



1 In short, Scotlund is unhappy that he now is being ordered to actually pay his  
2 long-overdue child support.<sup>1</sup> If he had complied with the child support agreement  
3 that *he* drafted and was entered as an order of the Nevada Courts at the time of his  
4 1998 divorce, he would not have a massive arrearage or have been subjected to  
5 attorney's fee awards and sanctions for the past decade.

6 Now that this Court and the court below have found that Scotlund has a  
7 massive arrearage and have entered the orders necessary to actually collect – and to  
8 hold him in contempt if he continues to evade and refuse to do so – he has run back  
9 to this Court – yet again – seeking a stay to the collection, for the sole purpose of  
10 further delay. His request is totally devoid of merit.

11 As such, we ask the Court to deny Scotlund's *Renewed Emergency Motion* in  
12 its entirety and with prejudice.

## 13 14 **II. POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

### 15 **A. FACTS**

16 The *actual* facts of this case – which are supported by the record – are provided  
17 below and (of course) bear little resemblance to the strained (well, actually, mostly  
18 made up) version provided in all of Scotlund's filings.<sup>2</sup>

19 On January 26, 2012, the Court issued its *Order of Reversal and Remand*,  
20 stating:

21 Because we conclude that the district court's establishment of a \$1,300  
22 per month sum certain for Vaile's child support obligation constitutes

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23  
24 <sup>1</sup> Scotlund still refuses to pay the ordered support. He sent a check for \$150 for  
25 July and a check for \$150 for August. He has not paid any support – current or  
26 arrears – since then.

27 <sup>2</sup> Some of this *Opposition* repeats the facts provided to the Court in the Original  
28 *Opposition to Stay* filed when Scotlund first asked for a stay in this case.

1 an impermissible modification of the original support obligation, we  
2 reverse the district court's order setting Vaile's support payment at  
3 \$1,300, and we further reverse the arrearages calculated using the  
4 \$1,300 support obligation and the penalties imposed on those arrearages.  
We remand the matter to the district court for further proceedings  
consistent with this opinion.

5 The Court added a footnote:

6 Although the parties' appellate filings and various parts of the appellate  
7 record allude to a possible child support order entered by a Norway  
8 court, no such order is contained in the appellate record, nor does it  
9 appear that the district court was provided with any such order.  
Consequently, on remand, the district court must determine whether  
such an order exists and assess its bearing, *if any*, on the district court's  
enforcement of the Nevada support order.

10 [Emphasis added.]

11 Scotlund lied to this Court, claiming that its remand "required the lower court  
12 to review this issue under NRS 130.207." The footnote quoted above says no such  
13 thing. In fact, however, the lower court *did* review NRS 130.207 (along with every  
14 other statutory provision cited by both sides) and correctly determined that Nevada  
15 had issued the controlling order.<sup>3</sup>

16 On April 9, 2012, the district court held a hearing specifically on the issues on  
17 remand and on our *Motion For An Order To Show Cause* based on Scotlund's failure  
18 to pay child support in accordance with the 1998 *Decree of Divorce*, for his failure  
19 to inform the court of his change of address, and for failure to begin payments on the  
20 attorney's fee judgments awarded against him. The court heard extensive oral  
21 argument on all issues and ruled that the parties were to further brief their respective  
22 positions. A briefing schedule was ordered and it was stipulated that the minutes of  
23 the hearing would act as an order of the court in accordance with EDCR 7.50.

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25 <sup>3</sup> As discussed below, the district court did exactly as this Court ordered and  
26 determined that the Norwegian orders had no effect on the proceedings as they were  
27 not entered in accordance with UIFSA.

1 In accordance with the lower court's *Order*, both Cisilie and Scotlund filed  
2 FDFs on April 23, 2012, but Scotlund's was neither complete nor in accordance with  
3 the NRCF 16.2 rules.

4 Scotlund filed his briefing on the effect of the Norwegian child support orders  
5 and their applicability under UIFSA on May 9. His brief was to include a calculation  
6 of child support under both the Nevada child support orders and under the Norwegian  
7 child support orders. He failed to provide that information. Cisilie filed her  
8 responsive briefing on the issues required by the family court on May 21.

9 Per this Court's remand order, we provided supplemental filings calculating  
10 child support arrearages based on collection efforts by the District Attorney's office,  
11 once Scotlund finally provided some financial information – though not in  
12 accordance with the 1998 *Decree of Divorce* – that allowed us to do a comprehensive  
13 arrearage calculation based on Scotlund's annual income since 2000.

14 The Court held another hearing on June 4 to allow oral argument on the  
15 briefings that had been filed. The court posed many legal and technical questions to  
16 both parties about the effects of UIFSA and as to the nature of the Norwegian orders.  
17 The Court then took the matter under advisement.

18 On July 10, the lower court entered a *Decision and Order* addressing all  
19 remanded issues. Scotlund was unhappy – as always – that his position was  
20 identified as meritless and his legal argument faulty.

21 Seeking delay, Scotlund filed a so-called *Emergency Petition for Writ of*  
22 *Mandamus Under NRAP 27(e)* in this Court on July 19. On July 23, this Court  
23 denied it.

24 His present *Appeal* followed on July 30. On August 29, Scotlund filed a  
25 document entitled *Amended Notice of Appeal*.

1 On October 15, a *Notice Regarding Non-Payment of Transcripts* was filed in  
2 the Eighth Judicial District Court.

3 On October 22, this Court issued an *Order* that dealt with a number of issues  
4 including Scotlund's request for a stay of proceedings – which was denied.

5 Scotlund failed to inform this Court, the lower court, or this office that he had  
6 secretly begun proceedings to register the Norwegian child support orders in Sonoma  
7 County, California (without notice to anyone who might contest it) and to declare that  
8 they were controlling. That Court, without the advantage of the record from Nevada  
9 or the participation of Cisilie Porsbol – who was never served with the underlying  
10 California action – made decisions based on Scotlund's false assertions contrary to  
11 those that were already part of the Nevada record.

12 Scotlund's failure to inform the California Court that the entirety of his  
13 arguments there were already on appeal to this Court and that the issue of the  
14 Norwegian Orders had already been completely addressed by the Nevada District  
15 Court indicates the level of deceit to which he will eagerly sink in continuing efforts  
16 to obfuscate proceedings and try to avoid his child support obligations.

17 On December 5, 2012, Scotlund filed a *Notice That No Transcript Is Being*  
18 *Requested* for his underlying Appeal in this Court, in an effort to prevent this Court  
19 from finding, as it would have to, that his argument before the lower court was given  
20 a fair hearing and that the court ruled on the appropriate law. The transcripts would  
21 also make plain that his representations to this Court as to the proceedings below are  
22 lies as the lower court followed the remand directions to the letter.

23 On December 19, 2012, Scotlund filed a *Notice* in this Court which included  
24 a copy of the unenforceable California order. The underlying *Motion* opposed here  
25 was filed the same day.

1     **III.   OPPOSITION**

2           **A.    The Request for a Stay of Proceedings and Enforcement Should be**  
3           **Denied**

4           Scotlund claims that his unnoticed, illegitimate actions in California that  
5           resulted in an unenforceable order under UIFSA are a “change of circumstance” on  
6           the basis of which this Court should grant a stay of the lower court’s actions. He is  
7           – of course – wrong.

8           This is not the first time Scotlund has tried to use his own bad or illegal  
9           behavior as an excuse to not comply with Court orders. For example, he repeats in  
10          his instant *Motion* the thrice-rejected assertion that he should not have to pay child  
11          support to his ex-wife for the period of time that he held the children after kidnapping  
12          them from Norway.<sup>4</sup>

13          Even more amazingly, Scotlund’s filing threatens *this* Court that he will  
14          continue to seek the relief he wants in any Court with an open door if he does not get  
15          his way.<sup>5</sup> It is his professed belief that lying in other forums creates enforceable  
16          orders. He needs to be dissuaded of this belief and educated as to the repercussions  
17          of ignoring the orders of this Court – which will hopefully be one result of the  
18          scheduled contempt proceedings.

19          As noted above, Scotlund purposely did not get transcripts of the hearings that  
20          resulted in the *Orders* currently on appeal as he does not want this Court to see the

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21                   <sup>4</sup> His argument is that the child support agreement says that no child support  
22                   will be paid by him when he has possession of the children. The classic definition of  
23                   “chutzpah” – applicable here – is: “that quality enshrined in a person who, having  
24                   killed his mother and father, throws himself on the mercy of the court because he is  
25                   an orphan.” *Williams v. Georgia*, 190 S.E.2d 785 (Ga. 1972) (*quoting* Leo Rosten,  
26                   *The Joys of Yiddish*). English simply lacks an equivalent term for accurately  
27                   describing this level of arrogance.

28                   <sup>5</sup> See Appellant’s *Motion* page 5, lines 14 through 16.

discussion that was held by both sides of this case. He will continue to misdirect, misrepresent, and lie at every opportunity with the hope that this Court will not see the truth.

Scotlund again lied to the Court in claiming that we are attempting to collect \$8,870.13 per month.<sup>6</sup> As this Court is aware, the collection by a VI-D child support collection agency is limited to a certain percentage of Scotlund's monthly pay. No more than that can be directly collected, but the arrearages to those other awards will continue to grow until he begins payments toward their satisfaction. Since Scotlund admits his pay is at least \$7,370 per month, if 25% of his income were subject to the collection, he would only be paying \$1,842.53 per month. This is far *below* what he has agreed to pay in the original "unmodified" child support agreement, which the lower court proceedings are seeking to enforce.

The facts are that Scotlund has not paid a penny toward his child support obligation since last August. Had he made an attempt to pay his support as ordered by the district court he would not be subject to contempt. However, a complete refusal to pay is another matter: Scotlund is not being held in contempt for refusing to pay the amounts established by his agreement, he is being held in contempt for refusing to pay anything at all when he was fully aware that some amount of child support was due.

As a courtesy to the Court, we will not reargue the issues that are already clearly in the record on the validity of the lower court's decision and orders. We ask the Court to incorporate the same as it sees fit when reviewing this *Opposition*.

Scotlund’s arguments as to why the stay should be granted are bogus. The “object of the appeal” will not be defeated if a stay is not granted. This Court has already ruled that personal jurisdiction still exists in Nevada over Scotlund and that

<sup>6</sup> See Appellant's *Motion* at page 3, lines 1 through 10.

1 child support ordered is due and owing. The amount of the child support is the  
2 subject of the appeal. Scotlund refused to pay *any* support for months; *that* is the  
3 subject of the contempt hearing.<sup>7</sup>

4 Scotlund claims he will suffer “serious injury” if the stay is denied. What he  
5 will suffer is finally facing decade-delayed justice for his refusal to comply with court  
6 orders. It only takes a reading of his *Motion* to realize the utter contempt for which  
7 he holds both the district court and the decisions of this Court. It is clear that he will  
8 continue to run to courthouses all over the country if this Court doesn’t do what he  
9 demands.

10 Scotlund then argues that the Respondent will suffer no injury if the stay is  
11 granted. Scotlund refuses to acknowledge that his injury of his victim ex-wife and  
12 children is *ongoing* and that every day that he continues to refuse payment of the  
13 back child support causes additional injury to the innocent parties in this case.

14 Again, it only takes a reading of his *Motion* to see his true motive. He hates  
15 the fact that his ex-wife has an attorney that continued to represent her even though  
16 she could not afford to pay. The fact that she might pay her bill to us with money that  
17 she receives from him is so distasteful to him that he refuses to pay any at all.<sup>8</sup>

18 Lastly, Scotlund fatuously argues that he is “likely to prevail” on the merits of  
19 his appeal. Scotlund’s position is completely contrary to UIFSA. As noted by  
20 Justices Saitta and Pickering in their address to the Family Law Section at the  
21 Advanced Family Law seminar in December, 2012, that uniform law – which has  
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24 <sup>7</sup> Even if the court order out of California was enforceable – and it is not – even  
25 that Court found that Scotlund still had a child support arrearage.

26 <sup>8</sup> The point is not relevant to these proceedings at all, but it is perhaps worth  
27 noting that contractual agreements between us and our client that do not violate Rules  
28 of Professional Conduct are not reviewable on appeal by a third party.



1 been adopted by every state in the nation – is clear as to the jurisdiction of a court to  
2 modify an existing order, and the procedures in doing so.

3 The orders issued in Norway did not comply with UIFSA and are not  
4 enforceable. The California order is likewise unenforceable for the same reason.<sup>9</sup>  
5 The *only* ways Scotlund could prevail on his appeal is if the appeal was decided on  
6 factual lies based on defiance of the record of what occurred in the district court  
7 (facilitated by refusing to obtain the necessary transcripts) or if this Court decided to  
8 interpret and apply UIFSA contrary to the holdings of every other appellate opinion  
9 on the subject in the past ten years.

10  
11 **B. The California Order Does Not “Vitiate” Any Order From Nevada**

12 The California order was obtained without notice to Cisilie, was obtained after  
13 the issue had already been decided in Nevada, was brought in secret while the same  
14 issue was on appeal in Nevada, and was made without the benefit of the Nevada  
15 record.

16 California did not have jurisdiction over Cisilie and thus lacked jurisdiction to  
17 modify or even rule on the validity of the Nevada order. The *only* court with  
18 jurisdiction to determine the validity or applicability of the Norwegian orders is the  
19 only court with personal jurisdiction over both parties – the Nevada court. A court  
20 order elsewhere made without jurisdiction is entitled to no full faith and credit  
21 treatment.<sup>10</sup>

22  
23  
24 <sup>9</sup> That court found it had personal jurisdiction over Cisilie because she sought  
25 to enforce the child support order in that state. This position is preposterous.

26 <sup>10</sup> See, e.g., *Adams v. Adams*, 107 Nev. 790, 820 P.2d 752 (1991) (no Full Faith  
27 and Credit given to California order obtained by forum-shopping father).

1 Arguing that an improperly obtained California order in some way negates the  
2 jurisdiction of either this Court or the district court to enforce its orders is ludicrous.  
3 Scotlund can run to any court he chooses, filing bogus proceedings without notice or  
4 jurisdiction; it will have zero effect on the jurisdiction of this Court and the lower  
5 court.<sup>11</sup>

6 As argued at length and briefed extensively in the lower court, in order to get  
7 a qualifying order in Norway Scotlund would have had to subject himself to that  
8 court's jurisdiction by registering the Nevada order there and asking for the  
9 modification, or by stipulating with Cisilie and filing a written waiver in Nevada –  
10 the initiating state – to allow the Norwegian court to proceed. He did neither.

11 California can't fix that defect no matter what the improvidently-entered order  
12 there says. The Nevada order remains the only valid and enforceable child support  
13 order as Scotlund has not done what he was required to do if he wished to change that  
14 fact.<sup>12</sup>

15 This Court should clearly state that the California order is a dead letter and is  
16 completely unenforceable. The Court should also sanction Scotlund for his obvious  
17 forum shopping and outright lying to this Court and to the California court.

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23 <sup>11</sup> He can, of course, go to Norway to modify the *prospective* support, but that  
24 won't affect any of the accrued arrearages.

25 <sup>12</sup> Ironically, Scotlund was advised almost a decade ago to go to Norway to  
26 seek a modification if he so desired a change. He refused to go as he feared being  
27 arrested by the Norwegians for kidnapping the children.



1 support payments – that he was facing when he requested his first stay. Nothing else  
2 has changed.

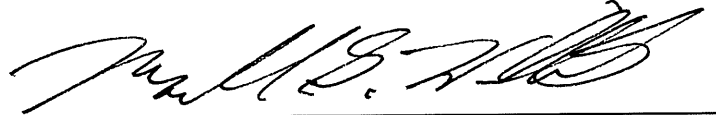
3 His request should be denied with prejudice and sanctions should be  
4 considered for his considerable duplicitous behavior since filing his appeal.

5 This Court's remand last January was for the court below to set child support  
6 in accordance with the 1998 *Decree of Divorce*. That was done. The remand also  
7 asked the court to determine whether the Norwegian child support orders had any  
8 effect on the setting of a child support amount in accordance with the 1998 *Decree*.  
9 The lower court made that decision as well. There are no conflicting orders and the  
10 lower court did not vary from the orders of this Court on remand.

11 It is long past time to end Mr. Vaile's many years of evading and delaying  
12 justice.

13 Respectfully submitted,

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## CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

1. I hereby certify that this filing complies with the formatting requirements of NRAP 27(d)(1)(E) & (d)(2), NRAP 32(a)(4), the typeface requirements of NRAP 32(a)(5) and the typestyle requirements of NRAP 32(a)(6) because:
- [ X ] This brief has been prepared in a proportionally spaced typeface using Corel WordPerfect Office X3, Standard Edition in font size 14, and the type style of Times New Roman;
- [X ] Proportionately spaced, has a typeface of 14 points or more and contains 3435 words.<sup>16</sup>

**DATED** this 2<sup>nd</sup> day of January, 2013.

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<sup>16</sup> We attempted to confirm compliance with the “type volume limitations” of the current rule sets; the Supreme Court Clerk informed us that the amendments to ADKT 467 did not apply. While, with the cover page and this certificate of compliance, this filing is 13 total pages, we believe that we are in compliance with the rules.

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