of its September 1, 2011 Order Granting Third-Party Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment. Iliescu's Motion for Reconsideration was filed as a result of the Court now being aware of the new evidence offered through Judge Adams' November 2011 Affidavit. Judge Adams states:

"[C]laims against the defendant law firm was stayed 'for all purposes, including discovery and trial, pending the final resolution of all claims asserted by plaintiffs against defendants." Adams Affidavit.

When this Court entered Summary Judgment in this matter, this Court was under the impression that (1) Hale Lane's Motion for Summary Judgment was justified and (2) summary judgment was proper because the Iliescu's were required to file a case conference report.

A court should only grant summary judgment when, based upon the pleadings and discovery on file, no genuine issue of material fact exists for trial and the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. NRCP 56(c). A genuine issue of material fact exists when a reasonable jury could return a verdict in favor of the nonmoving party. *Kopicko v. Young*, 114 Nev. 1333, 1336, 971 P.2d 789, 790 (1998). Summary judgment is properly regarded not as a disfavored procedural shortcut, but rather as an integral part of civil procedure as a whole. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 327, 106 S.Ct. 2548, 2555 (1986).

In reviewing a motion for summary judgment, the Court must view the evidence, and any reasonable inference drawn there from, in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party. *Lipps v. S. Nev. Paving*, 116 Nev. 497, 498, 998 P.2d 1183, 1184 (2000). However, the nonmoving party may not avoid summary judgment by relying "on the gossamer threads of whimsy, speculation, and conjecture." *Pegasus v. Reno Newspapers, Inc.*, 118 Nev. 706, 713-14, 57 P.3d 82, 87 (2002) (quoting *Collins v. Union Fed. Sav. & Loan*, 99 Nev. 284, 302, 662 P.2d 610, 621 (1983). Rather, the nonmoving party must, by affidavit or otherwise, set forth specific facts demonstrating the existence of a genuine issue for trial. *Pegasus*, 118 Nev. at 713, 57 P.3d at 87.

In their Motion for Summary Judgment, Defendants seek an order from the Court granting summary judgment on Plaintiffs' claims for legal malpractice and negligence. Specifically, Defendants argue that the claims of Plaintiffs fail as a matter of law because Plaintiffs were not eligible to file a Notice of Nonresponsibility as they were "Interested Owners," and thus, no evidence of causation exists. In addition, Defendants assert that even if Plaintiffs were not "Interested Owners," no evidence of damages exists because Plaintiffs received a substantial benefit from the actions of Fisher Friedman & Associates, and because Defendants and Mr. Schleining have reached an agreement releasing the lien without any cost to Plaintiffs. Furthermore, Defendants assert that because Plaintiffs executed two conflict waivers, any claim relating to a conflict of interest must fail. In addition, Defendants asserted that pursuant to NRCP 16.1(e), the Court should dismiss

Plaintiffs' claims as Plaintiffs failed to file a case conference report within 240 days following Defendants' appearance as required by NRCP 16.1(c).

Plaintiffs assert that the Court should not dismiss their claims pursuant to NRCP 16.1 because this matter has been ongoing for the past four years and there is still time to file a case conference report.

At the time this Court granted summary judgment, this Court was unaware of the ongoing discussions between the parties in Department Six. Now, having jurisdiction to again review the papers and pleadings on file as well as the evidence now before the Court through Judge Adams' November 2011 Affidavit, this Court is inclined to reconsider the ruling on the Motion for Summary Judgment. As such and in light of how Department Six managed discovery in this case, the Court believes it is proper to deny the Motion for Summary Judgment entered September 1, 2011. In considering this ruling, the Court has now determined a genuine issue of material fact still exists in this case, therefore the Court cannot grant summary judgment at this time.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Plaintiff Mark Steppan's Motion for Reconsideration of the October 25, 2011 Order Granting the Motion to Dismiss is GRANTED.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Motion to Dismiss is **DENIED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that John Iliescu's Motion for Reconsideration of the September 1, 2011 Order Granting the Motion for Summary Judgment is **GRANTED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Motion for Summary Judgment is **DENIED**.

DATED this day of September, 2012.

STEVEN P. ELLIOTT

District Judge

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court by using the ECF system which served the following parties electronically:

GREGORY WILSON, ESQ. for JOHN SCHLEINING

ALICE CAMPOS MERCADO, ESQ. for KAREN DENNISON, JERRY SNYDER, R. HOWARD,

HALE LANE PEEK DENNSION HOWARD

THOMAS HALL, ESQ. for TRUSTEE OF THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. & SONNIA ILLIESCU, JOHN

ILIESCU, JR., SONNIA ILIESCU

DAVID GRUNDY, ESQ. for KAREN DENNISON, HOLLAND & HART, LLP, JERRY SNYDER, R.

HOWARD, HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON HOWARD

MICHAEL HOY, ESQ. for MARK STEPPAN

STEPHEN MOLLATH, ESQ. for JOHN ILIESCU, JR., SONNIA ILIESCU

DATED this day of September, 2012.

HEIDI HOWDEN Judicial Assistant

2 3 Electronically Filed IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF ST 4 Tracie K. Lindeman Clerk of Supreme Court 5 MARK B. STEPPAN, No. 60036 6 Appellant, 7 VS. 8 JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU, as Trustees of the John Iliescu, 9 Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust 10 Agreement; HOLLAND & HART; KAREN DENISE DENNISON; R. CRAIG HOWARD; 11 JERRY M. SNYDER; HALE LANE PEEK 12 DENNISON HOWARD & ANDERSON; and JOHN SCHLEINING, 13 Respondents. 14 JOHN ILIESCU, JR. and SONNIA SANTEE 15 ILIESCU, as Trustees of the John Iliescu, 16 Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust Agreement, 17 Appellants, 18 VS. 19 HOLLAND & HART; KAREN DENISE 20 DENNISON; R. CRAIG HOWARD; JERRY M. SNYDER; and HALE LANE PEEK 21 DENNISON HOWARD & ANDERSON. 22 Respondents. 23 24 Stipulation to Dismiss Appeal 25 Through undersigned counsel, the Parties hereby stipulate as follows: 26 27 28

Recitals

- 1. These consolidated actions arise from the recordation and foreclosure of a mechanics lien. On November 7, 2006, Mark B. Steppan ("Steppan") recorded a mechanics lien on property owned by John Iliescu, Jr., Sonnia Santee Iliescu, and the John Iliescu, Jr. and Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust (collectively "Iliescu"). On February 14, 2007, Iliescu filed an "Application for Release of Mechanic's Lien" in the Second Judicial District Court ("District Court") as Case No. CV07-00341. Steppan is the sole defendant in this action.
- On May 4, 2007, Steppan filed a "Complaint to Foreclose Mechanic's Lien and for Damages" in the District Court as Case No. CV07-01021. This lien foreclosure action names as defendants Iliescu and fictitious defendants.
- Based on a stipulation between Steppan and Iliescu, on September 6,
 the District Court ordered consolidation of Case Nos. CV07-00341 and
 CV07-01021.
- 4. On September 27, 2007, Iliescu filed a third-party action against Consolidated Pacific Development, Inc.; Decal Oregon, Inc.; Calvin Baty; John Schleining ("Schleining"); Hale Lane Peek Dennison and Howard, Professional Corporation dba Hale Lane, Karen D. Dennison, R. Craig Howard; Jerry M. Snyder (collectively, "Hale-Lane Defendants").
- Iliescu served the third-party complaint on Consolidated Pacific
 Development, Inc. ("CPD") on November 27, 2007. Through counsel, CPD filed

an answer on February 22, 2010. On March 18, 2010, the District Court granted counsel leave to withdraw. Neither the order granting withdrawal of counsel nor the motion seeking leave to withdraw provides an address for services of papers on CPD. Although CPD is a corporation, it has not represented by counsel since March 18, 2010.

- On September 2, 2009, Schleining answered Iliescu's third-party complaint, filed a cross-claim against Hale Lane, and filed a third party claim against Holland & Hart, LLP and Craig Howard.
- 7. Iliescu served Decal Oregon, Inc. and Calvin Baty by publication.

 Decal Oregon, Inc. or Calvin Baty never appeared in the case. Calvin Eugene Baty filed for bankruptcy on May 30, 2008 in *In re Baty*, Case No. 08-32573-rld7 (D. Or.). Mr. Baty's bankruptcy filing shows ownership of a 48% ownership interest in Decal Oregon, Inc.
- 8. On March 30, 2011, Hale Lane Defendants filed a defense motion for summary judgment on Iliescu's third-party claims against Hale Lane Defendants. On July 22, 2011, Hale Lane Defendants filed a supplement to their motion for summary judgment against Iliescu. After full briefing, on September 1, 2011, the District Court entered an order granting the motion. On September 15, 2011, Iliescu filed a motion for leave to file a motion for reconsideration of the September 1, 2011 order.

- 9. On August 15, 2011, Hale Lane Defendants and Holland & Hart filed a defense motion for summary judgment on Schleining's cross-claim against Hale Lane Defendants and third-party claim against Holland & Hart. Briefing was never completed, and the motion was never submitted. Based on a stipulation, on January 5, 2012 the District Court entered an order dismissing without prejudice Schleining's claims against certain Hale Lane Defendants and Holland & Hart, LLP.
- 10. On September 6, 2011, Iliescu moved to dismiss Steppan's claims. After briefing, on October 25, 2011, the District Court entered an order granting the motion. On November 8, 2011, Steppan filed a motion for leave to file a motion for reconsideration of the October 25, 2011 order.
- 11. On October 21, 2011, Steppan filed a motion for partial summary judgment against Iliescu. Because of this appeal, Iliescu has not filed an opposition to the motion, and the motion has not been submitted.
- On November 2, 2011, Schleining filed a defense motion to dismiss
 Iliescu's third-party claim against Schleining. After briefing, on November 22,
 the District Court entered an order granting the motion.
- 13. On December 22, 2011, Steppan appealed from the October 25, 2011 order granting Iliescu's motion to dismiss Steppan's claims. On January 17, 2012, Iliescu cross-appealed from the September 1, 2011 order granting the Hale Lane Defendants' motion for summary judgment.

- 14. On February 7, 2012, the District Court entered an "Order Certifying Intent to Grant [Steppan's] Motion for Reconsideration." On February 7, 2012, Steppan moved the Supreme Court for an order remanding the case to the District Court. On June 7, 2012, the District Court entered an "Order Certifying Intent to Grant [Iliescu's] Motion for Reconsideration. On June 28, 2012, Iliescu moved the Supreme Court for an order remanding the case to the District Court. On August 2, 2012, the Supreme Court entered an "Order Granting Motions for Remand."
- 15. On September 27, 2012, the District Court entered an order granting Steppan's motion for reconsideration of the October 25, 2011 order and Iliescu's motion for reconsideration of the September 1, 2011 order.
- 16. The August 2, 2012 Order Granting Motions for Remand conferred power for the District Court to consider the pending motions for reconsideration, but not the power to consider other pending motions or to conduct a trial.

Stipulation

THEREFORE, the parties hereby stipulate as follows:

- 1. The foregoing recitals are true.
- This appeal should be dismissed, and the matter should be remanded and remitted back to the District Court for further proceedings.

1	Dated November <u>05</u> , 2012.	Hoy & Hoy, PC
2		4741 Caughlin Parkway, Suite Four
		Reno, Nevada 89519
3		(775) 786-8000
5		1.000 11
100		Michael D. Hoy (NV 2723)
6		Attorneys for Mark B. Steppan
7		
8	Dated November 3, 2012.	COWAN LAW OFFICE
5		10775 Double R Boulevard
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10		Reno, Nevada 89521
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12		12111
13		Gordon M. Cowan (NV Bar 1781)
		Attorneys for John Iliescu, Jr., Sonnia
14		Iliescu, and the John Iliescu, Jr. and
15		Sonnia Iliescu 1992 Family Trust
16		Agreement
17	Dated November 8, 2012.	LEMONS GRUNDY & EISENBERG
18		6005 Plumas Street, Suite 300
45		Reno, Nevada 89519
19		(775) 786-6868
20		
21		allie Caman Mercado # 45:55
22		David R. Grundy (NV 864)
23	17	Attorneys for Hale Lane Peek Dennison and Howard, P.C. dba Hale Lane, Karen
24		D. Dennison, R. Craig Howard, Jerry M.
25		Snyder, and Holland & Hart, LLP
26		
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1		Order
2 3	Good cause appearing,	
4	IT IS SO ORDERED.	
5	Dated November, 2012.	
6	and the state of t	**************************************
7		Justice
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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF THE STA

MARK B. STEPPAN,

Appellant,

vs.

JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU AS TRUSTEES OF THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT; HOLLAND & HART; KAREN DENISE DENNISON; R. CRAIG HOWARD; JERRY M. SNYDER; HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON HOWARD & ANDERSON; AND JOHN SCHLEINING.

Respondents.

JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA SANTEE ILIESCU AS TRUSTEES OF THE JOHN ILIESCU, JR. AND SONNIA ILIESCU 1992 FAMILY TRUST AGREEMENT,

Appellants,

vs.

HOLLAND & HART; KAREN DENISE DENNISON; R. CRAIG HOWARD; JERRY M. SNYDER; HALE LANE PEEK DENNISON HOWARD & ANDERSON.

Respondents.

No. 60036

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CUM-60341

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ORDER DISMISSING APPEAL AND REMANDING TO THE DISTRICT COURT

Pursuant to the settlement conference, the stipulation of the parties and cause appearing, we dismiss this appeal. NRAP 42(b). This matter is remanded to the district court to conduct appropriate proceedings, if any, to alter, amend, or vacate its order or judgment as

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

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necessary for the parties to fulfill the terms of their settlement agreement. In the event the district court declines to grant the requested relief, the parties may file a motion to reinstate this appeal.¹

It is so ORDERED.

Saitta

ickem, J

Hardesty

cc: Hon. Steven P. Elliott, District Judge
David Wasick, Settlement Judge
Hoy & Hoy
Lemons, Grundy & Eisenberg
Cowan Law Office
Thomas J. Hall
Gregory F. Wilson

Washoe District Court Clerk

¹Any such motion to reinstate the appeal must be filed within 60 days of entry of the district court's order denying the requested relief.