IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

TRUDI LEE LYTLE; AND JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, AS TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE TRUST,

Appellant,

٧.

SEPTEMBER TRUST, DATED MARCH 23, 1972; GERRY R. ZOBRIST AND JOLIN G. ZOBRIST, AS TRUSTEES OF THE GERRY R. ZOBRIST AND JOLIN G. ZOBRIST FAMILY TRUST; RAYNALDO G. SANDOVAL AND JULIE MARIE SANDOVAL GEGEN, AS TRUSTEES OF THE RAYNALDO G. AND EVELYN A. SANDOVAL JOINT LIVING AND DEVOLUTION TRUST DATED MAY 27, 1992; and DENNIS A. GEGEN AND JULIE S. GEGEN, HUSBAND AND WIFE, AS JOINT TENANTS,

Respondents.

Supreme Court No.: 77007

District Court Case No.: A-17-765372-C

Electronically Filed May 16 2019 12:29 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

Appeal

From the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County Honorable Mark Bailus

Appellants' Appendix to Opening Brief - Volume 11

(Docket 77007)

RICHARD HASKIN

Nevada Bar No. 11592

GIBBS, GIDEN, LOCHER, TURNER, SENET, & WITTBRODT, LLP

1140 N. Town Center Drive Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 (702) 836-9800

Attorneys for Appellants

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

1. Electronic Service:

I hereby certify that on this date, the 16th day of May 2019, I submitted the foregoing **Appellant's Appendix for Opening Brief** – **Volume 11 (Docket 77007)** for filing and service through the Court's eFlex electronic filing service. According to the system, electronic notification will automatically be sent to the following:

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Shara Berry

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CLERK OF THE COURT 1 **MRTX** Richard E. Haskin, Esq. Nevada State Bar # 11592 2 Daniel M. Hansen, Esq. Nevada State Bar # 13886 3 GIBBS GIDEN LOCHER TURNER SENET & WITTBRODT LLP 4 1140 N. Town Center Drive, Suite 300 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89144-0596 (702) 836-9800 6 Attorneys for Defendants 7 TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, AS TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE 8 TRUST DISTRICT COURT 9 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 10 A-16-747800-C MARJORIE B. BOULDEN, TRUSTEE OF THE Case No.: 11 XVIII Dept.: MARJORIE B. BOULDEN TRUST, LINDA 12 LAMOTHE AND JACQUES LAMOTHE, **DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO RETAX** TRUSTEES OF THE JACQUES & LINDA AND SETTLE MEMORANDUM OF LAMOTHE LIVING TRUST 13 COSTS 14 Plaintiff, Date: July 11, 2018 v. Time: 9:00 a.m. 15 TRUDI LEE LYTLE, JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, THE LYTLE TRUST, DOES I through X, 16 inclusive, and ROE CORPORATIONS I through 17 Defendants. 18 19 SEPTEMBER TRUST, DATED MARCH 23, 20 Case No.: A-17-765372-C 1972; GERRY R. ZOBRIST AND JOLIN G. XVIII Dept.: ZOBRIST, AS TRUSTEES OF THE GERRY R. 21 ZOBRIST AND JOLIN G. ZOBRIST FAMILY TRUST: RAYNALDO G. SANDOVAL AND 22 JULIE MARIE SANDOVAL GEGEN, AS 23 TRUSTEES OF THE RAYNALDO G. AND EVELYN A. SANDOVAL JOINT LIVING AND **DEVOLUTION TRUST DATED MAY 27, 1992:** 24 and DENNIS A. GEGEN AND JULIE S. GEGEN, HUSBAND AND WIFE, AS JOINT TENANTS, 25 Plaintiff. 26 v. 27 28

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1 TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN 2 LYTLE, AS TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE TRUST; JOHN DOES I through V, inclusive, ROE 3 ENTITIES I through V, inclusive, 4 Defendants. 5 6 7

DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO RETAX AND SETTLE MEMORANDUM OF COSTS

Defendants, Trudi Lee Lytle, John Allen Lytle, and The Lytle Trust, by and through their counsel of record, Gibbs Giden Locher Turner Senet & Wittbrodt, LLP, hereby file their Motion to Retax and Settle Memorandum of Costs.

This Motion is based on the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities, any exhibits attached hereto, the papers and pleadings on file, and any oral argument allowed by the Court.

DATED: June 8, 2018

GIBBS GIDEN LOCHER TURNER SENET & WITTBROOT LLP

By:

Richard E Haskin, Esq. Nevada State Bar # 11592

1140 N. Town Center Drive, Suite 300

Las Vegas, Nevada 89144

Attorneys for Defendants

TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, AS

TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE TRUST

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NOTICE OF HEARING

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on the 11 day of JULY, 2018, in Department XVIII of the above-entitled Court, at the hour of 9:00A a.m./p.m., or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, the undersigned will bring Defendants' Motion to Retax and Settle Memorandum of Costs before this Court for hearing.

DATED: June 8, 2018

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GIBBS GIDEN LOCHER TURNER SENET & WITTBRODT-LLP

By:

Richard E Haskin, Esq. Nevada State Bar # 11592

1140 M. Town Center Drive, Suite 300

Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 Attorneys for Defendants

TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, AS

TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE TRUST

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. <u>LEGAL STANDARD</u>

Nevada Revised Statutes 18.110(1) and (4) provide:

1. The party in whose favor judgment is rendered, and who claims costs, must file with the clerk, and serve a copy upon the adverse party, within 5 days after the entry of judgment, or such further time as the court or judge may grant, a memorandum of the items of the costs in the action or proceeding, which memorandum must be verified by the oath of the party, or the party's attorney or agent, or by the clerk of the party's attorney, stating that to the best of his or her knowledge and belief the items are correct, and that the costs have been necessarily incurred in the action or proceeding.

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4. Within 3 days after service of a copy of the memorandum, the adverse party may move the court, upon 2 days' notice, to retax and settle the costs, notice of which motion shall be filed and served on the prevailing party claiming costs. Upon the hearing of the motion the court or judge shall settle the costs.

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The District Court has discretion in determining whether to award costs to a prevailing party, see NRS 18.050, and there are only a few types of cases in which the Court must award costs as a matter of course, see NRS 18.020.

Documentation is required for costs to be awarded. See Cadle Co. v. Woods & Erickson, LLP, 131 Nev. Adv. Op. 15, 345 P.3d 1049, 1054 (2015). "Justifying documentation" of costs must mean something more than a memorandum of costs. Id. In order to retax and settle costs upon motion of the parties pursuant to NRS 18.110, a district court must have before it evidence that the costs were reasonable, necessary, and actually incurred. Id. (citing Gibellini v. Klindt, 110 Nev. 1201, 1205, 885 P.2d 540, 543 (1994) (reversing award of costs and remanding for determination of actual reasonable costs incurred)).

The determination of allowable costs is within the sound discretion of the trial court; however, statutes permitting recovery of costs are in derogation of common law, and therefore must be strictly construed. *Gibellini*, 110 Nev. at 1205, 885 P.2d at 543 (citing *Bergmann v. Boyce*, 109 Nev. 670, 679, 856 P.2d 560, 565–66 (1993)). A party requesting costs must "demonstrate how such [claimed costs] were necessary to and incurred in the present action." *Cadle Co.*, 131 Nev. Adv. Op. 15, 345 P.3d at 1054. Without evidence to determine whether a cost was reasonable and necessary, a district court may not award costs. *Id.* Evidence of costs should include receipts, invoices or court records, where available. *See id.* at n. 5.

II. <u>LEGAL ARGUMENT</u>

A. Plaintiffs' Memorandum Of Costs And Disbursements Does Not Provide Evidence Demonstrating That The Costs Were Reasonable, Necessary, And Actually Incurred

Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Costs and Disbursements consists of a four (4) page document claiming costs in this case for "Court Download Document Fee," "Parking Fee," "Court Filing Fees," and "Westlaw Research." The Memorandum also refers to Exhibits 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D attached to Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs. These exhibits are the billing statements reflecting the billings to the four separate clients that Plaintiffs attorney represented throughout this matter. This is all the documentation that has been provided by Plaintiffs. There are no receipts, invoices, or documentation to reflect court records to demonstrate that these costs were reasonable, necessary, or actually incurred.

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i. Court Download Document Fee (\$30.04)

According to Plaintiffs' billing statements, Plaintiffs incurred \$30.04 in "Court Download Document Fees." Plaintiffs have failed to provide any receipts demonstrating that these fees were actually incurred or anything beyond listing the costs in their billing statements. Furthermore, the fees for downloaded documents in the billing statements only add up to \$21.38. Without more documentation the Court cannot award costs, and, as such, Defendants request that this cost be denied, but alternatively retaxed to \$21.38.

ii. Parking Fee (\$12.00)

Plaintiffs include two charges in their billing statements (\$4.00 and \$8.00) for parking fees incurred for attendance at two hearings that did take place. However, no other documentation has been provided demonstrating that these parking fees were actually incurred. As a result, Defendants request that this cost be denied for lack of sufficient evidence.

iii. Court Filing Fees (\$704.12)

Defendants do not dispute that Plaintiffs incurred filing fees for the documents that they filed in this matter. However, the only evidence offered to support the \$704.12 figure for filing fees is Plaintiffs' own billing statement. This is not sufficient documentation as no receipts, invoices, or court records have been offered to prove the amount alleged. This is especially important with regard to the \$405.20 amount alleged for filing the complaint in this matter and the \$209.50 amount alleged for filing a Motion for Summary Judgment. Defendants therefore request that this cost be denied for lack of sufficient evidence as well.

iv. Westlaw Research (\$1,260.44)

Plaintiffs largest cost reported is their \$1,260.44, which again is only supported by their billing statements. There is no other evidence offered to demonstrate that this cost for legal research was actually incurred in relation to this case, was reasonable, or was necessary. In the billing statements, the charges from Westlaw are listed as monthly charges from the service (i.e. "Research - November 2017 \$56.74," "1/31/2018 Westlaw Research \$515.85," and "WestLaw Research February 2018."). There is no specific information about the costs incurred for research and all information about the research in individual billing statements have been redacted. Without

additional evidence, the Court cannot award costs to the Plaintiffs for legal research.

In defining the term "costs," NRS 18.005(17) states that reasonable costs can include "[a]ny other reasonable and necessary expense incurred in connection with the action, including reasonable and necessary expenses for computerized services for legal research." However, the Nevada Supreme Court has a history of denying requests for reimbursement of research fees as costs. See Gibellini v. Klindt, 110 Nev. 1201, 1205, 885 P.2d 540, 542–43 (1994); see also Bergmann v. Boyce, 109 Nev. 670, 856 P.2d 560 (1993). In Bergmann, the Nevada Supreme Court found that narrowly construing the version of NRS 18.005 that was in place at the time "computer research expenses are not recoverable as costs." Bergmann, 109 Nev. at 680, 856 P.2d at 567. In the year following this decision, the Court reversed an award of costs for Westlaw charges and found that "attorneys incur computer research expenses as a function of their research of the law, so that the expense is more closely related to the attorney's fee than to the kinds of recoverable costs defined in NRS 18.005." Gibellini, 110 Nev. at 1205, 885 P.2d at 542–43.

Candidly, NRS 18.005 has been updated since 1994 to include its current language regarding costs for computer research, but the Nevada Supreme Court has continued to approach awarding costs for legal research carefully. In a 2006 case, the Court upheld the decision of the district court to deny an award of costs for legal research because the costs were not sufficiently itemized. Waddell v. L.V.R.V. Inc., 122 Nev. 15, 25–26, 125 P.3d 1160, 1166–67 (2006). In Waddell the Court highlighted that the "determination of allowable costs is within the sound discretion of the trial court," "[o]nly reasonable costs may be awarded," and "[r]easonable costs must be actual and reasonable rather than a reasonable estimate or calculation of such costs." Id. (internal citations omitted).

Plaintiffs have not sufficiently itemized the costs that they have claimed for legal research and they have not provided evidence to demonstrate that the costs were reasonable, necessary, or actually incurred. The memorandum of costs and the billing statements do not provide any information about the research that was conducted or what relevance it had to the case. Plaintiffs specifically redacted any explanation of the research that they conducted or how it applied to the motions that they filed. They have also failed to provide any invoices or receipts from Westlaw

evidencing charges for legal research conducted for their clients in this matter. In addition, by listing the charges as incurred over an entire month it is impossible to tell if the legal research fees were charged for this case specifically or for multiple cases over the entire month.

As a result of the lack of evidence provided by Plaintiffs and necessary itemization of legal research charges, the Court should deny their request to recover charges for legal research.

B. Plaintiffs Are Not Entitled To An Award Of Costs Based On Statute Contract Or Otherwise

The Court should retax and deny Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Costs and Disbursements in its entirety because Plaintiffs are not entitled to receive costs based on contract or statute.

NRS 18.020 defines what costs must be allowed to the prevailing party in a case. This matter involved the expungement of an Abstract of Judgment that had been recorded on the properties of each of the Plaintiffs. This judgment did not attempt to remove the Plaintiffs from possession of their property, but simply acted as a lien for enforcement of prior court actions. There are no types of costs defined in NRS 18.020 that could be applicable to this case.

Also at issue in this case was a Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions ("CC&R's) to which each of the parties were subject. (*See* Exhibit 3, to Plaintiff's Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs). The CC&R's contain a provision wherein attorney's fees may be granted to the prevailing party in any legal or equitable proceeding for the enforcement of the CC&R's. This provision, however, applies only to fees and not costs. This is relevant because NRS chapter 18 treats fees and costs separately, and applies different standards between fees and costs. (*See* NRS 18.010 and 18.015 regarding awards for fees, contrasted with NRS 18.005, 18.020, 18.050 and 18.110 regarding awards for costs.) Therefore, Plaintiffs do not have any contractual right to recovery costs, and the Court should not grant them an award of costs in this matter.

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III. **CONCLUSION**

Based on the foregoing and failure of Plaintiffs to provide sufficient documentary evidence, this Court should retax all of the costs to \$0.00.

DATED: June 8, 2018

GIBBS GIDEN LOCHER TURNER SENET & WITTBRODT LDP

By:

Richard E. Haskin, Esq. Nevada State Bar # 11592 1140 N. Town Center Drive, Suite 300

Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 Attorneys for Defendants

TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, AS

TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE TRUST

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

The undersigned, an employee of the law firm of GIBBS GIDEN LOCHER TURNER
SENET & WITTBRODT LLP, hereby certifies that on June 8, 2018, she served a copy of the
foregoing by placing said copy in an envelope, postage fully prepaid, in the U.S. Mail at Las Vegas,
Nevada, said envelope(s) addressed to:

DANIEL T. FOLEY, ESQ. FOLEY & OAKS 626 S. 8th Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for Plaintiffs MARJORIE BOULDEN, TRUSTEE OF THE MARJORIE B. BOULDEN TRUST, ETAL.

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mfeldman@sheppardmultin.com 619,338.6526 direct

File Number: 40EL-266495

December 26, 2017

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

2100 McKinney Avenue, Suite 1250 John L. Corbett, Esq. Barnes & Thornburg, LLP Dallas, Texas 75201 Celestino Acosta, et al. v. City of Long Beach, et al. Re:

Dear John:

On behaff of Colony, I am responding to your December 21 letter, which requests that several carriers offer the \$2 million aggregate limits of their policies.

previously taken by Friendly Village - in particular in your November 8 and December 6, 2017 Your request, and the arguments that you assert to support it, are contrary to the positions letters to AIG. Specifically, Friendly Village asserted that there has been only a single occurrence, and that Coverage B does not supplement Coverage A in this case.

its limits in settlement. Indeed, it is my understanding that this why Friendly Village did not even tender to Colony until October 2017 – more than two years after the lawsuit was filed. More importantly to Colony, you asserted that "there are no applicable primary policies prior to the 2011-12 period" because Friendly Village would not be "legally obligated to pay" for indicated that Colony would have no indemnity obligation, and should not be expected to offer damages occurring before this period. The last Colony policy expired in 2009. Thus, you

Finally, due to the late tender, Colony has just now had an opportunity to begin its investigation of the claim and is still awaiting information requested by Ellen Fine.

For all of these reasons, Colony cannot at this time accede to your request that it immediately make its aggregate limits available for settlement. Of course, Colony will continue its investigation while reserving all of its rights.

Very truly yours,

for SHEPPARD. MULLIN. RICHTER & HAMPTON LLP Marc J. Feldman

SMRH:485050337.1

SheppardMullin

John L. Corbett, Esq. December 26, 2017 Page 2 P.S. In response to your second letter of December 21, 2017 regarding mediation, and as I explained in my email to Teri earlier that day, because Colony received a tender very late in the litigation it was not in a position to either insist that the January mediation go forward or not go forward. Since the other parties and carriers have decided that it should go forward, Colony will have a representative present. For the reasons, set forth above, however, Colony is not in a position to make an advance commitment regarding settlement.

cc: Ms. Ellen Fine

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CLERK OF THE COURT 1 **OPPM** Richard E. Haskin, Esq. Nevada State Bar # 11592 2 Daniel M. Hansen, Esq. Nevada State Bar # 13886 3 GIBBS GIDEN LOCHER TURNER SENET & WITTBRODT LLP 4 1140 N. Town Center Drive, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89144-0596 5 (702) 836-9800 6 Attorneys for Defendants TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN 7 LYTLE, AS TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE 8 TRUST DISTRICT COURT 9 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 10 A-16-747800-C MARJORIE B. BOULDEN, TRUSTEE OF THE Case No.: 11 MARJORIE B. BOULDEN TRUST, LINDA Dept.: XVIII LAMOTHE AND JACQUES LAMOTHE, 12 DEFENDANTS' OPPOSITION TO TRUSTEES OF THE JACQUES & LINDA PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR LAMOTHE LIVING TRUST 13 ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS Plaintiff, 14 Date: July 11, 2018 ٧. Time: 9:00 a.m. 15 TRUDI LEE LYTLE, JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, THE LYTLE TRUST, DOES I through X, 16 inclusive, and ROE CORPORATIONS I through 17 Defendants. 18 19 20 SEPTEMBER TRUST, DATED MARCH 23, A-17-765372-C Case No.: 1972; GERRY R. ZOBRIST AND JOLIN G. ZOBRIST, AS TRUSTEES OF THE GERRY R. Dept.: XVIII 21 ZOBRIST AND JOLIN G. ZOBRIST FAMILY TRUST; RAYNALDO G. SANDOVAL AND 22 JULIE MARIE SANDOVAL GEGEN, AS TRUSTEES OF THE RAYNALDO G. AND 23 EVELYN A. SANDOVAL JOINT LIVING AND **DEVOLUTION TRUST DATED MAY 27, 1992;** 24 and DENNIS A. GEGEN AND JULIE S. GEGEN, HUSBAND AND WIFE, AS JOINT TENANTS, 25 Plaintiff, 26 v. 27 28

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DEFENDANTS' OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS

Defendants, Trudi Lee Lytle, John Allen Lytle, and The Lytle Trust, by and through their counsel of record, Gibbs Giden Locher Turner Senet & Wittbrodt, LLP, hereby file their Opposition to Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs.

This Opposition is based on the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities, any exhibits attached hereto, the papers and pleadings on file, and any oral argument allowed by the Court.

DATED: June 22, 2018

GIBBS GIDEN LOCHER TURNER SENET & WITTBRODT LLP

Richard E. Haskin, Esq.
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1140 N. Town Center Drive, Suite 300
Las Vegas, Nevada 89144
Attorneys for Defendants
TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, AS
TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE TRUST

2059272.1

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

Even though Plaintiffs prevailed on their Motion for Summary Judgment, there is no basis for the Court to issue an award of attorney's fees and costs. To support their Motion, Plaintiffs claim they are entitled to an award of fees and costs pursuant to the Original CC&Rs, NRS 18.020, NRS 18.050, and/or NRS 18.010(2)(b). However, none of these items support an award of attorney's fees to the Plaintiffs, as more specifically addressed herein.

The Original CC&Rs do not allow for an award of costs, only for an award of attorney's fees, and only in the instance where Plaintiffs prevail in an action to enforce or restrain the violation of the CC&Rs. This case did not involve the enforcement or restraining of a violation of the CC&Rs; it was based on arguments related to the interpretation of NRS 116 and application of the Amended CC&Rs, which Plaintiffs steadfastly contended did not apply, and this Court agreed. If it had involved the enforcement or restraint of the Original CC&Rs then Plaintiffs would have been required to submit this matter to mandatory mediation or arbitration pursuant to NRS 38.310, which Plaintiffs did not.

NRS 18.020 does not provide a mandatory basis for an award of costs because Defendants did not have or assert a "possessory right" to Plaintiffs' real property. At most, their abstract of judgment represented a non-possessory right in Plaintiffs' properties.

In addition, the factors under NRS 18.050 that would allow the Court discretion to award costs in this case, have not been met. NRS 18.050 requires that a Court find that a party is (1) justified in bringing its action, and (2) recovered at least \$700 in money or damages, or personal property of that value. While Plaintiffs can argue that they were justified in bringing their action, they did not recover any monetary damages or personal property.

Finally, Plaintiffs cannot recover attorney's fees under NRS 18.010(2)(b) because Defendants claims and defenses alleged to support their position are reasonable and not intended to harass Plaintiffs. In fact, Defendants still maintain the claims and defenses that they brought before this Court in their appeal that is pending before the Supreme Court of Nevada.

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As a result, there is no basis upon which the Court may award attorney's fees and costs to Plaintiffs, and their Motion should be denied.

II. SUMMARY OF THE CASE

There is significant history in this case reflecting the continuous efforts Defendants have had to make in order to preserve their property rights.

On January 4, 1994, Baughman & Turner Pension Trust (the "Developer"), as the subdivider of a cul-de-sac to be made up of nine (9) residential lots on a street known as Rosemere Court in Las Vegas, Nevada, recorded with the Clark County Recorder's Office a Declaration of Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions ("Original CC&Rs"), creating "Rosemere Estates." The Lytles purchased their property, Lot 163-03-313-009 (the "Lytle Property") on November 6, 1996, from the original buyer who first purchased it from the Developer on August 25, 1995.

The Original CC&Rs, in the first paragraph, defines Rosemere Estates as "Lots 1 through 9 of Rosemere Court, a subdivision..." The document adds that "it is the desire and intention of the Subdivider to sell the land described above and to impose on it mutual, beneficial, covenants, conditions and restrictions under a general plan or scheme of improvement for the benefit of all of the land described above and the future owners of the lots comprising said land." Thus, the Association includes each and every lot therein.

Sometime after the Lytles purchased their property, a group of homeowners formed the Association. In 1997, Linda Lamothe and Marge Boulden, two homeowners acting on behalf of all owners, filed Non-Profit Articles of Incorporation (the "Articles") pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") 82, which formalized the property owners' committee and named it "Rosemere Estates Property Owners Association."

Without warning or consult with the homeowners, the Board for the Association, on July 2, 2007, presented the Amended and Restated Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions (the "Amended CC&Rs") to the Association membership. The proposed Amended CC&Rs were far more restrictive than the Original CC&Rs and changed the very nature of property ownership within Rosemere Estates. The Amended CC&Rs contained numerous and onerous new use restrictions including the drastic expansion of the powers, rights, and duties of the Association, a section entitled "Restrictions"

on Use, Alienation, and Occupancy," pet restrictions, parking restrictions, lease restrictions, the
establishment of a Design Review Committee with unfettered discretion, and a new and expansive
definition of "nuisance." The Amended CC&Rs also contained a morality provision. Finally, the
Amended CC&Rs contained a construction timeline that would require the Lytles, and only the
Lytles, to complete the construction of a custom home on the lot within a mere 60 days of receipt of
approval from the proposed Design Review Committee—something never envisioned in the Origina
CC&Rs and impossible to adhere to. Failure to comply would cost the Lytles \$50.00 per day.
Despite failure to obtain the consent of all homeowners, the Board unilaterally recorded the
Amended CC&Rs on July 3, 2007, with the Office of the Recorder for Clark County, Nevada.

Important to the case at hand, the Amended CC&Rs provide as follows:

Section 1.1. "'Act' shall mean and refer to the State of Nevada's version of the Uniform Common-Interest Ownership Act, codified in NRS Chapter 116, as it may be amended from time to time, or any portion thereof."

Section 1.14(e). "...the Property is a common interest community pursuant to the Act."

Section 1.38. "'Property' shall refer to the Property as a whole, including the Lots and Common Elements, as restricted by and marketed and sold to third parties in accordance with this Declaration."

Section 1.24. "Governing Documents includes the Amended CC&Rs.

Article 2: "The Association is charged with the duties and vested with the powers prescribed by law and set forth in the Governing Documents."

Section 10.2(c). "An Assessment to pay a judgment against the Association may be made only against the lots in the Property at the time the judgment was entered, in proportion to the respective Liability for Common Expense."

Amended CC&Rs.

After the Amended CC&Rs were adopted, at a September 15, 2008 Executive Board meeting of the Association, the Association's membership voted to approve a Board proposal that, first, each member of the Association should be assessed \$10,000.00 "in conjunction with [the Lytles'] actions" in bringing the NRED 1 litigation and in pursuing litigation against Plaintiff for unarticulated and nebulous reasons, and, second, that "the Association should bring foreclosure proceedings against any lots with outstanding assessments due the Association." The Association

then initiated non-judicial foreclosure proceedings against the Lytles. In addition to instituting the non-judicial foreclosure process afforded to it by NRS Chapter 116 and the Amended CC&Rs, the Board recorded additional, unlawful liens without right against the Lytles. Interestingly, this Board consisted of Plaintiffs Gerry Zobrist and Sherman and Karen Kearl. The total of the three (3) unlawfully recorded liens was \$209,883.19.

A. NRED 1 Litigation

In response to the unauthorized changes to the CC&Rs and oppressive actions taken against the Lytles, in 2007, the Lytles filed an NRS 38.310 mandated non-binding arbitration before the Nevada Real Estate Division ("NRED"), naming the Association as respondent. The Lytles sought a declaration that the Amended CC&Rs were unlawfully adopted, recorded and enforced by the Association against the Lytles. However, after the arbitrator found in favor of the Association, the Lytles filed for a trial de novo in this District Court, case number A-09-593497-C, which was assigned to Judge Michelle Leavitt in Department XII. After the matter was initially dismissed, the Lytles appealed to the Supreme Court, prevailed, and the matter was then remanded back to the District Court.

The Lytles ultimately prevailed, entirely, in the litigation, and the Court granted the Lytles summary judgment on July 29, 2013. The court made the following pertinent findings:

- The Association was formed by the homeowners on February 25, 1997.
- The Association is a limited purpose association as defined by NRS 116.1201.
- The Amended CC&Rs were improperly recorded, were invalid, and the Amended CC&Rs were ordered released.
- From July 3, 2007, through July 29, 2013, the Amended CC&Rs governed the Association and its members.

The matter was once again appealed, and the Nevada Supreme Court affirmed the district court's Order granting the Lytles summary judgment. The Supreme Court remanded the case to the District Court for redetermination of costs, attorneys' fees and damages on October 19, 2015.

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On May 25, 2016, after hearing the Lytles' motion for attorneys' fees, the Court awarded the Lytles \$297,072.66 in attorneys' fees pursuant to the Original CC&Rs, the Amended CC&Rs and NRS 116.4117. On June 17, 2016, the Court awarded the Lytles damages, after a prove-up hearing, in the amount of \$63,566.93. These damages included amounts expended by the Lytles in the design, engineering, and other costs associated with the construction of their home for Rosemere Estates, all of which were now stale and useless. Finally, on July 22, 2016, the Court awarded the Lytles costs in the amount of \$599.00. Previously, the Court had awarded \$1,962.80 in costs.

On September 2, 2016, the Lytles recorded Abstracts of Judgment against each property within the Association pursuant to NRS 116.

B. NRED 2 Litigation

On March 16, 2010, the Lytles initiated another NRS 38.310 mandated non-binding arbitration before NRED, naming the Association as respondent (the "NRED 2 Litigation"). The purpose of the NRED 2 Litigation was to halt non-judicial foreclosure proceedings initiated by the Association against the Lytles pursuant to NRS, Chapter 116 and the Amended CC&Rs. The Lytles also sought an order from the Court directing the Association to comply with NRS Chapter 116 and the Amended CC&Rs where the Association had failed to comply, e.g. approval of budgets, conduct of meetings, etc. In that arbitration, all parties stipulated that the Amended CC&Rs were valid and enforceable for the purpose of the NRED 2 Litigation.

After the Association prevailed in the Arbitration (in November 2010), the Lytles promptly and timely filed a lawsuit (for trial de novo) on December 13, 2010. The Association filed a counterclaim, seeking to enforce the assessments the Association levied against the Lytles property.

The Lytles included the following language in their Complaint:

Pursuant to a stipulation and/or agreement between the Plaintiff TRUST and the Defendant ASSOCIATION in the NRED action, the parties to the NRED action agreed that the Amended CC and R's and Bylaws of the Defendant ASSOCIATION [were] valid and enforceable only for the purpose of the NRED action and because this is a trial de novo of the NRED action the Plaintiff TRUST once again agrees that for the purpose of this litigation only that the Amended CC and R's and bylaws of the defendant ASSOCIATION are valid and enforceable.

Complaint in NRED 2 Litigation.

On November 14, 2011, the Court granted the Association's Motion for Summary Judgment. The Court also awarded the Association's Motion for Attorneys' Fees pursuant to NRS Chapter 116 and the Amended CC&Rs, with an amount to be determined at a subsequent hearing. The Court then entered two orders granting the Association's attorneys' fees pursuant to NRS 116.4117 and Section 16 of the Amended CC&Rs. Thereafter, the Court awarded an additional \$7,068.00 in attorneys' fees to the Association pursuant to NRS 116.4117 and the Amended CC&Rs.

On July 16, 2012, the Lytles filed a Notice of Appeal. On December 21, 2015, the Nevada Supreme Court vacated the Order Granting Summary Judgment and remanded this case back to this Court for determination. Specifically, the Supreme Court held that the:

Lytles' actions during the NRED arbitration were sufficient to 'submit' their slander of title claim to the NRED arbitrator for the purposes of NRS 38.330(5). We also conclude that the Lytles did not need to establish that they suffered monetary damages for their remaining claims to be viable.

Supreme Court Order Re: NRED 2 Litigation. The Supreme Court also vacated the order awarding attorneys' fees, costs, and damages to the Association. In the second footnote of the foregoing Supreme Court Order, and an item of importance to the present case, the Court noted that its ruling was "premised in part on the Lytles' stipulation as to the amended CC&Rs validity."

Upon remand, the case was essentially thrust back to the beginning. On November 14, 2016, the Court granted the Lytles' Motion for Summary Judgment as to each and every cause of action and against the Association's Counterclaim. The district court then awarded the Lytles the following: \$274,608.28 in attorneys' fees, \$4,725.00 in costs, and \$823,824.84 in punitive damages pursuant to NRS 42.005. Pursuant to the foregoing, the total amount of the judgment against the Association and in favor of the Lytles in the NRED 2 Litigation, including attorneys' fees and costs, is \$1,103,158.12.

C. NRED 3 Litigation

On April 2, 2015, the Lytles filed an action against the Association in the Eighth Judicial District, Case No. A-15-716420-C, seeking an order from the Court that the Association hold an election, as it has not held such an election since March 24, 2010, despite the legal obligation to do so. On September 13, 2017, the Court granted the Lytles' Motion for Summary Judgment in the

NRED 3 Litigation, and ordered that election take place before a neutral third party. Following that decision, on November 7, 2017, the Court awarded the Lytles \$14,807.50 in attorneys' fees and \$655.10 in costs.

All of the foregoing orders in NRED 1, 2 and 3 Litigations are final and not subject to appeal, and all monetary orders are accruing interest.

D. Recording Of The Abstracts and Boulden/Lamothe Litigation

Pursuant to NRS 116, the Lytles recorded various abstracts of judgment all stemming from the judgment issued in the NRED 1 Litigation against each unit (property) within the Association, including Plaintiffs' properties. The Lytles obtained an Abstract of Judgment in the NRED 2 Litigation as well, but only recorded that Abstract against the Association.

On December 8, 2016, a case was filed against the Lytles by the Bouldens, who own property at 1960 Rosemere Court, and the Lamothes, who own property at 1830 Rosemere Court, each located within the subject association, to remove the Abstracts of Judgment and plead causes of action for Quiet Title, Declaratory Relief and Slander of Title. On February 24, 2017, the Bouldens and Lamothes filed a Motion for Partial Summary Judgment requesting that the Court Order the Lytles to release their liens against the Boulden and Lamothe properties. Their Motion was granted by the Court on July 25, 2017, and the Lytles released the liens against the properties. However, the Lytles filed a Notice of Appeal on May 15, 2017, appealing the District Court's ruling that the Lytles could not have an abstract of judgment recorded against the Boulden and Lamothe properties. That appeal is currently being litigated and is pending a decision by the Supreme Court of Nevada.

III. LEGAL ARGUMENT

Although the Court granted Plaintiffs' Motion for Summary Judgment, Plaintiffs' are not entitled to an award of fees or costs because the Lytles acted in good faith and are defending a reasonable legal position that is the subject of a pending appeal to the Supreme Court of Nevada.

Once more, there is no contractual or statutory basis for the recovery of attorneys' fees in this matter.

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A. Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs Should be Denied Because Plaintiffs' Did Not Seek to Comply with NRS 38.310

Plaintiffs' base their Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs on the premise that they were "restrain[ing] violation of the Original CC&Rs by requiring the Lytle Trust to expunge the Abstracts of Judgment improperly recorded against their Properties, because Defendants relied on the Original CC&Rs as alleged authorization for recording the liens." See Plaintiffs' Motion 9:22-25.

In regulating actions based on the enforcement of the provisions in CC&Rs, NRS 38.310 provides the following:

- 1. No civil action based upon a claim relating to:
- (a) The interpretation, application or enforcement of any covenants, conditions or restrictions applicable to residential property or any bylaws, rules or regulations adopted by an association; or
- (b) The procedures used for increasing, decreasing or imposing additional assessments upon residential property,

may be commenced in any court in this State unless the action has been submitted to mediation or, if the parties agree, has been referred to a program pursuant to the provisions of NRS 38.300 to 38.360, inclusive, and, if the civil action concerns real estate within a planned community subject to the provisions of chapter 116 of NRS or real estate within a condominium hotel subject to the provisions of chapter 116B of NRS, all administrative procedures specified in any covenants, conditions or restrictions applicable to the property or in any bylaws, rules and regulations of an association have been exhausted.

2. A court shall dismiss any civil action which is commenced in violation of the provisions of subsection 1.

Plaintiffs look to the Original CC&Rs to support their claim that they are entitled to an award of attorney's fees. The Original CC&Rs state that "[i]n any legal or equitable proceeding for the enforcement of or to restrain the violation of the Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions or any provision thereof, the losing party or parties shall pay in such amount as may be fixed by the court in such proceeding." Therefore, in order to be entitled to attorney's fees under the CC&Rs, the action brought by the Plaintiffs would have to be considered an action for enforcement of, or restraining violation of, the governing documents. Any action brought on that basis would fall under the purview of NRS 38.310 as a civil action regarding the interpretation, application or enforcement of the governing documents and would be subject to mandatory mediation and/or arbitration before the Nevada Real Estate Division ("NRED").

The problem with Plaintiffs' Motion is that Plaintiffs did not submit their claims to NRED before commencing this civil action. Therefore, they either did not consider their case to be an action regarding the enforcement or application of the CC&Rs when they initiated this action, or this case was not properly brought before this Court.

Plaintiffs' actions are akin to the evidentiary "sword and shield" doctrine. Under that doctrine, it is held that a party may not use a privilege as both a sword to assert a claim and a shield to protect the content related to the claim. Molina v. State, 120 Nev. 185, 194, 87 P.3d 533, 539 (2004). Plaintiffs cannot take the position that this action did not involve the interpretation, application, or enforcement of the CC&Rs in order to avoid the procedural requirements of NRS 38.310, but then claim that the action was brought to enforce the CC&Rs or as an interpretation of the CC&Rs for the purpose of receiving an award of attorney's fees. A ruling in favor of Plaintiffs in the instant case would provide the Plaintiffs with forgiveness to utilize the attorney's fees provision of the CC&Rs as a sword to receive a monetary benefit, while using the nature of the case as a shield from having to follow mandatory statutory procedures. The public policy underlying Molina and its progeny is that such two-faced positions cannot stand the test of equities.

For the foregoing reasons, the Court should deny Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs since their claimed basis for an award, the attorney's fees provision in the Original CC&Rs, does not apply to this action; and, if it does apply, Plaintiffs violated NRS 38.310 and should not be rewarded for their violation.

B. Plaintiffs Are Not Entitled To An Award Of Costs Under Statute, Contract Or Otherwise

Plaintiffs' claim that they are entitled to costs pursuant to NRS 18.020(1), based on their assertion that this litigation has been about recovering their possessory rights to their real property. However, Defendants' abstracts of judgment recorded on the property did not create a possessory right to the property for Defendants.

As provided in Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs, NRS 18.020(1) states that "Costs must be allowed of course to the prevailing party against any adverse party against whom judgment is rendered. . .in an action for the recovery of real property or a possessory right thereto."

A possessory right or possessory interest in property is defined as: "(1) The present right to control property, including the right to exclude others, by a person who is not necessarily the owner. (2) A present or future right to the exclusive use and possession of property." (POSSESSORY INTEREST, Black's Law Dictionary (10th ed. 2014)). With regard to Possessory Interests in Land Restatement (First) of Property § 7 (1936) (updated June 2018) provides:

§ 7 Possessory Interests in Land

A possessory interest in land exists in a person who has

(a) a physical relation to the land of a kind which gives a certain degree of physical control over the land, and an intent so to exercise such control as to exclude other members of society in general from any present occupation of the land; or

(b) interests in the land which are substantially identical with those arising

when the elements stated in Clause (a) exist.

Comment:

a. Nonpossessory interests. Any interest in land other than those described in this Section is a nonpossessory interest.

To illustrate the difference between a possessory interest and nonpossessory interest in property, the Restatement provides the following example: "A owns land in fee simple absolute. B obtains a judgment against A, takes out execution and levies upon the land. A has a possessory and B a nonpossessory interest in the land." (Id. at Comment on Clause (a), section (b), illustration (3)).

The Nevada Supreme Court also recognized that an abstract of judgment does not provide a lienholder with a possessory interest in property, and possessory interests are superior to lienholder interests. See In re Contrevo, 123 Nev. 20, 24, 153 P.3d 652, 655 (2007). "An abstract judgment lien under NRS 17.150 is void with respect to fully exempt homestead property, and a lien under this statute does not attach to such property or otherwise affect the property's title." Id. Therefore, the party with possessory rights can be in a superior position to the holder of an abstract judgment, by simply recording a homestead exemption.

Defendants' only interest in the properties was created by their abstract of judgments and did not constitute possessory rights in the property. Defendants did not obtain any physical control over the properties or ability to exclude any person from the Plaintiffs' properties. At most, Defendants held a nonpossessory right to the properties through their abstracts. As a result, this litigation cannot be considered to have involved an action for the recovery of a possessory right in real property, and

Plaintiffs are not entitled to an award of costs of course pursuant to NRS 18.020(1).

Plaintiffs also opine in their Motion that NRS 18.020 and 18.050 "give this court wide discretion to award costs to the Plaintiffs as the prevailing parties. The only factor that must be proven is that the costs are reasonable, necessary, and actually incurred." (Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees, 7:24-27.) However, this is an incorrect characterization of NRS 18.020 and NRS 18.050. NRS 18.020 only allows the Court to award costs to the prevailing party in specific situations, none of which are applicable to this case. Furthermore, NRS 18.050 states:

Except as limited by this section, in other actions in the district court, part or all of the prevailing party's costs may be allowed and may be apportioned between the parties, or on the same or adverse sides. If, in the judgment of the court, the plaintiff believes he or she was justified in bringing the action in the district court, and the plaintiff recovers at least \$700 in money or damages, or personal property of that value, the court may allow the plaintiff part or all of his or her costs.

Therefore, in order for the Court to award costs to a prevailing party, the Court must determine that the prevailing party was (1) justified in bringing the action, and (2) recovered at least \$700 in money or damages, or personal property of that value. Id. Here, Plaintiffs did not recover \$700 in money, damages, or personal property. This case did not involve monetary damages and no damages were awarded to the Plaintiffs as a result of the Order granting the Motion for Summary Judgment. As a result, NRS 18.050 would not apply and the Court does not have discretion to award costs.

As demonstrated above, certainly Plaintiffs are not entitled to costs simply by showing that their costs were reasonable, necessary, and actually incurred. Defendants already filed their Motion to Retax and Settle Memorandum of Costs in response to Plaintiffs' Memorandum of Costs, demonstrating that the costs claimed are not reasonable. A party requesting costs must "demonstrate how such [claimed costs] were necessary to and incurred in the present action." Cadle Co. v. Woods & Erickson, LLP, 131 Nev. Adv. Op. 15, 345 P.3d 1049, 1054 (2015). Plaintiffs failed to demonstrate that their costs were reasonable, necessary, or actually incurred with regard to this case.

For each of the foregoing reasons, the Court should deny Plaintiffs' request for costs. Plaintiffs' are not entitled to an award of costs under NRS 18.020, have not met the standard to receive an award of costs under NRS 18.050, and have not demonstrated that their claimed costs were reasonable, necessary, or actually incurred.

C. Plaintiffs Should not be Awarded Attorney's Fees

The long-standing rule in Nevada is that attorney's fees cannot be awarded unless authorized by statute, rule, or agreement. See First Interstate Bank of Nev. v. Green, 101 Nev. 113, 116, 694 P.2d 496, 498 (1985). A prevailing party may be awarded fees pursuant to NRS 18.010(2)(a) if the party recovers less than \$20,000. See Smith v. Crown Fin. Servs., 111 Nev. 277, 286, 890 P.2d 769, 775 (1995). However, under NRS 18.010(2)(a), it is well settled that a money judgment is a prerequisite to recovery of attorney fees. Thomas v. City of N. Las Vegas, 122 Nev. 82, 86, 127 P.3d 1057, 1060 (2006). Further, a party which successfully defends an action may be awarded fees if the court finds that the claim was brought or maintained without reasonable ground or to harass the prevailing party. NRS 18.010(2)(b). Although a district court has discretion to award attorney fees against a party for unreasonably maintaining a lawsuit, there must be evidence supporting the district court's finding that the claim or defense was unreasonable or brought to harass. Bower v. Harrah's Laughlin, Inc., 2009, 215 P.3d 709, 125 Nev. 470.

In this case, although there are CC&Rs considered in this matter, the lawsuit does not involve the enforcement of, or restraint of violation of the CC&Rs, which would be necessary for fees to be awarded due to a contractual right. Moreover, Defendants believed and still believe that they have reasonable grounds to support their position and have not provided their defenses as a way to harass the other party. This is evidenced both by Defendants' pleadings before this Court and the fact that Defendants have appealed the underlying decision to the Supreme Court of Nevada.

1. The Plaintiffs Are Not Entitled to Attorney's Fees Pursuant to the Terms of the Original CC&Rs.

Section 25 of the Original CC&Rs provides that

In any legal or equitable proceeding for the enforcement of or to restrain the violation of the Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions or any provision thereof, the losing party or parties shall pay in such amount as may be fixed by the court in such proceeding.

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Plaintiffs contend that they restrained Defendants from a violation of the Original CC&Rs by requiring Defendants to expunge the Abstracts of Judgment recorded against their Properties. However, they do not identify what "violations" of the CC&Rs Defendants were being restrained from violating and do not specify any provisions of the CC&Rs that were violated.

The dispute in this case was specifically related to whether NRS 116.3117 applies to the judgments Defendants obtained in the NRED 1 and NRED 2 litigation. NRS 116.3117 provides that a judgment against an Association may be recorded against each unit. This statute creates the standard that a judgment against the common-interest community can be recorded against all property within that community, including all units defined as being within the community. In sum, this case is about statutory interpretation and not about enforcement or violations of the CC&Rs.

As addressed above, had this case been based on the enforcement or prevention of violations of the Original CC&Rs, then the Plaintiffs would have been required to follow the mandatory procedures in NRS 38.310. The Plaintiffs would have had to submit this dispute to NRED for mediation or arbitration before they could file a civil action. Otherwise the matter would have to have been mandatorily dismissed pursuant to NRS 38.310(2). Only now that Plaintiffs seek to obtain an award of attorney's fees through the Original CC&Rs, are they claiming that this case was based on enforcement of the Original CC&Rs.

This case is not an action that falls under the purview of the provision about attorney's fees in the Original CC&Rs, and therefore there is no basis to award attorney's fees based on contract. However, if it is determined that this case does involve the enforcement or action to restrain the violation of the Original CC&Rs, then it should have been submitted to mediation or arbitration pursuant to NRS 38.310. Since it was not, this case is procedurally improper and Plaintiffs' should not be awarded fees as they failed to comply with the appropriate statutes.

2. The Plaintiffs are not Entitled to Attorney's Fees Because Defendants had

Every Right to Defend Themselves Against the Claims Brought by Plaintiffs

NRS 18.010(2)(b) provides that a court may make an allowance of attorney's fees to a prevailing party when the court finds that the claim, counterclaim, or defense was brought "without reasonable ground or to harass the prevailing party." To support an award of attorney fees without

regard to recovery sought, there must be evidence in record supporting proposition that claims were brought without reasonable grounds or to harass the other party. Semenza v. Caughlin Crafted Homes, 1995, 901 P.2d 684, 111 Nev. 1089. Although a district court has discretion to award attorney fees against a party for unreasonably maintaining a lawsuit, there must be evidence supporting the district court's finding that the claim or defense was unreasonable or brought to harass. Bower v. Harrah's Laughlin, Inc., 2009, 215 P.3d 709, 125 Nev. 470.

Plaintiffs claim that because Defendants would not settle with them by agreeing to remove the recorded abstracts of judgment, Defendants claims were groundless and intended only to harass Plaintiffs and prolong the litigation. Plaintiffs support these claims by pointing to the previously existing case regarding properties in the association that this case was consolidated with. Plaintiffs' specifically note that the Defendants had already been ordered to remove recorded abstracts of judgment. However, what Plaintiffs ignore is that Defendants filed an appeal to the prior judgment that is currently pending before the Supreme Court of Nevada. The issues in the prior case are still being contested by Defendants, and Defendants steadfastly maintain their position.

Moreover, Defendants had, and continue to have, reasonable grounds to believe that their case was not frivolous and not brought in bad faith. Defendants relied on the language in NRS 116.4117, NRS 116.3111 and NRS 116.3117, as well as the prior rulings from the NRED 1, 2 and 3 litigation. NRS 116.311(3) provides that "[1]iens resulting from judgments against the association are governed by NRS 116.3117." NRS 116.3117 then provides:

a judgment for money against the association, if a copy of the docket or an abstract or copy of the judgment is recorded, is not a lien on the common elements, but is a lien in favor of the judgment lienholder against all of the other real property of the association and all of the units in the common-interest community at the time the judgment was entered. No other property of a unit's owner is subject to the claims of creditors of the association.

Defendants have continued to rely on the language in these statutes to support their position before the Supreme Court of Nevada. Defendants did not have an obligation to alter their position simply because Plaintiffs asked them to.

Thus, Defendants' have reasonable grounds for their claims, and their defense in this litigation was not intended to harass Plaintiffs.

D. Plaintiffs' Attorney's Fees are not Reasonable

Even though Plaintiffs have not demonstrated that they are entitled to attorney's fees, assuming arguendo that they have a basis for such an award, the amount they have requested for fees is unreasonable and not appropriate under the circumstances of this case.

Plaintiffs are requesting \$70,932.60 in attorney's fees in a case that, as emphasized by Plaintiff, had already been tried and decided. Plaintiffs filed their Complaint and Motion for Summary Judgment concurrently at the end of November 2017, and ultimately received a favorable judgment based on the "law of the case." The amount of attorney's fees requested is not reasonable in light of the facts and circumstances of this case, given that Plaintiffs were only joining prior litigation that was based on nearly an identical set of facts that exist in their claims.

E. Plaintiffs Cannot Be Awarded Fees Related To Their Amicus Brief Filed In An Appeal That Bear No Relation To This Action

In addition, a review of Plaintiffs' billing statements reveals that Plaintiffs are requesting fees for time that they spent researching and working on an Amicus Brief that they filed in the Boulden and Lamothe matter that is currently being considered by the Supreme Court of Nevada, case number 73039. The Amicus Brief is not a part of this case and is not related to the Motion for Summary Judgment that the Court granted in this matter. Plaintiffs are requesting a total of \$15,359.50 in attorney's fees for time that they spent on the Amicus Brief, including for items that were titled "Research." 1 This Amicus Brief was not incurred in this action or related to Plaintiffs' Complaint, the Motion for Summary Judgment, or any hearing. They filed the Amicus Brief at their own election in a related appeal. There is absolutely no relevance to this action, and those fees cannot be included.

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¹ See Exhibit 1. For demonstrative purposes, Defendants have compiled a spreadsheet of the billing records from Plaintiffs' counsel that represent time spent on the Amicus Brief for an appeal of a related matter, or are only titled "Research."

Moreover, given that Plaintiffs list that they conducted research for the Amicus Brief, it is likely that they are attempting to recover costs related to that research from Defendants as well. There is no way for Defendants to know what the research was conducted for because Plaintiffs have not itemized those costs. Plaintiffs should not be awarded fees and costs for legal work that is not related to this case.

II. <u>CONCLUSION</u>

Based on the foregoing the Court should deny Plaintiffs' request for fees and costs. Plaintiffs have not demonstrated that they have a statutory or contractual entitlement to receive an award of attorney's fees and costs. Moreover, Defendants' asserted their claims and defenses in good faith and without any intent to harass the Plaintiffs.

DATED: June 22, 2018

GIBBS GIDEN LOCHER TURNER SENET & WITTBRODT LLP

By: /s/ Richard E. Haskin

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Attorneys for Defendants
TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, AS
TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE TRUST

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

The undersigned, an employee of the law firm of GIBBS GIDEN LOCHER TURNER SENET & WITTBRODT LLP, hereby certifies that on June 22, 2018, she served a copy of the foregoing DEFENDANTS' OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS by electronic service through the Regional Justice Center for Clark County, Nevada's ECF System:

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An employee of
Gibbs Giden Locher Turner
Senet & Wittbrodt LLP

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EXHIBIT "1"

September Trust, Date 1/25/2018 WJS	d March 23,1972 Emails from D Foley; review Appellate Brief; Research mails to and from L Wolff regarding review Notices from Court regarding Case	Page 6 0.33 260.00/hr	84.50
		Da	
September Trust, Date		Page 7 0.05	13.00
1/25/2018 - KBC	Review Appeal Record and Brief; review emails regarding Amicus	0.05 260.00/hr	15.00
1/26/2018 - LJW	Request; conference with W Smith regarding ••••• Review Appeal Brief	0.2	52.00
1/20/2018 - 1744	Review Appeal Brief	260.00/hr	32.00
1/29/2018 - LJW	Review Appeal Brief; preparation of Notice of Hearing; emails to	0.7	182.00
1,23,2010	and from W Smith; Research	260.00/hr	
1/30/2018 - WJS	Review Lytle Appeal Brief; em ails to and from L Wolff and D Foley	0.3	78.00
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1/31/2018 - ⊔W	Research	0.35	91.00
		260.00/hr	
1/31/2018 - WJS	Research and review Arguments in Lytle Appeal Brief; file notes;	0.78	201.50
	email to L Wolff	260.00/hr	
2/5/2018 - WJS	Research	1.10	286.00
	notes to file; emails to and from L Wolff	260.00/hr	
	10.00	D 0	
September Trust, Date		Page 8	36.00
2/7/2018 - KBC	Conference with W Smith regarding Hearing, Answer, Appeal and	0.10 260.00/hr	26.00
	potential Countermotion for Summary Judgment	200.00/111	
September Trust, Date	d March 23.1972	Page 9	
2/22/2018 - LJW	Preparation of Amicus Brief; telephone call with W Smith;	0.93	240.50
_,,	preparation of Consolidation Order; emails to and from opposing	260.00/hr	
	counsel regarding 16.1 Conference and Order; Research_		
2/23/2018 - LJW	Preparation of Amicus Brief; telephone call to W Smith	0.83	214.50
		260.00/hr	*
2/26/2018 - ⊔W	Review Pleadings; email to W Smith	0.05	13.00
		260.00/hr	
September Trust, Date	·	Page 10	104.00
3/8/2018 - LJW	Preparation of Amicus Brief	0.40	104.00
2/0/2010	Davieur Bernendentle Brief	260.00/hr 0.18	45.50
3/9/2018 - ⊔W	Review Respondent's Brief	260.00/hr	45,50
3/12/2018 - ⊔W	Review Respondent's Brief and preparation of Amicus Brief; emails	1.00	260.00
3/12/2016 - DW	to and from opposing counsel; emails to and from W Smith	260.00/hr	200.00
3/13/2018 - LJW	Preparation of Amicus Brief	0.73	188.50
3/13/2010	Treparation of Afficas brief	260.00/hr	
3/14/2018 - ⊔W	Preparation of Amicus Brief; emails to and from D Foley; emaHs to	1.05	273.00
-11	and from W Smith; preparation of Exhibits	260.00/hr	
3/15/2018 - ⊔W	Preparation of Amicus Brief; emails to and from W Smith; emails to	1.10	286.00
	and from Clerk	260.00/hr	

•	WJS	Telephone call from L Wolff; review and revise Amicus Brief; Research; emails and telephone calls to and from L Wolff	0.70 260.00/hr	182.00
3/16/2018 -	ПM	regarding review Lytle Reply Brief Preparation of Amicus Brief; emaHs to and from W Smith; preparation of Exhibits; Research	0.75 260.00/hr	195.00
20	WJS	Review and revise Amicus Brief, Certificates and prepare for filing; telephone calls to and from Supreme Court regarding filing of Brief	0.45 260.00/hr	117.00
3/19/2018 -	WJS	Telephone call from Supreme Court Docketing Clerk regarding Amicus Brief; preparation for Summary Judgment Hearing and Argument; review Summary Judgment Motion and files	0.55 260.00/hr	143.00
3/20/2018 -	WJS	Preparation for Hearing; review Briefing and Exhibits on Motion for Summary Judgment and Appellate Briefs; prepare outline of Oral Argument; Oral Argument practice; em ails to and from D Foley; review Transcripts of prior Summary Judgment Hearing	1.55 260.00/hr	403.00
September Tru	ust, Date	d March 23,1972	Page 11	
5/1/2018 -	ÚW	Review Lytle Appellate emails to and from W Smith	0.55 260.00/hr	143.00
•		olin G. Zobrist Family Trust	Page 2	
10/19/2017 -	KBC	Telephone call from D Foley regarding Stipulation, Joinder, Relief and Appeal Order regarding Injunction; conference with W Smith regarding emails to Attorneys and Clients	0.30 260.00/hr	78.00
Gerry R. Zobr	ist and Jo	olin G. Zobrist Family Trust	Page 6	
1/24/2018 -		Review documents and preparation of Arguments for Summary Judgment Motion and Appeal; preparation of Amended Order; emails to and from W Smith; telephone call to Clerk; emails to and from Clerk	0.88 260.00/hr	227.50
Gerry R. Zobrist and Jolin G. Zobrist Family Trust			Page 7	
1/25/2018 -	WJS	Emails from D Foley; review Appellate Brief; Research emails to and from L Wolff regarding review Notices from Court regarding Case Assignments and Rescheduled Motion to Consolidate Hearing;	0.33 260.00/hr	84.50
-	КВС	calendar Hearing Review Appeal Record and Brief; review emails regarding Amicus Request; conference with W Smith regarding	0.05 260.00/hr 260.00/hr	13.00
1/26/2018 -	ПM	Review Appeal Brief	0.20 260.00/hr	52.00
1/29/2018 -	ЫW	Review Appeal Brief; preparation of Nocie of Hearing, emails to and from W Smith; Research	0.70 260.00/hr	182.00
1/30/2018 -	WJS	Review Lytle Appeal Brief; emails to and from L Wolff and D Foley	0.30 260.00/hr	78.00
1/31/2018 -	ПM	Research	0.35	91.00

			260.00/hr	
	- WJS	Research and review Arguments in Lytle Appeal Brief; file notes;	0.78	201.50
		email to L Wolff	260.00/hr	
2/5/2018 -	WJS	Research	1.10	286.00
2,0,2010	*****	notes to file; emails to and from L Wolff	260.00/hr	
		notes to me, cinalis to and nom 2 from		
Gerry R. Zobr	ist and Jo	olin G. Zobrist Family Trust	Page 8	
2/7/2018 -	KBC	Conference with W Smith regarding Hearing, Answer, Appeal and	0.10	26.00
		potential Countermotion for Summary Judgment	260.00/hr	
Gerry R 7obr	ist and Id	olin G. Zobrist Family Trust	Page 9	
2/22/2018 -		Preparation of Amicus Brief; telephone call with W Smith;	0.93	240.50
2,22,2010	۵.,	preparation of Consolidation Order; emails to and from opposing	260.00/hr	
		counsel regarding 16.1 Conference and Order; Research_		
2/23/2018 -	⊔W	Preparation of Amicus Brief; telephone call to W Smith	0.83	214.50
_,,		, , ,	260.00/hr	
2/26/2018 -	⊔W	Review Pleadings; email to W Smith	0.05	13.00
_,,			260.00/hr	
Gerry R. Zobr	ist and Jo	olin G. Zobrist Family Trust	Page 10	
3/8/2018 -	⊔W	Preparation of Amicus Brief	0.40	104.00
			260.00/hr	
3/9/2018 -	⊔W	Review Respondent's Brief	0.18	45.50
			260.00/hr	
3/12/2018 -	ШW	Review Respondent's Brief and preparation of Amicus Brief; emails	1.00	260.00
		to and from opposing counsel; emails to and from W Smith	260.00/hr	
3/13/2018 -	ПM	Preparation of Amicus Brief	0.73	188.50
			260.00/hr	
3/14/2018 -	⊔W	Preparation of Amicus Brief; emaHs to and from D Foley; emaHs to	1.05	273.00
		and from W Smith; preparation of Exhibits	260.00/hr	
3/15/2018 -	ЦW	Preparation of Amicus Brief; emails to and from W Smith; emails to	1.10	286.00
		and from Clerk	260.00/hr	
×	WJS	Telephone call from L Wolff; review and revise Amicus Brief;	0.70	182.00
		Research; emails and telephone calls to and from L Wolff	260.00/hr	
		regarding review Lytle Reply Brief		
3/16/2018 -	⊔W	Preparation of Amicus Brief; emails to and from W Smith;	0.75	195.00
		preparation of Exhibits; Research	260.00/hr	
*	WJS	Review and revise Amicus Brief, Certificates and prepare for filing;	0.45	117.00
		telephone calls to and from Supreme Court regarding filing of Brief	260.00/hr	440.00
3/19/2018 -	WJS	Telephone call from Supreme Court Docketing Clerk regarding	0.55	143.00
		Amicus Brief; preparation for Summary Judgment Hearing and	260.00/hr	
Gerry R 7ch	rist and Id	olin G. Zobrist Family Trust	Page 11	
3/20/2018 -		Preparation for Hearing; review Briefing and Exhibits on Motion for	1.55	403.00
5/ 20/ 2010	1133	Summary Judgment and Appellate Briefs; prepare outline of Oral	260.00/hr	
		Argument; Oral Argument practice; emails to and from D Foley;		
		review Transcripts of prior Summary Judgment Hearing		
5/1/2018 -	ЦW	Review Lytle Appellate Response; Research	0.55	143.00
3/ 1/2010 -	□ ••	Heriest Lytic Appellate heapoiles, headstoll	3.55	

•	-	. Sandoval Jt Living & Devolution Trust	Page 6	227.50
1/24/2018 -	пM	Review documents and preparation of Arguments for Summary Judgment Motion and Appeal; preparation of Amended Order;	0.88 260.00/hr	227.50
		emails to and from W Smith; telephone call to Clerk; emails to and	200.00/11/	
		from Clerk		
1/25/2018 -	wjs	Emails from D Foley; review Appellate Brief; Research	0.33	84.50
-,,		emails to and from L Wolff regarding	260.00/hr	
		review Notices from Court regarding Case	•	
		Assignments and Rescheduled Motion to Consolidate Hearing;		
		calendar Hearing		
	- KBC	Review Appeal Record and Brief; review emails regarding Amicus	0.05	13.00
		Request; conference with W Smith regarding	260.00/hr	
1/26/2018 -	ЦW	Review Appeal Brief	0.20	52.00
			260.00/hr	
1/29/2018 -	ПM	Review Appeal Brief; preparation of Notice of Hearing; email to	0.70	182.00
		and from W Smith; Research	260.00/hr	
1/30/2018 -	WJS	Review Lytle Appeal Brief; emails to and from L. Wolff and D Foley	0.30	78.00
			260.00/hr	
1/31/2018 -	SLW	Research and review Arguments in Lytle Appeal Brief; file notes;	0.78	201.50
		email to L. Wolff	260.00/hr	
Raynaldo G.	Evelyn A	. Sandoval Jt Living & Devolution Trust	Page 7	
2/7/2018 -	КВС	Conference with W Smith regarding Hearing, Answer, Appeal and	0.10	26.00
		potential Countermotion for Summary Judgment	260.00/hr	
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2/22/2018 -	-	Preparation of Amicus Brief; telephone call with W Smith;	0.93	240.50
_,,		preparation of Consolidation Order; emails to and from opposing	260.00/hr	
		counsel regarding 16.1 Conference and Order; Research'"	·	
2/23/2018 -	ЦW	Preparation of Amicus Brief; telephone call to W Smith	0.83	214.50
			260.00/hr	
Raynaldo G	Evalun A	Sandoval Jt Living & Devolution Trust	Page 9	
3/8/2018 -	ЦW	Preparation of Amicus Brief	0.40	104.00
3/6/2016 -	DVV	reparation of Afficus Brief	260.00/hr	104.00
3/9/2018 -	ЦW	Review Respondent's Brief	0.18	45.50
3/3/2010	۵.,	neview nespondents sind	260.00/hr	13.30
3/12/2018 -	ЦW	Review Respondent's Brief and preparation of Amicus Brief; emails	1.00	260.00
0,12,2010	2	to and from opposing counsel; emails to and from W Smith	260.00/hr	200.00
3/13/2018 -	ПM	Preparation of Amicus Brief	0.73	188.50
·,, 		p	260.00/hr	
3/14/2018 -	ПM	Preparation of Amicus Brief; emails to and from D Foley; emails to	1.05	273.00
, ,		and from W Smith; preparation of Exhibits	260.00/hr	

3/19/2018 - WJS Tell Air	gument; review Summary Judgment Motion and files eparation for Hearing; review Briefing and Exhibits on Motion for mmary Judgment and Appellate Briefs; prepare outline of Oral gument; Oral Argument practice; emails to and from D Foley; view Transcripts of prior Summary Judgment Hearing eview Lytle Appellate Response; Research on tails to and from W Smith	1.55 260.00/hr 0.55 260.00/hr Page 6 0.88 260.00/hr	403.00 143.00 227.50 84.50
3/19/2018 - WJS Tell Air	gument; review Summary Judgment Motion and files eparation for Hearing; review Briefing and Exhibits on Motion for mmary Judgment and Appellate Briefs; prepare outline of Oral gument; Oral Argument practice; emails to and from D Foley; view Transcripts of prior Summary Judgment Hearing eview Lytle Appellate Response; Research on eails to and from W Smith eview documents and preparation of Arguments for Summary dgment Motion and Appeal; preparation of Amended Order; enails to and from W Smith; telephone call to Clerk; emails to and em Clerk enails from D Foley; review Appellate Brief; Research_ enails to and from L Wolff regarding eview Notices from Court regarding Case	260.00/hr 0.55 260.00/hr Page 6 0.88 260.00/hr	143.00 227.50
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3/16/2018 - LJW Pr	doval Jt Living & Devolution Trust eparation of Amicus Brief; emails to and from W Smith	Page 10 0.75 260.00/hr	195.00
- WJS Te Re	lephone call from L Wolff; review and revise Amicus Brief; search; emails and telephone calls to and from L Wolff garding review Lytle Reply Brief	260.00/hr	182.00
	d from Clerk	260.00/hr 0.70	

2/7/2018	КВС	Conference with W Smith regarding Hearing, Answer, Appeal and potential Countermotion for Summary Judgment	0.10 260.00/hr	26.00
Julie Marie Sa 2/22/2018 -		Preparation of Amicus Brief; telephone call with W Smith;	Page 8 0.93	240.50
		preparation of Consolidation Order; emails to and from opposing counsel regarding 16.1 Conference and Order; Research	260.00/hr	
2/23/2018 -	⊔W	Preparation of Amicus Brief; telephone call to W Smith	0.83 260.00/hr	214.50
Julie Marie Sa	andoval (Gegan	Page 9	
3/8/2018 -	⊔W	Preparation of Amicus Brief	0.40	104.00
3/9/2018 -	ЦW	Review Respondent's Brief	260.00/hr 0.18	45.50
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3/12/2018 -	ПM	Review Respondent's Brief and preparation of Amicus Brief; emails	1.00 260.00/hr	260.00
3/13/2018	ПM	to and from opposing counsel; emails to and from W Smith Preparation of Amicus Brief	0.73 260.00/hr	188.50
3/14/2018 -	⊔W	Preparation of Amicus Brief; emails to and from D Foley; emails to and from W Smith; preparation of Exhibits	1.05 260.00/hr	273.00
3/15/2018 -	⊔W	Preparation of Amicus Brief; em ails to and from W Smith; emails to and from Clerk	1.10 260.00/hr	286.00
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Julie Marie S 3/16/2018 -		Preparation of Amicus Brief; emails to and from W Smith preparation of Exhibits; Research	0.75 260.00/hr	195.00
-	WJS	Review and revise Amicus Brief, Certificates and prepare for filing; telephone calls to and from Supreme Court regarding filing of Brief	0.45 260.00/hr	117.00
3/19/2018 -	WJS	Telephone call from Supreme Court Docketing Clerk regarding Amicus Brief; preparation for Summary Judgment Hearing and Argument; reiew Summary Judgment Motion and files	0.55 260.00/ nr	143.00
3/20/2018 -	WJS	Preparation for Hearing; review Briefing and Exhibits on Motion for Summary Judgment and Appellate Briefs; prepare outline of Oral Argument; Oral Argument practice; emails to and from D Foley; review Transcripts of prior Summary Judgment Hearing	1.55 260.00/hr	403.00
5/1/2018 -	ΠM	Review Lytle Appellate Response; Research emails to and from W Smith	0.55 260.00/hr	143.00
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CHRISTENSEN JAMES & MARTIN

KEVIN B. CHRISTENSEN, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 175

3 WESLEY J. SMITH, ESO.

Nevada Bar No. 11871

LAURA J. WOLFF, ESQ.

Nevada Bar No. 6869

5 7440 W. Sahara Avenue

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6 Tel.: (702) 255-1718

Facsimile: (702) 255-0871

Email: kbc@cimlv.com; wes@cimlv.com; ljw@cjmlv.com Attorneys for September Trust, Zobrist Trust, Sandoval Trust

and Dennis & Julie Gegen

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

MARJORIE B. BOULDEN, TRUSTEE OF THE MARJORIE B. BOULDEN TRUST, LINDA LAMOTHE AND JACQUES LAMOTHE, TRUSTEES OF THE JACQUES & LINDA LAMOTHE LIVING TRUST.

Plaintiffs.

VS.

TRUDI LEE LYTLE, JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, THE LYTLE TRUST, DOES I through X, and ROE CORPORATIONS I through X,

Defendants.

AND ALL RELATED COUNTERCLAIMS AND CROSS-CLAIMS

SEPTEMBER TRUST, DATED MARCH 23, 1972; GERRY R. ZOBRIST AND JOLIN G. ZOBRIST, AS TRUSTEES OF THE GERRY R. ZOBRIST AND JOLIN G. ZOBRIST FAMILY TRUST; RAYNALDO G. SANDOVAL AND JULIE MARIE SANDOVAL GEGEN, AS TRUSTEES OF THE RAYNALDO G. AND EVELYN A. SANDOVAL JOINT LIVING AND

Case No.: A-16-747800-C

Dept. No.: XVIII

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER REGARDING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS AND MEMORANDUM OF COSTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AND DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO RETAX AND SETTLE MEMORANDUM OF COSTS

Date: Time:

Case No.: A-17-765372-C Dept. No.: XXVIII

1 **DEVOLUTION TRUST DATED MAY 27,** 1992; and DENNIS A. GEGEN AND JULIE 2 S. GEGEN, HUSBAND AND WIFE, AS JOINT TENANTS, 3 Plaintiffs, 4 VS. 5 TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN 6 LYTLE, AS TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE TRUST; JOHN DOES I through V; and ROE 7 ENTITIES I through V, inclusive, 8 Defendants. 9 10 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on September 12, 2018, the attached Order Regarding 11 Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs and Memorandum of Costs and 12 Disbursements and Defendants' Motion to Retax and Settle Memorandum of Cost was 13 14 entered into the Court's Docket. 15 DATED this 13th day of September, 2018. 16 17 **CHRISTENSEN JAMES & MARTIN** 18 By: /s/ Wesley J Smith, Esq. Wesley J Smith, Esq. 19 Nevada Bar No. 11871 20 7440 W. Sahara Avenue Las Vegas, NV 89117 21 Tel.: (702) 255-1718 Fax: (702) 255-0871 22 Attorneys for September Trust, Zobrist 23 Trust, Sandoval Trust and Gegen 24 25 26 27 28

1	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE		
2	I am an employee of Christensen James & Martin. On September 13th, 2018, I caused a true and correct copy of the foregoing NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER REGARDING		
3	PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS AND MEMORANDUM OF COSTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AND DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO RETAX AND SETTLE MEMORANDUM OF COSTS to be served in the following manner:		
4			
5	following manner.		
6	ELECTRONIC SERVICE: electronic transmission (E-Service) through the Court's		
7	electronic filing system pursuant to Rule 8.05 of the Rules of Practice for the Eighth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada.		
8			
9	UNITED STATES MAIL: depositing a true and correct copy of the above- referenced document into the United States Mail with prepaid first-class postage, addressed		
10	to the parties at their last-known mailing address(es):		
11	FACSIMILE: By sending the above-referenced document via facsimile as follows:		
12			
13	<u>E-MAIL</u> : electronic transmission by email to the following address(es):		
14			
15	/a/Natalia Canilla		
16	/s/ Natalie Saville Natalie Saville		
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2 KEVIN B. CHRISTENSEN, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 175 3 WESLEY J. SMITH, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 11871 4 LAURA J. WOLFF, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 6869 5 7440 W. Sahara Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89117 Tel.: (702) 255-1718 6 Facsimile: (702) 255-0871 7 Email: kbc@cjmlv.com; wes@cjmlv.com; ljw@cjmlv.com Attorneys for September Trust, Zobrist Trust, Sandoval Trust and Dennis & Julie Gegen 9 EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT 7440 WEST SAHARA AVE., LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89117 PH: (702) 255-1718 § FAX: (702) 255-0871 10 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** CHRISTENSEN JAMES & MARTIN 11 MARJORIE B. BOULDEN, TRUSTEE OF Case No.: A-16-747800-C THE MARJORIE B. BOULDEN TRUST, Dept. No.: XVIII 12 LINDA LAMOTHE AND JACQUES LAMOTHE, TRUSTEES OF THE 13 JACQUES & LINDA LAMOTHE LIVING TRUST. 14 Plaintiffs, 15 RETAX AND SETTLE vs. MEMORANDUM OF COSTS 16 TRUDI LEE LYTLE, JOHN ALLEN 17 LYTLE, THE LYTLE TRUST, DOES I through X, and ROE CORPORATIONS I 18 through X, 19 Defendants. 20 AND ALL RELATED COUNTERCLAIMS 21 AND CROSS-CLAIMS 22 SEPTEMBER TRUST, DATED MARCH 23, 23 1972: GERRY R. ZOBRIST AND JOLIN G. Dept. No.: XXVIII ZOBRIST, AS TRUSTEES OF THE GERRY 24 R. ZOBRIST AND JOLIN G. ZOBRIST FAMILY TRUST; RAYNALDO G. 25 SANDOVAL AND JULIE MARIE SANDOVAL GEGEN, AS TRUSTEES OF 26 THE RAYNALDO G. AND EVELYN A. SANDOVAL JOINT LIVING AND 27 28

Electronically Filed 9/12/2018 3:33 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

ORDER REGARDING PLAINTIFFS' MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS AND MEMORANDUM OF COSTS AND DISBURSEMENTS AND DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO

Date: August 9, 2018

Time: 9:00 a.m.

Case No.: A-17-765372-C

2085836.1

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ORDR

CHRISTENSEN JAMES & MARTIN

DEVOLUTION TRUST DATED MAY 27, 1992; and DENNIS A. GEGEN AND JULIE S. GEGEN, HUSBAND AND WIFE, AS JOINT TENANTS,

Plaintiffs,

VC

TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, AS TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE TRUST; JOHN DOES I through V; and ROE ENTITIES I through V, inclusive,

Defendants.

Presently before the Court is Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs and Memorandum of Costs and Disbursements (hereafter collectively "Plaintiffs' Motion") filed by the September Trust, dated March 23, 1972 ("September Trust"), Gerry R. Zobrist and Jolin G. Zobrist, as Trustees of the Gerry R. Zobrist and Jolin G. Zobrist Family Trust ("Zobrist Trust"), Raynaldo G. Sandoval and Julie Marie Sandoval Gegen, as Trustees of the Raynaldo G. and Evelyn A. Sandoval Joint Living and Devolution Trust dated May 27, 1992 ("Sandoval Trust"), and Dennis A. Gegen and Julie S. Gegen, Husband and Wife, as Joint Tenants ("Dennis & Julie Gegen") (collectively the "Plaintiffs") in Case No. A-17-765372-C, and Defendants' Motion to Retax and Settle Memorandum of Costs ("Defendant's Motion") filed by Trudi Lee Lytle and John Allen Lytle, as Trustees of the Lytle Trust ("Lytle Trust") in Case No. A-17-765372-C, which came on for hearing on July 26, 2018 at 9:00 a.m. and August 9, 2018 at 9:00 a.m. in Department XVIII of the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Nevada.

Wesley J. Smith, Esq. of Christensen James & Martin appeared on behalf of the Plaintiffs September Trust, Zobrist Trust, Sandoval Trust, and Dennis & Julie Gegen. Richard Haskin, Esq. of Gibbs Giden Locher Turner Senet & Wittbrodt LLP appeared on behalf of the Lytle Trust. John M. Oakes, Esq. of Foley & Oakes, PC appeared on behalf of Marjorie B. Boulden, Trustee of the Marjorie B. Boulden Trust, amended and restated dated July 17, 1996 ("Boulden

Trust") and Linda Lamothe and Jacques Lamothe, Trustees of the Jacques and Linda Lamothe Living Trust ("Lamothe Trust"). Christina H. Wang, Esq. of Fidelity Law Group appeared on behalf of Robert Z. Disman and Yvonne A. Disman ("Robert & Yvonne Disman").

The Court having considered the Plaintiffs' Motion and exhibits and Defendant's Motion to Re-Tax and Exhibits, all Oppositions Replies and exhibits thereto, and having heard the arguments of counsel, and with good cause appearing therefore, the Court hereby enters the following Order:

FINDINGS OF FACT

In August and September of 2016, the Lytles recorded with the Clark County Recorder's office four (4) abstracts of the Final Judgment ("Abstracts of Judgment") obtained against the Rosemere Association on August 16, 2016 in Case No. A-09-593497-C, Department XII. The Abstracts of Judgment were recorded against eight of the individual parcels or properties within the Rosemere Subdivision, including properties owned by the Plaintiffs. The owners of the encumbered properties were not Judgment Debtors under the Abstracts of Judgment.

On or about December 8, 2016, a case was filed against the Lytle Trust by the Bouldens, who owned Parcel No. 163-03-313-008, 1960 Rosemere Court, and the Lamothes, who own Parcel No. 163-03-313-002, 1830 Rosemere Court, each located in the Rosemere Subdivision, to remove the Abstracts of Judgment and plead causes of action for Quiet Title, Declaratory Relief and Slander of Title. On February 24, 2017, the Bouldens and Lamothes filed a Motion for Partial Summary Judgment on their Quiet Title and Declaratory Relief causes of action, which the Court granted on July 25, 2017 ("Order").

In its Order, the Court found that, among other things, the Abstracts of Judgment were improperly recorded and must be expunged and stricken from the record. Following the Court's

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direction in the Order, the Lytle Trust released its liens against the Boulden and Lamothe properties.

The Plaintiffs in this Action each own a property in the Rosemere Subdivision that was encumbered by the Defendants' recording of the Abstracts of Judgment. Prior to initiating this Action, on September 26, 2017, Plaintiffs sent a demand letter to Defendant's attorney requesting that the Abstracts of Judgment be expunged from Plaintiffs' Properties as well, based on the Court's Order and the identical factual and legal circumstances of the Plaintiffs' properties. On several occasions, Plaintiffs' attorneys also spoke to the Lytle Trust's attorney requesting that the Abstracts of Judgment be removed. The Plaintiffs requested to be placed in the same position as the Bouldens and Lamothes, with the Appeal to continue and the Defendants' appeal rights preserved. However, the Lytle Trust refused to release the Abstracts of Judgment.

On November 30, 2017, the Plaintiffs filed a Complaint and Motion for Summary Judgment in Case No. A-17-765372-C, Department XXVIII, requesting that the Lytle Trust's Abstracts of Judgment be removed from their Properties, just as the Court had ordered for the Bouldens and Lamothes. On February 21, 2018, Case No. A-17-765372-C was consolidated with Case No. A-16-747900-C.

On February 9, 2018, the Defendants filed an Opposition to Motion for Summary Judgment, Or, In the Alternative, Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings and Countermotion for Summary Judgment ("Countermotion"). On February 21, 2018, Plaintiffs filed a Reply to the Opposition and an Opposition to the Countermotion. On March 14, 2018, Defendants filed a Reply to the Plaintiffs' Opposition to the Countermotion. The Motion and Countermotion came on for hearing on March 21, 2018 and May 2, 2018, where the Court decided in the favor of the Plaintiffs, adopting Judge Williams' prior Order as "law of the case."

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

NRS 18.010(2)(b), provides that the court may make an allowance of attorney's fees to a prevailing party

Without regard to the recovery sought, when the court finds that the claim, counterclaim, cross-claim or third-party complaint or defense of the opposing party was brought or maintained without reasonable ground or to harass the prevailing party. The court shall liberally construe the provisions of this paragraph in favor of awarding attorney's fees in all appropriate situations. It is the intent of the Legislature that the court award attorney's fees pursuant to this paragraph and impose sanctions pursuant to Rule 11 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure in all appropriate situations to punish for and deter frivolous or vexatious claims and defenses because such claims and defenses overburden limited judicial resources, hinder the timely resolution of meritorious claims and increase the costs of engaging in business and providing professional services to the public.

The Defendants had notice of the Order entered by Judge Williams in Case No. A-16-747900-C in favor of substantially similarly situated property owners as the Plaintiffs. After the Order was entered and prior to this Case being filed by the Plaintiffs, the Defendants were given opportunity to avoid this litigation and to preserve their legal arguments for appeal. As this Court has already held, Judge Williams' Order is *law of the case* and binding on this Court. Therefore, given the directive in NRS 18.010(b) to liberally construe the paragraph in favor of awarding attorney's fees, the Court finds that the Defendants' defense to this action was maintained without reasonable ground. An award of Attorney's Fees to the Plaintiffs is therefore warranted. Having prevailed in this Action, the Court finds that the Plaintiffs are also entitled to an award of Costs pursuant to NRS 18.020 and NRS 18.050.

In considering the reasonableness of the amount of the Plaintiffs' requested legal fees, the Court considered the factors set forth in *Brunzell v. Golden Gate Nat. Bank*, 85 Nev. 345, 349, 455 P.2d 31, 33 (1969), to wit: 1) The qualities of the advocate: his ability, his training, education, experience, professional standing and skill; 2) The character of the work to be done: its difficulty, its intricacy, its importance, time and skill required, the responsibility imposed and

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the prominence and character of the parties where they affect the importance of the litigation; 3) The work actually performed by the lawyer: the skill, time and attention given to the work; and 4) the result: whether the attorney was successful and what benefits were derived.

Having considered the Brunzell factors and the Defendants' Motion to Retax Costs, the Court finds that the Plaintiffs are entitled to their attorney's fees and costs, but exercises its discretion to reduce the legal fees and costs awarded. Accordingly, the Court awards Attorney's Fees and Costs to the Plaintiffs in the following amounts:

Plaintiff	Attorney's Fees	Costs	Total
September Trust	\$13,513.26	\$250.87	\$13,764.13
Zobrist Trust	\$13,331.26	\$250.87	\$13,582.13
Sandoval Trust	\$12,616.26	\$250.87	\$12,867.13
Gegen	\$12,590.26	\$250.87	\$12,841.13
Totals	\$52,051.04	\$1,003.48	\$53,054.52

ORDER

Based upon the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law above, and good cause appearing therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs and Memorandum of Costs and Disbursements are hereby granted in part and denied in part, in that the Court is awarding attorney's fees and costs to the Plaintiffs but in a reduced amount.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Lytle Trust's Motion to Retax and Settle Memorandum of Costs is hereby granted in part and denied in part, in that the Court is awarding costs to the Plaintiffs but in a reduced amount.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Lytle Trust shall pay Thirteen Thousand Seven Hundred Sixty-Four and 13/100 Dollars (\$13,764.13) to the September Trust for its attorney's fees and costs.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Lytle Trust shall pay Thirteen Thousand Five Hundred Eighty-Two and 13/100 Dollars (\$13,582.13) to the Zobrist Trust for its attorney's fees and costs.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Lytle Trust shall pay Twelve Thousand Eight Hundred Sixty-Seven and 13/100 Dollars (\$12,867.13) to the Sandoval Trust for its attorney's fees and costs.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Lytle Trust shall pay Twelve Thousand Eight Hundred Forty-One and 13/100 Dollars (\$12,841.13) to Dennis & Julie Gegen for their attorney's fees and costs.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the total amount ordered to be paid by the Lytle Trust to the Plaintiffs collectively for attorney's fees and costs is Fifty-Three Thousand Fifty-Four and 52/100 Dollars (\$53,054.52).

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Lytle Trust is hereby ordered to pay the attorney's fees and costs as Ordered herein by certified check made payable to "Christensen James & Martin Special Client Trust Account" in the amount of Fifty-Three Thousand Fifty-Four and 52/100 Dollars (\$53,054.52) and delivered to the Plaintiffs' attorneys within ten (10) days after the date of Notice of Entry of this Order.

1	IT IS SO ORDERED.	
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3	Dated this day of August, 2018.	
4		
5		DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
6	Submitted by:	
7		
8	CHRISTENSEN JAMES & MARTIN	
9	Wesley J. Smith, Esq.	
10	Nevada Bar No. 11871 Laura J. Wolff, Esq.	
11	Nevada Bar No. 6869 7440 W. Sahara Ave.	
12	Las Vegas, NV 89117 Attorneys for Plaintiffs September Trust,	
13	Zobrist Trust, Sandoval Trust, and Dennis & Julie Gegen	
14	_	
15	Approved as to Form and Content by:	
16	FIDELITY NATIONAL LAW GROUP	GIBBS GIBEN LOCHER TURNER
17	CHRISTINA H. WANG, ESQ.	GIBBS GIDEN LOCHER TURNER SENEY & WITTBRODT LLP
18	Nevada Bar No. 9713 Attorneys for Counter-Defendants/Cross-	RICHARDE. HASKIN, ESQ.
19	Claimants Robert & Yvonne Disman	Nevada Bar No. 11592 TIMOTHY P. ELSON, ESQ.
20	FOLEY & OAKES, P.C.	Nevada Bar No. 11559 Attorneys for Defendants/Counter-
21	DANIEL T. FOLEY, ESQ.	Claimants Lytle Trust
22	Nevada Bar No. 1078 Attorneys for Plaintiffs/Counter-	
23	Defendants/Cross-Defendants Boulden Trust	
24	and Lamothe Trust	
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1	IT IS SO ORDERED.	
2		
3	Dated this day of August, 2018.	
4		
5		DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
6	Submitted by:	
7		
8	CHRISTENSEN JAMES & MARTIN	
9	Wesley J. Smith, Esq.	
10	Nevada Bar No. 11871 Laura J. Wolff, Esq.	
11	Nevada Bar No. 6869 7440 W. Sahara Ave.	
12	Las Vegas, NV 89117 Attorneys for Plaintiffs September Trust,	
13	Zobrist Trust, Sandoval Trust, and Dennis & Julie Gegen	
14		
15	Approved as to Form and Content by:	
16	FIDELITY NATIONAL LAW GROUP	GIBBS GIDEN LOCHER TURNER
17	CHRISTINA H. WANG, ESQ.	SENET & WITTBRODT LLP
18	Nevada Bar No. 9713/ Attorneys for Counter-Defendants/Cross-	RICHARD E. HASKIN, ESQ.
19	Claimants Robert & Yvonne Disman	Nevada Bar No. 11592 TIMOTHY P. ELSON, ESQ.
20	FOLEY & OAKES, P.C.	Nevada Bar No. 11559 Attorneys for Defendants/Counter-
21	DANIEL T. FOLEY, ESQ.	Claimants Lytle Trust
22	Nevada Bar No. 1078 Attorneys for Plaintiffs/Counter-	
23	Defendants/Cross-Defendants Boulden Trust and Lamothe Trust	
24	MALLO MARKET VIAN A A MOST	
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00	11	

A-16-147 800-C Marjorie B. Bolden Trust v. Trudi Lytle

IT IS SO ORDERED. 1 2 Dated this / day of August, 2018. 3 4 5 COURT JUDGE DISTRIC L.K. 6 Submitted by: 7 **CHRISTENSEN JAMES & MARTIN** 8 9 Wesley J. Smith, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 11871 10 Laura J. Wolff, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 6869 11 7440 W. Sahara Ave. Las Vegas, NV 89117 12 Attorneys for Plaintiffs September Trust, Zobrist Trust, Sandoval Trust, and 13 Dennis & Julie Gegen 14 Approved as to Form and Content by: 15 FIDELITY NATIONAL LAW GROUP 16 GIBBS GIDEN LOCHER TURNER SENET & WITTBRODT LLP 17 CHRISTINA H. WANG, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 9713 18 Attorneys for Counter-Defendants/Cross-RICHARD E. HASKIN, ESQ. Claimants Robert & Yvonne Disman Nevada Bar No. 11592 19 TIMOTHY P. ELSON, ESQ. FOLEY & DAKES, P.C. Nevada Bar No. 11559 20 Attorneys for Defendants/Counter-Claimants Lytle Trust 21 DANIEL T. FOLEY Nevada Bar No. 1078 22 Attorneys for Plaintiffs/Counter-Defendants/Cross-Defendants Boulden Trust 23 and Lamothe Trust 24 25 26 27 28

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11/16/2018 1:57 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT MOT 1 Richard E. Haskin, Esq. Nevada State Bar # 11592 2 Daniel M. Hansen, Esq. Nevada State Bar # 13886 3 GIBBS GIDEN LOCHER TURNER SENET & WITTBRODT LLP 4 1140 N. Town Center Drive, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89144-0596 5 (702) 836-9800 6 Attorneys for Defendants 7 TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, AS TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE 8 TRUST DISTRICT COURT 9 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 10 A-16-747800-C MARJORIE B. BOULDEN, TRUSTEE OF THE Case No.: 11 XVIII Dept.: MARJORIE B. BOULDEN TRUST, LINDA LAMOTHE AND JACQUES LAMOTHE, 12 **DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO** TRUSTEES OF THE JACQUES & LINDA RECONSIDER COURT'S RULING LAMOTHE LIVING TRUST 13 **GRANTING PLAINTIFFS' ATTORNEY'S** FEES Plaintiff, 14 v. 15 Date: TRUDI LEE LYTLE, JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, THE LYTLE TRUST, DOES I through X, Time: 16 inclusive, and ROE CORPORATIONS I through 17 X, Defendants. 18 19 SEPTEMBER TRUST, DATED MARCH 23, 20 1972: GERRY R. ZOBRIST AND JOLIN G. A-17-765372-C ZOBRIST, AS TRUSTEES OF THE GERRY R. Case No.: 21 ZOBRIST AND JOLIN G. ZOBRIST FAMILY Dept.: XVIII 22 TRUST; RAYNALDO G. SANDOVAL AND JULIE MARIE SANDOVAL GEGEN, AS TRUSTEES OF THE RAYNALDO G. AND 23 EVELYN A. SANDOVAL JOINT LIVING AND 24 **DEVOLUTION TRUST DATED MAY 27, 1992;** and DENNIS A. GEGEN AND JULIE S. GEGEN, HUSBAND AND WIFE, AS JOINT TENANTS, 25 Plaintiff, 26 V. 27 28

Electronically Filed

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1 2 3	TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, AS TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE TRUST; JOHN DOES I through V, inclusive, ROE ENTITIES I through V, inclusive,
4	Defendants.
5	
6	NOTICE OF HEARING
7	Defendants TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, AS TRUSTEES OF THE
8	LYTLE TRUST, MOTION TO RECONSIDER COURT'S RULING GRANTING
9	PLAINTIFFS' ATTORNEY'S FEES ON ORDER SHORTENING TIME will be heard on the
10	day of November, 2018 at 9:00 a.m. in Department XVIII of the above-captioned
11	court.
12	
13	
14	DATED: November 14, 2018 GIBBS GIDEN LOCHER TURNER SENET & WITTBROOT LLP
15	
16	By:
17	-Richard E. Haskin, Esq. Nevada State Bar # 11592
18	1140 N. Town Center Drive, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89144
19	Attorneys for Defendants TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, AS
20	TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE TRUST
21	
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23	<i>///</i>
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DECLARATION OF RICHARD E. HASKIN, ESQ.

I, RICHARD E. HASKIN, ESQ., declare and say as follows:

- 1. I am an attorney and partner with the law firm GIBBS, GIDEN, LOCHER, TURNER, SENET & WITTBRODT, LLP, and I am licensed to practice law in the States of California and Nevada. I am counsel for Defendants TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, AS TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE TRUST.
- 2. This Declaration is made in support of Defendants Motion to Reconsider Court's Ruling Granting Attorneys' Fees and Costs on Order Shortening Time.
- 3. On September 11, 2018, this Court issued its Order Regarding Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorneys' Fees and Costs and Disbursements and Defendants' Motion to Retax and Settle Memorandum of Costs ("Order Awarding Attorneys' Fees"). A true and correct copy of the foregoing order is attached as Exhibit 1.
- 4. On September 13, 2018, the Nevada Supreme Court published an order in Frederic & Barbara Rosenberg Living Trust v. MacDonald Highlands Realty, LLC, 427 P.3d 104, 134 Nev. Adv. Rep. 69 (2018), which opinion directly relates to the present case and Defendants maintain should cause this Court to revisit its prior ruling.
- 5. Unfortunately, on November 8, 2018, the Hon. Mark B. Bailus lost an election for the District 8, Department 18. Defendants believe this motion should be heard by Judge Bailus as he has the personal knowledge behind his original reasoning, and we believe recent Supreme Court case addresses that specific reasoning.
- 6. Defendants respectfully request this motion be heard by Judge Bailus on shortened time. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 14th day of November 2018.

RICHARD E. HASKIN, ESQ.

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MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

On September 11, 2018, this Court awarded Plaintiffs attorneys' fees, citing NRS 18.010(2)(b), and reasoning Defendants should not have defended this action given a prior ruling in this case. Two day later, the Nevada Supreme Court issued a published opinion in *Frederic & Barbara Rosenberg Living Trust v. MacDonald Highlands Realty, LLC*, 427 P.3d 104, 134 Nev. Adv. Rep. 69 (2018), which opinion directly relates to the present case and Defendants maintain should cause this Court to revisit its prior ruling. In *Frederic & Barbara Rosenberg Living Trust*, the Nevada Supreme Court overturned a District Court's award of attorneys' fees under NRS 18.010(2)(b), citing the novel concept of law the non-prevailing party espoused. Ultimately, the Supreme Court found that although the breadth of facts and law were against the non-prevailing party, it was up to District Courts to properly and reasonably balance the need to deter reckless litigation against the "need for attorneys to pursue novel legal issues or argue for clarification or modification of existing law."

In the present case, Defendants, at the very minimum, highlight a gap in NRS, Chapter 116, the Common Interest Development Act. As argued by Defendants, creditors against limited purpose associations should be afforded the same rights as creditors against full-blown unit owners' association. Further, Defendants argue that two prior District Court awards of attorneys' fees, costs, and damages pursuant to the entirely of Chapter 116 as well as the Amended CC&Rs should afford Defendants the right of any creditor rather than some limited *ex post facto* right. Each party to this lawsuit must concede the difficulty in making either side of these arguments. Similarly, this Court should afford Defendants their rights to pursue their novel legal arguments and attempt to clarify the existing law with respect to creditors against a homeowners' association.

II. SUMMARY OF THE CASE

There is significant history in this case reflecting the continuous efforts Defendants have had to make in order to preserve their property rights.

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On January 4, 1994, Baughman & Turner Pension Trust (the "Developer"), as the subdivider of a cul-de-sac to be made up of nine (9) residential lots on a street known as Rosemere Court in Las Vegas, Nevada, recorded with the Clark County Recorder's Office a Declaration of Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions ("Original CC&Rs"), creating "Rosemere Estates." The Lytles purchased their property, Lot 163-03-313-009 (the "Lytle Property") on November 6, 1996, from the original buyer who first purchased it from the Developer on August 25, 1995.

The Original CC&Rs, in the first paragraph, defines Rosemere Estates as "Lots 1 through 9 of Rosemere Court, a subdivision..." The document adds that "it is the desire and intention of the Subdivider to sell the land described above and to impose on it mutual, beneficial, covenants, conditions and restrictions under a general plan or scheme of improvement for the benefit of all of the land described above and the future owners of the lots comprising said land." Thus, the Association includes each and every lot therein.

Sometime after the Lytles purchased their property, a group of homeowners formed the Association. In 1997, Linda Lamothe and Marge Boulden, two homeowners acting on behalf of all owners, filed Non-Profit Articles of Incorporation (the "Articles") pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes ("NRS") 82, which formalized the property owners' committee and named it "Rosemere Estates Property Owners Association."

Without warning or consult with the homeowners, the Board for the Association, on July 2, 2007, presented the Amended and Restated Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions (the "Amended CC&Rs") to the Association membership. The proposed Amended CC&Rs were far more restrictive than the Original CC&Rs and changed the very nature of property ownership within Rosemere Estates. The Amended CC&Rs contained numerous and onerous new use restrictions including the drastic expansion of the powers, rights, and duties of the Association, a section entitled "Restrictions on Use, Alienation, and Occupancy," pet restrictions, parking restrictions, lease restrictions, the establishment of a Design Review Committee with unfettered discretion, and a new and expansive definition of "nuisance." The Amended CC&Rs also contained a morality provision. Finally, the Amended CC&Rs contained a construction timeline that would require the Lytles, and only the

Lytles, to complete the construction of a custom home on the lot within a mere ou days of receipt of
approval from the proposed Design Review Committee—something never envisioned in the Original
CC&Rs and impossible to adhere to. Failure to comply would cost the Lytles \$50.00 per day.
Despite failure to obtain the consent of all homeowners, the Board unilaterally recorded the
Amended CC&Rs on July 3, 2007, with the Office of the Recorder for Clark County, Nevada, which
thereafter became the only governing documents for the Association.

Important to the case at hand, the Amended CC&Rs provide as follows:

Section 1.1. "'Act' shall mean and refer to the State of Nevada's version of the Uniform Common-Interest Ownership Act, codified in NRS Chapter 116, as it may be amended from time to time, or any portion thereof."

Section 1.14(e). "...the Property is a common interest community pursuant to the Act."

Section 1.38. "'Property' shall refer to the Property as a whole, including the Lots and Common Elements, as restricted by and marketed and sold to third parties in accordance with this Declaration."

Section 1.24. "'Governing Documents includes the Amended CC&Rs.

Article 2: "The Association is charged with the duties and vested with the powers prescribed by law and set forth in the Governing Documents."

Section 10.2(c). "An Assessment to pay a judgment against the Association may be made only against the lots in the Property at the time the judgment was entered, in proportion to the respective Liability for Common Expense."

Amended CC&Rs.

After the Amended CC&Rs were adopted, at a September 15, 2008 Executive Board meeting of the Association, the Association's membership voted to approve a Board proposal that, first, each member of the Association should be assessed \$10,000.00 "in conjunction with [the Lytles'] actions" in bringing the NRED 1 litigation and in pursuing litigation against Plaintiff for unarticulated and nebulous reasons, and, second, that "the Association should bring foreclosure proceedings against any lots with outstanding assessments due the Association." The Association then initiated non-judicial foreclosure proceedings against the Lytles. In addition to instituting the non-judicial foreclosure process afforded to it by NRS Chapter 116 and the Amended CC&Rs, the Board recorded additional, unlawful liens without right against the Lytles. Interestingly, this Board

consisted of Plaintiffs Gerry Zobrist and Sherman and Karen Kearl. The total of the three (3) unlawfully recorded liens was \$209,883.19.

A. NRED 1 Litigation

In response to the unauthorized changes to the CC&Rs and oppressive actions taken against the Lytles, in 2007, the Lytles filed an NRS 38.310 mandated non-binding arbitration before the Nevada Real Estate Division ("NRED"), naming the Association as respondent. The Lytles sought a declaration that the Amended CC&Rs were unlawfully adopted, recorded and enforced by the Association against the Lytles. However, after the arbitrator found in favor of the Association, the Lytles filed for a trial de novo in this District Court, case number A-09-593497-C, which was assigned to Judge Michelle Leavitt in Department XII. After the matter was initially dismissed, the Lytles appealed to the Supreme Court, prevailed, and the matter was then remanded back to the District Court.

The Lytles ultimately prevailed, entirely, in the litigation, and the Court granted the Lytles summary judgment on July 29, 2013. The court made the following pertinent findings:

- The Association was formed by the homeowners on February 25, 1997 which was the owners' committee (as set forth in the Original CC&Rs).
- The Association is a limited purpose association as defined by NRS 116.1201.
- The Amended CC&Rs were improperly recorded, were invalid, and the Amended CC&Rs were ordered released.
- From July 3, 2007, through July 29, 2013, the Amended CC&Rs governed the Association and its members.

The matter was once again appealed, and the Nevada Supreme Court affirmed the district court's Order granting the Lytles summary judgment. The Supreme Court remanded the case to the District Court for redetermination of costs, attorneys' fees and damages on October 19, 2015.

On May 25, 2016, after hearing the Lytles' motion for attorneys' fees, the Court awarded the Lytles \$297,072.66 in attorneys' fees pursuant to the Original CC&Rs, the Amended CC&Rs and NRS 116.4117. On June 17, 2016, the Court awarded the Lytles damages, after a prove-up hearing, in the amount of \$63,566.93. These damages included amounts expended by the Lytles in the

design, engineering, and other costs associated with the construction of their home for Rosemere Estates, all of which were now stale and useless. Finally, on July 22, 2016, the Court awarded the Lytles costs in the amount of \$599.00. Previously, the Court had awarded \$1,962.80 in costs.

On September 2, 2016, the Lytles recorded Abstracts of Judgment against each property within the Association pursuant to NRS 116.

B. NRED 2 Litigation

On March 16, 2010, the Lytles initiated another NRS 38.310 mandated non-binding arbitration before NRED, naming the Association as respondent (the "NRED 2 Litigation"). The purpose of the NRED 2 Litigation was to halt non-judicial foreclosure proceedings initiated by the Association against the Lytles pursuant to NRS, Chapter 116 and the Amended CC&Rs. The Lytles also sought an order from the Court directing the Association to comply with NRS Chapter 116 and the Amended CC&Rs where the Association had failed to comply, e.g. approval of budgets, conduct of meetings, etc. In that arbitration, all parties stipulated that the Amended CC&Rs were valid and enforceable for the purpose of the NRED 2 Litigation.

After the Association prevailed in the Arbitration (in November 2010), the Lytles promptly and timely filed a lawsuit (for trial de novo) on December 13, 2010. The Association filed a counterclaim, seeking to enforce the assessments the Association levied against the Lytles property.

The Lytles included the following language in their Complaint:

Pursuant to a stipulation and/or agreement between the Plaintiff TRUST and the Defendant ASSOCIATION in the NRED action, the parties to the NRED action agreed that the Amended CC and R's and Bylaws of the Defendant ASSOCIATION [were] valid and enforceable only for the purpose of the NRED action and because this is a trial de novo of the NRED action the Plaintiff TRUST once again agrees that for the purpose of this litigation only that the Amended CC and R's and bylaws of the defendant ASSOCIATION are valid and enforceable.

Complaint in NRED 2 Litigation.

On November 14, 2011, the Court granted the Association's Motion for Summary Judgment. The Court also awarded the Association's Motion for Attorneys' Fees pursuant to NRS Chapter 116 and the Amended CC&Rs, with an amount to be determined at a subsequent hearing. The Court then entered two orders granting the Association's attorneys' fees pursuant to NRS 116.4117 and

Section 16 of the Amended CC&Rs. Thereafter, the Court awarded an additional \$7,068.00 in attorneys' fees to the Association pursuant to NRS 116.4117 and the Amended CC&Rs.

On July 16, 2012, the Lytles filed a Notice of Appeal. On December 21, 2015, the Nevada Supreme Court vacated the Order Granting Summary Judgment and remanded this case back to this Court for determination. Specifically, the Supreme Court held that the:

Lytles' actions during the NRED arbitration were sufficient to 'submit' their slander of title claim to the NRED arbitrator for the purposes of NRS 38.330(5). We also conclude that the Lytles did not need to establish that they suffered monetary damages for their remaining claims to be viable.

Supreme Court Order Re: NRED 2 Litigation. The Supreme Court also vacated the order awarding attorneys' fees, costs, and damages to the Association. In the second footnote of the foregoing Supreme Court Order, and an item of importance to the present case, the Court noted that its ruling was "premised in part on the Lytles' stipulation as to the amended CC&Rs validity."

Upon remand, the case was essentially thrust back to the beginning. On November 14, 2016, the Court granted the Lytles' Motion for Summary Judgment as to each and every cause of action and against the Association's Counterclaim. The district court then awarded the Lytles the following: \$274,608.28 in attorneys' fees, \$4,725.00 in costs, and \$823,824.84 in punitive damages pursuant to NRS 42.005. Pursuant to the foregoing, the total amount of the judgment against the Association and in favor of the Lytles in the NRED 2 Litigation, including attorneys' fees and costs, is \$1,103,158.12.

C. NRED 3 Litigation

On April 2, 2015, the Lytles filed an action against the Association in the Eighth Judicial District, Case No. A-15-716420-C, seeking an order from the Court that the Association hold an election, as it has not held such an election since March 24, 2010, despite the legal obligation to do so. On September 13, 2017, the Court granted the Lytles' Motion for Summary Judgment in the NRED 3 Litigation, and ordered that election take place before a neutral third party. Following that decision, on November 7, 2017, the Court awarded the Lytles \$14,807.50 in attorneys' fees and \$655.10 in costs.

All of the foregoing orders in NRED 1, 2 and 3 Litigations are final and not subject to appeal,

and all monetary orders are accruing interest.

C. Court's Award Of Attorneys' Fees and Costs

On September 11, 2018, this Court issued its Order Regarding Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorneys' Fees and Costs and Disbursements and Defendants' Motion to Retax and Settle Memorandum of Costs ("Order Awarding Attorneys' Fees"), Exhibit 1. In pertinent part, the Court awarded attorneys' fees pursuant to NRS 18.010(2)(b) which provides as follows:

Without regard to the recovery sought, when the court finds that the claim, counterclaim, cross-claim or third-party complaint or defense of the opposing party was brought or maintained without reasonable ground or to harass the prevailing party. The court shall liberally construe the provisions of this paragraph in favor of awarding attorney's fees in all appropriate situations. It is the intent of the Legislature that the court award attorney's fees pursuant to this paragraph and impose sanctions pursuant to Rule 11 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure in all appropriate situations to punish for and deter frivolous or vexatious claims and defenses because such claims and defenses overburden limited judicial resources, hinder the timely resolution of meritorious claims and increase the costs of engaging in business and providing professional services to the public.

The Court held that Defendants had notice of Judge Williams' prior Order granting summary judgment in the consolidated case, and Defendants "were given an opportunity to avoid this litigation and to preserve their legal arguments for appeal." Order Awarding Attorneys' Fees, 5:13-14, Exhibit 1. The Court further held that Judge Williams order was "law of the case." *Id.* at 5:15. As a result, this Court found that "Defendants' defense to this action was maintained without reasonable ground" and an award of attorneys' fees was appropriate under NRS 18.010(2)(b). *Id.* at 5:18-22.

III. LEGAL ARGUMENT

A. Request for Certification

This case is presently on appeal to the Nevada Supreme Court. While the appeal is pending, the district court is without jurisdiction to grant any relief under Rule 60(b). See Foster v. Dingwall, 126 Nev. —, —, 228 P.3d 453, 454–456 (2010); Huneycutt v. Huneycutt, 94 Nev. 79, 575 P.2d 585 (1978). However, if the Court is inclined to grant the relief requested, then it may certify its intent to do so. Foster, 228 P.3d at 455; see also Huneycutt, 94 Nev. at 81, 575 P.2d at 586. Pursuant to the procedure adopted by the Nevada Supreme Court in Huneycutt, and reaffirmed in Foster,

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Defendants request that the Court certify its intention to grant the relief requested in this motion should the Supreme Court remand the case back to the Court for this purpose.

NRCP 60 Provides Relief From This Court's Order Granting Attorneys' Fees В. NRCP 60(b) provides as follows:

(b) Mistakes; Inadvertence; Excusable Neglect; Newly Discovered Evidence; Fraud, Etc. 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); (3) fraud (whether heretofore denominated intrinsic or extrinsic), misrepresentation or other misconduct of an adverse party; (4) the judgment is void; or, (5) the judgment has been satisfied, released, or discharged, or a prior judgment upon which it is based has been reversed or otherwise vacated, or it is no longer equitable that an injunction should have prospective application. The motion shall be made within a reasonable time, and for reasons (1), (2), and (3) not more than 6 months after the proceeding was taken or the date that written notice of entry of the judgment or order was served. A motion under this subdivision (b) does not affect the finality of a judgment or suspend its operation. This rule does not limit the power of a court to entertain an independent action to relieve a party from a judgment, order, or proceeding, or to set aside a judgment for fraud upon the court. Writs of coram nobis, coram vobis, audita querela, and bills of review and bills in the nature of a bill of review, are abolished, and the procedure for obtaining any relief from a judgment shall be by motion as prescribed in these rules or by an independent action.

In the present case, the Nevada Supreme Court issued a ruling after hearing on the motion for attorneys' fees which likely will impact this Court's prior Order.

B. The Nevada Supreme Court Case Frederic & Barbara Rosenberg Living Trust v. MacDonald Highlands Realty, LLC, 427 P.3d 104, 134 Nev. Adv. Rep. 69 (2018) Provides New Case Law That Should Assist This Court In Denying Attorneys' Fees

NRS 18.010(2)(b) provides that a court may make an allowance of attorney's fees to a prevailing party when the court finds that the claim, counterclaim, or defense was brought "without reasonable ground or to harass the prevailing party." To support an award of attorney fees without regard to recovery sought, there must be evidence in record supporting proposition that claims were brought without reasonable grounds or to harass the other party. Semenza v. Caughlin Crafted

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Homes, 1995, 901 P.2d 684, 111 Nev. 1089. Although a district court has discretion to award attorney fees against a party for unreasonably maintaining a lawsuit, there must be evidence supporting the district court's finding that the claim or defense was unreasonable or brought to harass. Bower v. Harrah's Laughlin, Inc., 2009, 215 P.3d 709, 125 Nev. 470.

In a recent Nevada Supreme Court case, Frederic & Barbara Rosenberg Living Trust v.

MacDonald Highlands Realty, LLC, 427 P.3d 104, 134 Nev. Adv. Rep. 69 (2018), the Supreme
Court held the District Court abused its discretion in awarding attorneys' fees pursuant to NRS
18.010(b)(2). In Frederic & Barbara Rosenberg Living Trust, the trust purchased a residential lot and attempted to maintain an implied restrictive covenant on a parcel adjoining the lot and a golf course. Id. at 18. The trust ultimately filed a lawsuit against a third-party purchaser of the adjoining parcel, Malek, seeking to establish an easement. Id. Malek brought a motion for summary judgment against the trust because Nevada does not recognize the type of easement sought to be enforced. Id.

The District Court agreed and granted the motion for summary judgment. Id.

The District Court then awarded attorneys' fees to the Malek pursuant to NRS 18.010(2)(b). Frederic & Barbara Rosenberg Living Trust, 427 P.3d at 18. The court found the trust "lacked reasonable grounds to maintain the litigation, even if it initially had reasonable grounds to file suit, because of the facts and law" in the motion for summary judgment. *Id.* at 19-20.

The Supreme Court, however, disagreed and found the District Court abused its discretion in awarding fees. Frederic & Barbara Rosenberg Living Trust, 427 P.3d at 19-20. The Court cited Semenza v. Caughlin Crafted Homes, 111 Nev. 1089, 1095, 901 P.2d 684, 687-88 (1995), in finding that "[f]or purposes of NRS 18.010(2)(b), a claim is frivolous or groundless if there is no credible evidence to support it." Id. "Although a district court has discretion to award attorney fees under NRS 18.010(2)(b), there must be evidence supporting the district court's finding that the claim or defense was unreasonable or brought to harass." Id. (quoting Bower, 125 Nev. at 493, 215 P.3d at 726).

The Supreme Court reasoned that while it agreed the evidence presented on summary judgment did not support the trust's lawsuit, the trust did not lack "reasonable grounds to maintain the suit, as it presented a novel issue in state law, which, if successful, could have resulted in the

expansion of Nevada's caselaw regarding restrictive covenants." Frederic & Barbara Rosenberg

Living Trust, 427 P.3d at 21 (citing Rodriguez v. Primadonna Co., LLC, 125 Nev. 578, 588, 216

P.3d 793, 801 (2009) where the district court denied attorney fees under NRS 18.010(2)(b) because the claim "presented a novel issue in Nevada law concerning the potential expansion of common law liability"). Finally, the Court held that while there is a need to deter frivolous lawsuits, this "must be balanced with the need for attorneys to pursue novel legal issues or argue for clarification or modification of existing law." Id.

In the present case, there simply can be no argument regarding the novel and complex concepts involved in this lawsuit. Defendants continue to have reasonable grounds to believe that they had an absolute right to record the abstracts of judgments and seek relief pursuant to the plethora of law cited in the briefing in this case. There is an unquestionable gap in Chapter 116 that creates ambiguity as to whether a limited purpose association can enforce a judgment against the owners, something a creditor undoubtedly can do in a full blow unit owners' association. Further, the District Court, in prior judgments in favor of Defendants, awarded attorneys' fees, costs, and damages pursuant to the Amended CC&Rs and the entirety of Chapter 116. Defendants contend that because the judgments were not limited, neither should collection efforts, and Defendants should be afforded all of the rights of any creditor against a unit owners' association.

Defendants relied on the language in NRS 116.4117, NRS 116.3111 and NRS 116.3117, as well as the prior rulings from the NRED 1, 2 and 3 litigation. NRS 116.3111(3) provides that "[l]iens resulting from judgments against the association are governed by NRS 116.3117." NRS 116.3117 then provides:

a judgment for money against the association, if a copy of the docket or an abstract or copy of the judgment is recorded, is not a lien on the common elements, but is a lien in favor of the judgment lienholder against all of the other real property of the association and all of the units in the common-interest community at the time the judgment was entered. No other property of a unit's owner is subject to the claims of creditors of the association.

Defendants have continued to rely on the language in these statutes to support their position before the Supreme Court of Nevada. Defendants did not have an obligation to alter their position simply because Plaintiffs asked them to. Thus, Defendants' have reasonable grounds for their claims, and

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their defense in this litigation was not intended to harass Plaintiffs.

C. Judge Williams Prior Order Is Not Law Of The Case

The law-of-the-case doctrine "refers to a family of rules embodying the general concept that a court involved in later phases of a lawsuit should not re-open questions decided (i.e., established as law of the case) by that court or a higher one in earlier phases." *Crocker v. Piedmont Aviation, Inc.*, 49 F.3d 735, 739 (D.C.Cir.1995). "Normally, 'for the law-of-the-case doctrine to apply, the appellate court must actually address and decide the issue explicitly or by necessary implication." *Reconstruct Co. v Zhang*, 317 P.3d 814, 818 (2014) (quoting *Dictor v. Creative Mgmt. Servs.*, *L.L.C.*, 126 Nev. —, —, 223 P.3d 332, 334 (2010)), *see also Dictor v. Creative Management Services, LLC*, 126 Nev. 41, 44-46, 223 P.2d 332, 335 (2010) (holding that in order for the law-of-the-case doctrine to apply, the appellate court must specifically and actually address and decide the issue). A trial court's ruling does not constitute law of the case. *Byford v. State* 116 Nev. 215, 232, 994 P.2d 700, 711-12 (2000). The issue must be adjudicated on appeal. *Id.*

Indeed, a court has the discretion to revisit prior rulings in the same case, provided such rulings and issues decided therein have not been decided by the appeal or Supreme Court. *Bejarano* v. State, 122 Nev. 1066, 1074-75, 146 P.3d 265, 271-72 (2006). Thus, in *Dictor*, supra, the Supreme Court held that a district court could entertain a renewed motion for summary judgment based on new and alternative statutory defenses that were not raised in a prior summary judgment motion. In the present case, the Court always had jurisdiction and discretion to revisit all prior rulings, specifically Judge Williams' Order Granting Partial Summary Judgment.

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II. CONCLUSION

Based on the new case law set forth in *Frederic & Barbara Rosenberg Living Trust v.*MacDonald Highlands Realty, LLC, 427 P.3d 104, 134 Nev. Adv. Rep. 69 (2018), Defendants respectfully request this Court reconsider its prior ruling and certify to the Supreme Court that it will overturn that ruling and deny attorneys' fees and costs.

8 DATED: November <u>14</u>, 2018

GIBBS GIDEN LOCHER TURNER SENET & WIPTBRODI LDP

Ву

Richard E. Haskin, Esq. Nevada State Bar # 11592

1140 N. Yown Center Drive, Suite 300

Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 Attorneys for Defendants

TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, AS

TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE TRUST

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

The undersigned, an employee of the law firm of GIBBS GIDEN LOCHER TURNER
SENET & WITTBRODT LLP, hereby certifies that on November 16, 2018, she served a copy of the
foregoing DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO RECONSIDER COURT'S RULING GRANTING
PLAINTIFFS' ATTORNEY'S FEES by electronic service through the Regional Justice Center for
Clark County, Nevada's ECF System:

DANIEL T. FOLEY, ESQ. FOLEY & OAKS 626 S. 8 th Street Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
FOLEY & OAKS
626 S. 8 th Street
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

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Fax:	(702) 433-3091
Email:	christina.wang@fnf.com

An employee of Gibbs Giden Locher Turner Senet & Wittbrodt LLP

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EXHIBIT "1"

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DEVOLUTION TRUST DATED MAY 27, 1992; and DENNIS A. GEGEN AND JULIE S. GEGEN, HUSBAND AND WIFE, AS JOINT TENANTS,

Plaintiffs.

VS.

TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, AS TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE TRUST; JOHN DOES I through V; and ROE ENTITIES I through V, inclusive,

Defendants.

Presently before the Court is Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs and Memorandum of Costs and Disbursements (hereafter collectively "Plaintiffs' Motion") filed by the September Trust, dated March 23, 1972 ("September Trust"), Gerry R. Zobrist and Jolin G. Zobrist, as Trustees of the Gerry R. Zobrist and Jolin G. Zobrist Family Trust ("Zobrist Trust"), Raynaldo G. Sandoval and Julie Marie Sandoval Gegen, as Trustees of the Raynaldo G. and Evelyn A. Sandoval Joint Living and Devolution Trust dated May 27, 1992 ("Sandoval Trust"), and Dennis A. Gegen and Julie S. Gegen, Husband and Wife, as Joint Tenants ("Dennis & Julie Gegen") (collectively the "Plaintiffs") in Case No. A-17-765372-C, and Defendants' Motion to Retax and Settle Memorandum of Costs ("Defendant's Motion") filed by Trudi Lee Lytle and John Allen Lytle, as Trustees of the Lytle Trust ("Lytle Trust") in Case No. A-17-765372-C, which came on for hearing on July 26, 2018 at 9:00 a.m. and August 9, 2018 at 9:00 a.m. in Department XVIII of the Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Nevada.

Wesley J. Smith, Esq. of Christensen James & Martin appeared on behalf of the Plaintiffs September Trust, Zobrist Trust, Sandoval Trust, and Dennis & Julie Gegen. Richard Haskin, Esq. of Gibbs Giden Locher Turner Senet & Wittbrodt LLP appeared on behalf of the Lytle Trust. John M. Oakes, Esq. of Foley & Oakes, PC appeared on behalf of Marjorie B. Boulden, Trustee of the Marjorie B. Boulden Trust, amended and restated dated July 17, 1996 ("Boulden

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Trust") and Linda Lamothe and Jacques Lamothe, Trustees of the Jacques and Linda Lamothe Living Trust ("Lamothe Trust"). Christina H. Wang, Esq. of Fidelity Law Group appeared on behalf of Robert Z. Disman and Yvonne A. Disman ("Robert & Yvonne Disman").

The Court having considered the Plaintiffs' Motion and exhibits and Defendant's Motion to Re-Tax and Exhibits, all Oppositions Replies and exhibits thereto, and having heard the arguments of counsel, and with good cause appearing therefore, the Court hereby enters the following Order:

FINDINGS OF FACT

In August and September of 2016, the Lytles recorded with the Clark County Recorder's office four (4) abstracts of the Final Judgment ("Abstracts of Judgment") obtained against the Rosemere Association on August 16, 2016 in Case No. A-09-593497-C, Department XII. The Abstracts of Judgment were recorded against eight of the individual parcels or properties within the Rosemere Subdivision, including properties owned by the Plaintiffs. The owners of the encumbered properties were not Judgment Debtors under the Abstracts of Judgment.

On or about December 8, 2016, a case was filed against the Lytle Trust by the Bouldens, who owned Parcel No. 163-03-313-008, 1960 Rosemere Court, and the Lamothes, who own Parcel No. 163-03-313-002, 1830 Rosemere Court, each located in the Rosemere Subdivision, to remove the Abstracts of Judgment and plead causes of action for Quiet Title, Declaratory Relief and Slander of Title. On February 24, 2017, the Bouldens and Lamothes filed a Motion for Partial Summary Judgment on their Quiet Title and Declaratory Relief causes of action, which the Court granted on July 25, 2017 ("Order").

In its Order, the Court found that, among other things, the Abstracts of Judgment were improperly recorded and must be expunged and stricken from the record. Following the Court's

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direction in the Order, the Lytle Trust released its liens against the Boulden and Lamothe properties.

The Plaintiffs in this Action each own a property in the Rosemere Subdivision that was encumbered by the Defendants' recording of the Abstracts of Judgment. Prior to initiating this Action, on September 26, 2017, Plaintiffs sent a demand letter to Defendant's attorney requesting that the Abstracts of Judgment be expunged from Plaintiffs' Properties as well, based on the Court's Order and the identical factual and legal circumstances of the Plaintiffs' properties. On several occasions, Plaintiffs' attorneys also spoke to the Lytle Trust's attorney requesting that the Abstracts of Judgment be removed. The Plaintiffs requested to be placed in the same position as the Bouldens and Lamothes, with the Appeal to continue and the Defendants' appeal rights preserved. However, the Lytle Trust refused to release the Abstracts of Judgment.

On November 30, 2017, the Plaintiffs filed a Complaint and Motion for Summary Judgment in Case No. A-17-765372-C, Department XXVIII, requesting that the Lytle Trust's Abstracts of Judgment be removed from their Properties, just as the Court had ordered for the Bouldens and Lamothes. On February 21, 2018, Case No. A-17-765372-C was consolidated with Case No. A-16-747900-C.

On February 9, 2018, the Defendants filed an Opposition to Motion for Summary Judgment, Or, In the Alternative, Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings and Countermotion for Summary Judgment ("Countermotion"). On February 21, 2018, Plaintiffs filed a Reply to the Opposition and an Opposition to the Countermotion. On March 14, 2018, Defendants filed a Reply to the Plaintiffs' Opposition to the Countermotion. The Motion and Countermotion came on for hearing on March 21, 2018 and May 2, 2018, where the Court decided in the favor of the Plaintiffs, adopting Judge Williams' prior Order as "law of the case."

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

NRS 18.010(2)(b), provides that the court may make an allowance of attorney's fees to a prevailing party

Without regard to the recovery sought, when the court finds that the claim, counterclaim, cross-claim or third-party complaint or defense of the opposing party was brought or maintained without reasonable ground or to harass the prevailing party. The court shall liberally construe the provisions of this paragraph in favor of awarding attorney's fees in all appropriate situations. It is the intent of the Legislature that the court award attorney's fees pursuant to this paragraph and impose sanctions pursuant to Rule 11 of the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure in all appropriate situations to punish for and deter frivolous or vexatious claims and defenses because such claims and defenses overburden limited judicial resources, hinder the timely resolution of meritorious claims and increase the costs of engaging in business and providing professional services to the public.

The Defendants had notice of the Order entered by Judge Williams in Case No. A-16-747900-C in favor of substantially similarly situated property owners as the Plaintiffs. After the Order was entered and prior to this Case being filed by the Plaintiffs, the Defendants were given opportunity to avoid this litigation and to preserve their legal arguments for appeal. As this Court has already held, Judge Williams' Order is *law of the case* and binding on this Court. Therefore, given the directive in NRS 18.010(b) to liberally construe the paragraph in favor of awarding attorney's fees, the Court finds that the Defendants' defense to this action was maintained without reasonable ground. An award of Attorney's Fees to the Plaintiffs is therefore warranted. Having prevailed in this Action, the Court finds that the Plaintiffs are also entitled to an award of Costs pursuant to NRS 18.020 and NRS 18.050.

In considering the reasonableness of the amount of the Plaintiffs' requested legal fees, the Court considered the factors set forth in *Brunzell v. Golden Gate Nat. Bank*, 85 Nev. 345, 349, 455 P.2d 31, 33 (1969), to wit: 1) The qualities of the advocate: his ability, his training, education, experience, professional standing and skill; 2) The character of the work to be done: its difficulty, its intricacy, its importance, time and skill required, the responsibility imposed and

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the prominence and character of the parties where they affect the importance of the litigation; 3)

The work actually performed by the lawyer: the skill, time and attention given to the work; and
4) the result: whether the attorney was successful and what benefits were derived.

Having considered the *Brunzell* factors and the Defendants' Motion to Retax Costs, the Court finds that the Plaintiffs are entitled to their attorney's fees and costs, but exercises its discretion to reduce the legal fees and costs awarded. Accordingly, the Court awards Attorney's Fees and Costs to the Plaintiffs in the following amounts:

Plaintiff	Attorney's Fees	Costs	Total
September Trust	\$13,513.26	\$250.87	\$13,764.13
Zobrist Trust	\$13,331.26	\$250.87	\$13,582.13
Sandoval Trust	\$12,616.26	\$250.87	\$12,867.13
Gegen	\$12,590.26	\$250.87	\$12,841.13
Totals	\$52,051.04	\$1,003.48	\$53,054.52

<u>ORDER</u>

Based upon the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law above, and good cause appearing therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs and Memorandum of Costs and Disbursements are hereby granted in part and denied in part, in that the Court is awarding attorney's fees and costs to the Plaintiffs but in a reduced amount.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Lytle Trust's Motion to Retax and Settle Memorandum of Costs is hereby granted in part and denied in part, in that the Court is awarding costs to the Plaintiffs but in a reduced amount.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Lytle Trust shall pay Thirteen Thousand Seven Hundred Sixty-Four and 13/100 Dollars (\$13,764.13) to the September Trust for its attorney's fees and costs.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Lytle Trust shall pay Thirteen Thousand Five Hundred Eighty-Two and 13/100 Dollars (\$13,582.13) to the Zobrist Trust for its attorney's fees and costs.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Lytle Trust shall pay Twelve Thousand Eight Hundred Sixty-Seven and 13/100 Dollars (\$12,867,13) to the Sandoval Trust for its attorney's fees and costs.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Lytle Trust shall pay Twelve Thousand Eight Hundred Forty-One and 13/100 Dollars (\$12,841.13) to Dennis & Julie Gegen for their attorney's fees and costs.

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the total amount ordered to be paid by the Lytle Trust to the Plaintiffs collectively for attorney's fees and costs is Fifty-Three Thousand Fifty-Four and 52/100 Dollars (\$53,054.52).

IT IS HEREBY FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Lytle Trust is hereby ordered to pay the attorney's fees and costs as Ordered herein by certified check made payable to "Christensen James & Martin Special Client Trust Account" in the amount of Fifty-Three Thousand Fifty-Four and 52/100 Dollars (\$53,054.52) and delivered to the Plaintiffs' attorneys within ten (10) days after the date of Notice of Entry of this Order.

IT IS SO ORDERED. 1 2 3 Dated this ____ day of August, 2018. 4 5 **DISTRICT COURT JUDGE** 6 Submitted by: 7 CHRISTENSEN JAMES & MARTIN 8 9 Wesley J. Smith, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 11871 10 Laura J. Wolff, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 6869 11 7440 W. Sahara Ave. Las Vegas, NV 89117 12 Attorneys for Plaintiffs September Trust, Zobrist Trust, Sandoval Trust, and 13 Dennis & Julie Gegen 14 Approved as to Form and Content by: 15 FIDELITY NATIONAL LAW GROUP 16 GIBBS GIDEN LOCHER TURNER SENER & WITTBROOT LEP 17 CHRISTINA H. WANG, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 9713 18 Attorneys for Counter-Defendants/Cross-RICHARDE. HASKIN, ESQ. Claimants Robert & Yvonne Disman Nevada Bar No. 11592 19 TIMOTHY P. ELSON, ESQ. FOLEY & OAKES, P.C. Nevada Bar No. 11559 20 Attorneys for Defendants/Counter-Claimants Lytle Trust 21 DANIEL T. FOLEY, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 1078 22 Attorneys for Plaintiffs/Counter-Defendants/Cross-Defendants Boulden Trust 23 and Lamothe Trust 24 25 26 27 28

2085836.1

IT IS SO ORDERED. 1 2 Dated this ___ day of August, 2018. 3 4 5 DISTRICT COURT JUDGE 6 Submitted by: 7 **CHRISTENSEN JAMES & MARTIN** 8 9 Wesley J. Smith, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 11871 10 Laura J. Wolff, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 6869 11 7440 W. Sahara Ave. Las Vegas, NV 89117 12 Attorneys for Plaintiffs September Trust, Zobrist Trust, Sandoval Trust, and 13 Dennis & Julie Gegen 14 Approved as to Form and Content by: 15 FIDELITY NATIONAL LAW GROUP 16 GIBBS GIDEN LOCHER TURNER SENET & WITTBRODT LLP 17 CHRISTINA H. WANG, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 9713 18 Attorneys for Counter-Defendants/Cross-RICHARD E. HASKIN, ESQ. Claimants Robert & Yvonne Disman Nevada Bar No. 11592 19 TIMOTHY P. ELSON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 11559 FOLEY & OAKES, P.C. 20 Attorneys for Defendants/Counter-Claimants Lytle Trust 21 DANIEL T. FOLEY, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 1078 22 Attorneys for Plaintiffs/Counter-Defendants/Cross-Defendants Boulden Trust 23 and Lamothe Trust 24 25 26 27 28

A-16-147 800-C Marjorie O. Bolden Trust v. Trudi Lytle

1 IT IS SO ORDERED. 2 Dated this / day of August, 2018. 3 4 5 COURT JUDGE DISTRICT 6 Submitted by: 7 **CHRISTENSEN JAMES & MARTIN** 8 9 Wesley J. Smith, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 11871 10 Laura J. Wolff, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 6869 11 7440 W. Sahara Ave. Las Vegas, NV 89117 12 Attorneys for Plaintiffs September Trust, Zobrist Trust, Sandoval Trust, and 13 Dennis & Julie Gegen 14 Approved as to Form and Content by: 15 FIDELITY NATIONAL LAW GROUP 16 GIBBS GIDEN LOCHER TURNER SENET & WITTBRODT LLP 17 CHRISTINA H. WANG, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 9713 18 RICHARD E. HASKIN, ESQ. Attorneys for Counter-Defendants/Cross-Nevada Bar No. 11592 Claimants Robert & Yvonne Disman 19 TIMOTHY P. ELSON, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 11559 FOLEY & ØAKES, P.C. 20 Attorneys for Defendants/Counter-Claimants Lytle Trust 21 DANIEL T. FOLEY, ES Nevada Bar No. 1078 22 Attorneys for Plaintiffs/Counter-Defendants/Cross-Defendants Boulden Trust 23 and Lamothe Trust 24 25 26 27 28

1/14/2019 12:56 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT **NOE** 1 DANIEL T. FOLEY, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 1078 FOLEY & OAKES, PC 3 1210 S. Valley View Blvd. #208 Las Vegas, NV 89102 4 Tel.: (702) 384-2070 Fax: (702) 384-2128 5 Email: dan@foleyoakes.com Attorneys for the Boulden and 6 Lamothe Plaintiffs. 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 9 10 MARJORIE B. BOULDEN, TRUSTEE OF Case No. A-16-747800-C 11 Dept. No. IX THE MARJORIE B. BOULDEN TRUST, LINDA LAMOTHE AND JACQUES 12 LAMOTHE, TRUSTEES OF THE JACQUES & LINDA LAMOTHE LIVING TRUST 13 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF Plaintiffs, 14 STIPULATION AND ORDER TO 15 DISMISS ALL REMAINING **CLAIMS WITHOUT** 16 **PREJUDICE** VS. 17 TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, AS TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE 18 TRUST, DOES I through X; and ROE 19 CORPORATIONS I through X 20 Defendants. 21 AND ALL RELATED COUNTERCLAIMS 22 AND CROSS-CLAIMS 23 24 25 26 27 Page 1 of 3 OAKES

Case Number: A-16-747800-C

Electronically Filed

AA000871

SEPTEMBER TRUST, DATED MARCH 23,) Case No.: A-17-765372-C 1 1972; GERRY R. ZOBRIST AND JOLIN G.) Dept. No.: XVIII 2 ZOBRIST, AS TRUSTEES OF THE GERRY) R. ZOBRIST AND JOLIN G. ZOBRIST) 3 **FAMILY** TRUST; RAYNALDO **SANDOVAL AND** JULIE MARIE) SANDOVAL GEGEN, AS TRUSTEES OF) THE RAYNALDO G. AND EVELYN A.) 5 SANDOVAL **JOINT** LIVING AND) 6 DEVOLUTION TRUST DATED MAY 27,) 1992; and DENNIS A. GEGEN AND JULIE) 7 GEGEN, HUSBAND AND WIFE AS JOINT) TENANTS, 8 **Plaintiffs** 9 V. 10 TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN LYTLE, AS) 11 TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE TRUST; JOHN) DOES I through V; and ROW ENTITIES I) 12 through I inclusive. 13 Defendants. 14 15 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF STIPULATION AND ORDER TO DISMISS ALL REMAINING 16 **CLAIMS WITHOUT PREJUDICE** 17 TO: All Parties and their counsel: 18 YOU, AND EACH OF YOU, WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a Stipulation and 19 Order was entered with the above-entitled Court on January 14, 2019. A copy of said Stipulation 20 and Order is attached hereto. 21 Dated: January 14, 2019. 22 23 FOLEY & OAKES, PC 24 /s/ Daniel T. Foley Daniel T. Foley, Esq. 25 1210 S. Valley View Blvd. #208 Las Vegas, NV 89102 26 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 27 FOLEY₂₈

Page 2 of 3

OAKES

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE 1 2 Pursuant to NEFCR 9, N.R.C.P. 5(b) and EDCR 7.26, I hereby certify that I am an 3 employee of Foley & Oakes, PC, and that on the 14th day of January, 2019 I served the following 4 document(s): 5 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF STIPULATION AND ORDER TO DISMISS ALL REMAINING CLAIMS WITHOUT PREJUDICE 6 7 I served the above-named document(s) by the following means to the person s as listed 8 below: [x] By Electronic Transmission through the Wiznet System: 9 Richard E. Haskin, Esq. GIBBS, GIDEN, LOCHER, TURNER, 10 SENET & WHITTBRODT, LLP 11 1140 N. Town Center Drive, Suite 300 Las Vegas, NV 89144 12 Attorneys for the Lytles 13 Christina H. Wang, ESQ. FIDELITY NATIONAL LAW GROUP 14 8363 W. Sunset Road, Suite 120 Las Vegas, Nevada 89113 15 Attorneys for Counter-Defendants/Cross-Claimants Robert Z. Disman and Yvonne A. Disman 16 17 **CHRISTENSEN JAMES & MARTIN** KEVIN B. CHRISTENSEN, ESO. (175) 18 WESLEY J. SMITH, ESQ. (11871) LAURA J. WOLFF, ESQ. (6869) 19 7440 W. Sahara Avenue Las Vegas, Nevada 89117 20 Attorneys for September Trust, Zobrist Trust, Sandoval Trust, and Dennis & Julie Gegen 21 22 I declare under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. 23 /s/ Liz Gould An employee of FOLEY & OAKES 24 25 26 27

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EXHIBIT "A"

EXHIBIT "A"

Electronically Filed 1/14/2019 11:21 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT SAO DANIEL T. FOLEY, ESQ. 2 Nevada Bar No. 1078 FOLEY & OAKES, PC 3 1210 S. Valley View Blvd. #208 Las Vegas, NV 89102 Tel.: (702) 384-2070 Fax: (702) 384-2128 5 Email: dan@foleyoakes.com 6 Attorneys for the Boulden and Lamothe Plaintiffs. 7 DISTRICT COURT 8 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 9 10 MARJORIE B. BOULDEN, TRUSTEE OF Case No. A-16-747800-C 11 THE MARJORIE B. BOULDEN TRUST, Dept. No. IX LINDA LAMOTHE AND JACQUES 12 LAMOTHE, TRUSTEES OF THE JACQUES & LINDA LAMOTHE LIVING TRUST 13 Plaintiffs, STIPULATION AND ORDER TO 14 DISMISS ALL REMAINING 15 **CLAIMS WITHOUT PREJUDICE** 16 VS. 17 TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, AS TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE 18 TRUST, DOES I through X; and ROE 19 CORPORATIONS I through X 20 Defendants. 21 AND ALL RELATED COUNTERCLAIMS 22 AND CROSS-CLAIMS 23 24 25 Summary Judgment ☐ Voluntary Dismissal Stipulated Judgment 26 Involuntary Dismissal Default Judgment Stipulated Dismissal ☐ Judgment of Arbitration Motion to Dismiss by Deft(s) 27 FOLEY₂₈ JAN 0 9 2019 Page 1 of 4 OAKES AA000875

Case Number: A-16-747800-C

1 SEPTEMBER TRUST, DATED MARCH 23,) 1972; GERRY R. ZOBRIST AND JOLIN G.) 2 ZOBRIST, AS TRUSTEES OF THE GERRY) R. ZOBRIST AND JOLIN G. ZOBRIST) 3 FAMILY TRUST: RAYNALDO SANDOVAL AND JULIE MARIE) SANDOVAL GEGEN, AS TRUSTEES OF) THE RAYNALDO G. AND EVELYN A.) SANDOVAL **JOINT** LIVING DEVOLUTION TRUST DATED MAY 27,) 1992; and DENNIS A. GEGEN AND JULIE) GEGEN, HUSBAND AND WIFE AS JOINT) TENANTS. 8 **Plaintiffs** 9 10 TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN LYTLE, AS) 11 TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE TRUST; JOHN) DOES I through V; and ROW ENTITIES I) 12 through I inclusive. 13 Defendants. 14

Case No.: A-17-765372-C Dept. No.: XVIII

STIPULATION AND ORDER TO DISMISS ALL REMAINING CLAIMS WITHOUT PREJUDICE

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between counsel for all parties herein, that all of the remaining causes of action in the above captioned case be dismissed without prejudice. Specifically, the parties agree that the Plaintiffs, MARJORIE B. BOULDEN, TRUSTEE OF THE MARJORIE B. BOULDEN TRUST ("Boulden Trust"), and LINDA LAMOTHE AND JACQUES LAMOTHE, TRUSTEES OF THE JACQUES & LINDA LAMOTHE LIVING TRUST ("Lamothe Trust")' First, Fifth, and Sixth Causes of Action in their Second Amended Complaint filed July 25, 2017 be dismissed without prejudice.

IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED, specifically that TRUDI LEE LYTLE AND JOHN ALLEN LYTLE, AS TRUSTEES OF THE LYTLE TRUST'S Counterclaim

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1 against the Lamothe Trust and Robert Z. Disman and Yvonne A. Disman, filed August 11, 2017 2 be dismissed without prejudice. 3 IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED that Robert Z. Disman's and Yvonne A. 4 Disman's Crossclaim against the Boulden Trust filed September 26, 2017, be dismissed without 5 prejudice and that each of these parties shall bear their own attorney's fees and costs associated 6 with the Crossclaim 7 IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED that, other than as provided above, the 8 parties are not dismissing or waiving any rights they may have to seek to recover attorneys' fees 9 and costs, to the extent that any such rights may exist. 10 11 It is further stipulated that the parties are not dismissing any currently pending appeals from 12 decisions of the above captioned court or stipulating as to anything related to the right to file any 13 future appeals from future decisions of the above captioned court related to this matter. 14 Dated: January <u>%</u>, 2019 15 FOLEY & OAKES, PC 16 17 Daniel T. Foley, Esq. 1210 S. Valley View Blvd. #208 18 Las Vegas, NV 89102 19 Attorneys for Plaintiffs 20 GIBBS, GIDEN, LOCHER, TURNER, SENET & WHITTBROOT, LLP 21 22 Richard E. Haskin, Esq. 1140 N. Town Center Drive, Suite 300 Las Vegas, NV 89144 Attorneys for Defendants 25 26

FOLEY₂₈

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3	Christina H. Wang, Esq. 8363 W. Sunset Road, Suite 120 Las Vegas, Nevada 89113					
4	Las Vegas, Nevada 89113 Attorneys for Counter-Defendants/Cross-Claima	nts				
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8	7440 W. Sahara Avenue					
9	Las Vegas, Nevada 89117 Attorneys for September Trust, Zobrist Trust, San	ndoval Trust.				
10	and Dennis & Julie Gegen	,				
11						
12	ORD	ER				
						
13	It is so ORDERED.	\wedge				
14	DATED this <u>lo^T</u> day of January 2019.					
15						
16						
17		DAVID B. BARKER	pw			
18		SENIOR DISTRICT COURT JUDGE	•			
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27						

FOLEY₂₈ & OAKES

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1 CASE NO. A747800
 2 DOCKET U
3 DEPT. 16
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                      DISTRICT COURT
 6
                   CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
 7
                         * * * * *
 8
  MARJORIE B. BOULDEN TRUST,
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          Plaintiff,
11
        vs.
12 LYTLE TRUST,
13
              Defendant.
14
                  REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT
15
                            OF
16
17
                           HEARING
18
19
        BEFORE THE HONORABLE JUDGE TIMOTHY C. WILLIAMS
20
                    DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
21
22
              DATED THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 2017
23
24
   REPORTED BY: PEGGY ISOM, RMR, NV CCR #541
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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA; THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 2017 1 9:29 A.M. PROCEEDINGS 3 5 THE COURT: Page 11, Marjorie B. Boulden Trust 6 7 versus Lytle. MR. HASKIN: Good morning, your Honor. 8 Richard Haskin on behalf of the Lytles, defendants in 09:29:04 10 the action. MR. FOLEY: Dan Foley on behalf of the 11 plaintiffs. And appearing with me are Marjorie Boulden 12 land Linda Lamothe. 13 MR. HASKIN: Your Honor, also with me in the 14 courtroom are Mr. and Mrs. Lytle seated in the back. 09:29:13 **15** THE COURT: And it's my understanding if you 16 want it reported, that's fine. If you don't want it 17 reported and you want to do something else, that's 18 fine, too. I do understand this case has somewhat of a 19 09:29:28 20 history. MR. FOLEY: It does. 21 22 Split the cost? MR. HASKIN: Yeah. 23 THE COURT: That's probably not -- that's 24 probably the truest thing I can say. 09:29:32 25

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MR. HASKIN: We'll split it.
09:29:35
                     THE COURT:
                                 Okay. So tell me where do we want
         2
            to -- I mean, first, don't we have an ex parte
         3
            emergency motion for an order shortening time of
            defendant Trudi Lee Lytle and others, and the trust, to
09:29:46
            continue the hearing for February 17, 2017?
         7
                     MR. HASKIN: Your Honor, we submitted that on,
            I believe, Thursday or Friday of last week. That was
            granted. That continued the hearing from Tuesday of
            this week, to today.
09:30:01 10
                     THE COURT:
                                 Okay.
        11
                                 There was some typos, February
                     MR. FOLEY:
        12
           instead of January.
        13
        14
                     MR. HASKIN: Yes.
                     THE COURT: That's where that kind of threw me
09:30:09 15
           off. I saw that February.
        16
        17
                     MR. HASKIN: Yeah.
                     THE COURT: All right. I understand.
                                                             So
        18
            anyway, where do we go from here?
        19
                                 If I might, your Honor.
                     MR. FOLEY:
09:30:15 20
                     THE COURT:
                                 Yes.
        21
                     MR. FOLEY: And I do have an issue, but, you
        22
           know, this case is -- and this motion --
        23
                     THE COURT: It's a significant history.
                                                               I
        24
           understand.
09:30:22 25
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It is. And what it's all about is 09:30:23 MR. FOLEY: 1 that there's been a judgment obtained against a third party that was recorded against my clients' property. 3 My clients weren't parties in that case. They're not subject to the judgment. Instead, what the Lytles did 09:30:42 was simply, in recording this judgment, write down my 7 clients' parcel numbers so that they're part of this judgment as far as the county recorder's office is concerned. For the record, it's my THE COURT: 09:30:58 10 recollection the judgment was against the HOA, right? 11 It's not even an HOA. MR. FOLEY: Yeah. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 14 MR. FOLEY: It's --What is it? THE COURT: 09:31:04 15 It is -- it's a -- there's a MR. FOLEY: 16 nonprofit corporation that's called Rosemere Homeowners Association, but under the CC&Rs that exist, it's 18 really just a homeowner's committee. 19 The entire intent of everything that was done 09:31:22 20 by the Lytles in this underlying case was to obtain 21 declaratory relief that this was not an HOA. 22 But, your Honor, I need to tell you that, of 23 course, what we have is my client Marjorie Boulden's 24 Trust, her house is scheduled to be -- close escrow 09:31:42 25

tomorrow. And, of course, it can't because there's a 09:31:46 1 \$361,000 judgment being shown as an exception on the preliminary title report. 3 THE COURT: I understand. That's significant. But the problem that I've 09:31:56 MR. FOLEY: 5 encountered is in -- I submitted a -- not presuming I'm going to win this, but I submitted a proposed draft of an order to the title company to say, Would this do what needs to be done in order to be able to close on 09:32:14 10 this property tomorrow? And up until last night about 4:00 o'clock, 11 I've kind of wrestled with the underwriter who said, I 12 like what you've submitted. However, it's a TRO that 13 you would be getting. And if it was granted and the abstract of judgment was removed from the preliminary 09:32:29 15 title report, we would still show the judgment as an exception. And so there's not going to be --17 THE COURT: I'm not surprised by that. 18 to work for Chicago Title --19 MR. FOLEY: 09:32:40 20 Yeah. THE COURT: -- years ago before I moved to 21 22 Las Vegas. I'm not offended. MR. FOLEY: I'm not the 23 least bit offended by it. I understand it. Because they need certainty before THE COURT: 09:32:46 25

they can grant it as an exception. 09:32:49 1 MR. FOLEY: They do. So as much as I'd like 2 to go forward with this, and as meritorious as it is, I 3 don't want to go through that before the Court, get a TRO that requires a bond to be posted, and then have 09:33:00 the title company say, Well, it's of no real effect. But another part of my motion, your Honor --7 Because they need finality. THE COURT: 8 9 do. They do. They do. And it's on a MR. FOLEY: 09:33:09 10 If that's not the final judgment of this Court, 11 ITRO. things go back the way they were, and the new buyers 12 had they actually purchased, would be looking to the 13 14 title company --THE COURT: Yes. 09:33:22 15 MR. FOLEY: -- for \$361,000. So there won't 16 be any title insurance issued. Part of my motion was to set this matter for a 18 preliminary injunction hearing and to consolidate the 19 trial on the merits with the preliminary injunction 09:33:35 20 hearing. And I'd like to do that. 21 We can try this case in a half a day. It may 22 not even be that. I think it's, honestly, just a submittal of briefs and perhaps some closing arguments. All the facts --09:33:51 **25**

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Tell me if I'm wrong about this.
09:33:52
                     THE COURT:
         1
                     MR. FOLEY: -- are admitted.
                     THE COURT: But it's my impression at the end
         3
            of the day, ultimately, it's going to be a question of
           law; is that correct?
09:33:59
         5
                     MR. FOLEY: Entirely. And counsel submitted
         6
         7
            a --
                     THE COURT: Do you agree with that?
         8
                     MR. FOLEY: -- request for judicial notice,
         9
           which I am sorry to interrupt. But I consent to their
09:34:04 10
        11 request for judicial notice of all the documents that
            they submitted.
        12
                     MR. HASKIN: Your Honor, at this stage I would
        13
            agree with that. I think that we just got served with
        14
09:34:15 15
            a complaint.
                     THE COURT: Right.
        16
                     MR. HASKIN: We intend on filing some
        17
            counterclaims. At least with respect to the equitable
        18
           claims that are currently at issue, I do agree that
        19
           there are questions of law that could be decided by
09:34:23 20
           this Court.
        21
        22
                     THE COURT: Right.
                     MR. HASKIN: I can't disagree with that.
        23
           mean, I want to preserve my rights to file
            counterclaims.
09:34:29 25
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I understand that.
09:34:30
                     THE COURT:
         1
                     MR. HASKIN: Yeah.
                     THE COURT:
                                 The only reason I mentioned that
         3
            because when I reviewed the points and authorities.
            That was essentially -- I guess, from a bottom line
09:34:34
         5
            perspective, that was my opinion. I said at the end of
         7
            the day, I mean, this is a legal issue. I realize
            there's a judgment. There was an adjudication done.
                                                                   I
            guess, it was in front of Judge Leavitt.
                                                      I realize
            there have been appeals there, and so on.
09:34:49 10
                     And that's why I started out saying at the
        11
            very beginning, this case does have a history.
        12
            I quess, it really comes down to what would be the net
        13
            effect of the judgments? And, essentially, who
            potentially would be affected by the judgment as a
09:35:03 15
           matter of law? Is that --
        16
        17
                     MR. FOLEY: Yes, sir.
                                 That's the case; right?
                     THE COURT:
        18
                                         That's -- that's correct.
                     MR. HASKIN: Yeah.
        19
            As it stands today with the issues before your Honor,
09:35:11 20
            that is absolutely correct.
        21
                     THE COURT: Okay.
        22
                     MR. HASKIN: And, your Honor --
        23
                                 I thought it was a fascinating
                     THE COURT:
        24
            issue because when I read it I said, This is really
09:35:18 25
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09:35:22 1 interesting. I don't know the answer. I'm looking
           forward to being fully briefed on it.
                    MR. HASKIN: Your Honor, I think -- and
         3
           perhaps Mr. Foley and I both are going to be in
           agreement for once on this case. But I think that
09:35:29
           the --
         7
                     THE COURT: Stop there. If you're in
         8
           agreement, we can stop.
                     MR. HASKIN: I think further briefing is kind
         9
09:35:38 10 of necessary.
                     THE COURT: There's no doubt. It's full -- I
        11
           mean, I read this. And I just thought, Wow, this is
        12
           really an interesting issue. I don't know the answer
           to this.
        14
                     MR. HASKIN: Yeah. You know, and I don't know
09:35:47 15
           lif we're --
        16
                     THE COURT: Especially in light of the nature
        17
        18 of the association --
                     MR. HASKIN: Yeah.
        19
                     THE COURT: -- and whatever it was.
09:35:51 20
                     MR. HASKIN: Yeah.
                                         I mean, your Honor, we
        21
            do -- just to clear the record a little bit because
            we're being recorded here. I think Mr. Foley made it
        23
            sound a lot like in his argument that we willy-nilly
           wrote some APNs on an abstract of judgment.
                                                         That's not
09:36:03 25
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the case. We believe we're entitled to do so. 09:36:07 1 I understand. I'm not even THE COURT: considering what the ultimate outcome is. I just know 3 there's a question of law here. That's basically how I looked at it. I don't know what the right answer is 09:36:15 vet because I haven't been thoroughly briefed on it. MR. FOLEY: Given kind of where we've gotten, 7 8 I appreciate counsel's --Do you understand that's a big THE COURT: 9 I'm not rushing to judgment at all. 09:36:26 10 difference. MR. HASKIN: Unless you're rushing to my 11 judgment, I don't want you to. Exactly. THE COURT: 13 MR. FOLEY: With counsel's consent, the idea 14 of having to do this on a -- combining the preliminary 09:36:34 15 injunction hearing with the trial on the merits, perhaps just makes more sense for me to file a motion 17 for summary judgment at this point in time. And then 18 it can be properly briefed. And we're not looking at 19 coming back here in two weeks to try to get this done. 09:36:50 20 21 If that suits counsel. 22 MR. HASKIN: That suits me fine, your Honor. I imagine that that's probably going to -- I think 23 it's --24 He has to answer first, right? THE COURT: 09:36:59 25

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09:37:01
                     MR. HASKIN:
                                  Yeah.
                                 Then you have counterclaims;
         2
                     THE COURT:
         3
            right?
                     MR. HASKIN: Yeah. And I think our answer
            date is coming up in a couple of weeks, and we'll
09:37:05
         5
            probably file a counterclaim. And we'll probably
            counter move for summary judgment on the same issues.
         7
                     So it will put -- your Honor, I think it's
         8
            going to put the entire legal basis of the case in
           front of your Honor on an expedited basis. And I think
09:37:18 10
            that's probably the best thing to do.
        11
                     MR. FOLEY: Yeah. Yeah.
                                               So, I mean, I'll
        12
            work on my summary judgment motion. And as soon as we
        13
            get a answer on file, we'll file that. And they can
           brief, and we'll go from there.
09:37:30 15
                     THE COURT:
                                 Try to coordinate it a little bit.
        16
                     MR. HASKIN: Sure.
        17
                     THE COURT: Because you know he has a
        18
            counterclaim. Make sure that, you know, you have
        19
09:37:38 20
            enough time to thoroughly brief it. I know you will.
                     MR. FOLEY: Just for the record, I don't know
        21
            where we are with this other -- with this escrow that's
        22
            scheduled to close today. We'll try to see if the
        23
           buyer will extend it. But this, again, will all go
        24
            into part of our damages as far as the slander of title
09:37:49 25
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cause of action is concerned.
09:37:52
         1
                     And, again --
         2
                     THE COURT: So, I guess, it depends on how I
         3
           rule. Then the case might not necessarily be over
09:38:02
            completely.
                     MR. FOLEY:
                                 Correct. Correct.
         6
                     THE COURT: Yeah. Interesting. All right.
         7
           |Well, what do you want? What is your recommendation?
         8
            What are your recommendations, gentlemen? What do you
           want to do?
09:38:14 10
                     MR. HASKIN: It's his motion, your Honor.
        11
                     MR. FOLEY: You know, I suspect under the
        12
            circumstance I need to withdraw my motion for temporary
        13
            restraining order --
09:38:21 15
                     THE COURT:
                                 Yes.
                     MR. FOLEY: -- for the reasons stated.
        16
                     THE COURT: Right.
        17
                     MR. FOLEY: And we'll proceed from here as
        18
            indicated.
        19
                     THE COURT:
                                 There's no need for a status check
09:38:25 20
            or any action by me at this stage.
        21
                     MR. FOLEY: No, your Honor.
        22
                     MR. HASKIN: No, your Honor.
        23
                     THE COURT:
        24
                                 Okay.
                                 I mean, if something changed in
09:38:30 25
                     MR. FOLEY:
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the meantime with the title company, which I'm not
09:38:31
            going to pursue because I don't envision that
           happening.
                     THE COURT:
                                 I don't think so.
09:38:37
                     MR. FOLEY:
                                 I might move differently.
         6
           yeah.
                                 I mean, at the end of the day they
         7
                     THE COURT:
         8 |want finality. And I just know -- you know, you look
           at it from a risk and underwriting standpoint.
                                                            I don't
09:38:48 10 even know -- I think they would want an ultimate
        11 decision by the Supreme Court.
                     MR. HASKIN: That's what -- yeah.
                                                        I just
        12
           had -- I was on the other side of this -- not this
        13
            issue, but another case involving title to property.
           And we got a lis pendens expunged. But we were still
09:38:59 15
            before the Supreme Court because no title company would
        16
            insure it as long as it was up on appeal.
        17
                     THE COURT: Yeah.
                                        They want finality.
        18
                                         They just wouldn't do it.
                     MR. HASKIN: Yeah.
        19
09:39:14 20
                     MR. FOLEY: Thank you, your Honor.
                     THE COURT: All right. Enjoy your day,
        21
            gentlemen.
        22
                     MR. HASKIN: All right. Thank you.
        23
                          (Proceedings were concluded.)
        24
        25
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1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
2	STATE OF NEVADA)
3	:SS COUNTY OF CLARK)
4	I, PEGGY ISOM, CERTIFIED SHORTHAND REPORTER DO
5	HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I TOOK DOWN IN STENOTYPE ALL OF THE
6	PROCEEDINGS HAD IN THE BEFORE-ENTITLED MATTER AT THE
7	TIME AND PLACE INDICATED, AND THAT THEREAFTER SAID
8	STENOTYPE NOTES WERE TRANSCRIBED INTO TYPEWRITING AT
9	AND UNDER MY DIRECTION AND SUPERVISION AND THE
10	FOREGOING TRANSCRIPT CONSTITUTES A FULL, TRUE AND
11	ACCURATE RECORD TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY OF THE
12	PROCEEDINGS HAD.
13	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I HAVE HEREUNTO SUBSCRIBED
14	MY NAME IN MY OFFICE IN THE COUNTY OF CLARK, STATE OF
15	NEVADA.
16	
17	PEGGY ISOM, RMR, CCR 541
18	
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	A747000 543 4/4	E/10.10/10	[6] 2/25 7/4	acardinata 543
	A747800 [1] 1/1 ABILITY [1] 15/11	5/18 10/18 at [15] 8/3 8/13	can [6] 3/25 7/1 7/22 10/8 11/19	coordinate [1] 12/16
MR. FOLEY: [31]	able [1] 6/9	8/18 8/19 9/6 9/11	12/14	corporation [1]
MR. HASKIN: [28]	about [3] 5/1 6/11	11/5 11/10 11/18	can't [2] 6/1 8/23	5/17
	8/1	11/19 13/21 14/7	case [13] 1/1 3/19	correct [5] 8/5
THE COURT: [49]	absolutely [1]	14/9 15/6 15/8	4/23 5/4 5/21 7/22	9/19 9/21 13/6 13/6
\$	9/21	authorities [1] 9/4		cost [1] 3/22
\$361,000 [2] 6/2	abstract [2] 6/15		12/9 13/4 14/14	could [1] 8/20
7/16	10/25	В	cause [1] 13/1	counsel [2] 8/6
	ACCURATE [1]	back [3] 3/15 7/12		11/21
1	15/11	11/20	CCR [2] 1/25 15/17	counsel's [2] 11/8
11 [1] 3/6	action [3] 3/10	basically [1] 11/4 basis [2] 12/9	certainty [1] 6/25	11/14
16 [1] 1/3	13/1 13/21	12/10	CERTIFICATE [1]	counter [1] 12/7 counterclaim [2]
17 [1] 4/6	actually [1] 7/13 adjudication [1]	be [16]	CERTIFIED [1]	12/6 12/19
19 [2] 1/23 3/1	9/8	because [10] 6/1	15/4	counterclaims [3]
2	admitted [1] 8/2	6/25 7/8 9/4 9/25	CERTIFY [1] 15/5	8/18 8/25 12/2
2017 [3] 1/23 3/1	affected [1] 9/15	10/22 11/6 12/18		
4/ 6	again [2] 12/24	14/2 14/16	check [1] 13/20	15/3 15/14
2070 [1] 2/5	13/2	been [3] 5/2 9/10	Chicago [1] 6/19	couple [1] 12/5
2128 [1] 2/5	against [3] 5/2 5/3	11/6	circumstance [1]	course [2] 5/24 6/3
270 [1] 2/12	5/11	before [7] 1/20	13/13	COURT [7] 1/6
3	ago [1] 6/21	6/21 6/25 7/4 9/20 14/16 15/6	claims [1] 8/19	1/21 7/4 7/11 8/21
	agree [3] 8/8 8/14	BEFORE-ENTITLED	CLARK [3] 1/7 15/3	14/11 14/16 courtroom [1]
384-2070 [1] 2/5 384-2128 [1] 2/5	8/19 agreement [2]	[1] 15/6	clear [1] 10/22	3/15
364-2126 [1] 2/3	10/5 10/8	beginning [1] 9/12	client [1] 5/24	CROSSING [1]
4	all [10] 4/18 5/1	behalf [2] 3/9 3/11	clients [1] 5/4	2/12
4:00 [1] 6/11	7/25 8/11 11/10	being [3] 6/2 10/2	clients' [2] 5/3 5/7	currently [1] 8/19
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24 25 DISTRICT COURT
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

MARJORIE B. BOULDEN TRUST,

Plaintiff(s),

VS.

TRUDI LYTLE,

Defendant(s).

Case No. A-16-747800-C / Case No. A-17-765372-C

DEPT. XVIII

BEFORE THE HONORABLE MARK B. BAILUS, DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 2018

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS RE: ALL PENDING MOTIONS

APPEARANCES (on page 2).

RECORDED BY: ROBIN PAGE, COURT RECORDER

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AA000898

Case Number: A-17-765372-C

1	APPEARANCES:	
2	For the Plaintiff(s), September Trust Dated March 23, 1972;	
3	Gerry R. Zobrist and Jolin G.	
4	Zobrist Family Trust; Raynaldo G and Evelyn A	
5	Sandoval Joint Living and Devolution Trust; Julie S.	
6	Gegen, and Dennis A. Gegen:	WESLEY J. SMITH, ESQ.
7	For the Plaintiff(s), Linda Lamothe, Jacques Lamothe,	
9	Marjorie B. Boulden, and	
10	Jacques & Linda Lamothe Living Trust:	DANIEL THOMAS FOLEY, ESQ.
11	For the Counter Defendant(s),	
12	Yvonne A. Disman and Robert Z. Disman:	CHRISTINA H. WANG, ESQ.
13	For the Defendant(s),	
14	Lytle Trust:	RICHARD EDWARD HASKIN, ESQ.
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LAS VEGAS NEVADA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 2018

[Proceedings commenced at 9:05 a.m.]

THE COURT: On page 8, Marjorie B. Boulden Trust vs. Trudi Lytle, Case No. A-16-747800.

MR. HASKIN: Good morning, Your Honor. Richard Haskin on behalf of the Lytle Trust.

MR. SMITH: Good morning, Your Honor. Wesley Smith on behalf of the plaintiffs, that's the September Trust, the Zobrist Trust, the Sandoval Trust, and Dennis and Julie Gegen.

MR. FOLEY: Dan Foley on behalf of Boulden and Lamothe, Your Honor.

MS. WANG: Christina Wang on behalf of the Dismans, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And is this all counsel necessary for the go-forward with this hearing this morning?

MR. HASKIN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Counsel, I've had an opportunity to read the briefing and does any -- does either counsel have a hard copy of the exhibits that were filed? There was over 200 exhibits.

MR. SMITH: I have some of them, but not all of them.

THE COURT: Well, I -- I pulled up the exhibits, and Exhibit -- Exhibit 5 was -- appears to be the original CC&Rs. And it references the amended ones as being Exhibit 6, but Exhibit 6 appears to be the same CC&Rs. Does anybody have a hard copy of the amended CC&Rs?

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24 25 MR. SMITH: I do not have those with me.

MR. HASKIN: I may have one, Your Honor. Permission to take a look real quick.

THE COURT: Sure. Or am I just misreading Exhibit 6?

MR. HASKIN: Your Honor, my -- my exhibits, I believe, were letters. So I think you're referring to --

MR. SMITH: Yeah, that's -- it is my exhibit. I'm sorry, I do not have it with me today.

THE COURT: Okay. Well --

MR. HASKIN: I do have a copy, Your Honor, within my pleading, the opposition and counter motion.

THE COURT: Well, I was going to review them before court today. I haven't had a chance. If they're part of your exhibits, I'll look --I'll look through your exhibits.

In any event, this is on for Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment, or in the alternative, Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings. Defendant Trudi Lytle, John Allen Lytle, the Lytle Trust opposition to Motion for Summary Judgment or in the alternative, Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings and Counter Motion for Summary Judgment.

I have read all the briefing. Did a little bit of independent research. I noticed the -- I believed then the opposition was -- the parties cited Boulder Oaks Community Association vs. B&J Andrews Enterprises, I actually litigated that case and prevailed on Summary Judgment, even though the supreme court said I didn't have a likelihood of success on the merits in dissolving the preliminary injunction. So

sometimes the supreme court gets it wrong.

In any event, I do have a little bit of a working knowledge of NRS 116. Does counsel want to be heard on oral argument in this matter?

MR. SMITH: Sure, Your Honor, if you want to entertain it.

MR. HASKIN: Yes, Your Honor. And permission to approach, Your Honor, I --

THE COURT: Sure. And thank you.

MR. HASKIN: Your Honor, for the record, I handed you Exhibit C from our opposition and counter motion, which is the amended CC&Rs.

THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.

MR. HASKIN: You're welcome, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Counsel, Plaintiff?

MR. SMITH: Thank you, Your Honor.

I think that probably the best place to start is to kind of summarize why we're here today. My clients are property owners within the Rosemere subdivision, four different lots that they own. And the Lytles have recorded a -- an abstractive judgment or multiple abstracts of judgment on their properties.

Now, the facts are undisputed today. We don't have any material facts that are in dispute. It's undisputed that my clients were not defendants in the underlying litigation, they were not parties to the underlying litigation, and they are not judgment debtors. So the Lytles have taken those judgments and recorded them against properties that

 are -- do not belong to the judgment debtor.

And so really, this comes back to the underlying litigation.

Because there are important findings of fact and conclusions of law from that case that arise from the judgment they recorded that preclude them from doing what they've done. Specifically, Judge Leavitt in that prior case found that those amended CC&Rs were void *ab initio*. Not rescinded, not voidable, not divisible, but void *ab initio*, meaning from the very beginning, meaning they can never be enforced, they never came into existence.

So the other thing that she found is that this particular association, this judgment debtor, was not an NRS 116 association as it's defined under that statute. Instead, it's a very particular type of association called a limited purpose association, which is governed exclusively by NRS 116.1201. Now, they are relying upon a particular section of 116 called 3117 to say that they can record these judgments against the individual units within the association.

Now, 3117 on its very face says that it can record a judgment against an association. Now, association is a defined term under NRS 116, and Judge Leavitt specifically found that this association did not qualify under that definition. So on its face, 3117 can't be applied.

Further, NRS 1201 -- or 116.1201 says that Chapter 116 is only applicable to a limited purpose association for the specifically enumerated subsections; there's 28 of them. NRS 311 -- 116.3117 is not one of those sections.

And so we have right on its face, clear and unambiguous in

two different places, that they don't have authority to do what they've done. Yet that's what they're asking you to do. They say that there's equity that should be applied here. But they haven't given you a single rule of equity that's applicable here to do what they want you to do.

We're simply asking to be put on the same position as the other plaintiffs in this case. We are recently consolidated. Judge Williams has already considered this issue.

THE COURT: Just out of curiosity, Judge Williams recused himself?

MR. SMITH: He did, Your Honor.

THE COURT: After issuing the order?

MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. So that's how it ended up in my department?

MR. SMITH: That's how it ended up with you, Your Honor.

MR. FOLEY: My daughter took a job as his law clerk, unfortunately. So.

THE COURT: Oh. Okay.

MR. SMITH: He screwed it up for us.

MR. HASKIN: Your Honor, just to add to that real quick, they filed a separate action before Judge Israel. We had an action already pending before Judge Williams. The actions -- they filed a Motion to Consolidate almost identical time as Judge Williams recused himself. So we -- the Judge Williams case was transferred to your court, the Motion for -- for Consolidation was granted, and the Judge Israel case,

which is this case, was then moved over to this court as well.

MR. SMITH: That's all correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I just was curious, because I saw my name mentioned in the pleadings. And I -- and I'm just wondering how I ended up with the -- with the case.

MR. SMITH: That's right.

THE COURT: So that --

MR. HASKIN: You're lucky.

MR. SMITH: So that's where we are. And Judge Williams, he already considered these exact same issues. It's the exact same legal question. We have a single legal question before you today. Was it appropriate under NRS 116 or under the original CC&Rs, which are the only ones that are applicable today, was it appropriate to record these judgments against the individual units.

And judge Williams found that it was not, that 116 didn't apply, that this was a limited purposes association, and that 3117, specifically that section, was not applicable.

And so he ordered that those judgment liens be expunged. We're just asking this court to put us in the same position as the other property owners in this case. Now, that order is on appeal. And so the Lytles are going to have their day to be able to explain that the supreme court, why they think that was wrong.

THE COURT: What is the status of the appeal?

MR. SMITH: It's currently under briefing, as far as I know.

THE COURT: I saw that you'd attached the opening brief.

Has an answering brief been filed?

MR. SMITH: Yes, Your Honor. Mr. Foley filed an answering brief. I believe that the other counsel in the case filed an answering brief. We filed an Amicus brief earlier this week. We expect that no matter what happens here today, there's going to be an appeal, and that those appeals will be consolidated and that the supreme court's going to hear all of the issues at the same time.

So, you know, that's really the -- the gist of it. It seems pretty straightforward to me. You know, normally on a summary judgment you've got a lot of argument about facts are in dispute, those kinds of things. This is really straightforward and it's really an easy case. You know, law of the case is applicable. We've got res judicata issues that are applicable from the prior -- the underlying case that arise from this judgment. And so we submit that to you and -- and ask that you grant our Motion for Summary Judgment today.

THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.

Counsel, you just handed me the amended and restated
Ceclaration of Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions for Rosemere
Estates. I had an opportunity to glance through it. I was looking at the
Boulder Oaks decision. And the preface to it regarding NRS
Chapter 116 states:

While NRS Chapter 116 generally applies to all Nevada common interest communities, it only applies to communities containing lots reserved exclusively for nonresidential use, if the declaration so provides.

And the Rosemere Estates is exclusively residential?

MR. HASKIN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Six --

MR. HASKIN: Nine residential homes.

THE COURT: Nine residential homes; is that correct?

MR. HASKIN: There's actually eight homes within the community. And there's an empty lot, which is the Lytles' lot within the community all -- as well. But the -- even the original CC&Rs, Your Honor, designated each of those nine lots to be for residential purposes.

THE COURT: But it's strictly a residential --

MR. HASKIN: Correct.

THE COURT: There's no nonresidential units in it?

MR. HASKIN: Correct.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. HASKIN: Your Honor, and -- and just to give you a picture of the community, Your Honor, it's essentially a single-street cul-de-sac, where you enter kind of through the middle of the cul-de-sac and you have homes on the left and homes on the right. But it's -- it's nine units, it's very small.

Your Honor, I think that both parties have extensively and well briefed this matter, and I think that the law is well referred to therein. So I'll only draw your attention, Your Honor, really, the overlying themes of the Lytles' position. I think we have two essential questions in this case. And the first being does Nevada law provide creditors with the right to lien units within an association? I think -- I think that's the broad-based

 question. And we've heard a lot of reference from the plaintiffs to the fact that they weren't judgment debtors. That they -- they weren't parties to the underlying case, they weren't judgment debtors to the underlying case. And somehow that's supposed to absolve them from any potential liability.

Well, that's true personally, meaning that there is no possible way under Nevada law that I as a creditor could seek to enforce a judgment against all of their assets, it's not true with respect to the units that are contained within the association.

In fact, regardless of whether NRS 116.3117 applies, and we believe it does, but let's just take it in the abstract for a second. 3117 undoubtedly provides a right for a judgment creditor to obtain a judgment against a unit within an association. And, Your Honor, in our reply brief we cited the Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act, and it provides reasoning as to why that law exists. In fact, the UCIOA has provided that relief for years now prior to when Nevada adopted its own version of the UCIOA some time ago.

But there is a right under Nevada law unquestionably that provides a creditor with a right to place a lien against a unit within an association. And the reasoning again is within the UCIOA it states that a -- a creditor should be able to reach the equity of the judgment debtor. Unquestionably, units in common interest developments. And that's what we're talking about here, whether it's a limited purpose association, a condominium complex, an RV park, whatever you have, it's a common interest development.

In this case, we have a limited purpose association. Since July 29, 2013, we have a limited purpose association. But since that time it's an LPA. And a judgment creditor has the right, whether it's an LPA or otherwise, to collect against a unit within the association. Why? Because a unit is part of the association. In fact, it's included within the definitions under Chapter 116. Just look to the definitions, don't even get past those.

NRS 116.021 defines a common interest community as including all of the real estate within the community, common elements, limited common elements, it also includes the units.

THE COURT: I will tell you, counsel, their -- their main argument is that -- I was curious why -- how -- why Judge Williams no longer had the case, because wouldn't this case -- wouldn't this motion be before Judge Williams if he hadn't recused himself?

MR. HASKIN: Your Honor, I believe so.

THE COURT: Opposing counsel's nodding up and down as if to indicate yes.

MR. HASKIN: Well, Your Honor, it's --

THE COURT: And here's my concern, counsel. Just Judge Williams' order is not binding on me.

MR. HASKIN: No.

THE COURT: Obviously, another district court's ruling is not binding. There was a lot of briefing on the issue of preclusion, res judicata, law of the case. I don't think it's law of the case, it hasn't gone up to the Supreme Court and then been decided. I don't believe it's res

judicata. Your issue preclusion argument was sound, however, I'm not sure I would even decide on issue preclusion.

You invited me to review the underlying briefing as to Judge Williams' order, which I do intend to do. But my -- my question to you, counsel, is there any reason for you to believe that if this -- if this motion has been in front of Judge Williams, would he have decided any differently than he decided the -- the other order, the other matter that's in this order? And, you know, candor to the court is always good when you're making an argument. But is there any reason to believe that this matter had been in front of Judge Williams, you would have been able to persuade him differently than this previous order that is now up on appeal?

MR. HASKIN: Your Honor, I believe so. And there is a distinction. When Judge Williams heard this case, he heard the case only with the -- and I'll refer to it as *NRED 1*, I think that's how we referred to it in our briefings.

THE COURT: It took me a while to get the fact pattern down on what occurred in each -- in each proceeding.

MR. HASKIN: Yeah, I forget that I've --

THE COURT: But I think I have it down now.

MR. HASKIN: -- lived it my whole -- you know, basically, my whole adult career it seems like. But the -- *NRED 1* essentially was the litigation to seek the -- the voiding of the amended CC&Rs. *NRED 2* was a different litigation entirely. That was not subject o Judge Williams' order, and there are distinctions to be made. And I think important ones.

The NRED 2 case, the parties, all the parties involved, including the association, stipulated to the fact that the amended CC&Rs were the governing document and were the law of the land.

THE COURT: But wasn't that only -- wasn't that stipulation only applicable to NRED 2? I mean, wasn't it limited to just application to NRED 2?

MR. HASKIN: Correct. It was -- it was limited in application to NRED 2. It was, Your Honor. But --

THE COURT: So it's not binding in any other form? That's -- the stipulation is not binding in any other form?

MR. HASKIN: No, but I -- Your Honor, I think the distinction's important. Because one of our key arguments, and perhaps our key argument in this case, is that you can't ignore the legal -- the legal realities of the fact that until July 29th, 2013, and really with respect to *NRED 2*, until well after that, till 2016, the amended CC&Rs were the governing documents. They -- they were the governing documents.

THE COURT: But their argument is they were not a party to NRED 2, that the stipulation was between the association and the Lytles, and it was only limited to NRED 2.

MR. HASKIN: Sure, Your Honor. But the association -- this is -- this is not an ordinary corporation, right. This is not a corporation that had shareholders. An association is not an entrepreneurial ventureship. An association -- a homeowners association, is an organizational structure that consists of all the homeowners who've worked -- who vote to have a board to run the governance of their

community. This association is the homeowners. That's what it is.

When we join associations, we join voluntarily knowing that the board controls us. In one way or another, the board controls us. And when the board enters that stipulation for *NRED 2*, that's the decision that binds the association. Whether we as an association like it or not, and whether they liked it or not as debtors, and let's not forget that some of the board members are plaintiffs in this case. They decided this. This was their issue. They fought this case. They're not bystanders to this.

And even if they were bystanders, it wouldn't matter. The homeowners association is not a corporation in its ordinary terms. It is an organizational structure to which we as homeowners are all subject to what the board of directors decides. And in this case, what they decided to do was they decided to try to foreclose against the Lytles' home by enforcing Chapter 116's foreclosure provision and the amended CC&Rs' foreclosure provisions; that was their decision. They tried to enforce it, and the Lytles defended themselves against a foreclosure in *NRED 2*. And in order to do that, they were forced to stipulate that the amended CC&Rs were the governing documents, because their defenses in that case against the foreclosure wasn't that the amended CC&Rs were void *ab initio*. That was never an issue in *NRED 2*.

What they said was, You didn't even follow your own amended CC&Rs or Chapter 116. And we're going to agree that's the law of the land. So what ended up happening was the Lytles prevailed in that case.

And what the plaintiffs are seeking here really produces an absurd result, which is that had the prevailing party been the plaintiffs in this case, they would have foreclosed on the Lytles' house or lot. They wouldn't have anything. But because the Lytles prevailed, they have no remedy to obtain their attorneys' fees. Because now, they're arguing, well, sorry, the amended CC&Rs are void *ab initio*.

The -- the key to this case, really, is just that, is if a document is declared void *ab initio*, should it penalize the party that had it declared void *ab initio*? And the *Mackintosh* case, Your Honor, which we cite, and other cases that are similar, state the otherwise. It states that just because you have a document declared void *ab initio*, you shouldn't be punished as a result of that.

And -- and this is not the *Bergstrom* case, where a party obtained damages and also rescission. This is -- this is different. This is the *Mackintosh* case, where the court said, your document is -- the document's void *ab initio*. We're going to grant you that relief. And we know you've incurred attorneys' fees as a result of that, and the contract provided an award of attorneys' fees. And so we're going to allow you to enforce that contractual provision.

In this case, the amended CC&Rs, Section 10.2, provides the exact same relief as NRS 116.3117. It states that if a judgment is obtained against the association, it is a judgment against each and every one of the units in this association pro rata. That's what we're seeking to enforce. Because the contrary is -- it's -- not only is it not equitable, but it's absurd. Because only the association could have prevailed in those

 cases under their theory of the case. And their theory of the case is that we're judgment debtors, we -- we're not judgment debtors, because we weren't parties to that case.

Well, the wealth of common interest development law says otherwise. Says if you join a common interest development, this is not you becoming a shareholder of a corporation. This is you joining an organizational structure and you have knowledge of these amended CC&Rs, why? They're recorded against your property and we provided you copies of them. You have knowledge of 116, you're assumed to have knowledge of 116, because you lived within the common interest development.

And that's the thrust of our argument, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Counsel, you invited me to review the underlying briefing in Judge Williams' order. I am going to take you up on your invitation. I haven't had a chance to do that yet. I have pulled the order and some of the briefing. Is there anything in rebuttal that you want to argue to the court? I am going to take this case under submission. I want to -- took me a while to get the fact pattern down, quite frankly. I had to review it over a couple of times. There's multiple litigations that underline this. I was going to put it on for two weeks for my decision.

But I don't want -- I want you to make whatever argument you want to make in response to counsel's argument.

MR. SMITH: Thank you, Your Honor. I appreciate that. I think that I'll start with the distinction that's being made

between the NRED 1 and the NRED 2 litigation. Yes, there was a stipulation that was entered at one time in that case. But I'll actually refer to Exhibit L from the defendant's exhibits.

This is an order that they obtained in summary judgment. It was entered on November 15th, 2016, in case A-10-631355-C. It's called The Order Granting plaintiff John Alvin Lytle and Trudi Lee Lytles as Trustees of Lytle Trust, Motion for Summary Judgment.

THE COURT: Is this the order that mentions that it was void ab initio six times?

MR. SMITH: Yeah.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. SMITH: Exactly.

THE COURT: I've reviewed it.

MR. SMITH: It seems kind of disingenuous to say that we stipulated to this issue and this was the main issue and that void *ab initio* never came up.

THE COURT: And your argument also was this was prepared by the Lytles' counsel --

MR. SMITH: Absolutely.

THE COURT: -- as with many of the other orders that basically the association did not put up a fight and it was akin to a default judgment.

MR. SMITH: Yeah. And, you know, whether or not it's a default judgment, you know, really aside from that, the whole point is that the Lytles, throughout all of the litigation that they've gone through,

they have argued that this is void *ab initio*. Now, void *ab initio* is a legal term with --

THE COURT: Means it never existed.

MR. SMITH: -- specific meaning. And to argue for that and successfully win at every turn they've won, and the final judgment, that's what they've gotten. And to turn around and now say that they can use that against nonparties is just -- it -- it doesn't make any sense. It's not legally possible. And so we -- we would say that's just not okay.

But as far as the -- you know, you asked whether or not Judge Williams would make the same decision today, I wasn't there. But I did read the transcript yesterday of the hearing. And it was pretty one-sided. And I would say that he would not have changed his mind. He was decidedly against the defendant's position on this issue.

And so we can submit that for -- for your review, as well, as part of that.

THE COURT: I'm going to go back and read the Mackintosh case, also, while I take this under submission. Probably do some independent research. And I am going to review the underlying basis of Judge Williams' order. If you want to submit transcripts, that's fine.

MR. SMITH: Okay. And one -- one other thing. If you're going to review *Mackintosh*, I would just say you should also read the Ninth Circuit's opinion in *Golden Pisces* --

THE COURT: I'll probably --

MR. SMITH: -- which we cited in our briefs.

THE COURT: -- do more than that, counsel. I'll probably

review all --

MR. SMITH: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: -- a lot of the cases cited. Like I said, it took me a while in reading this to get a handle on the fact that there was -- it was a lengthy fact pattern and tried to understand what occurred in each of the -- it was, what, three -- NRED 1, NRED 2, NRED 3, then what happened in front of Judge Leavitt, and then what happened in front of Judge Williams. And now it's happening in front of myself.

MR. HASKIN: You got sucked in.

MR. SMITH: We won't belabor the issue then. We'll let you get to it.

THE COURT: Thank you, counsel.

MR. SMITH: Thank you.

MR. HASKIN: Thank you.

[Proceedings concluded at 9:31 a.m.]

ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the audio/video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.

Shaura Otto

Shawna Ortega, CET*562