IN THE SUPREME COURT STATE OF NEVADA Electronically Filed

Mar 12 2021 02:38 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown

Clerk of Supreme Court

JOSEPH FOLINO, an individual and NICOLE FOLINO, an individual,

Case No. 81252

Appellant,

v.

TODD SWANSON, an individual; TODD SWANSON, Trustee of the SHIRAZ TRUST; SHIRAZ TRUST, a Trust of unknown origin; LYONS DEVELOPMENT, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; DOES I through X; and ROES I through X,

Respondent.

JOSEPH FOLINO, an individual and NICOLE FOLINO, an individual,

Appellant,

v.

TODD an individual: SWANSON, TODD SWANSON, Trustee of the SHIRAZ TRUST; SHIRAZ TRUST, a Trust of unknown LYONS DEVELOPMENT, origin; LLC. a Nevada limited liability company; DOES I through X; and ROES I through X,

Respondent.

Case No. 81831

APPEAL FROM THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT THE HONORABLE JIM CROCKETT CASE NO. A-18-782494-C

JOINT APPENDIX ON APPEAL VOLUME XI OF XIX INDEX TO APPELLANTS' APPENDIX OF RECORD

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No.	Date of Item	Description	Vol.	Bates Nos.

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1.	08/05/2006	Appellant's Appendix from	I	JA000001
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		45571 (Part 1)		

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2.	08/05/2006	Appellant's Appendix from	II	JA000201
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		45571 (Part 2)		
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				JA000325
4.	10/12/2018	Summons – Todd Swanson	II	JA000326
				JA000327
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

When All Case Participants are Registered for the Appellate CM/ECF System

I hereby certify that I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the Court for the Nevada Supreme Court by using the appellate CM/ECF system on March 9th, 2021.

I further certify that all participants in the case are registered CM/ECF users and that service will be accomplished by the appellate CM/ECF system.

DATED this 9th day of March 2021.

BLACK & WADHAMS

/s/ Rusty Graf

Rusty Graf, EsQ Nevada Bar No. 6322 10777 W. Twain Ave., Ste 300. Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 Attorneys for Appellants

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This Opposition is based upon the pleadings and papers on file in this action, the Points and Authorities set forth herein, and argument to be made by counsel at the time of the hearing. DATED this day of May 2020.

BLACK & LOBELLO

#15271

Rusty Graf, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 6322

10777 W. Twain Ave., Suite 300

Las Vegas, NV 89135 rgraf@blacklobello.law Attorney for Plaintiffs

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

I.

PERTINENT PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND

On October 19, 2018, Plaintiffs filed their initial Complaint against Defendants. On February 4, 2019 Defendants filed their first Motion to Dismiss, which was denied, and the Court granted Plaintiffs leave to amend. On April 18, 2019, Plaintiffs filed their First Amended Complaint. On May 20, 2019, Defendants filed their Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint. On July 18, 2019, the Court dismissed several of Plaintiffs' claims, but denied Defendants' Motion to Dismiss for two remaining causes of action. On September 4, 2019 Plaintiffs filed their Second Amended Complaint with the surviving causes of actions: (1) Fraud/Intentional Misrepresentation; and (2) violation of NRS 113.100 et seq.

On September 24, 2019, Defendants filed a Motion to Dismiss the Second Amended Complaint. The Court held a hearing on Defendants' Motion to Dismiss the Second Amended Complaint on November 7, 2019, and the matter was ordered continued to permit the parties time to file a supplemental brief and production of documents. On December 11, 2019,

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Defendants served Plaintiffs with an Offer to have Judgment entered against them in the amount of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$150,000.00) inclusive of costs, fees and interest. See Defendants' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs, Exhibit F. The hearing on Defendants' Motion to Dismiss the Second Amended Complaint was held on April 7, 2020, and the Court granted the Motion. Thereafter, on April 23, 2020, Defendants filed the instant Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs.

П.

LEGAL ARGUMENT

A. INTRODUCTION

The foundational points of Plaintiffs' instant Opposition are (1) that Defendants cannot meet the statutory requirements for an award of attorney's fees and costs; and (2) that even if Defendants did meet those requirements, it was objectively reasonable in the given circumstances for Plaintiffs to bring the lawsuit. Plaintiffs' claims were not frivolous or based upon spite. Defendants argue to the contrary, and state that they are entitled to their accrued attorney's fees and costs, by attempting to misconstrue the background of this dispute and paint Plaintiffs' Complaint as having no factual or legal basis. This is incorrect. Defendants' flawed assertions do not support an award for fees. The Defendants assert in their motion the following arguments: (1) evidence of repairs of specific leaks removed any legal uncertainty as to whether their was a duty to disclose those leaks on the Seller's Real Property Disclosure ("SRPD"); (2) that evidence of repairs of leaks asserted in the complaint removed any factual uncertainty as to the existence of additional leaks, and whether the leaks asserted in the complaint had been repaired (or should have been disclosed); (3) that the factual basis of this dispute was similar enough to that in Nelson v. Heer, such that there was no reasonable legal basis for Plaintiffs to believe Defendants must disclose the leaks; and (4) that because the Court ultimately granted

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Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, it was implicitly agreeing that it was unreasonable for Plaintiffs' to have brought their claims in the first place. See Defendants' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs, Pg. 4-16. Defendants' use these four assertions in an attempt to support their argument that "Plaintiffs pursued this action out of "pure spite" and thus validate their request for fees and costs. Id. at Pg. 4.

The fundamental problem with Defendants' overall argument and characterization of Plaintiffs' suit as based on "pure spite" and completely unreasonable, is the procedural history. More importantly, discovery uncovered numerous leaks, some of which were not repaired. The Plaintiff asserted that there were no conditions of moisture EVER at this home, and that if there were conditions of moisture, then they were repaired. This was found to be false. Further, the Plaintiff asserted that there was never any mold that existed at this residence. This is also false, as the condition existed at the time of the closing.

Further, though Plaintiffs' cannot dispute that the Court did grant the Motion to Dismiss, it is incorrect for Defendants to argue that Plaintiffs' suit was only based upon a leak, about which they were fully informed. There were multiple leaks in the house, at least one of which the Plaintiffs have presented the evidence of the Defendant's own testimony and exhibits was never repaired or disclosed in violation of the SRPD. The lawsuit was not just about a single leak even if, arguendo, Defendants did make a full and proper disclosure in that regard. The litigation was the failure of the Plaintiff to make a full and knowing disclosure of the conditions of moisture or mold in the residence that existed during the time he owned the residence. The mere fact that Defendants are forced to characterize the "early November" leak, rather than simply the leak, is illustrative of this point. There were at least six different leaks presented to the Court. These multiple leaks in the house over a long period of time were proof of the knowledge of the Defendant. Dr. Todd Swanson's knowledge of each of those leaks, actions taken by him and

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vendors at his direction for each of those leaks, and the failure to make subsequent disclosures were all at issue. Finally, Plaintiffs' have reasonably asserted that the facts of this dispute allow it to be distinguished from Nelson v. Heer. This is not such a firmly settled and established area of that Plaintiffs are unreasonable for believing and arguing that, unlike Nelson v. Heer, Defendants' did have a duty to disclose. More so, the instant facts reveal the existence of mold never disclosed and another leak in a detailed report with color photos, a report to which the Defendant annotated and confirmed that the condition was never repaired.

Plaintiffs' were not acting out of spite. Spite being an act to deliberately hurt, annoy or offend someone. These Plaintiffs brought a lawsuit after suffering massive losses due to systemic flaws in the plumbing system of their brand-new home. The only person in this transaction that knew of all of the leaks and the failure to repair all of the leaks, was the Defendant. Plaintiffs are not mind readers. They could not have known of the numerous leaks Dr. Swanson was aware of, and when he became aware of those leaks. Just because Plaintiffs had a Motion to Dismiss granted against them, does not mean they acted with the intent to spite Dr. Swanson. Quite the opposite, had the Defendant notified them of all of the at least six leaks in the residence, then and only then could the Plaintiffs have made a rational decision as to whether to close or not.

The Court has intimated that the Plaintiffs waived their rights to assert the failures of the Defendant to provide notice of the prior conditions of moisture and mold by closing. The SRPD does not have a limit on the time the owner has the knowledge to look back in his mind. Moreover, the leaks in question was known to the Defendant in August 2015, less than three years prior to the October 2017 signing of the SRPD. Further, the Defendant produced the May 21, 2015 Criterium report that put Dr. Swanson on notice of the 2015 leaks as opposed to the 2017 leaks upon which the Court based its waiver ruling.

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B. DEFENDANTS' CANNOT BE AWARDED THEIR ATTORNEY'S FEES AND

COSTS UNDER ANY OF THE STATUTES THEY CITE

Plaintiffs' decision to bring a lawsuit against Defendants has a demonstrably reasonably basis, yet Defendants still assert that they are entitled to recover their attorney's fees and costs and cite three different statutes under which they claim they may receive such an award. These include (1) NRCP 68 (under which Defendants' state they are entitled to the fees and costs accrued since December 11, 2019); (2) NRS 18.010(2)(b) (under which Defendants' state they are entitled to the fees and costs accrued since the inception of the suit); and (3) NRS 18.020 (under which Defendants' state they are entitled to the costs accrued since the inception of the suit). Defendants are not entitled to an award of attorney's fees under any of these three statutes, and Plaintiffs will address each in more detail below.1

i. Defendants' Are Not Entitled to Fees and Costs Pursuant to NRCP 68

Pursuant to NRCP 68, if an offeree rejects an offer and fails to obtain a more favorable judgment, they must pay the reasonable attorney's costs and fees incurred by the offeror postoffer. See NRCP 68(f)(1). However, an award of attorney's fees pursuant to NRCP 68 is discretionary with the court. Bidart v. American Title Ins. Co., 103 Nev. 175, 734 P.2d 732 (1987). Further, the Nevada Supreme Court has stated that "while the purpose of NRCP 68 is to encourage settlement, it is not to force plaintiffs unfairly to forego legitimate claims." Beattie v. Thomas, 99 Nev. 579, 588, 668 P.2d 268, 274 (1983).

Based on these considerations, the Court engages in a two-part analysis when determining the award of fees and costs. First, it is determined whether it is reasonable to award a party fees and costs by weighing the following Beattie factors: (1) whether the plaintiff's claim

¹ The propriety of the award of costs has been addressed by a separate Motion to Retax Costs, set to be heard on the same date as the hearing of this Motion for Fees and Costs. This Opposition incorporates by reference any and all argument made in the Motion to Retax Costs.

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was brought in good faith; (2) whether the defendants' offer of judgment was reasonable and in good faith in both its timing and amount; (3) whether the plaintiff's decision to reject the offer and proceed to trial was grossly unreasonable or in bad faith; and (4) whether the fees sought by the offeror are reasonable and justified in amount. Id. at 588-89. When it is determined that the first three Beattie factors weigh in favor of the party who rejected the offer of judgment, the reasonableness of the requested fees becomes irrelevant as the reasonableness of the fees alone cannot support an attorney fees award. Frazier v. Drake, 131 Nev. 632, 641-42, 357 P.3d 365, 372 (Ct. App. 2015).

If the Court determines that it is reasonable to make an award of attorney's fees and costs, it then engages in the second part of the analysis by using the Brunzell Factors to determine what amount of fees and costs is reasonable to award. The Brunzell Factors include: (1) the qualities of the advocate: his ability, training, education, experience, professional standing and skill; (2) the character of the work to be done: its difficulty, intricacy, importance, the time and skill required, the responsibility imposed and the prominence and character of the parties when 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. Schouweiler v. Yancy Co., 101 Nev. 827, 712 P.2d 786 (1985) (citing Brunzell v. Golden Gate Nat'l Bank, 85 Nev. 345, 455 P.2d 31 (1969)).

ii. Analysis under Beattie and Brunzell Demonstrate Defendants' are not entitled to an award of fees and costs under NRCP 68.

Defendants' served an Offer of Judgment on Plaintiffs on December 11, 2019 which was ultimately rejected and they now assert that, pursuant to NRCP 68, they are thus entitled to recover Forty-Three Thousand Six Hundred and Twelve Dollars and Twenty-Six cents (\$43,612.26) in attorney's fees and costs they subsequently incurred. See Defendants' Motion for

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Attorney's Fees and Costs, Pg. 5. The following analysis of the Beattie Factors indicates that an award of such fees and costs is not reasonable and thus should not be awarded.

a. Whether the Plaintiffs' claims were brought in good faith

In arguing against Plaintiffs' claims being brought in good faith, Defendants' argument focuses on three key assertions: (1) that the legal standard for the duty to disclose a repaired leak is clear from Nelson v. Heer and thus there should have been no legal controversy regarding the failure of Todd Swanson to Disclose the leaks on the SRDP; (2) that Plaintiffs' knowledge of the receipt evidencing the repair of the February leak and the affidavit of the owner of the plumbing company stating the repairs had taken place demonstrates bad faith in bringing the claim (in light of the holding of Nelson v. Heer); and (3) that Plaintiffs' Motion for Sanctions against Defendants' Counsel evidenced Bad Faith. Id. at 7-8. Defendants conclude that the good faith of Plaintiffs is in doubt because "Not only had they filed multiple complaints with seemingly zero factual basis, but had also filed a completely "inappropriate" motion for sanctions ascribing multiple nefarious acts to defense counsel without basis." Id. at 8.

First, Plaintiffs would emphasize that Defendants are mistaken in their belief that the Motion for Sanctions that they repeatedly deem "inappropriate" has any relevance to analysis of the first Beattie Factor. Again, the first factor is "whether the plaintiff's claims were brought in good faith". (Emphasis added) Beattie v. Thomas, 99 Nev. 579, 588, 668 P.2d 268, 274 (1983). The plain language of the Court's holding in <u>Beattie v. Thomas</u> makes it clear that this analysis is not meant to investigate the motive behind every motion filed throughout the litigation process, only the reasonableness of bringing the claims. Id. The complaint was brought in good faith and the facts presented prove the claims as made.

Next, as to Defendants' assertion that Plaintiffs' demonstrated bad faith because they "filed multiple complaints with seemingly zero factual basis", this is inaccurate to the point "zero

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factual basis". See Defendants' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs, Pg. 8. Plaintiffs' Initial Complaint, First Amended Complaint, and Second Amended Complaint were all factually well based, and the parties agree on the majority of the facts alleged. Defendants' do not dispute that there were multiple leaks that occurred on the property,2 they do not dispute that Dr. Swanson indicated the existence of no leaks on the SRPD,3 and Defendant Dr. Swanson's own notes regarding the repairs to leaks in the house demonstrate it was a systemic problem.4 The Defendants only dispute the duty to disclose those leaks, and the knowledge of Dr. Swanson as to the systemic nature of the problem. This is not a matter of Plaintiffs' bringing Complaints that had no facts or incorrect facts, it's a dispute involving (1) the legal interpretation of the duty to disclose repaired leaks; and (2) the extent of Dr. Swanson's knowledge of the leaks; and, (3) whether all of the leaks to which he was aware, were fully repaired.

Finally, as to Defendants' argument that the legal standard from Nelson v. Heer combined with Plaintiffs' knowledge of the February and November repairs evidences bad faith (as they claim this makes it clear any duty to disclose the leaks was negated), this is a blatant misinterpretation of the history of all of the leaks at this residence and the arguments made by Plaintiffs up to this point. Plaintiffs did not merely ignore relevant case law in bringing their claims, they clearly argued that the instant matter could be distinguished from the situation in Nelson v. Heer. See attached Exhibit 2, Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss the Second Amended Complaint, Pg. 5-6. Plaintiffs' addressed the holding of Nelson v. Heer in their Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss the Second Amended Complaint, stating:

² See Defendants' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs, Pg. 4 (referencing the February 2017 leak); Pg. 10 (referencing the November leak); and see also attached Exhibit 1 (Repair notes of Todd Swanson, demonstrating knowledge of multiple leaks in the house).

³ See Defendants' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs, Pg. 7.

⁴ See attached Exhibit 1, Repair notes of Todd Swanson.

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"Defendants argue that under Nelson v. Heer and NRS 113.140, they did not commit concealment because they were not "aware of the defect after they believed it had been repaired. Defendants then go into an extensive analysis of the Court's holding in Nelson, and also the world "aware", and what means to be aware and have knowledge of something, but this discussion is totally irrelevant. Moreover, this is nonsense! Defendants are correct that in Nelson the Court found it was not concealment for a seller not to disclose past water damage they believed to have been repaired. Nelson v. Heer, 123 Nev. 217, 163 P.3d 420 (2007). However, Defendants ignore a key difference between the holding in Nelson and the current situation. Namely that, unlike in Nelson, Defendants explicitly lied on the SRPD, and this is true regardless of what they were told about the repairs by Rakeman.

At least 10 days before residential property is conveyed to a purchaser the seller "shall complete a disclosure form regarding the residential property." See NRS 113.130(1)(a). Here, the SRPD for the sale asked if Defendants were aware of any "previous or current moisture conditions and/or water damage". (emphasis added) See attached Exhibit 1, Seller's Real Property Disclosure Form. This is explicitly clear. It does not matter whether Defendants believe that the repair removed their awareness of the issue, because the question did not only ask about the current issues. It specifically asked if there were any "previous" moisture conditions or water damage. A repair does not remove one's awareness of previous occurrences. Despite this, on the SRPD Defendants indicated no, that they were not aware of any previous moisture conditions or water damage. This is concealment, and the Rakeman affidavit has no relevance.

It's not like Nelson, where it is unclear what the SRPD form actually asked. The Court merely held that the seller had no affirmative duty to disclose something they did not know materially and adversely affected the value of the property. Nelson v. Heer, 123 Nev. 217, 163 P.3d 420 (2007). Here the seller was asked an explicit question about past occurrences, not just whether an issue still existed, and they gave a demonstrably false and misleading answer." (footnotes omitted)

See attached Exhibit 2 at Pg. 5-7. This demonstrates that there was an actual legal controversy and Plaintiffs were not acting unreasonably and simply defying the holding of Nelson v. Heer out of spite. The facts of this case are not the same as Nelson v. Heer. More importantly, there are leaks and conditions of moisture to which repairs were not made. In addition, the Plaintiffs argued that the affidavit of Aaron Hawley was hearsay and should not be considered by the Court. Id. at Pg. 4-5.

Therefore, Defendants' arguments regarding (1) the relevance of the Countermotion for Sanctions; (2) the factual basis for the Complaints; and (3) the existence of a clear legal standard from Nelson v. Heer which would apply to this dispute. Each and every one of those arguments

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are all false, and as such they do not demonstrate bad faith on the part of Plaintiffs. To the contrary, examination of these issues actually reveals the reasonable basis for Plaintiffs' claims. Just because Plaintiffs' lost does not mean they were unreasonable in their pursuit of these claims, and it certainly does not mean they acted in bad faith. Thus, this factor should be weighed in favor of Plaintiffs', as they made a reasonable argument for the Court to distinguish Nelson v. Heer and Defendants' cannot demonstrate the existence of bad faith.

b. Whether Defendants' offer of judgment was brought in good faith in both its timing and amount.

Defendants' brought their Offer of Judgment, in the amount of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$150,000.00) inclusive of costs, fees and interest, on December 11, 2019. See Defendants' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs, Exhibit F. Defendants argue that this was "generous" and therefore objectively reasonable because they claim "Plaintiffs have never asserted that they had suffered any measurable special damages", that "all repairs to the plumbing system were handled under warranty by either Rakeman Plumbing or the manufacturer, Uponor" and that Plaintiffs had already been advised of the Court's "inclination to grant Defendants' motion to summarily dispose of the case". Id., at Pg. 8-9. Defendants' claim to have made this offer due to the "unpredictable nature of litigation and the potential to accrue substantial costs and fees in a relatively short period of time" but this is inaccurate. Id., at Pg. 8. Defendants' Offer, both in timing and amount, was not brought in good faith, and was instead an attempt to avoid the revelation of information and evidence harmful to their position through the subsequent depositions and discovery.

Defendants' claim that "Plaintiff's had essentially zero special damages" is incorrect, irrelevant, and fails to provide the proper financial context for the situation. As Defendants' themselves note, Plaintiffs' alleged Fraud damages of approximately Three Hundred Thousand

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Dollars (\$300,000.00) and Bad Faith damages of One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00). Id., at Pg. 9. These damages were calculated as the result of both (1) the need to complete a repipe of the entire residence due to the systemic issues with the plumbing system; (2) the likely affect to the value of the home due to the multiple water leaks that will be required to be reported going forward; and (3) the additional expenses Plaintiffs incurred for additional living expenses due to their home remaining non-functional for such a significant period of time. Further, as of November of 2019, Plaintiffs had already incurred attorney's fees and expenses in excess of Thirty-Two Thousand Dollars (\$32,000.00). See attached Exhibit 3, Bills Evidencing Plaintiffs' Fees and Costs through October 31, 2019. This was all in addition to Plaintiffs' alleged Breach of Contract damages in an amount to be determined.

After deducting attorney's fees and costs, Defendants' were ultimately offering a settlement which would allow Plaintiffs' to recoup less than a third of their alleged damages. This weighs against considering the offer to be in good faith as to the amount offered. The timing of the offer also weighs against any finding of reasonableness, as it was offered prior to any discovery in the litigation process, and immediately after the filing of the third motion to dismiss the case without ever producing a single document and without even answering.

The offer was grossly unreasonable. After spending more than a year of time and effort bringing the case to this point and immediately before conducting discovery believed to be essential to Plaintiffs' claims, the Plaintiffs received the instant Offer. Within Weeks of the Offer expiring, the Plaintiffs received the May 21, 2015 Criterium report from the Plaintiff. See attached Exhibit 4, Defendants' First Supplemental Production of Documents, dated January 23, 2020. Only after one session of Dr. Swanson's deposition, did the Plaintiffs receive the rest of the Defendants' documents referencing the tracking of the prior leaks and the lack of repair of

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the same. See attached Exhibit 5, Defendants' Second Supplemental Production of Documents, dated January 31, 2020.

Therefore, it was not grossly unreasonable of Plaintiffs to reject an offer that was (1) only for a fraction of the amount of losses suffered; and (2) immediately before additional key discovery would be produced. In fact, the evidence above makes it clear that it was reasonable to reject the Defendants' Offer. Therefore, this factor too must be weighed in favor of Plaintiffs.

c. Plaintiffs' decision to reject the offer and proceed to trial was not grossly unreasonable or in bad faith.

Defendants next argue that Plaintiffs' decision to reject the offer was "grossly unreasonable" for three reasons: (1) because "the Court had already indicated its inclination to dismiss the case"; (2) because "Plaintiff's had essentially zero special damages"; and (3) because "established case law clearly eviscerated Plaintiff's claims". See Defendants' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs, Pg. 10. Close consideration of these three issues demonstrates that Defendants are blatantly incorrect and that it was not either grossly unreasonable or in bad faith for Plaintiffs' to reject the offer.

First, Defendants' argument that it was grossly unreasonable to reject the offer, because the Court had already indicated its inclination to dismiss the case offers is baseless and should be completely discounted. The Court was unaware of the facts of the 2015 leaks and the failure to repair the same. Only the Defendants were aware of those facts. If, as the Defendants imply, the Court had already determined how it would rule on this matter it would have been ridiculous to order the matter continued for 90 days for further discovery. Therefore, it must be concluded that the Court believed that it was still possible at that point for additional evidence to demonstrate the validity of Plaintiffs' claims. Additional evidence that could only come through discovery. Further, Plaintiffs' did uncover key evidence after this fact (through depositions and the

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additional subpoena of documents) that supported their claims. This is evidenced by the voluminous production which accompanied Plaintiffs' Supplemental Brief.

Next, as discussed in depth above, it is inaccurate of Defendants to attempt to portray their Offer as generous to the point that it was unreasonable for Plaintiffs' not to accept. Plaintiffs had suffered losses and accrued fees and expenses far in excess of what was being offered, and a risk-reward analysis suggested to Plaintiffs that the wisest decision would be to continue through litigation. Finally, as is also discussed in more detail above, it is a gross exaggeration for Defendants to claim that "established case law clearly eviscerated Plaintiff's claims". Even thought the Court ultimately agreed with Defendants' interpretation of the duty to disclose, Plaintiffs had a reasonable and well supported argument in favor of distinguishing this situation from Nelson v. Heer.

Specifically, Nelson v. Heer was unclear whether the seller of a property had actually been asked whether any leaks had ever occurred. The Supreme Court's holding in that case merely established that the seller had no affirmative duty to disclose something they did not know materially and adversely affected the value of the property. See attached Exhibit 2, Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss the Second Amended Complaint, Pg. 7. Here, Plaintiffs argued that the Defendant was required pursuant to the SRPD and NRS 113 et seq, to provide any information about prior or current conditions of moisture or mold. Not just whether such an issue still existed. The Defendants gave a false and misleading answer. Id. There was no case law which "eviscerated" this position. More importantly, the Defendants have yet to address the condition of moisture in the basement bathroom.

Therefore, the three arguments that Defendants offering in support of Plaintiffs being "grossly unreasonable" in rejecting the offer can all be refuted. The Court's "inclination" was not an actual decision, and the Order granting a continuance demonstrates that the matter was not

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effectively determined. Plaintiffs did suffer substantial damages, well in excess of the Offer. Finally, the assertion that case law "eviscerated" Plaintiffs' position is an attempt by Defendants to rewrite history. As Defendants' offer no other arguments in support of Plaintiffs being "grossly unreasonable" in rejecting the offer, this factor too should weigh in favor of Plaintiffs.

d. Brunzell factor analysis: whether the fees sought by the offeror are reasonable and justified in amount

As stated above, when it is determined that the first three Beattie factors weigh in favor of the party who rejected the offer of judgment, the reasonableness of the requested fees becomes irrelevant as the reasonableness of the fees alone cannot support an attorney fees award. Frazier v. Drake, 131 Nev. 632, 641-42, 357 P.3d 365, 372 (Ct. App. 2015). Here, the first three Beattie factors all do weigh in favor of Plaintiffs' and thus an award of fees and costs to Defendants is not reasonable. If the Court does find an award of fees and costs is reasonable, then there would still need to be a second analysis conducted using the Brunzell Factors to determine what amount of fees and costs is reasonable to award. Analysis of these factors indicates that the amount of fees and costs requested by Defendants is not reasonable and should be greatly reduced. In particular, Brunzell factors 2 and 3 weigh heavily in favor of reducing any requested attorneys' fees award to Defendants.

i. Brunzell Factor 2: the character of the work to be done: its difficulty, intricacy, importance, the time and skill required

Defendants' argue that "The character of the work to be done was difficult. The range of claims initially brought by the Plaintiffs combined with the statute heavy nature of these types of cases required close attention to detail and mastery of a litary of important facts." Defendants' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs, Pg. 12-13. However, this argument clearly contradicts how Defendants characterize this case throughout the rest of the Motion. Defendants directly

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state the opposite. The Defendants relied upon this argument throughout the proceedings and within the instant Motion. This was a simple case that was easily analyzed and argued.

Plaintiffs disagree that Nelson v. Heer controlled in this situation. However, the holding ,which they themselves state had only one "reasonable reading" and ultimately prevailed clearly undermines Defendants' arguments as to the difficulty of their work in this matter. Because the matter was not difficult to handle, this factor should weigh heavily in favor of Plaintiffs in determining any award of fees.

ii. Brunzell Factor 3: the work actually performed by the lawyer: the skill, time and attention given to the work

After outlining the work Defendants' attorneys did on this case, they conclude "None of this unnecessary work changed the facts which had already been established: the February 2017 leak had been repaired by a professional, licensed plumbing contractor and the November 2017 leak was disclosed during escrow via Addendum 4A." Id. at 13. Again, this demonstrates that much of Defendants' work was simply resting on the case law and facts already established and arguing against Plaintiffs' attempts to distinguish the instant matter from Nelson v. Heer. Ultimately, Defendants unnecessarily engaged two separate law firms to conduct their defense, Christopher M. Young, PC., and Galliher Legal PC.

As would be expected, the use of two different law firms in conjunction resulted in numerous duplicative efforts and needlessly increased expenses. For example: (1) on September 19 and September 20, 2019, both firms billed for working on the affidavit of Aaron Hawley; (2) on October 4 and October 28, 2019, both firms billed for reviewing the same Opposition of Plaintiff; (3) on November 6 and November 7, 2019, both firms billed for preparation and appearance at the same hearing; (4) on December 23, 2019, both firms billed for work on the same discovery responses; and (5) on March 3, 2020, both firms billed for attending the same

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hearing. Defendants' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs, Exhibit C & Exhibit D. These are just some examples of the pattern of duplicative work that was unnecessary and could have been completely avoided by engaging a single law firm instead of having different offices collaborate on the defense. Therefore, this factor should be weighed heavily in favor of Plaintiffs, particularly when Defendants admit that the work they conducted was "unnecessary" and ultimately did not lead to them change any substantive parts of their defense.

The invoices further dispel the myth of the necessity of two law firms. First and foremost, the claim for fees and costs prior to the filing of the complaint are not recoverable pursuant to any of the Statutes cited by the Defendants. That amount is \$13,058.00 and should be deducted from the purported total of \$82,021.50 in attorney's fees and \$6,939.85 in costs. Secondly, Mr. Hopkins cannot possibly work for both Nevada law firms at the same time and be deemed to have done so reasonably in terms of time and amount. See Affidavit of Jeff Galliher. para. 5.

Defendants' Are Not Entitled to Fees and Costs Pursuant to NRS iii. 18.010(2)(b)

Defendants next argue for an award of fees and costs accrued since the inception of the suit under NRS 18.010(2)(b). NRS 18.010(2)(b) states that the Court "may make an allowance of attorney's fees to a prevailing party" but only when it 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." (Emphasis added) See NRS 18.010(2)(b). Defendants' incorrectly argue that, under this statute, they are entitled to the award of "\$82,021.50 in attorney's fees and \$6,939.85 in costs" allegedly incurred since the inception of the suit. See Defendants' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs, Pg. 14. Preliminarily, Plaintiffs would emphasize that NRS 18.010(2)(b) only address attorney's fees, it

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does not address costs and the costs Defendants assert are not recoverable under this statute. See NRS 18.010(2)(b).

Further, Defendants may not recover their attorney's fees under this statute because they are not the "prevailing party" as required by the statute. In Singer v. Chase Manhattan Bank, the Nevada Supreme Court addressed this very issue. In that case, cardholders filed a complaint against a credit card issuer which was ultimately dismissed, and the trial court subsequently awarded attorney fees and costs to credit card issuer pursuant to NRS 18.010. Singer v. Chase Manhattan Bank, 111 Nev. 289, 293, 890 P.2d 1305, 1307 (1995). The Court noted that, while it had previously been possible for a defendant to receive an award of attorney's fees and costs without having recovered a money judgment, a 1985 amendment of NRS 18.010 "extended to prevailing defendants the requirement of a money judgment for recovery of attorney's fees". (Emphasis added) Id. at 1307-08.

The concurrence of Chief Justice Steffen made this point even more blatantly clear when he stated that by putting in place the requirement for a money judgment, "we have effectively written prevailing defendants out of the statute." Id. Here, Defendants' did not receive a money judgment and the Court has directly addressed this issue and noted that Defendants' in this position are written out of the statute. Therefore, the Court should deny Defendants' Motion as to the award of any fees and costs pursuant to NRS 18.010(2)(b).

Arguendo, even if the Court determined that it wished to extend the definition of "prevailing party" to encompass Defendants, Defendants still cannot demonstrate that Plaintiffs' claims were "brought or maintained without reasonable ground" as required by the statute. Defendants' argue that Plaintiffs brought the lawsuit "upon wholly frivolous grounds" because (1) the determination that the November leak was caused by a manufacturing defects was "never disclosed by Uponor or Rakeman Plumbing to Defendants prior to the sale to the Plaintiffs and

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the Plaintiffs had no evidence that it ever had been disclosed to Defendants when they initiated this suit"; and (2) the February leak "was fully repaired as indicated by documentation the Plaintiff actually attached to their Second Amended Complaint." Id., at Pg. 15. Both of these arguments ignore the fact that the evidence uncovered that Dr. Swanson was aware of prior conditions of moisture and mold, and that he failed to identify them on the SRPD. In support of these misplaced arguments, Defendants again rely entirely upon their assertion that the holding of Nelson v. Heer made the lawsuit frivolous because:

These facts, alleged within the Second Amended Complaint itself, firmly establish that Defendants had no lability under Nevada law because they show that 1) the February leak had been repaired, and 2) Plaintiffs were aware of the November leak prior to closing. These facts, alleged by Plaintiffs themselves, defeat their claims when applied to clearly established precedent in the form of the Nelson decision.

(Emphasis added) Id.

The problem with this assertion is the same problem with every argument Defendant makes as to the holding of Nelson v. Heer. It does not in and of itself demonstrate any bad faith or lack of reasonableness by Plaintiffs'. Namely, Plaintiffs argued for a reasonable way of distinguishing the instant matter from the holding of that case, and Plaintiffs are not required to presume that the Court would agree with Defendants.

In order to be deemed a "prevailing party" for the purposes of obtaining an award of attorneys' fees under NRS 18.010, must have first obtained a money judgment against Plaintiffs.5

⁵ NRS 18.010 provides as follows:

^{1.} The compensation of an attorney and counselor for his or her services is governed by agreement, express or implied, which is not restrained by law.

^{2.} In addition to the cases where an allowance is authorized by specific statute, the court may make an allowance of attorney's fees to a prevailing party:

⁽a) When the prevailing party has not recovered more than \$20,000; or

⁽b) Without regard to the recovery sought, when the court finds that the claim, counterclaim, crossclaim 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

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Id.

Dr. Swanson did not do this as evidenced by the Court granting the motion to dismiss. Nevada case law is clear that such an absence of damages precludes an award of attorneys' fees under this statute. As such, this Court cannot use its ruling as a basis for a finding, that the Complaint or the Amended Complaints was frivolous and thus grounds to award Defendants their attorney's fees.

More importantly, the Defendants would have the Court believe just because they prevailed upon a motion to dismiss, they are entitled to the fees. The Nevada Supreme Court has held for years, and recently reaffirmed its thinking in In re 12067 Oakland Hills, Las Vegas, Nevada 89141, 134 Nev. 799, 807-808, 435 P.3d 672, 679 (2018), as follows:

Not every unsuccessful defense [claim] is ipso facto "unreasonable," "frivolous," or "vexatious." Merely losing a motion on the merits does not mean that the losing defense [claim] was utterly "without reasonable ground" for purposes of awarding attorney fees. NRS18_010(2)(b) does not create an automatic "loser pays" system, of the kind found in England, in which the unsuccessful party always pays fees to the winning party. See Hensley v. Eckerhart, 461 U.S. 424, 443 n.2, 103 S.Ct. 1933, 76 L.Ed.2d 40 (1983) (Brennan, J., concurring in part and dissenting in part) (noting that the "English Rule" is one "under which the losing party, whether plaintiff or defendant, pays the winner's fees").

To reiterate, in Nelson v. Heer it was held that a seller did not have a duty to disclose a repair. In Nelson, it was unclear whether the seller of a property had actually been asked

whether any leaks had ever occurred. Nelson v. Heer, 123 Nev. 217, 163 P.3d 420 (2007).

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.

- 3. In awarding attorney's fees, the court may pronounce its decision on the fees at the conclusion of the trial or special proceeding without written motion and with or without presentation of additional evidence.
- 4. Subsections 2 and 3 do not apply to any action arising out of a written instrument or agreement which entitles the prevailing party to an award of reasonable attorney's fees.

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Plaintiffs argued that the holding in Nelson could be distinguished from this situation where the seller was asked an explicit question about past occurrences and chose not to disclose those occurrences due to repair. See attached Exhibit 2, Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss the Second Amended Complaint, Pg. 7. This does not address the unrepaired items, the hearsay nature of the affidavit and the failure to even mention the mold being tested. This makes it clear that, despite the Court's ultimate determination on this issue, there was not a "clearly established precedent in the form of the Nelson decision" as Defendants argue.

Defendants' next state that "even if the Plaintiffs could establish a prima facie case, they could still not establish that they had suffered any recoverable damages" but this too is incorrect and offers no support for the instant Motion. See Defendants' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs, Pg. 15. Plaintiffs' provided the estimates of damages cited by Defendants in their initial NRCP 16.1 disclosures. As stated above, Plaintiffs' alleged Fraud damages of approximately Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000.00), Bad Faith damages of One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00), and Breach of Contract damages in an amount to be determined. At the point in the litigation process where the case was dismissed. Plaintiffs still were not required to provide any further substantiation or evidence of their alleged damages. Defendants have no basis for claiming that Plaintiffs could not establish that they had suffered any recoverable damages. Further, they provide not evidence themselves or cite to anything in support of this assertion. Therefore, this part of Defendants' argument should be completely discounted.

Defendants conclude that they are entitled to an award of fees and costs under NRS 18.010(2)(b) by reiterating their position on the holding of Nelson v. Heer as follows:

Any reasonable reading of Nelson must lead to the conclusion that the conduct of the Defendants alleged in this case are not actionable. Likewise, Plaintiffs made no real effort to distinguish this case from Nelson nor did they argue that Nelson should not otherwise apply. Instead, in pursuing this case Plaintiffs essentially ignored Nelson and the clear example it set for actionable conduct. "A claim is groundless if "the allegations in the complaint . . . are not supported by any credible evidence at trial." [citation omitted] Allianz Ins. Co. v. Gagnon, 109 Nev. 990, 996 (Nev. 1993).

(Emphasis added) Id., at 16.

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As discussed in depth above, it is clearly incorrect and blatantly misleading for Defendants' to argue that Plaintiffs made no real effort to distinguish this case, did not even argue that Nelson v. Heer should not otherwise apply, and essentially ignored the holding from that case. All of these assertions are demonstrably false. Throughout the proceedings, Plaintiffs devoted considerable time and energy specifically to arguing that Nelson v. Heer did not control in this situation, did not establish clear case law as to affirmative statements that property issues did not ever exist (because repairs had been conducted), and thus could be distinguished. Further, even using the definition of a groundless claim provided by Defendants (a claim is groundless if "not supported by any credible evidence at trial") indicates that Plaintiffs' Claims were not groundless. It clearly says that the claim is groundless, if the allegations are not supported by "any credible evidence", not substantial credible evidence, not a preponderance of credible evidence, just "any credible evidence". The Plaintiffs still put to this Court the fact that there was a leak in the basement bathroom of the residence in 2015, and the Defendants have provided not a single piece of evidence showing it was repaired.

Plaintiffs met "any credible evidence" standard and provided more than credible evidence in support of their allegations. At the time Plaintiffs brought their claims, Nelson v. Heer provides that a seller is asked about the existence of any prior conditions of moisture that may have been repaired (rather than just choosing not to disclose past repaired issues not specifically inquired about). Therefore, it was reasonable for the Plaintiffs to believe that the SRPD itself was substantial and credible evidence which would prevent their claims from being considered "groundless". In addition to that evidence, the Plaintiffs controverted the affidavit of Aaron Hawley and was able to garner deposition testimony as to the hearsay nature of the averments

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within the affidavit. Finally, Plaintiffs also provided the admissible and credible evidence of the Defendants own statements of the May 21, 2015 Criterium Report, with color photographs depicting the leak and the annotations from the Defendant himself confirming that the leaks were never "located" let alone repaired.

Arguendo, even if the Court determines that the lack of clarity as to the applicability of Nelson v. Heer was not sufficient to make the SRPD credible evidence, there is still substantial additional evidence which could have supported Plaintiffs position. Specifically, the statements of Todd Swanson in his deposition regarding his knowledge of the leaks and understanding of when disclosure was necessary and the Criterium Home Inspection Report which identified a leak in the home which Todd Swanson could provide no repair documentation for. Even though the Court did not find this sufficient to overcome the Motion to Dismiss, it still meets the bar of "any credible evidence" and thus Plaintiffs' claims were not "groundless". Because the claims were not "brought or maintained without reasonable grounds or to harass the prevailing party", as required by NRS 18.010(2)(b), Defendants cannot recover their fees and costs under this statute. See NRS 18.010(2)(b).

Defendants' are not a "prevailing party" and thus cannot receive an award iv. of fees and costs under NRS 18.020.

Finally, Defendants argue that pursuant to NRS 18.020, they are entitled to their costs accrued since the inception of the suit in the amount of \$6,427.26. See Defendants' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs, Pg. 16. While Defendants are correct that NRS 18.020 allows for the recovery of costs in an action for the recovery of money or damages when a plaintiff seeks to recover more than Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500.00), they are incorrect in asserting that this statute applies to them. Id. Specifically, NRS 18.020 states that costs must be allowed "to the prevailing party against any adverse party against whom judgment is

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rendered". (Emphasis added) See NRS 18.020. For the purposes of NRS 18.020, the prevailing party is determined by examining the amounts awarded to each party for each claim or counterclaim they have brought, offsetting those amounts, then determining which party received the higher "net verdict". Parodi v. Budetti, 115 Nev. 236, 241-42, 984 P.2d 172, 175 (1999); see also N. Nevada Homes, LLC v. GL Constr., Inc., 134 Nev. 498, 501, 422 P.3d 1234, 1237 (2018). The party with the higher net verdict is the prevailing party under NRS 18.020. Id.

What the plain language of the statute and case law makes clear, is that to be defined as a "prevailing party" under NRS 18.020, it is required that the party received a money judgment. Case law, specifically the holding from Parodi v. Budetti, supports this interpretation by providing a singular method for determining the "prevailing party" which entirely relies upon the existence of a money judgment in one party's favor. Here, neither party received a money judgment, neither party is thus considered the "prevailing party" under NRS 18.020, and, therefore, Defendants cannot recover their costs under this statute.

III.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing reasons, Defendants are not entitled to attorney's fees or costs pursuant to NRCP 68, NRS 18.010(2)(b), or NRS 18.020. Defendants' request for fees and costs under NRCP 68 should be denied because analysis of the Beattie Factors demonstrates that an award to Plaintiffs' would not be reasonable (and even it is was, a further analysis of the Brunzell Factors indicates an such award should be greatly reduced from the requested amount). Defendants' request for fees and costs under NRS 18.010(2)(b) should be denied because costs can't be awarded under this statute, Defendants are not a prevailing party as required by the statute and, even if Defendants were the prevailing party, Plaintiffs' claims were not brought without reasonable grounds or to harass. Finally, Defendants' request for costs under NRS

18.020 must also be denied because, again, Defendants' are not the prevailing party	as required
by the statute. Therefore, Plaintiffs respectfully request this Court deny Defendants'	Motion for
Attorney's Fees and Costs.	

Dated this ____ day of May 2020.

BLACK & LOBELLO

#1527/

Rusty Graf, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 6322

10777 W. Twain Ave., Suite 300

Las Vegas, NV 89135 rgraf@blacklobello.law Attorney for Plaintiffs

IN THE SUPREME COURT STATE OF NEVADA

JOSEPH FOLINO, an individual and NICOLE FOLINO, an individual,

Case No. 81252

Appellant,

v.

TODD SWANSON, an individual; TODD SWANSON, Trustee of the SHIRAZ TRUST; SHIRAZ TRUST, a Trust of unknown origin; LYONS DEVELOPMENT, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; DOES I through X; and ROES I through X,

Respondent.

JOSEPH FOLINO, an individual and NICOLE FOLINO, an individual,

Appellant,

v.

an individual: TODD SWANSON, TODD SWANSON, Trustee of the SHIRAZ TRUST; SHIRAZ TRUST, a Trust of unknown LYONS origin; DEVELOPMENT, LLC. a Nevada limited liability company; DOES I through X; and ROES I through X,

Respondent.

Case No. 81831

APPEAL FROM THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT THE HONORABLE JIM CROCKETT | CASE No. A-18-782494-C

JOINT APPENDIX ON APPEAL VOLUME XI OF XIX INDEX TO APPELLANTS' APPENDIX OF RECORD

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1.	08/05/2006	Appellant's Appendix from	I	JA000001
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		45571 (Part 1)		

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2.	08/05/2006	Appellant's Appendix from	II	JA000201
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		45571 (Part 2)		
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				JA000325
4.	10/12/2018	Summons – Todd Swanson	II	JA000326
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5.	10/12/2018	Summons – Lyons	II	JA000328
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6.	10/12/2018	Summons – Shiraz Trust	II	JA000330
				JA000331

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8.	01/04/2019	Acceptance of Service on	II	JA000333
		Behalf of Defendant Todd		JA000334
		Swanson, an individual, Todd		
		Swanson, Trustee of the		
		Shiraz Trust, and Shiraz Trust		
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		Appearance Fee Disclosure		JA000336
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11.	02/07/2019	Plaintiff's Request for	II	JA000350
		Exemption from Arbitration		JA000355
12.	02/13/2019	Plaintiffs' Opposition to	II	JA000356
		Defendant's Motion to		JA000368
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20.	05/21/2019	Clerk's Notice of Hearing re:	III	JA000487
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		Execution of Judgment		
109.	09/30/2020	Notice of Posting Cash Bond	XIII	JA002498
				JA002502
110.	10/07/2020	Notice of Compliance with		JA002503
		Court Order		JA002506
111.	12/08/2020	Plaintiff's Request for	XIII	JA002507
		Transcripts of Proceedings		JA002509
112.	01/24/2019	Swanson Deposition	XIII	JA002510
		Transcript 1/24/2020 (Part 1)		JA002581

VOLUME XIV

113.	01/24/2019	Swanson Deposition	XIV	JA002582
		Transcript 1/24/2020 (Part 2)		JA002776
		w/Exhibit "1"		

VOLUME XV

114.	01/24/2019	Swanson Deposition	XV	JA002777
		Transcript 1/24/2020		JA002977
		Exhibits 2 – 14		

VOLUME XVI

115.	01/24/2019	Swanson Deposition	XVI	JA002978
		Transcript 1/24/2020		JA003038
		Exhibits 15 – 28		
116.	01/29/2020	Nicole Whitfield Deposition	XVI	JA003039
		Transcript 1/29/2020		JA003194

VOLUME XVII

117.	01/31/2020	Aaron Hawley Deposition	XVI	JA003195
		Transcript 1/31/2020		JA003296
118.	01/31/2020	William Gerber Deposition	XVI	JA003297
		Transcript 1/31/2020		JA003386

VOLUME XVIII

119.	02/03/2020	Ivan Sher Deposition	XVIII	JA003387
		Transcript $\frac{2}{3}/20$		JA003539

VOLUME XIX

120.	02/03/2020	Kelly Contenta Deposition	XIX	JA003540
		Transcript 2/3/2020		JA003583
121.	02/06/2020	Todd Swanson Deposition	XIX	JA003584
		Transcript Volume II 2/6/20		JA003701
122.	01/13/2021	Hearing Transcript of March	XIX	JA003702
		3, 2020 of Defendant's		JA003724
		Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's		
		Second Amended Complaint		

123.	01/13/2021	Hearing Transcript of April 7,	XIX	JA003725
		2020 of Defendants' Motion		JA003742
		to Dismiss Plaintiff's Second		
		Amended Complaint		
124.	01/13/2021	Hearing Transcript of June 20,	XIX	JA003743
		2020 of Defendants' Motion		JA003757
		for Fees and Costs and		
		Plaintiffs' Motion to Retax		
		Costs		

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

When All Case Participants are Registered for the Appellate CM/ECF System

I hereby certify that I electronically filed the foregoing with the Clerk of the

Court for the Nevada Supreme Court by using the appellate CM/ECF system on

March 9th, 2021.

I further certify that all participants in the case are registered CM/ECF users and that service will be accomplished by the appellate CM/ECF system.

DATED this 9th day of March 2021.

BLACK & WADHAMS

/s/ Rusty Graf

Rusty Graf, Esq Nevada Bar No. 6322 10777 W. Twain Ave., Ste 300. Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 Attorneys for Appellants

18.020 must also be denied because, again, Defendants' are not the prevailing party as required by the statute. Therefore, Plaintiffs respectfully request this Court deny Defendants' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs.

Dated this ____ day of May 2020.

BLACK & LOBELLO

#1527/

Rusty Graf, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 6322

10777 W. Twain Ave., Suite 300

Las Vegas, NV 89135 rgraf@blacklobello.law Attorney for Plaintiffs

Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 (702) 869-8801 FAX: (702) 869-2665

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AFFIDAVIT OF PLAINTIFFS' COUNSEL IN SUPPORT OF THE OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS

STATE OF NEVADA)	
)	ss
COUNTY OF CLARK)	

- I, J. RUSTY GRAF, ESQ., state under penalty of perjury that the assertions of this affidavit are true:
- 1 I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada. I am an attorney with the law firm of Black & LoBello.
- 2. This Affidavit is offered in support of Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs
- 3. That Plaintiffs had a reasonable, good faith belief that the claims they brought and maintained in this matter were valid and actionable under relevant State statutes.
- 4. That Plaintiffs had a reasonable, good faith belief that their claims were distinguishable from the holding of Nelson v. Heer.
- 5. That Plaintiffs had credible evidence that they intended to introduce at trial to support the claims they asserted.
- 6. That Plaintiffs rejected Defendants' Offer of Judgment because they had a reasonable, good faith belief that the claims they asserted were valid and supported by evidence such that Defendants' Offer was not reasonable in amount or timing.
- 7. That Plaintiffs did not have any bad faith motivations in bringing or maintaining any of the claims asserted in this case and never intended to harass Defendants in any manner.
- 8. That Plaintiffs did not have any bad faith motivation in filing the Motion for Sanctions.
- 9. That analysis of the Beattie Factors indicates it would not be reasonable to award Defendants' fees or costs in this matter.
 - 10. That analysis of the Brunzell Factors indicates that, if it is determined that an

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award of fees and costs is reasonable, it would still be reasonable to reduce the amount requested by Defendants in this matter.

- 11. That I have reviewed the attorney's fees and costs attached to Defendants' Motion and it appears there were numerous times the two law firms engaged by Defendants engaged in needlessly duplicative work.
- 12. That Defendants did not receive either a money judgment or a settlement in this matter, and thus cannot be a prevailing party under NRS 18.010 or NRS 18.020.
- That Affiant prepared the Opposition to which this Affidavit is attached, and 13. Affiant affirms that the facts and arguments as true and accurate to best of Affiant's information and belief.

DATED this day of May 2020.

J. RUSTY GRAF, ESQ.

SWORN and SUBSCRIBED to before me on

This day of May 2020.

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for said COUNTY and STATE

BLACK & LOBELLO 10777 W. Twain Avenue, 3st Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 702) 869-8801 FAX: (702) 869-2669

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of BLACK & LOBELLO and that on the _______day of May 2020, I caused the above and foregoing document PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS to be served as follows:

[] by placing same to be deposited for mailing in the United States Mail in a sealed envelope upon which first class postage was prepaid in Las Vegas, Nevada;

[X] by electronic service through Odyssey, Clark County Eighth Judicial District Court's electronic filing/service system;

[] pursuant to EDCR 7.26, to be sent via facsimile;

[] hand delivered to the party or their attorney(s) listed below at the address and/or facsimile number indicated below:

Christopher M. Young, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 7961 Jay T. Hopkins, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 3223 Christopher M. Young, PC 2640 Professional Court, #200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89128

Jeffrey L. Galliher, Esq. Galliher Legal, P.C. Nevada Bar No. 8078 1850 E. Sahara Ave., #107 Las Vegas, NV 89104 Attorneys for Defendants

and that there is regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and the place(s) so addressed.

An Employee of Black & LoBello

EXHIBIT 1

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

To help provide a perspective for the work that we have recommended be complete before releasing the contractor, we offer the following list of suggested repairs. This list should not be considered all-inclusive since there will surely be other things you will want to make part of this list. Please use this list in conjunction with this Report and the Maintenance Plan provided at the end of this report in Appendix A.

Items to be addressed before releasing the contractor:

- Maintain heating/air conditioning equipment
 - The door at the right side air handler is damaged and does not close properly. (I had Sierra come out and try to fix it when my A/C went out—the door closes a switch that
- allows the FAU to power on. His first solution was to tape the switch closed Repair plumbing fixtures with electrical tape, which is not acceptable. Now the door is bent and not

(There are 3 water leaks There are leaks at both recirculation pumps.

inside the house that need to be fixed.)

There is a pluming leak above the ceiling of the basement bathroom.

The drain cleanouts should have permanent screw-type caps.

There is no air gap on the ice maker drain line. In addition, we recommend that the drain line hose be cleaned.

(The 2 upstairs secondary bathroom tubs have controls that have power, but not sure what they do?? Are there supposed to be jets in those tubs??)

The locking lug is missing from one water heater enclosure. I had Rakeman come out when I lost The tubs in the second floor bathroom have controls for some unknown feature. This should be investigated further.

The automatic solenoid valves on the pool fill circuit are noisy and create a water hammer effect throughout the house. This should be investigated further, and repaired as needed. This is causing a constant pounding noise in the house

when the valve closes. I was told that they have soft close solnoid valves that don't make such a pounding sound.

Repair electrical system

There is an open outlet at the lower patio.

- the enclosures in All outlets within six feet of a sink should be protected by GFCIs. The outlets by the process. (see Photo #2) the master bathroom sinks were not.
- There is no power at the outlet in the master closet. The cover is also missing from this outlet.
- The outlet covers are loose at the media room wet bar cabinet.
- The door at the control box for the automated panel door can not close. The power cord is routed through the door. (up in the garage ceiling)
- The whirlpool tub is not GFCI protected.
- The screws are missing from the deadman covers at the main electrical panels.
- Review entire electrical system.



hot water in my

master shower.

They must have

come out 3-4

times before it

jacked up the

cover of one of

was finally fixed

(I think), but they

Make interior repairs

- The drywall is damaged at the right side mechanical closet.
- The whirlpool tub is not supported from the floor.
- The cover is missing from the vent fan in the media room. (Harry Davis knows this)
- There is a loose light fixture in the master shower. (Harry also knows about this)
- The access cover at the basement hall does not close properly. (near the bathroom)
- There are no secondary latches on the patio sliding glass doors.
- One burner valve at the patio grill is not functional.
- There is no hardware in the basement bedroom closet.

Repair exterior

- The handrail has been removed from a second floor window. The handrail should be properly replaced or the wall penetrations sealed. (You already know about this--due to
- The grout is missing from the tile joints on the patio stairs. replacement of the window)
- There is no landing at the exterior door in the kitchen. (I was told this is not compliant with code)
- There is unfinished stucco surface at the roof feature.
- The screens for the patio slider doors do not latch. (the screen door latches don't latch)
- The patio slider in the basement media room does not latch. (I showed you this already)
- The automated panel doors do not close properly. The big glass panel sliders in my family room are not closing/locking at the corner. Rand Sawbuck stopped out to look. He Make roof repairs couldn't fix them, and the guy who can fix them is on his honeymoon. Sawbuck was going to let him know that he needs to come out and fix the doors.
- The primary debris guards are not sealed to the roof.
- The debris guards should be removed from the secondary drains.
- The cap should be removed from the plumbing vent at the left side roof.
- The elimination of low spots that accumulate standing water.
- The gutter downspouts should be made to discharge away from the house.
 Therefore, a splashblock should be placed under each downspout to direct the water away from the foundation. This on the left side of the house.
- Further investigation of fire sprinkler controls I was told there should be a shutoff valve on the sprinkler
- Repair garage firewall (see photo)

system since it does not shut off with the main water

Maintain/repair the whirlpool bath

supply.

- The jet nozzles are missing. They should be installed.
- There is no support under the tub, appropriate support should be installed.

iii

- Maintain/repair the swimming pool and equipment
 - The water distribution for the water wall should be adjusted to reduce splashing. Rick Pinney is

Henry: There are also some cosmetic problems that need to be addressed, which I can go over with you (small drywall repairs, touch-up paint, etc.).

CRITERIUM PROTECTION

Rick Pinney is coming out to reprogram the pool controls after setting up the fire feature. I asked him to take a look at this while he is out. If he can't fix it, Anthony Sylvan will need to be

DEF000144btified.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

To help provide a perspective for the work that we have recommended be complete before releasing the contractor, we offer the following list of suggested repairs. This list should not be considered all-inclusive since there will surely be other things you will want to make part of this list. Please use this list in conjunction with this Report and the Maintenance Plan provided at the end of this report in Appendix A.

Items to be addressed before releasing the contractor:

- Maintain heating/air conditioning equipment
 - The door at the right side air handler is damaged and does not close properly. Sierra fixed today.
- Repair plumbing fixtures
 - There are leaks at both recirculation pumps. Need plumber to address
 - There is a pluming leak above the ceiling of the basement bathroom. Need plumber to address
 - The drain cleanouts should have permanent screw-type caps. Not necessary per Henry
 - There is no air gap on the ice maker drain line. In addition, we recommend that the drain line hose be cleaned. Henry will investigate with plumber
 - The locking lug is missing from one water heater enclosure. Plumber needs to fix
 - The tubs in the second floor bathroom have controls for some unknown feature.
 This should be investigated further. They are to heat tubs. n/a
 - The automatic solenoid valves on the pool fill circuit are noisy and create a water hammer effect throughout the house. This should be investigated further, and repaired as needed. Anthony Sylvan fixed yesterday

Repair electrical system

- There is an open outlet at the lower patio. Discussed with electrician
- All outlets within six feet of a sink should be protected by GFCIs. The outlets by the master bathroom sinks were not. Discussed with electrician
- There is no power at the outlet in the master closet. The cover is also missing from this outlet. Discussed with electrician
- The outlet covers are loose at the media room wet bar cabinet. Discussed with electrician
- The door at the control box for the automated panel door can not close. The power cord is routed through the door. This is for the automated doors. Henry will contact Sawbuck
- The whirlpool tub is not GFCI protected. Discussed with electrician
- The screws are missing from the deadman covers at the main electrical panels. Disscussed with
- Review entire electrical system.

electrician

Also, the following items need to be addressed (not on this list):

- 1. Pot filler is not anchored well and droops. Need plumber to address
- 2. Steamer is not anchored to countertop. Need to address with appliance company
- 3. Master bathroom light fixtures on mirrors are unstable. I will discuss with electrician
- Main sliding pocket doors in great room do not fully close and latch. Henry to discuss with Sawbuck
- Built in wine rack in basement bar area does not hold wine bottles; may cause them to drop down inside. Henry to discuss with Absolute Closets
- I may have the final drywall, paint, & grouting touch ups done in the next month or so. I will mark areas with blue tape.
- All double screen doors have no "stop," allowing them to slide all the way off to the side of the double patio doors in 3 areas. Need to ask door company about this.
- I'm still waiting for the correct stone top to be installed in the main floor powder room. I had Ashley Rogers emailed me 2/13/2015 saying she was working on it.



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Make interior repairs

- The drywall is damaged at the right side mechanical closet. Not a problem, but Henry will discuss
- The whirlpool tub is not supported from the floor. Henry will talk to plumber about this
- The cover is missing from the vent fan in the media room. (Electrician knows about this)
- There is a loose light fixture in the master shower. (Electrician also knows about this)
- The access cover at the basement hall does not close properly. Sierra will fix. Talked to Chris today
- There are no secondary latches on the patio sliding glass doors. Not necessary per Henry
- One burner valve at the patio grill is not functional, n/a. Appears to be working fine.
- There is no hardware in the basement bedroom closet.

Repair exterior

- The handrail has been removed from a second floor window. The handrail should be properly replaced or the wall penetrations sealed. (You already know about this)
- The grout is missing from the tile joints on the patio stairs. Will address with final touch ups
- There is no landing at the exterior door in the kitchen. Not needed per Henry
- There is unfinished stucco surface at the roof feature. Henry will discuss with Chris Myers
- The screens for the patio slider doors do not latch. Discussed with door/window company today
- The patio slider in the basement media room does not latch. Henry will talk to door company
- The automated panel doors do not close properly. Henry will discuss with Sawbuck

Make roof repairs

- The primary debris guards are not sealed to the roof. Not sure what this is about
- The debris guards should be removed from the secondary drains. Not sure what this is about
- The cap should be removed from the plumbing vent at the left side roof. Henry will investigate this
- The elimination of low spots that accumulate standing water. Already done per Henry
- The gutter downspouts should be made to discharge away from the house. Henry will discuss with Therefore, a splashblock should be placed under each downspout to direct the Chris Myers water away from the foundation. This on the left side of the house.
- Further investigation of fire sprinkler controls Called fire sprinkler company. Valve not necessary. n/a
- Repair garage firewall 5/8" drywall sufficient per henry
- Maintain/repair the whirlpool bath
 - The jet nozzles are missing. They should be installed. Herry will call tub installer to provide

iii

 There is no support under the tub, appropriate support should be installed. Henry will discuss with plumber

Maintain/repair the swimming pool and equipment

- The water distribution for the water wall should be adjusted to reduce splashing. I talked to Anthony

Sylvan yesterday.
I'll try to make some adjustments in the frequency the waterfall runs to see if this resolves the problem.

CRITERIUM .

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

To help provide a perspective for the work that we have recommended be complete before releasing the contractor, we offer the following list of suggested repairs. This list should not be considered all-inclusive since there will surely be other things you will want to make part of this list. Please use this list in conjunction with this Report and the Maintenance Plan provided at the end of this report in Appendix A.

Items to be addressed before releasing the contractor:

- Mainta	in heating/air conditioning equipment
-	The door at the right side air handler is damaged and does not close properly. Sierra fixed toda
- Repair	plumbing fixtures
Fixed by plumber	There are leaks at both recirculation pumps. Need plumber to address
They couldn't find it. I'll monitor	There is a pluming leak above the ceiling of the basement bathroom. Need plumber to address The drain eleanouts should have permanent screw-type caps. Not necessary per Henry
Plumber is addressing	There is no air gap on the ice maker drain line. In addition, we recommend that the drain line hose be cleaned. Henry will investigate with plumber
Plumber is addressing	The locking lug is missing from one water heater enclosure. Plumber needs to fix
A	The tubs in the second floor bathroom have controls for some unknown feature. This should be investigated further. They are to heat tubs. n/a
Fixed by Anthony Sylvan	The automatic solenoid valves on the pool fill circuit are noisy and create a water hammer effect throughout the house. This should be investigated further, and repaired as needed. Anthony Sylvan fixed yesterday

Harry Davis is addressing all Repair electrical system of these items

- There is an open outlet at the lower patio. Discussed with electrician
- All outlets within six feet of a sink should be protected by GFCIs. The outlets by the master bathroom sinks were not. Discussed with electrician
- There is no power at the outlet in the master closet. The cover is also missing from this outlet. Discussed with electrician
- The outlet covers are loose at the media room wet bar cabinet. Discussed with electrician
- The door at the control box for the automated panel door can not close. The power cord is routed through the door. This is for the automated doors. Henry will contact Sawbuck
- The whirlpool tub is not GFCI protected. Discussed with electrician
- The screws are missing from the deadman covers at the main electrical panels. Disscussed with
- Review entire electrical system.

electrician

Also, the following items need to be addressed (not on this list):

- 1. Pot filler is not anchored well and droops. Need plumber to address Fixed by plumber
- 2. Steamer is not anchored to countertop. Need to address with appliance company

Need someone to address

Harry Davis is addressing

3. Master bathroom light fixtures on mirrors are unstable. I will discuss with electrician 4. Main sliding pocket doors in great room do not fully close and latch. Abnry to discuss with

Sawbuck 5. Built in wine rack in basement bar area does not hold wine bottles; may cause them to drop

on't close This needs attention. The door maying

Need to find a solution with Absolute MCWILLIAM ENGINEERS down inside. Henry to discuss with Absolute Closets 6. I may have the final drywall, paint, & grouting touch ups done in the next month or so. I will

mark areas with blue tape.

7. All double screen doors have no "stop," allowing them to slide all the way off to the side of the

Door company needs to address this issue double patio doors in 3 areas. Need to ask door company about this.

8. I'm still waiting for the correct stone top to be installed in the main floor powder room. I had This has not been addressed yet Ashley Rogers emailed me 2/13/2015 saying she was working on it.

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Make interior repairs

addressed this; I will monitor

Not a major issu	The drywall is damaged at the right side mechanical closet. Not a problem, but Henry will discuss	
Plumbers have fixed; I will check	The whirlpool tub is not supported from the floor. Henry will talk to plumber about this	
Harry Davis to address	The cover is missing from the vent fan in the media room. (Electrician knows about this)	
Harry Davis to address	There is a loose light fixture in the master shower. (Electrician also knows about this)	
Sierra knows and says wi	fix The access cover at the basement hall does not close properly. Sierra will fix. Talked to Chris today	
<u></u>	There are no secondary latches on the patio sliding glass doors. Not necessary per Henry	
	One burner valve at the patio grill is not functional, n/a. Appears to be working fine.	
	There is no hardware in the basement bedroom closet.	
10%		
- Rep	air exterior	
Waiting JD Stairs to replace -	The handrail has been removed from a second floor window. The handrail should be properly replaced or the wall penetrations sealed. (You already know about this)	
Will address with final touch-up	The grout is missing from the tile joints on the patio stairs. Will address with final touch ups	
-	There is no landing at the exterior door in the kitchen. Not needed per Henry	
Ask Chris -	There is unfinished stucco surface at the roof feature. Henry will discuss with Chris Myers	
Door company is supposed to fix	The screens for the patio slider doors do not latch. Discussed with door/window company today	
Door company needs to fix -	The patio slider in the basement media room does not latch. Henry will talk to door company	
Sawbuck needs to fix ASAP -	The automated panel doors do not close properly. Henry will discuss with Sawbuck	
- Mak	e roof repairs	
-	The primary debris guards are not sealed to the roof. Not sure what this is about	
The state of the s	The debris guards should be removed from the secondary drains. Not sure what this is about	
Henry to investigate	The cap should be removed from the plumbing vent at the left side roof. Henry will investigate this The elimination of low spots that accumulate standing water. Already done per Henry	
Ask Ghris	The gutter downspouts should be made to discharge away from the house. Henry will discuss with Therefore, a splashblock should be placed under each downspout to direct the Chris Myers water away from the foundation. This on the left side of the house.	
	cr investigation of fire sprinkler controls Called fire sprinkler company. Valve not necessary. n/a	
	tain/repair the whirlpool bath	
Plumber to supply jets	The jet nozzles are missing. They should be installed. Henry will call tub installer to provide	
Plumber fixed; I will check	There is no support under the tub, appropriate support should be installed. Henry will discuss with plumber	
- Main	tain/repair the swimming pool and equipment	

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I think Anthony Sylvan adequately The water distribution for the water wall should be adjusted to reduce splashing. I talked to Anthony



Sylvan yesterday.
I'll try to make some adjustments in the frequency the waterfall runs to see if this resolves the problem.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

To help provide a perspective for the work that we have recommended be complete before releasing the contractor, we offer the following list of suggested repairs. This list should not be considered all-inclusive since there will surely be other things you will want to make part of this list. Please use this list in conjunction with this Report and the Maintenance Plan provided at the end of this report in Appendix A.

Items to be addressed before releasing the contractor:

- Mainta	in heating/air conditioning equipment
*	The door at the right side air handler is damaged and does not close properly. Sierra fixed today
- Repair	plumbing fixtures
Fixed by plumber -	There are leaks at both recirculation pumps. Need plumber to address
They couldn't find it. I'll monitor	There is a pluming leak above the ceiling of the basement bathroom. Need plumber to address
	The drain cleanouts should have permanent screw-type caps. Not necessary per Henry
Plumber is addressing	There is no air gap on the ice maker drain line. In addition, we recommend that the drain line hose be cleaned. Henry will investigate with plumber
Plumber is addressing	The locking lug is missing from one water heater enclosure. Plumber needs to fix
2	The tubs in the second floor bathroom have controls for some unknown feature.
	This should be investigated further. They are to heat tubs. n/a
Fixed by Anthony Sylvan	The automatic solenoid valves on the pool fill circuit are noisy and create a water- hammer effect throughout the house. This should be investigated further, and
	hammer effect throughout the house. This should be investigated further, and

Harry Davis is addressing all Repair electrical system of these items

- There is an open outlet at the lower patio. Discussed with electrician
- All outlets within six feet of a sink should be protected by GFCIs. The outlets by the master bathroom sinks were not. Discussed with electrician
- There is no power at the outlet in the master closet. The cover is also missing from
 this outlet. Discussed with electrician
- The outlet covers are loose at the media room wet bar cabinet. Discussed with electrician
- The door at the control box for the automated panel door can not close. The powereard is routed through the door. This is for the automated doors. Henry will contact Sawbuck
- The whirlpool tub is not GFCI protected. Discussed with electrician
- The screws are missing from the deadman covers at the main electrical panels. Disscussed with
- Review entire electrical system.

electrician

Also, the following items need to be addressed (not on this list):

- 1. Pot-filler is not anchored well and droops. Need plumber to address Fixed by plumber
- 2. Steamer is not anchored to countertop. Need to address with appliance company-

Need someone to address

electrician Harry Davis is addressing

 Master bathroom light fixtures on mirrors are unstable. I will discuss with electrician
 Main sliding pocket doors in great room do not fully close and latch. Henry to discuss with Sawbuck

This needs attention. The

This needs attention. The door has not been fixed so still won't clos

5. Built in wine rack in basement bar area does not hold wine bottles; may cause them to drop down inside. Henry to discuss with Absolute Closets I am meeting with Jay with Absolute EXCHILLIAM EMBINITIES

6. I may have the final drywall, paint, & grouting touch ups done in the next month or so. I will

mark areas with blue tape.

7. All double screen doors have no "stop," allowing them to slide all the way off to the side of the double patio doors in 3 areas. Need to ask door company about this.

Door company needs to address this issue

8. I'm still waiting for the correct stone top to be installed in the main floor powder room. I had
 Ashley Rogers emailed me 2/43/2015 saying she was working on it.
 This has not been addressed yet.

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9.

Make interior repairs

Not a major issue		The drywall is damaged at the right side mechanical closet. Not a problem, but	Henry will discuss	
Plumbers have fixed; I will check		The whirlpool tub is not supported from the floor. Henry will talk to plumber about this		
Harry Davis to address				
Harry Davis to address		The cover is missing from the vent fan in the media room. (Electrician knows about this) There is a loose light fixture in the master shower. (Electrician also knows about this)		
		The government of the beautiful desired of the control of the cont	Talliand to Claric Andr	
Oletta Kilows alid 5	ayo wiii i	The access cover at the basement hall does not close properly. Sierra will fix.		
	30000	There are no secondary latches on the patio sliding glass doors. Not necess		
	-	One burner valve at the patio grill is not functional. n/s. Appears to be working	nne.	
		There is no hardware in the basement bedroom eleset.		
	Repair	exterior		
Waiting JD Stairs to replace	_	The handrail has been removed from a second floor window. The handrail sh	ould-	
		-be properly replaced or the wall-penetrations scaled. (You already know about	t-this)-	
Will address with final touch-up		The grout is missing from the tile joints on the patio stairs. Will address with final touch ups		
	-	There is no landing at the exterior door in the kitchen. Not needed per Henry		
Ask Chris	_	There is unfinished stucco surface at the roof feature. Henry will discuss with C	hris Myers	
Door company is supposed to	u fix	The screens for the patio slider doors do not latch. Discussed with door/winder	ow company today	
Door company needs to fix	-	The patio slider in the basement media room does not latch. Henry will talk to		
Sawbuck needs to fix ASAP	-	The automated panel doors do not close properly. Henry will discuss with Sar		
-	Make	roof repairs		
		The primary debris guards are not scaled to the roof. Not sure what this is about	ut	
	_	The debris guards should be removed from the secondary drains. Not sure what	this is about	
Henry to investigate		The cap should be removed from the plumbing vent at the left side roof. Henry will investigate this		
		The elimination of low spots that accumulate standing water. Already done pe		
Ask Ghris		The gutter downspouts should be made to discharge away from the house, Henry will discuss with		
		Therefore, a splashblock should be placed under each downspout to direct the		
		water away from the foundation. This on the left side of the house.	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	
	P. ath		and an order of the control of the control	
		investigation of fire sprinkler controls Called fire sprinkler company. Valve	not necessary. n/a	
Woods	10 CO	garage firewall 5/8" drywall sufficient per henry		
5	wamta	in/repair the whirlpool bath		
Diumbartorrum	lo ich	The jet nozzles are missing. They should be installed. Henry will call tub installed	er to-provides	
Plumber to supply jets		There is no support under the tub, appropriate support should be installed. Henry will discuss with		
Plumber fixed; I will	cneck	- Here is no support under the too, appropriate support should be histaned.	plumber	
	Mainta	in/repair the swimming pool and equipment	pidifficer	
	114011110	in repair the summing poor and equipment		
I think Anthony Sylvan ad	equately	The water distribution for the water wall should be adjusted to reduce splashin	g. I talked to Anthony	
addressed this, I will moni	itor		Sylvan yesterday.	
			Til try to make some	
		iii	adjustments in the	
			freguency the	
		CRITERIUM	waterfall runs to se	
		McWilliam Engineers	if this resolves the	

DEF000212

problem.

EXHIBIT 2

	N .				
1	OPPS				
2	Rusty Graf, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 6322				
3	BLACK & LOBELLO 10777 West Twain Avenue, 3 rd Floor				
4	Las Vegas, Nevada 89135				
5	Telephone: (702) 869-8801 Facsimile: (702) 869-2669				
6	E-mail: rgraf@blacklobello.law Attorney for Plaintiff				
7	DISTRICT COURT				
8	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA				
9	JOSEPH FOLINO, an individual and NICOLE FOLINO, an individual,	CASE NO.: A-18-782494-C DEPT. NO.: XXIV			
10	Plaintiff				
11	Plaintiff, v.	PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO			
12	TODD SWANSON, an individual; TODD	DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS			
13	SWANSON, Trustee of the SHIRAZ TRUST;	PLAINTIFFS' SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT			
14	SHIRAZ TRUST, a Trust of unknown origin; LYONS DEVELOPMENT, LLC, a Nevada				
15	limited liability company; DOES I through X; and ROES I through X,				
16 17	Defendants.				
18		'			
19	COMES NOW, Plaintiffs JOSEPH FOI	LINO and NICOLE FOLINO, by and through			
20	Rusty Graf, Esq. of Black & LoBello, their	attorney of record, and hereby submit their			
21	Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Dismiss	Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complain. This			
22	Opposition is made and based upon the Memora	indum of Points and Authorities attached hereto,			
23	all exhibits attached hereto, and any oral argumen	nt as may be entertained by the Court at the time			
24	and place of the hearing of this matter.				
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I.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

On October 19, 2018, Plaintiffs filed their initial Complaint for Defendants' failure to disclose known water leaks and issues with a plumbing system prior to the sale of real property. Defendants filed their first Motion to Dismiss on February 4, 2019, but it was not granted, and the Court instead granted Plaintiffs leave to amend. On May 20, 2019, Defendants filed their second Motion to Dismiss. On July 18, 2019, the Court dismissed several of Plaintiffs claims. but denied Defendants' motion to dismiss the claim for fraud and claim of concealment in violation of NRS 113.

Plaintiffs then filed their second amended Complaint, with the surviving claims of fraud and concealment in violation of NRS 113 on September 4, 2019. Inexplicably, Defendants have brought the instant Motion to Dismiss these same claims, which the Court refused to dismiss less than three months ago, alleging no new facts which support a different outcome than their past already decided Motions to Dismiss. This is an attempt to delay the discovery process.

II.

INTRODUCTION

As is clear from the short procedural history above, Defendants have little grasp of the requirements for a successful Motion to Dismiss. Plaintiffs assume this, as there is no other logical explanation for (1) a third motion on issues that the Court has already decided twice and (2) the strange hybrid motion that Defendants have produced which is nominally a motion to dismiss but is written as if it is a motion for summary judgment. Not a single discovery act has been taken in the case. The Court has yet to conduct the NRCP 16.1 conference. In the interest of expediency, Plaintiffs would respectfully suggest that in future motions Defendants focus on issues that have not already been clearly decided and, perhaps more importantly, determine which type of motion is appropriate for the circumstances rather than creating a hodgepodge of

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different standards and requests that the uncharitable might call nearly indecipherable. See Defendants' Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint.

III.

"UNDISPUTED FACTS"

Defendants begin their argument by listing a series of "undisputed" facts. Again, not a single discovery act has been taken. The primary issue here is that Defendants seem to have mistaken the term "undisputed" to simply mean alleged, as many of these facts are heavily disputed. Plaintiffs do not dispute the fact that (1) there were previous water leaks at the property;1 (2) that Rakeman Plumbing invoiced and submitted a warranty claim for one of these leaks; and (3) that Defendants did not disclose any leaks in their October 24, 2017 Sellers Real Property Disclosure Form ("SRPD"). However, Plaintiffs do dispute Defendants assertions that (1) the leak was completely repaired, as there have been subsequent leaks; and (2) that no information about the repair other than completion was reported to Defendants. Further, there is clearly a dispute of material facts as Plaintiffs assert that there were more than the two incidents of water leakage, that there was a systemic defect in the plumbing system that was never repaired (even if Rakeman believes they identified all of the damages), and that the Upnor fittings (referenced in the Rakeman affidavit) were all defective. However regardless of the status of these facts, as stated below, Defendants' Motion to Dismiss lacks merit.

IV.

ARGUMENT

A. Summary judgment is not warranted as to Plaintiffs' claim for concealment.

As discussed above, though Defendants call this a Motion to Dismiss, they immediately enter into a summary judgment analysis. Defendants are correct that under NRCP 56(a) the court

¹ The admission of which is a violation and in contradiction of the requirements of the NRS 113 Sellers Real Property Disclosure Form ("SRPD")

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may grant summary judgment, if the movant shows that there is not genuine dispute of material facts and that the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. Wood v. Safeway, Inc., 731, 121 P.3d 1026, 1031 (2005). However, this is generally done by filing a Motion for Summary judgement rather than a Motion to Dismiss that requests summary judgment. See NRCP 56. However, being understanding of the Defendants apparent difficulty distinguishing between the two standards, Plaintiffs will respond to the Motion for Summary Judgment within the Motion to Dismiss.

Evidence presented in support of a motion for summary judgment must be construed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party, and facts demonstrating the existence of a genuine issue will preclude an unfavorable summary judgment. Sustainable Growth Initiative Committee v. Jumpers. LLC, 22 Nev. 53, 61, 128 P.3d 452, 458 (2006). A factual dispute is genuine when the evidence is such that a rational jury could return a verdict in the nonmoving party's favor. Wood v. Safeway, Inc., 121 Nev. 724, 732, 121 P.3d 1026, 1031, 1032 (2005). When ruling on a summary judgment motion, "[a]ll of the nonmovant's statements must be accepted as true." Jones v. First Mortgage Company of Nevada, 112 Nev. 531, 534, 915 P.2d 883, 885 (1996). See also, Harrington v. Syufy Enterprises, 113 Nev. 246, 248, 931 P.2d 1378, 1379-80 (1997). Further, "a court should exercise great care in granting summary judgment; a litigant has a right to trial where there is the slightest doubt as to the facts." (emphasis added) See Nehls v. Leonard, 97 Nev. 325, 328, 630 P.2d 258, 260 (1981).

Defendants argue that, under NRCP 56(c)1(A), they may establish facts as undisputed using an affidavit. See NRCP 56(c)1(A). This is incorrect. The actual standard is that a party asserting that a fact is or is not genuinely disputed must cite evidence in support of that assertion and that can include affidavits. Id. However, simply offering an affidavit in support of a position does not establish it as an undisputed fact. Id. Especially, when those facts are contradicted by

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real admissible evidence and facts. Further, as stated above, all facts, statements, and evidence must be viewed in the light most favorable to Plaintiffs, as Defendants are the moving party. Sustainable Growth Initiative Committee v. Jumpers. LLC, 22 Nev. 53, 61, 128 P.3d 452, 458 (2006).

Defendants go on to assert that the affidavit of Rakeman has shifted the burden of proof to Plaintiffs to "present specific facts showing a material issue of fact," This is incorrect, not because defendants have misstated the law, but because they completely misinterpret what the Rakeman affidavit establishes. All it proves is that a repair was conducted, not that Defendants did not engage in misrepresentation, concealment, and fraud. Further, Plaintiffs assert that there were more than the two incidents of water leakage and that there was a systemic defect in the plumbing system that was never repaired by Rakeman or any other contractor. These disputes over key facts make Defendants' Motion to Dismiss inappropriate, as the claims have been plead sufficiently and no discovery has yet taken place to further uncover the existence of admissible evidence in support of Plaintiffs' assertions. Further, Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment, within their motion to Dismiss, is even less applicable to the current situation as there are key facts that remain unknown without discovery and all assumptions and inferences should be made in favor of Plaintiffs as the non-moving party.

Defendants argue that under Nelson v. Heer and NRS 113.140, they did not commit concealment because they were not "aware" of the defect after they believed it repaired.3 Defendants then go into an extensive analysis of the Court's holding in Nelson, and also of the word "aware", and what it means to be aware and have knowledge of something, but this

² Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, pg. 7.

³ Id.

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discussion is totally irrelevant. Moreover, this is nonsense! Defendants are correct that in Nelson the Court found it was not concealment for a seller not to disclose past water damage they believed repaired. Nelson v. Heer, 123 Nev. 217, 163 P.3d 420 (2007). However, Defendants ignore a key difference between the holding in Nelson and the current situation. Namely that, unlike in Nelson, Defendants explicitly lied on the SRDP, and this is true regardless of what they were told about the repairs by Rakeman. Id.

At least 10 days before residential property is conveyed to a purchaser the seller "shall complete a disclosure form regarding the residential property." See NRS 113.130(1)(a). Here, the SRPD for the sale asked if Defendants were aware of any "previous or current moisture conditions and/or water damage". (emphasis added) See attached Exhibit 1, Seller's Real Property Disclosure Form. This is explicitly clear. It does not matter whether Defendants believe that the repair removed their awareness of the issue, because the question did not only ask about current issues. It specifically asked if there were any "previous" moisture conditions or water damage.4 A repair does not remove one's awareness of previous occurrences. Despite this, on the SRPD Defendants indicated no, that they were not aware of any previous moisture conditions or water damage.5 This is concealment, and the Rakeman affidavit has no relevance.

It's not like Nelson, where it is unclear what the SRPD form actually asked. The Court merely held that the seller had no affirmative duty to disclose something they did not know materially and adversely affected the value of the property. Nelson v. Heer, 123 Nev. 217, 163

⁴ See attached Exhibit 1, Seller's Real Property Disclosure Form, Pg. 2, Question 1.

⁵ Id.

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P.3d 420 (2007). Here, the seller was asked an explicit question about past occurrences, not just whether an issue still existed, and they gave a demonstrably false and misleading answer.6

Further, though the concealment is obvious, it should be reiterated that the standard for summary judgment requires that all facts and inferences be interpreted in the light most favorable to the non-moving party (Plaintiffs). Sustainable Growth Initiative Committee v. Jumpers. LLC, 22 Nev. 53, 61, 128 P.3d 452, 458 (2006). More importantly, Plaintiffs allege there were more than two previous water leaks. Plaintiffs also dispute the allegation that the water leak was even repaired, as there were systemic defects in the plumbing system that were never addressed by Rakeman. Therefore, viewed through the legal standard that requires all facts and inferences be interpreted in the light most favorable to the non-moving party, it is impossible to conclude that Defendants have met their burden and should be granted the Motion for Summary Judgment.

B. Summary judgment is not warranted as to Plaintiffs' claim for fraud.

Defendants conclude their Motion by stating that if the Court grants the Motion for Summary Judgment as to the concealment claim, then the fraud claim will necessarily fail as well.7 Defendants are correct that fraud requires (1) that the Defendants made a false representation or misrepresentation of fact; and (2) that the Defendants had knowledge or belief that the representation was false. Jordan v. State ex rel. Dep't of Motor Vehicles & Pub. Safety, 121 Nev. 44, 75, 110 P.3d 30, 51 (2005). It is somewhat inexplicable that Defendants would state these requirements, then assert that "Rakeman Plumbing's completed repair eviscerates the factual allegation that the Defendants made a false representation."8 Further, Plaintiffs already

⁶ Id.

⁷ Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, pg. 9.

⁸ Id.

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allege that there were systemic problems with the plumbing system which Rakeman did not repair, and there were more than the two water leakage incidents Defendants' claim occurred.

Defendants themselves attached the SRDP to the instant motion.9 Presumably this means they are aware of its content and the representations they made to Plaintiffs. Therefore, it is utterly illogical and offensive for them to claim that Rakeman's completed repair "eviscerates" Plaintiffs' claim of fraud, when they admit themselves that there were leaks a plumbing company was required to repair, and yet they still answered "no" to the SRPD question. The SRPD asked if the Defendants were aware of any "previous or current moisture conditions and/or water damage". (emphasis added) See attached Exhibit 1, Seller's Real Property Disclosure Form. Unambiguously, this is (1) a false representation or misrepresentation of fact by Defendants; and (2) Defendants admit they had knowledge that the representation was false. Again, the standard for determining summary judgment requires that all facts and inferences be interpreted in the light most favorable to the non-moving party (Plaintiffs) and, therefore, there is no way that Defendants can prevail. Sustainable Growth Initiative Committee v. Jumpers. LLC, 22 Nev. 53, 61, 128 P.3d 452, 458 (2006). Going a step further, the SRPD is a due diligence form to aid a buyer of real property in determining if they want to proceed with the purchase. If it is reasonable for a buyer not to proceed with the sale after notice of a prior water leak, then the failure to make it known to the buyer is just as unreasonable.

V. CONCLUSION

The issues presented by Defendants have already been decided by the Court multiple times. 10 This new Motion for Summary judgment, couched in a Motion to Dismiss, brings

⁹ Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, Exhibit B.

¹⁰ Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, pg. 4-5.

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nothing new to the table and is a blatant effort by Defendants to delay and inconvenience Plaintiffs while driving up litigation costs. Rakeman's affidavit, presented as some ground breaking evidence, is not even relevant. It does not matter whether Defendants believe the repair had taken place, they still lied on the SRDP and in doing so engaged in fraud and concealment. Further, without allowing for discovery Plaintiffs' do not have access to the documents and additional evidence necessary to demonstrate that there were more leaks than Defendants claim and that there was systemic problem with the plumbing system that was never addressed. They cannot, and should not, be allowed to continue filing motions over the same issues in an attempt prevent the discovery process and to exhaust and dissuade Plaintiffs from recovering their damages. Therefore, Defendants' Motion to Dismiss should be denied and Rule 11 sanctions should be imposed.

VI.

PLAINTIFFS' COUNTERMOTION TO COMPEL DISCOVERY

It is essential to reiterate the fact that absolutely no discovery has occurred to this point. There is evidence that can be obtained in discovery to refute this Motion and the erroneous factual assertions contained therein. The instant Motion by Defendants is an end around the due process rights of the Plaintiffs to obtain those documents in discovery. Therefore, in addition to denying Defendant's Motion, the Court should grant Plaintiffs' Countermotion to compel discovery.

The newly revised NRCP 56 provides that when facts are unavailable to the nonmovant (here Plaintiffs), then the nonmovant may show by affidavit the specified reasons it cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition, and the Court may then allow time to take discovery. See NRCP 56(d). Here, as has been specified in the below declaration of Plaintiffs'

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counsel Rusty Graf, Esq., there are essential facts to Plaintiffs' opposition which cannot be demonstrated because no discovery has been conducted. It is ridiculous for Defendants to suggest that Plaintiffs' claims should be dismissed or summary judgment entered against Plaintiffs, all on the basis of a disputed affidavit of a plumbing company, when Plaintiffs have not even been able to engage in discovery to access to the information necessary to fully refute that affidavit. Therefore, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court order that the discovery process continue for this case.

VII.

PLAINTIFFS' COUNTERMOTION FOR RULE 11 SANCTIONS

COMES NOW, Plaintiffs JOSEPH FOLINO and NICOLE FOLINO, by and through Rusty Graf, Esq. of Black & LoBello, their attorney of record, and hereby submit their Motion For Sanctions Pursuant To NRCP Rule 11 And For Attorneys' Fees And Costs seeking the following relief:

- 1. An Order issuing Rule 11 Sanctions against Defendants;
- 2. An Order for reasonable Attorney's Fees and Costs for having to oppose this duplicative and baseless motion; and
- 3. For such further relief as the Court deems appropriate, including limiting the manner and type of future procedural motions to the Court.

This Motion is made and based upon the following Points and Authorities, the attached Exhibits and evidence, the papers and pleadings on file herein, and any oral argument or evidence as may be adduced at the hearing of this matter, including but not limited to the following Exhibits cited in the Motion:

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A. Declaration of counsel in support of motion for rule 11 sanctions and to conduct discovery.

I, Rusty Graf, Esq., declare as follows:

- 1. That I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada. I have personal knowledge of the matters stated herein and am competent to testify thereto. I am counsel for the Plaintiffs, JOSEPH FOLINO and NICOLE FOLINO in this matter, and I am making this Affidavit in support of their Motion for Sanctions Pursuant to Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure 11 and for Attorneys' Fees and Costs for previous motions and hearings.
- 2. On September 24, 2019, counsel for Defendants, Christopher M. Young, Esq., filed the instant motion seeking dismissal of Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint.
- 3. That this Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint involves issues that have already been decided by this Court.
- 4. Defendants offer no new evidence in support of their position other than an affidavit by the plumbing company which has no relevance to the situation.
- 5. At a minimum, Declarant is aware that the Uponor fittings and the potential defective nature of those fittings has been litigated. The affidavit of Rakeman only states that the one fitting and the damage it caused were repaired.
- 6. Based on the pleadings and evidence available, that this Motion was filed for the purpose of delaying, harassing, and increasing litigation costs for Plaintiffs.
- 7. No discovery has yet been conducted in this case and it is my belief, based on the pleadings and evidence available, that evidence can be obtained through discovery that will refute Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and will be relevant to Plaintiffs' case at trial.

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 As of this date, Defendants have not withdrawn this M

- 9. The estimated fees and costs Plaintiffs have incurred due to Defendants' efforts to delay, harass, and increase litigation costs is \$2,417.26.
- I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Nevada (NRS 10. 53.045) that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed this U day of October, 2019.

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B. Defendants have violated NRCP 11 and it is appropriate for the Court to impose sanctions.

Rule 11 "provides for the imposition of sanctions when a motion is frivolous, legally unreasonable, or brought for an improper purpose." (emphasis added) FED. R. Civ. P. 11(b); Conn v. Borjorquez, 967 F.2d 1418, 1420 (9th Cir. 1992); McMahon v. Best, 2000 WL 1071828, *6 (N.D. Cal. 2000). Rule 11 sanctions may be imposed upon litigants and counsel who file baseless papers without first conducting a reasonable and competent inquiry. Schutts v. Bentley Nevada Corp., 966 F. Supp. 1549 (D. Nev. 1997). The test for determining whether a Rule 11 violation has occurred is one of objective reasonableness. Operating Engineers Pension Trust v. G.C. Wallace, Inc., 159 F.R.D. 536, 539 (D. Nev. 1994).

Rule 11 provides in pertinent part:

- (b) Representations to Court. By presenting to the court (whether by signing, filing, submitting, or later advocating) a pleading, written motion, or other paper, an attorney or unrepresented party is certifying that to the best of the person's knowledge, information, and belief, formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances,-
 - (1) it is not being presented for any improper purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the cost of litigation;

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(2) the claims, defenses, and other legal contentions therein are warranted by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument for the extension, modification, or reversal of existing law or the establishment of new law;

- (3) the allegations and other factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and
- (4) the denials of factual contentions are warranted on the evidence or, if specifically so identified, are reasonably based on a lack of information or belief. (Emphasis added).

Here, Defendants have clearly violated Rule 11 by introducing a motion for the purpose of harassment, delay, and to increase litigation costs. As outlined above, Defendants' Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint is the third time that Defendants have asked the Court to rule on the same issues. This Court has found that the Plaintiffs' claims of concealment and fraud are valid and should not be dismissed. When Defendants continue to file motions seeking the dismissal of the same claims, the only reasonable conclusion is that they have an improper purpose. The Defendants have previously made the arguments in the current motion.

At this point they cannot legitimately believe they have a legal basis to stand upon. Rather, they are simply seeking to dissuade Plaintiffs from attempting to recover by (1) causing unnecessary delay; (2) increasing costs; and (3) harassing Plaintiffs. These are all of the improper purposes specifically enumerated in Rule 11(b)(1). Therefore, if Defendants are unable to offer an explanation for their continued motions on the same issues (other than their ridiculous claim that the Rakeman affidavit is sufficient for summary judgment, despite having no relevance to the misrepresentations made on the SRDP) then Rule 11 sanctions should be imposed.

Plaintiffs Should Be Awarded Attorneys' Fees and Costs for the Necessity of Filing C. this Motion.

Defendants have flagrantly violated NRCP Rule 11. As such, Plaintiffs are requesting an award of reasonable attorneys' fees for the necessity of filing this Motion. NRS 113.150(4) provides in pertinent part:

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"if a seller conveys residential property to a purchaser without complying with the requirements of NRS 113.130 or otherwise providing the purchaser or the purchaser's agent with written notice of all defects in the property of which the seller is aware, and there is a defect in the property of which the seller was aware before the property was conveyed to the purchaser and of which the cost of repair or replacement was not limited by provisions in the agreement to purchase the property, the purchaser is entitled to recover from the seller treble the amount necessary to repair or replace the defective part of the property, together with court costs and reasonable attorney's fees." See NRS 113.150.

Further, NRS 18.010(2)(b) provides that the court may award attorneys' fees "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." See NRS 18.010(2)(b). Additionally, the statute goes on to read that "The court shall liberally construe the provisions of this paragraph in favor of awarding attorney's fees in all appropriate situations." Id.

As demonstrated above, Defendants have clearly violated NRCP Rule 11 by seeking to relitigate decided issues in perpetuity or until they receive the desired outcome. Defendants' Motions have been brought without reasonable grounds and for either the purpose of harassment, delay, or increasing litigation costs. Therefore, pursuant to NRS 18.010 (and NRS 113), the Court should liberally construe the provisions of NRS 18.010 "in favor of awarding attorney's fees in all appropriate situations." Id. The Defendants' blatant violation of NRCP Rule 11, coupled with the relevant authority, demonstrate an award of attorneys' fees is appropriate.

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D. Conclusion

For the forgoing reasons, Rule 11 sanctions should be imposed upon Defendants and Plaintiffs should be awarded their fees and costs incurred in preparing the opposition to Defendants' Motion to Dismiss Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint.

day of October 2019

BLACK & LOBELI

Rusty Graf Nevada Bar No. 6322

10777 W. Twain Ave., Syste 300

Las Vegas, NV 80135

swilson@blacklobello.law

Attorneys for Plaintiff

BLACK & LOBELLO 10777 W. Twein Avenue, 3st Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 (702) 869-8801 FAX: (702) 869-2669

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

on the	Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of BLACK & LOBELLO and that day of October 2019, I caused the above and foregoing document <i>Plaintiffs</i>
Орро	sition To Defendant's Motion To Dismiss Plaintiff's First Amended Complaint; to be
	d as follows:
[]	by placing same to be deposited for mailing in the United States Mail, in a sealed envelope upon which first class postage was prepaid in Las Vegas, Nevada; and
[X]	by electronic service through Odyssey, Clark County Eighth Judicial District Court's electronic filing/service system;
[]	pursuant to EDCR 7.26, to be sent via facsimile;
[]	hand delivered
to the	party or their attorney(s) listed below at the address and/or facsimile number indicated
	Christopher M. Young, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 7961

Christopher M. Young, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 7961
Jay T. Hopkins, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 3223
Christopher M. Young, PC
2640 Professional Court, #200
Las Vegas, Nevada 89128

and that there is regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and the place(s) so addressed.

An Employee of Black & LoBello

EXHIBIT 1

SELLER'S REAL PROPERTY DISCLOSURE FORM

In accordance with Nevada Law, a seller of residential real property in Nevada must disclose any and all known conditions and aspects of the property which materially affect the value or use of residential property in an adverse manner (see NRS 113.138 and 113.140).

Decount	10/24/2017			Do you currently occupy or have you ever occupied this property?		ES N
ropert	y address 42 Meadowha	wk Lane		you ever occupied mis property.		
	re October 1, 2011: A purchase eer to waive this form. (NRS I			uirement to provide this form and a seller	may no	ot require a
Type of	Seller: Bank (financial inst	itution); [Asset Manag	ement Company; NOwner-occupier;	Other:_	
Disclost known is expertise on the p such as transacti	are Act, effective January 1, 19 by the Seller which materially e in construction, architecture, e property or the land. Also, unles the foundation or roof. This state ion and is not a substitute for ar- m by the seller are not part of t	96. (2) This affects the agineering is otherwise tement is no ay inspection	is statement is a value of the or any other sp advised, the S ot a warranty of ons or warranties	condition of the property in compliance was disclosure of the condition and informati property. Unless otherwise advised, the Secific area related to the construction or conseller has not conducted any inspection of a fany kind by the Seller or by any Agent rees the Buyer may wish to obtain. Systems a as to the inclusion of any system or applications.	on conc eller do idition o generally presenti nd appli	terning the poss not poss of the improvey inaccessibility and the Seller iances addresses addres
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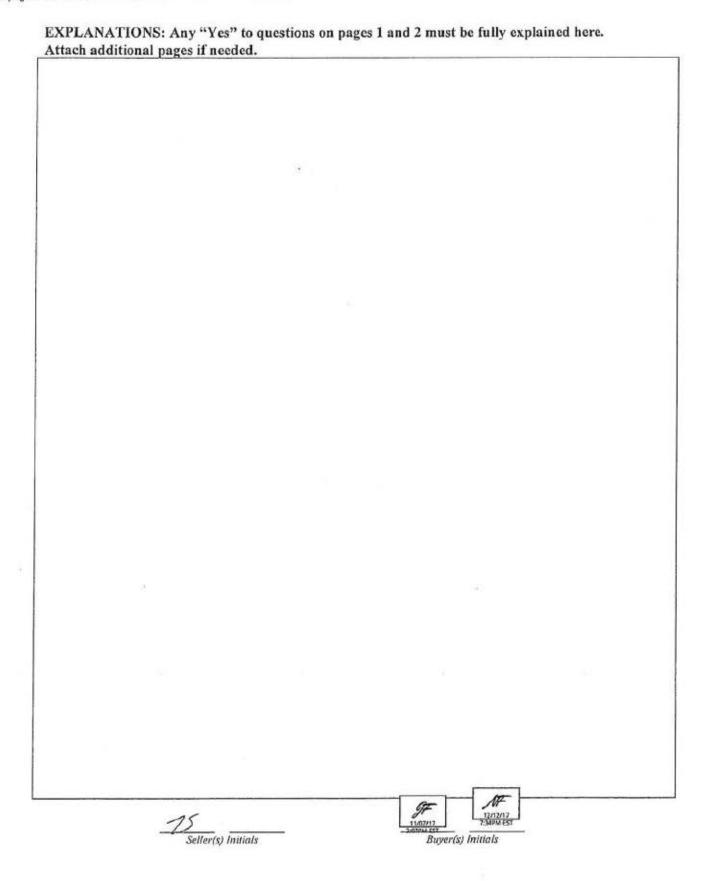
Nevada Real Estate Division Replaces all previous versions Page 1 of 5

Seller Real Property Disclosure Form 547 Revised 07/25/2017

1. Structures (a) Previous or current moisture conditions and/or water damage? (b) Any structural defeue? (c) Any construction, modification, alterations, or repairs made without required state, city or county building permits? (d) Whether the property is or has been the subject of a claim governed by NRS 40,600 to 46,695 (construction defect chinns). (R) Sale answers yes, FURTHER DISCLOSURE IS REQUIRED) (Any of the improvements being located on unstable or expansive soil? (d) Any of the improvements being located on unstable or expansive soil? (e) Any of the improvements being located on unstable or expansive soil? (d) The property being located in a designated flood plain? (e) Any of the improvements being located and soil property? (e) Any frainage, flooding, water seepage, or high vater table? (d) The property being located in a designated flood plain? (e) Whether the property is desired from any known future development? (f) Any encachments, easements, zoning violations or nonconforming uses? (g) Is the property adjuctent for your range! land? (g) Any encachments, easements, zoning violations or nonconforming uses? (g) Is the property adjuctent for your range! land? (g) Any encachments, easements, zoning violations or nonconforming uses? (g) Is the property adjuctent for your range! land? (g) Is the property adjuctent for your range! land? (g) Is the property adjuctent for your range is land? (g) Is the property adjuctent for your range is land? (g) Is the property adjuctent for your range is land? (g) Is the property adjuctent for your range is land? (g) Is the property adjuctent for your range is land? (g) Is the property adjuctent for your range is land? (g) Is the property adjuctent for your range is land? (g) Is the property adjuctent for your range is land? (g) Is the property descript and the property of your range is land. (g) Is the property better the property such on the property? (g) Is the property such as the property such on the property? (g) Is the property of the property such on the pro	A	Property conditions, improvements and additional information:	YES	NC	<u>N/A</u>
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9. Common Interest Communities: Any "common areas" (facilities like pools, tennis courts, walkways or other areas co-owned with others) or a homeowner association which has any authority over the property? (a) Common Interest Community Declaration and Bylaws available? (b) Any periodic or recurring association fees? (c) Any unpaid assessments, fines or liens, and any warnings or notices that may give rise to an assessment, fine or lien? (d) Any litigation, arbitration, or mediation related to property or common area? (e) Any assessments associated with the property (excluding property taxes)? (f) Any construction, modification, alterations, or repairs made without required approval from the appropriate Common Interest Community board or committee? 10. Any problems with water quality or water supply? 11. Any other conditions or aspects of the property which materially affect its value or use in an adverse manner? 12. Lead-Based Paint: Was the property constructed on or before 12/3 1/77? (If yes, additional Federal EPA notification and disclosure documents are required) 13. Water source: Municipal © Community Well Domestic Well Other If Community Well: State Engineer Well Permit # Revocable Permanent Cancelled Use of community and domestic wells may be subject to change. Contact the Nevada Division of Water Resources for more information regarding the future use of this well. 14. Conservation Easements such as the SNWA's Water Smart Landscape Program: is the property a participant? 15. Solar panels: Are any installed on the property? 16. Wastewater disposal: Municipal Sewer Septic System Other Contact the Nevada Division of Water Resources for more information regarding the future use of this well. 16. Wastewater disposal: Municipal Sewer Septic System Other Contact the Nevada Division of Water Resources for more information regarding the future use of this well. 17. This property is subject to a Private Transfer Fee Obligation? 18. Solar panels: Are any installed on the property? 19. Septiments		road, driveways or other features whose use or responsibility for maintenance may have an effect	1999	10000	
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Seller Real Property Disclosure Form 547 Revised 07/25/2017



Buyers and sellers of residential property are advised to seek the advice of an attorney concerning their rights and obligations as set forth in Chapter 113 of the Nevada Revised Statutes regarding the seller's obligation to execute the Nevada Real Estate Division's approved "Seller's Real Property Disclosure Form". For your convenience, Chapter 113 of the Nevada Revised Statutes provides as follows:

CONDITION OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY OFFERED FOR SALE

NRS 113.100 Definitions. As used in NRS 113.100 to 113.150, inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires:

- 1. "Defect" means a condition that materially affects the value or use of residential property in an adverse manner.
- 2. "Disclosure form" means a form that complies with the regulations adopted pursuant to NRS 113.120.
- "Dwelling unit" means any building, structure or portion thereof which is occupied as, or designed or intended for occupancy as, a residence by one person who maintains a household or by two or more persons who maintain a common household.
 - 4. "Residential property" means any land in this state to which is affixed not less than one nor more than four dwelling units.
 - "Seller" means a person who sells or intends to sell any residential property.

(Added to NRS by 1995, 842; A 1999, 1446)

NRS 113.110 Conditions required for "conveyance of property" and to complete service of document. For the purposes of NRS 113.100 to 113.150, inclusive:

- 1. A "conveyance of property" occurs:
- (a) Upon the closure of any escrow opened for the conveyance; or
- (b) If an escrow has not been opened for the conveyance, when the purchaser of the property receives the deed of conveyance.
- 2. Service of a document is complete:
- (a) Upon personal delivery of the document to the person being served; or
- (b) Three days after the document is mailed, postage prepaid, to the person being served at his last known address.

(Added to NRS by 1995, 844)

NRS 113.120 Regulations prescribing format and contents of form for disclosing condition of property. The Real Estate Division of the Department of Business and Industry shall adopt regulations prescribing the format and contents of a form for disclosing the condition of residential property offered for sale. The regulations must ensure that the form:

- Provides for an evaluation of the condition of any electrical, heating, cooling, plumbing and sewer systems on the property, and of the condition of
 any other aspects of the property which affect its use or value, and allows the seller of the property to indicate whether or not each of those systems and
 other aspects of the property has a defect of which the seller is aware.
 - 2. Provides notice:
 - (a) Of the provisions of NRS 113 140 and subsection 5 of NRS 113 150.
 - (b) That the disclosures set forth in the form are made by the seller and not by his agent.
- (e) That the seller's agent, and the agent of the purchaser or potential purchaser of the residential property, may reveal the completed form and its contents to any purchaser or potential purchaser of the residential property.

(Added to NRS by 1995, 842)

NRS 113.130 Completion and service of disclosure form before conveyance of property; discovery or worsening of defect after service of form; exceptions; waiver.

- 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2:
- (a) At least 10 days before residential property is conveyed to a purchaser:
 - (1) The seller shall complete a disclosure form regarding the residential property; and
 - (2) The seller or the seller's agent shall serve the purchaser or the purchaser's agent with the completed disclosure form.
- (b) If, after service of the completed disclosure form but before conveyance of the property to the purchaser, a seller or the seller's agent discovers a new defect in the residential property that was not identified on the completed disclosure form or discovers that a defect identified on the completed disclosure form has become worse than was indicated on the form, the seller or the seller's agent shall inform the purchaser or the purchaser's agent of that fact, in writing, as soon as practicable after the discovery of that fact but in no event later than the conveyance of the property to the purchaser. If the seller does not agree to repair or replace the defect, the purchaser may:
 - (1) Rescind the agreement to purchase the property; or
 - (2) Close escrow and accept the property with the defect as revealed by the seller or the seller's agent without further recourse.
 - 2. Subsection 1 does not apply to a sale or intended sale of residential property:
 - (a) By foreclosure pursuant to chapter 107 of NRS.
 - (b) Between any co-owners of the property, spouses or persons related within the third degree of consanguinity.
 - (c) Which is the first sale of a residence that was constructed by a licensed contractor.
- (d) By a person who takes temporary possession or control of or title to the property solely to facilitate the sale of the property on behalf of a person who relocates to another country, state or country before title to the property is transferred to a purchaser.
- A purchaser of residential property may not waive any of the requirements of subsection 1. A seller of residential property may not require a purchaser to
 waive any of the requirements of subsection 1 as a condition of sale or for any other purpose.
- 4. If a sale or intended sale of residential property is exempted from the requirements of subsection 1 pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 2, the trustee and the beneficiary of the deed of trust shall, not later than at the time of the conveyance of the property to the purchaser of the residential property, or upon the request of the purchaser of the residential property, provide:
 - (a) Written notice to the purchaser of any defects in the property of which the trustee or beneficiary, respectively, is aware; and
- (b) If any defects are repaired or replaced or attempted to be repaired or replaced, the contact information of any asset management company who provided asset management services for the property. The asset management company shall provide a service report to the purchaser upon request.
 - 5. As used in this section:
 - (a) "Seller" includes, without limitation, a client as defined in NRS 645H,060.
 - (b) "Service report" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 645H.150.

(Added to NRS by 1995, 842; A 1997, 349; 2003, 1339; 2005, 598; 2011, 2832)

Seller(s) Initials





Buyer(s) Initials

NRS 113.135 Certain sellers to provide copies of certain provisions of NRS and give notice of certain soil reports; initial purchaser entitled to rescind sales agreement in certain circumstances; waiver of right to rescind.

- Upon signing a sales agreement with the initial purchaser of residential property that was not occupied by the purchaser for more than 120 days after substantial completion of the construction of the residential property, the seller shall:
 - (a) Provide to the initial purchaser a copy of NRS 11.202 to 11.206, inclusive, and 40.600 to 40.695, inclusive;
- (b) Notify the initial purchaser of any soil report prepared for the residential property or for the subdivision in which the residential property is located; and
- (c) If requested in writing by the initial purchaser not later than 5 days after signing the sales agreement, provide to the purchaser without cost each report described in paragraph (b) not later than 5 days after the seller receives the written request.
 - 2. Not later than 20 days after receipt of all reports pursuant to paragraph (c) of subsection 1, the initial purchaser may rescind the sales agreement.
- The initial purchaser may waive his right to rescind the sales agreement pursuant to subsection 2. Such a waiver is effective only if it is made in a written document that is signed by the purchaser.

(Added to NRS by 1999, 1446)

NRS 113.140 Disclosure of unknown defect not required; form does not constitute warranty; duty of buyer and prospective buyer to exercise reasonable care.

- 1. NRS 113.130 does not require a seller to disclose a defect in residential property of which he is not aware.
- 2. A completed disclosure form does not constitute an express or implied warranty regarding any condition of residential property.
- Neither this chapter nor <u>chapter 645</u> of NRS relieves a buyer or prospective buyer of the duty to exercise reasonable care to protect himself, (Added to NRS by 1995, 843; A 2001, 2896)

NRS 113.150 Remedies for seller's delayed disclosure or nondisclosure of defects in property; waiver.

- If a seller or the seller's agent fails to serve a completed disclosure form in accordance with the requirements of <u>NRS 113.130</u>, the purchaser may, at any time before the conveyance of the property to the purchaser, rescind the agreement to purchase the property without any penalties.
- If, before the conveyance of the property to the purchaser, a seller or the seller's agent informs the purchaser or the purchaser's agent, through the disclosure form or another written notice, of a defect in the property of which the cost of repair or replacement was not limited by provisions in the agreement to purchase the property, the purchaser may:
 - (a) Rescind the agreement to purchase the property at any time before the conveyance of the property to the purchaser; or
 - (b) Close escrow and accept the property with the defect as revealed by the seller or the seller's agent without further recourse.
- Rescission of an agreement pursuant to subsection 2 is effective only if made in writing, notarized and served not later than 4 working days after the date on which the purchaser is informed of the defect;
 - (a) On the holder of any escrow opened for the conveyance; or
 - (b) If an escrow has not been opened for the conveyance, on the seller or the seller's agent.
- 4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, if a seller conveys residential property to a purchaser without complying with the requirements of NRS 113.130 or otherwise providing the purchaser or the purchaser's agent with written notice of all defects in the property of which the seller is aware, and there is a defect in the property of which the seller was aware before the property was conveyed to the purchaser and of which the cost of repair or replacement was not limited by provisions in the agreement to purchase the property, the purchaser is entitled to recover from the seller treble the amount necessary to repair or replace the defective part of the property, together with court costs and reasonable attorney's fees. An action to enforce the provisions of this subsection must be commenced not later than 1 year after the purchaser discovers or reasonably should have discovered the defect or 2 years after the conveyance of the property to the purchaser, whichever occurs later.
- A purchaser may not recover damages from a seller pursuant to subsection 4 on the basis of an error or omission in the disclosure form that was caused by the seller's reliance upon information provided to the seller by:
 - (a) An officer or employee of this State or any political subdivision of this State in the ordinary course of his or her duties; or
- (b) A contractor, engineer, land surveyor, certified inspector as defined in <u>NRS 645D 040</u> or pesticide applicator, who was authorized to practice that profession in this State at the time the information was provided.
- A purchaser of residential property may waive any of his or her rights under this section. Any such waiver is effective only if it is made in a written document that is signed by the purchaser and notarized.

(Added to NRS by 1995, 843; A 1997, 350, 1797)

The above information provided on pages one (1), two (2) and three (3) of this disclosure form is true and correct to the best of seller's knowledge as of the date set forth on page one (1). SELLER HAS DUTY TO DISCLOSE TO BUYER AS NEW DEFECTS ARE DISCOVERED AND/OR KNOWN DEFECTS BECOME WORSE (See NRS 113.130(1)(b)).

Seller(s): - Let U Swame		Date:	10/24/2017
Selter(s	Co-trustee, the Shira: Manager, Lyons De		Date:	
FULLY has/hay	Y DETERMINE THE CON ve read and acknowledge(s)		ND ITS ENVIR Real Property D	NS OF THE PROPERTY TO MORE CONMENTAL STATUS. Buyer(s) isclosure Form and copy of NRS
Buver(s	Joseph Folina	dottoop venfiled 11/07/17 3/07PM EST EL77-GGIB-JOHY-QXN6	Date:	10/25/2017
	Nicole Folino	dotions verified 13.07/17 2:44PM EST WQEE.AXST-1UT2.DLBE	Date:_	10/25/2017

Nevada Real Estate Division Replaces all previous versions Page 5 of 5

Seller Real Property Disclosure Form 547 Revised 07/25/2017

EXHIBIT 3



10777 W. Twain Avenue, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 Phone: 702-869-8801 www.blacklobello.law

INVOICE

Invoice # 133832 Date: 01/31/2018

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135 Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Date	Timekeeper	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
01/04/2018	TRB	INITIAL CONFERENCE WITH NICOLE FOLINO RE: QUEENS RIDGE PROPERTY	0.30	\$0.00	\$0.00
01/22/2018	TRB	RESEARCH RE: DIMINUTION IN VALUE; VIEW CASE	0.40	\$400.00	\$160.00
01/25/2018	TRB	REVIEW NRS 113; PREPARE MEMORANDUM FOR CLIENT MEETING; MEETING WITH CLIENT	1.40	\$400.00	\$560.00
01/31/2018	SMW	REVIEW DEED; RESEARCH RE SELLER; PREPARE PRESERVATION LETTERS; CONFER WITH ATTORNEY BLACK RE INSPECTION; LEFT VOICEMAIL AND E-CORRESPONDENCE WITH CLIENT RE ROOF INSPECTION; UPDATE FILE RE SAME	1.10	\$275.00	\$302.50

Time Keeper	Hours	Rate	Total
Tisha Black	1.8	\$400.00	\$720.00
Tisha Black	0.3	\$0.00	\$0.00
Shannon M. Wilson	1.1	\$275.00	\$302.50
		Subtotal	\$1,022.50
		Total	\$1,022.50
		Payment (02/09/2018)	-\$1,022.50
		Balance Owing	\$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

0	utstanding Balance		New Charges (Current Invoice)		Payments Received on this Invoice		Total Amount Outstanding
(\$44,706.99	+	\$1,022.50)-(\$1,022.50)=	\$44,706.99

Account		Balance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance		\$0.00
	Total Account Balance	\$0.00

INVOICES ARE DUE UPON RECEIPT.

Please make all amounts payable to: Black & LoBello. Please visit https://www.blacklobello.law/client-resources/make-a-payment/ to pay via credit card or ACH online. (A processing fee of up to 3% will appear on your next bill for any payments or advanced deposits made with Credit Card beginning January 1, 2019).

If you have any questions regarding this invoice, please reply to this email or reach out to your attorney. All billing concerns must be addressed within 30 days of receipt or they will be deemed correct.

Clio Connect: Black & LoBello Law offers each client a secure virtual platform to view and access case documents, court filings, notices, calendar, and bills. "Clio Connect" gives you the ability to view documents, upload documents for viewing, view important case deadlines, and view and pay invoices, all in a secure, SSL encrypted online environment that preserves important attorney-client privileges. A copy of all your invoices is located within your Clio Connect account. If you have not registered your Online Account, please reply to this email to request access.

Payment is due upon receipt.

Thank you for allowing Black & LoBello to be of service.



10777 W. Twain Avenue, Suite 300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 Phone: 702-869-8801 www.blacklobello.law

INVOICE

Invoice # 135527 Date: 02/28/2018

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135

Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

Date	Timekeeper	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
02/01/2018	TEK	REVIEW DOCS	0.60	\$350.00	\$210.00
02/01/2018	TEK	REVIEW AND DISCUSS MATTER REGARDING PIPE ISSUE WITH PUCHASED HOUSE WITH TISHA	0.50	\$350.00	\$175.00
02/01/2018	SMW	REVIEW AND REPLY TO E-CORRESPONDENCE RE INSPECTION	0.20	\$275.00	\$55.00
02/01/2018	TRB	FINALIZE PRESERVATION LETTERS TO PARTIES TO PROPERTY SALE	0.50	\$400.00	\$200.00
02/06/2018	TRB	DRAFT PRESERVATION LETTERS TO SHER, RAKEMAN, SWANSON, AND REPIPE	0.80	\$400.00	\$320.00
02/08/2018	SMW	RECEIVE AND REPLY TO E-CORRESPONDENCE OF CLIENT RE INSPECTION STATUS	0.20	\$275.00	\$55.00
02/20/2018	SMW	CHECK FILE RE STATUS	0.20	\$275.00	\$55.00
02/20/2018	TRB	MEETING WITH CLIENT; AMEND DRAFT OF DEMAND; PREPARE AND FORWARD PRESERVATION TO UPONOR	1.40	\$400.00	\$560.00

Services Subtotal

\$1,630.00

Expenses

Date	Quantity	Description	Rate	Total
	The state of the s			

\$14.82

Expenses Subtotal

02/07/2018	1.00	Postage to Repipe Specialists of Nevada Inc	\$0.47	\$0.47
02/07/2018	1.00	Postage to Aaron Hawley President - Rakeman Plumbing	\$0.47	\$0.47
02/07/2018	1.00	Postage to Mr. Ivan Sher/Ms. Kelly Contenta	\$0.47	\$0.47
02/07/2018	1.00	Postage to Lyons Development LLC	\$0.47	\$0.47
02/07/2018	1.00	Postage to Repipe Specialist of Nevada Inc	\$0.47	\$0.47
02/07/2018	1.00	Copies (15)	\$4.50	\$4.50
02/20/2018	1.00	Coples	\$7.50	\$7.50
02/21/2018	1.00	Postage to Uponor, Inc.	\$0.47	\$0.47

Meniori e			D	Total
111	me Keeper	Hours	Rate	Total
Tisha Black		2.7	\$400.00	\$1,080.00
Todd Kennedy		1.1	\$350.00	\$385.00
Shannon M. Wilson		0.6	\$275.00	\$165.00
			Subtotal	\$1,644.82
			Total	\$1,644.82
			Payment (04/12/2018)	-\$1,644.82
			Balance Owing	\$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

	Outstanding Balance		New Charges (Current Invoice)		Payments Received on this Invoice		Total Amount Outstanding
(\$44,706.99	+	\$1,644.82) - (\$1,644.82)=	\$44,706.99

Account	Balance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance	\$0.00
	Total Account Balance \$0.00

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INVOICE

Invoice # 137226 Date: 03/31/2018

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135

Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

Date	Timekeeper	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
03/13/2018	SMW	REVIEW E-CORRESPONDENCE RE DEMAND LETTER; CHECK FILE STATUS; UPDATE FILE RE STATUS	0.30	\$275.00	\$82.50
03/13/2018	TRB	[NO CHARGE] TEXT RE: TIMING OF DEMAND LETTER	0.30	\$0.00	\$0.00
03/14/2018	SMW	REVIEW AND REVISE DEMAND LETTER PER ATTORNEY BLACK; CONFER WITH ATTORNEY BLACK RE SAME	0.50	\$275.00	\$137.50
03/14/2018	TRB	DEMAND CORRESPONDENCE; TEXTS AND EMAILS WITH CLIENT RE: PROPER ADDRESS FOR RECIPIENT	0.40	\$400.00	\$160.00
03/15/2018	TRB	DRAFT AND FORWARD DEMAND LETTER TO CLIENT FOR APPROVAL; REVISE AS REQUESTED AND FORWARD	1.10	\$400.00	\$440.00
3/26/2018	TRB	RECEIVE AND REVIEW CORRESPONDENCE FROM ATTORNEY YOUNG; FORWARD TO CLIENT	0.30	\$400.00	\$120.00
03/28/2018	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW MARCH 21, 2018 LETTER FROM COUNSEL FOR DR SWANSON, CHRIS YOUNG; COMPARE TO OUR DEMAND DATED MARCH 15, 2018 TO PREPARE RESPONSE; PREPARE DRAFT OF RESPONSE; REVIEW OF FILE FOR EXHIBITS TO ATTACH TO RESPONSE LETTER (UPONOR INVOICE AND PAYMENT CONFIRMATION DATED MAY AND JUNE OF 2017) PRIOR TO SRPD DATED OCTOBER 2017	1.00	\$350.00	\$350.00
03/30/2018	SMW	REVIEW E-CORRESPONDENCE OF ATTORNEY GRAF RE RESPONSE TO CHRIS YOUNG CORRESPONDENCE	0.20	\$275.00	\$55.00

Services Subtotal

\$1,345.00

Expenses

Date	Quantity	Description	Rate	Total
03/14/2018	1.00	Legal Research - Westlaw (JRG)	\$18.35	\$18.35
03/14/2018	1.00	Copies	\$9.00	\$9.00
03/15/2018	1.00	Copies	\$7.20	\$7.20
03/15/2018	1.00	FedEx to Todd Swanson	\$61,44	\$61.44
03/16/2018	1.00	Postage to Todd Swanson (certified)	\$6.88	\$6.88
			Expenses Subtotal	\$102.87

Time Keeper	Hours Rate	Total
Tisha Black	1.8 \$400.00	\$720.00
Tisha Black	0.3 \$0.00	\$0.00
Rusty Graf	1.0 \$350.00	\$350.00
Shannon M. Wilson	1.0 \$275.00	\$275.00
	Subtotal	\$1,447.87
	Total	\$1,447.87
	Payment (04/12/2018)	-\$1,447.87
	Balance Owing	\$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

Outstanding Balance		New Charges (Current Invoice)		Payments Received on this Invoice		Total Amount Outstanding
(\$44,706.99	+	\$1,447.87)-(\$1,447.87) =	\$44,706.99

	Account		Balance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance			\$0.00
		Total Account Balance	\$0.00

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INVOICE

Invoice # 138753 Date: 04/30/2018

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135 Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Date	Attorney	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
04/04/2018	TRB	0.30	\$400.00	\$120.00	
04/24/2018	SMW	REVIEW FILE RE STATUS OF RESPONSE TO DEMAND LETTER	0.20	\$275.00	\$55.00
04/24/2018	TRB	TELEPHONE CALL WITH IVAN SHER RE: STATUS	0.20	\$400.00	\$80.00
04/25/2018	JRG	TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH CHRIS YOUNG, ATTORNEY FOR DR SWANSON ABOUT DEMAND AND POSSIBLE MEDIATION; PREPARE EMAIL TO TISHA BLACK REGARDING SAME	0.40	\$350.00	\$140.00
04/26/2018	TRB	PREPARE AND FORWARD STATUS LETTER TO CLIENT	0.30	\$400.00	\$120.00
04/27/2018	JRG RECEIVE AND REVIEW EMAIL WITH RESPONSE TO CLIENT'S INQUIRY ABOUT MEDIATION; REVIEW OF SALE CONTRACT TO SEE IF MEDIATION OR ARBITRATION REQUIRED; PREPARE AND SEND RESPONSE TO CLIENT ABOUT TELEPHONE CONFERENCE FOR NEXT WEEK			\$350.00	\$140.00
04/30/2018	730/2018 JRG TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH NICOLE FOLINO ABOUT STRATEGY AND HOW TO PROCEED WITH MEDIATION VERSUS LITIGATION		0.50	\$350.00	\$175.00
04/30/2018	TRB	BRIEF CONFERENCE	0.20	\$0.00	\$0.00

	Time Keeper	Hours	Rate	Total
Tisha Black		0.8	\$400.00	\$320.00

Tisha Black	0.2	\$0.00	\$0.00
Rusty Graf	1.3	\$350.00	\$455.00
Shannon M. Wilson	0.2	\$275.00	\$55.00
		Subtotal	\$830.00
		Total	\$830.00
	Payment	(05/11/2018)	-\$830.00
	Bal	ance Owing	\$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

Outstanding Balance			New Charges (Current Invoice)		Payments Received on this Invoice		Total Amount Outstanding	
(\$44,706.99	+	\$830.00)-(\$830.00)=	\$44,706.99	

Account	Bal	ance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance		\$0.00
	Total Account Balance	\$0.00

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INVOICE

Invoice # 18139502 Date: 05/31/2018

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135 Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

Date	Attorney	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
05/04/2018	TRB	BRIEF CONFERENCE WITH ATTORNEY GRAF RE: STATUS	0.20	\$400.00	\$80.00
05/08/2018	TRB	REVIEW MEDIATION V. TRIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND AMEND (NO CHARGE)	0.20	\$0.00	\$0.00
05/11/2018	JRG	MEETING WITH NICOLE FOLINO AND TELEPHONIC MEETING WITH JOE FOLINO REGARDING ESTIMATE FOR LITIGATION AND OTHER TASKS ASSIGNED; TELEPHONE MESSAGE LEFT FOR REALTOR	1.00	\$350.00	\$350.00
05/16/2018	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW EMAILS FROM CLIENT ABOUT CONTACTING THEIR REALTOR; TELEPHONE CONVERSATION STEVE KITNIC ABOUT CONTACT THAT THE REALTOR HAD WITH THE SELLER OR SELLER'S AGENT; PREPARE AND SEND EMAIL TO CLIENT ABOUT CONTENT OF CONVERSATION	0.60	\$350.00	\$210.00
05/17/2018	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW RESPONSIVE EMAILS FROM STEVE KITNIC ABOUT A CALL COMING FROM OUR REALTOR; TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH ASHLEY LAZOSKY; PREPARE AND SEND EMAIL TO CLIENT WITH STATUS OF CONVERSATION WITH REALTOR	0.60	\$350.00	\$210.00
05/23/2018	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW EMAIL FROM CLIENT ABOUT STATUS; PREPARE AND SEND RESPONSE TO STATUS AS TO SAME; MAKE PRELIMINARY CALL TO JAMS FOR LIST OF AVAILABLE MEDIATORS IN THE MONTH OF JUNE TO SCHEDULE MEDIATION	0.40	\$350.00	\$140.00
05/23/2018	TRB	STATUS CHECK WITH CLIENT; CONFERENCE WITH ATTORNEY GRAF (NO CHARGE)	0.30	\$0.00	\$0.00

Services Subtotal

\$990.00

Expenses

Date		Description	Rate	Total
05/07/2018	Copies		\$1.50	\$1.50
05/08/2018	Copies		\$4.50	\$4.50
05/08/2018	Copies		\$39.90	\$39.90
05/11/2018	Copies		\$6.60	\$6.60
	- M		Evnences Subtotal	\$52.50

Time Keeper	Hours	Rate	Total
Tisha Black	0.2	\$400.00	\$80.00
Tisha Black	0.5	\$0.00	\$0.00
Rusty Graf	2.6	\$350.00	\$910.00
		Subtotal	\$1,042.50
		Total	\$1,042.50
		Payment (06/18/2018)	-\$1,042.50
		Balance Owing	\$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

Outstanding Balance			New Charges (Current Invoice)		Payments Received on this Invoice		Total Amount Outstanding
(\$44,706.99	+	\$1,042.50)-(\$1,042.50)=	\$44,706.99

Accoun		Balance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance		\$0.00
	Total Account Balance	\$0.00

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INVOICE

Invoice # 18141467 Date: 06/30/2018

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135 Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

Date	Attorney	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
06/04/2018	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW EMAIL FROM CLIENT ABOUT A SECOND LEAK SINCE THE RE-PLUMB; PREPARE AND SEND RESPONSE TO SAME	0.30	\$350.00	\$105.00
06/04/2018	JRG	LEAVE VOICEMAIL FOR CHRIS YOUNG ON SETTING OF MEDIATION AND MEDIATOR; PREPARE AND SEND EMAIL ABOUT SAME	0.20	\$350.00	\$70.00
06/04/2018	TRB	RECEIVE, REVIEW AND RESPOND TO E-CORRESPONDENCE FROM CLIENT [NO CHARGE]	0.20	\$0.00	\$0.00
06/05/2018	JRG	PREPARE AND SEND EMAIL TO CHRIS YOUNG CONFIRMING TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH HIM ABOUT MEDIATORS AND TIMING OF MEDIATION; CALL WITH HIM REGARDING SAME	0.40	\$350.00	\$140.00
06/05/2018	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW EMAILS FROM CLIENT ABOUT NEW LEAK AND CONTACT WITH UPONOR	0.20	\$350.00	\$70.00
06/06/2018	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW MULTIPLE EMAILS ABOUT NEW LEAK AND HAVING A CALL TODAY;	0.30	\$350.00	\$105.00
06/06/2018	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW EMAIL RESPONSE FROM CHRIS YOUNG ABOUT LIST OF PROPOSED MEDIATORS	0.20	\$350.00	\$70.00
06/06/2018	JRG	TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH CLIENTS ABOUT STATUS AND RECENT ISSUES	0.40	\$350.00	\$140.00
06/12/2018	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW EMAIL CONFIRMING THE USE OF FLOYD HALE AS MEDIATOR; TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH FLOYD HALE'S OFFICE ABOUT USE AS MEDIATOR; RECEIVE AND REVIEW	0.60	\$350.00	\$210.00

06/27/2018	JRG	PREPARE AND SEND EMAILS ABOUT SCHEDULING MEDIATION TO CHRIS YOUNG; RECEIVE AND REVIEW RESPONSE; CONTACT FLOYD HALE'S OFFICE TO REQUEST AGREEMENT BE PREPARED AND CIRCULATED	0.40	\$350.00	\$140.00
		EMAIL FROM CLIENT REQUESTING STATUS; PREPARE AND SEND RESPONSE WITH COPY OF EMAIL SENT TO CHRIS YOUNG ABOUT DATES AND COSTS OF MEDIATOR			

Expenses

Date	Quantity	Description	Rate	Total
06/05/2018	1.00	Postage to Christopher Young	\$0.47	\$0.47
06/05/2018	1.00	Coples	\$0.60	\$0.60
06/12/2018	1.00	Copies	\$3.30	\$3.30
06/14/2018	1.00	Copies	\$0.60	\$0.60
06/27/2018	1.00	Copies	\$0.60	\$0.60
			Expenses Subtotal	\$5.57

Time I	Keeper	Hours	Rate	Total
Tisha Black		0.2	\$0.00	\$0.00
Rusty Graf		3.0	\$350.00	\$1,050.00
			Subtotal	\$1,055.57
			Total	\$1,055.57
			Payment (07/19/2018)	-\$1,055.57
			Balance Owing	\$0.00

Account		Balance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance		\$0.00
	Total Account Balance	\$0.00

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INVOICE

Invoice # 18152427 Date: 07/31/2018

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135 Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

Date	Attorney	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
07/17/2018	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW FORMAL CONFIRMATION OF MEDIATION AUGUST 17; PREPARE AND SEND CORRESPONDENCE TO CLIENT ABOUT SAME	0.40	\$350.00	\$140.00
07/19/2018	TRB	CONFERENCE RE: MEDIATION AND MEDIATION BRIEF	0.20	\$400.00	\$80.00

Date		Description		Rate	Total
07/09/2018	Copies			\$2.10	\$2.10
07/10/2018	Copies			\$0.30	\$0.30
07/11/2018	Copies			\$1.50	\$1.50
07/17/2018	Copies			\$2.40	\$2.40
07/18/2018	Copies			\$0.30	\$0.30
07/24/2018	Copies			\$0.60	\$0.60
07/25/2018	Postage to JAMS			\$0.47	\$0.47
			Expenses S	ubtotal	\$7.67

	Time Keeper	Hours	Rate	Total
Tisha Black		0.2	\$400.00	\$80.00
Rusty Graf		0.4	\$350.00	\$140.00
			Subtotal	\$227.67
			Total	\$227.67
			Payment (08/14/2018)	-\$227.67
			Balance Owing	\$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

	Outstanding Balance		New Charges (Current Invoice)		Payments Received on this Invoice		Total Amount Outstanding
(\$44,706.99	+	\$227.67)-(\$227.67) =	\$44,706.99

Client Trust Account (PP)

Date	Type	Description	Matter	Receipts	Payments	Balance
01/25/2018	Credit/ Debit Card	Advanced Deposit	6239-0001		\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
06/14/2018	Credit Card	Payment	6239-0001		\$1,042.50	\$3,542.50
06/18/2018		Payment for invoice #18139502	6239-0001	\$1,042.50		\$2,500.00
07/17/2018	Check	JAMS: invoice 0004458196-260, Mediation	6239-0001	\$2,035.00		\$465.00
07/17/2018	Credit Card	Payment	6239-0001		\$1,130.00	\$1,595.00
07/19/2018		Payment for invoice #18141467	6239-0001	\$1,055.57		\$539.43
08/10/2018	Credit Card	Payment	6239-0001		\$227.67	\$767.10
08/14/2018		Payment for invoice #18152427	6239-0001	\$227.67		\$539.43
10/22/2018	Credit Card	Payment for 6239-0001 and 6239-0002	6239-0001		\$9,044.42	\$9,583.85
10/24/2018		Payment for invoice #18154848	6239-0001	\$7,154.40		\$2,429.45
10/24/2018		Payment for invoice #18154848	6239-0001	\$112.90		\$2,316.55
10/24/2018		Payment for invoice #18156329	6239-0001	\$1,374.30		\$942.25
11/08/2018	Credit Card	Payment	6239-0001		\$1,674.40	\$2,616.65

11/12/2018	Payment for invoice #18157950	6239-0001	\$1,198.60	\$1,418.05
05/27/2019	Bill Nelson & Associates: Certified Court Reporters	6239-0001	\$75.00	\$1,343.05
12/11/2019	Coronado Legal Services, LLC: Invoice #CRN-2019001098, Service	6239-0001	\$70.00	\$1,273.05
12/31/2019	NOW! Services: Invoice #31684; Service, The Summerlin Association, COR	6239-0001	\$45.00	\$1,228.05
12/31/2019	NOW! Services: Invoice #31704; Service Frontsteps, out of state	6239-0001	\$105.00	\$1,123.05
12/31/2019	NOW! Services: Invoice #31683; Service Lyons Development	6239-0001	\$45.00	\$1,078.05
12/31/2019	NOW! Services: Invoice #31685; Service The Ivan Sher Group	6239-0001	\$45.00	\$1,033.05
12/31/2019	NOW! Services: Invoice #31903; Service Repipe Specialists, Inc	6239-0001	\$105.00	\$928.05
01/07/2020	NOW! Services: Invoice #31955; Service Americana, LLC dba Berkshire	6239-0001	\$45.00	\$883.05
02/06/2020	Trust Transfer (PP) - Payment for invoice #181483083	6239-0001	\$4.33	\$878.72
	Client Trus	t Account (P	P) Balance	\$0.00

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INVOICE

Invoice # 18154848 Date: 08/31/2018

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135 Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

Date	Attorney	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
08/03/2018	JRG	CONTINUE REVIEW OF FILE TO PREPARE MEDIATION BRIEF; CONTINUE TO DICTATE MEDIATION BRIEF	2.20	\$350.00	\$770.00
08/07/2018	JRG	FINISH PREPARING THE MEDIATION BRIEF; REVIEW OF FILE; RESEARCH AS TO DAMAGES AND DEMAND PREVIOUSLY MADE; FINALIZE AND HAVE SENT TO MEDIATOR	1.20	\$350.00	\$420.00
08/07/2018	SMW	REVIEW AND REVISE MEDIATION SUBMISSION	0.40	\$275.00	\$110.00
08/08/2018	JRG	REVIEW OF FILE FOR MATERIALS TO ADD TO MEDIATION BRIEF FOR DIMINUTION IN VALUE; TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH APPRAISER, RICHARD CARLSON; PREPARE AND SEND EMAIL TO CLIENT LOOKING FOR APPRAISAL; REVIEW OF APPRAISAL AS RECEIVED FROM CLIENT; TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH NEW APPRAISER CRAIG JUI	1.00	\$350.00	\$350.00
08/08/2018	JRG	LEGAL RESEARCH ABOUT DIMINUTION IN VALUE AND SEPARATE DUTY CREATED BY STATUTE (NRS 113)	0.80	\$350.00	\$280.00
08/09/2018	TRB	BRIEF DISCUSSION RE: EXPERT AND DAMAGE STRATEGY	0.20	\$400.00	\$80.00
08/10/2018	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW EMAIL FROM CLIENT ABOUT NEED FOR THE APPRAISER; PREPARE AND SEND RESPONSE; PREPARE AND SEND EMAIL TO APPRAISER TO HOLD OFF	0.30	\$350.00	\$105.00
08/14/2018	TRB	[NO CHARGE] CONFERENCE RE: MEDIATION	0.30	\$400.00	\$120.00
08/16/2018	JRG	MEDIATION PREP WITH CLIENT	0.40	\$350.00	\$140.00

08/16/2018	JRG	REVIEW OF FILE IN PREPARATION FOR MEDIATION TOMORROW; REVIEW OF BRIEF FOR SAME; REVIEW OF CLIENT DOCUMENTS FOR SAME	; 0.50	\$350.00	\$175.00
08/17/2018	JRG	ATTEND AND CONDUCT MEDIATION WITH CLIENTS; MATTER DID NOT SETTLE	6.50	\$350.00	\$2,275.00
08/20/2018	JRG	REVIEW OF FILE TO BEGIN DRAFTING COMPLAINT; PREPARE AN DRAFT COMPLAINT	D 2.00	\$350.00	\$700.00
08/21/2018	JRG	BEGIN DRAFTING COMPLAINT; REVIEW OF FILE FOR SAME	1.50	\$350.00	\$525.00
08/27/2018	JRG	REVIEW AND REVISE DRAFT OF COMPLAINT;	1.40	\$350.00	\$490.00
08/28/2018	JRG	REVIEW AND REVISE COMPLAINT FROM CALL WITH CLIENT TODAY	1.00	\$350.00	\$350.00
08/28/2018	JRG	DISCUSSION WITH CLIENT ABOUT COMPLAINT AND NEGOTIATIONS; PREPARE AND SEND EMAIL TO FLOYD HALE ABOUT SAME	0.50	\$350.00	\$175.00
			Services Sub	total	\$7,065.00

Expenses

Date	Quantity		Description	Rate	Total
08/01/2018	1.00	Copies on 7/31/18		\$1.80	\$1.80
08/06/2018	1.00	Copies		\$12.60	\$12.60
08/07/2018	1.00	Copies		\$64.20	\$64.20
08/08/2018	1.00	Copies		\$3.60	\$3.60
08/28/2018	1.00	Copies		\$3.60	\$3.60
08/29/2018	1.00	Copies		\$3.60	\$3.60
				Expenses Subtotal	\$89.40

Time Keeper	Hours	Rate	Total
Tisha Black	0.5	\$400.00	\$200.00
Rusty Graf	19.3	\$350.00	\$6,755.00
Shannon M. Wilson	0.4	\$275.00	\$110.00
		Subtotal	\$7,154.40

Interest

Туре	Date	Description	Total
Interest	10/02/2018	Interest on overdue invoice #18154848	\$112.90

Interest Subtotal

\$112.90

Subtotal	\$7,154.40
Interest	\$112.90
Total	\$7,267.30
Payment (10/24/2018)	-\$7,154.40
Payment (10/24/2018)	-\$112.90
Balance Owing	\$0.00

Account		Balance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance		\$0.00
	Total Account Balance	\$0.00

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Payment is due upon receipt. 18.0% simple annual interest will be charged every 31 days.



INVOICE

Invoice # 18156329 Date: 09/30/2018

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135

Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

Date	Attorney	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
09/04/2018	JRG	REVIEW AND REVISE DRAFT OF COMPLAINT	0.80	\$350.00	\$280.00
09/05/2018	JRG	TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH FLOYD HALE ABOUT STATUS OF NEGOTIATIONS AND OUR SUGGESTED STRATEGY GOING FORWARD	0.30	\$350.00	\$105.00
09/06/2018	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW EMAIL DIRECTION FROM CLIENT; PREPARE AND SEND RESPONSE WITH UPDATE AS TO CONVERSATION WITH FLOYD HALE		\$350.00	\$70.00
09/06/2018	JRG	PREPARE FINAL REVISIONS TO COMPLAINT; DICTATE CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO SAME, INCLUDING ADDITIONAL PARTIES AND THE FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS	1.20	\$350.00	\$420.00
09/11/2018	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW EMAILS FROM CLIENT ABOUT STATUS; PREPARE AND SEND EMAILS TO FLOYD HALE ABOUT THE SAME; LEFT VOICEMAIL FOR FLOYD HALE ALSO	0.40	\$350,00	\$140.00
09/24/2018	JRG	TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH CHRIS YONG ABOUT NEGOTIATIONS	0.50	\$350.00	\$175.00
09/28/2018	JRG	CALL WITH CHRIS YOUNG ABOUT SETTLEMENT NEGOTIATIONS	0.50	\$350.00	\$175.00
		8	Services Subto	otal	\$1,365.00

Date	Description	Rate	Total
09/10/2018 Copies		\$9.30	\$9.30
		Expenses Subtotal	\$9.30

Time Keeper	Hours	Rate	Total
Rusty Graf	3.9	\$350.00	\$1,365.00
		Subtotal	\$1,374.30
		Total	\$1,374.30
		Payment (10/24/2018)	-\$1,374.30
		Balance Owing	\$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

Outstanding Balance			New Charges (Current Invoice)		Payments Received on this Invoice		Total Amount Outstanding
(\$44,706.99	+	\$1,374.30) - (\$1,374.30)=	\$44,706.99

Account	Balance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance	\$0.00
	Total Account Balance \$0.00

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INVOICE

Invoice # 18157950 Date: 10/31/2018

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135

Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

Date	Timekeeper	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
10/01/2018	JRG	CALL WITH FLOYD HALE ABOUT STATUS OF NEGOTIATIONS	0.60	\$350.00	\$210.00
10/08/2018	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW EMAIL FROM CLIENT; TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH CHRIS YOUNG; TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH CLIENT AND DISCUSS FILING THE COMPLAINT	0.50	\$350.00	\$175.00
10/08/2018	JRG	REVIEW OF COMPLAINT TO PUT IN FINAL AND FILE TOMORROW	0.60	\$350.00	\$210.00
10/08/2018	sk	REVIEW AND REVISE COMPLAINT; DRAFT SUMMONSES; DRAFT INITIAL APPEARANCE FEE DISCLOSURE.	1.50	\$175.00	\$262,50
10/09/2018	SMW	REVIEW AND REVISE COMPLAINT; ENSURE PROPER EXHIBITS FOR FILING	0.80	\$275.00	\$220.00
10/10/2018	sĸ	REVIEW AND REVISE COMPLAINT.	0.30	\$175.00	\$52.50

Services Subtotal

\$1,130.00

Date	Quantity	Description	Rate	Total
10/08/2018	1.00	Copies	\$3.90	\$3.90
10/11/2018	1.00	Postage to Joe & Nicole Folino	\$6.70	\$6.70

10/11/2018	1.00	Copies	\$23.10	\$23.10
10/12/2018	1.00	Court Filing Fee	\$3.50	\$3.50
10/12/2018	1.00	Copies	\$27.60	\$27.60
10/18/2018	1.00	Copies	\$0.30	\$0.30
10/23/2018	1.00	Court Filing Fee	\$3.50	\$3.50

Expenses Subtotal

\$68.60

Time Keeper	Hours Rate	Total
Rusty Graf	1.7 \$350.00	\$595.00
Shannon Kearsley	1.8 \$175.00	\$315.00
Shannon M. Wilson	0.8 \$275.00	\$220.00
	Subtotal	\$1,198.60
	Total	\$1,198.60
	Payment (11/12/2018)	-\$1,198.60
	Balance Owing	\$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

Outstanding Balance		alance New Charges (Current Invoice)			Payments Received on this Invoice		Total Amount Outstanding
(\$44,706.99	+	\$1,198.60)-(\$1,198,60)=	\$44,706.99

Account	Balar	nce
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance		\$0.00
	Total Account Balance	\$0.00

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INVOICE

Invoice # 18159689 Date: 11/30/2018

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135 Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

Date	Attorney	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
11/06/2018	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW ODDLY WORDED LETTER FROM FLOYD HALE; TELEPHONE MESSAGE LEFT FOR HIM TO DISCUSS	0.30	\$350.00	\$105.00
11/07/2018	JRG	TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH CLIENT ABOUT FLOYD HALE EMAIL AND SETTLEMENT NUMBERS	0.30	\$350.00	\$105.00
11/07/2018	JRG	PREPARE AND SEND CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT ACCEPTING SERVICE OF PROCESS; PREPARE TO BE SENT ACCEPTANCE OF SERVICE OF PROCESS FOR TODD SWANSON	0.30	\$350.00	\$105.00
11/25/2018	JRG	REVIEW OF FILE FOR SERVICE ON DEFENDANTS; FOLLOW UP WITH EMAIL TO SERVICE COMPANY ON SAME	0.30	\$350.00	\$105.00
			Services Subt	otal	\$420.00

		Expenses Subtotal	\$0.60
11/08/2018 Copies		\$0.60	\$0.60
Date	Description	Rate	Total

Hours	Rate	Total
	Hours	Hours Rate

Rusty Graf 1.2 \$350.00 \$420.00

Subtotal \$420.60

Total \$420.60

Payment (12/07/2018) -\$420.60

Balance Owing \$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

0	utstanding Balance		New Charges (Current Invoice)		Payments Received on this Invoice		Total Amount Outstanding
(\$44,706.99	+	\$420.60)-(\$420.60) =	\$44,706.99

	Account		Balance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance			\$0.00
		Total Account Balance	\$0.00

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INVOICE

Invoice # 18161798 Date: 12/31/2018

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135 Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

Date	Attorney	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
12/05/2018	JRG	REVIEW OF FILE FOR SERVICE OF COMPLAINT AFFIDAVITS NECESSARY TO FILE MOTION TO SERVE VIA PUBLICATION; PREPARE LETTER TO CHRIS YOUNG ABOUT ACCEPTING SERVICE AND LEAVE MESSAGE FOR HIM REGARDING SAME	0.40	\$350.00	\$140.00
12/18/2018	JRG	REVIEW OF FILE TO DETERMINE SERVICE OF COMPLAINT AND TO DRAFT MOTION TO SERVE VIA PUBLICATION AND ENLARGE TIME TO SERVE; PREPARE AND SEND FOLLOW UP LETTER TO CHRIS YOUNG	0.40	\$350.00	\$140.00
12/19/2018	SMW	UPDATE FILE RE STATUS OF MOTION TO EXTEND SERVICE FOR SWANSON	0.20	\$275.00	\$55.00
12/20/2018	JRG	TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH CHRIS YOUNG ABOUT NEGOTIATIONS, SERVICE ON DR SWANSON AND OPEN ISSUES ACCEPTANCE OF SERVICE.	0.50	\$350.00	\$175.00
		s	ervices Subt	otal	\$510.00

Date	Description	Rate	Total
10/31/2018	JAMS: Invoice #1260004936 Mediation Expense, ChkNo. 164.75	\$164.75	\$164.75
12/10/2018	JAMS: Invoice #1260004936 Mediation Expense, ChkNo. 1632	\$49.50	\$49.50

Expenses Subtotal

\$214.25

Time Keeper	Hours	Rate	Total
Rusty Graf	1.3	\$350.00	\$455.00
Shannon M. Wilson	0.2	\$275.00	\$55.00
		Subtotal	\$724.25
		Total	\$724.25
		Payment (01/18/2019)	-\$724.25
		Balance Owing	\$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

	Outstanding Balance		New Charges (Current Invoice)		Payments Received on this Invoice		Total Amount Outstanding
(\$44,706.99	+	\$724.25)-(\$724.25) =	\$44,706.99

	Account		Balance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance			\$0.00
		Total Account Balance	\$0.00

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INVOICE

Invoice # 18163673 Date: 01/31/2019

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135 Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

Date	Attorney	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
01/04/2019	SMW	CHECK STATUS ON SERVICE OF SWANSON AND SHIRAZ TRUST; CHECK STATUS RE MOTION TO ENLARGE AND SERVE BY PUBLICATION; EMAIL ATTORNEY GRAF RE SAME	0.30	\$275.00	\$82.50
01/04/2019	SMW	CALENDAR LITIGATION DEADLINES [NO CHARGE]	0.20	\$0.00	\$0.00
01/07/2019	JRG	TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH CHRIS YOUNG CONFIRMING ACCEPTANCE OF SERVICE	0.40	\$350.00	\$140.00
01/10/2019	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW EMAIL FROM CLIENT; PREPARE AND SEND RESPONSE AND INVITE FOR CALL TO TAKE PLACE 1/21/19	0.30	\$350.00	\$105.00
01/10/2019	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW SIGNED ACCEPTANCE OF SERVICE FOR SWANSON AND SWANSON AS TRUSTEE	0.20	\$350.00	\$70.00
01/21/2019	JRG	CALL WITH CLIENTS TO DISCUSS STATUS AND TIMELINE FROM HERE TO TRIAL	0.30	\$350.00	\$105.00
01/23/2019	JRG	RECEIEV AND REVIEW LETTER CONFIRMING ADDITIONAL EXTENSION TO FILE ANSWERS	0.20	\$350.00	\$70.00
01/31/2019	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW MOTION TO DISMISS OR FOR MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT; FORWARD TO CLIENTS FOR REVIEW AND FURTHER DISUCSSION	0.80	\$350.00	\$280.00
02/01/2019	JRG	RESEARCH REGARDING THE CASES CITED FOR THE MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT PART OF THE MOTION; RESEARCH REGARDING POTENTIAL COUNTER MOTION TO AMEND COMPLAINT	0.80	\$350.00	\$280.00

Services Subtotal \$1,132.50

Expenses

Date	Description	Rate	Total
01/02/2019	NOW! Services: Invoice #24188 Service: Summons, Complaint, Todd Swanson	\$75.00	\$75.00
01/03/2019	Court Filing Fee	\$3.50	\$3.50
01/03/2019	Copies	\$0.60	\$0.60
01/04/2019	Copies	\$23,10	\$23.10
01/08/2019	RUNNER SERVICE: Drop-off/Hand Deliver, Two Summons, Two copies of complaint, two copies of Acceptance of Service	\$35.00	\$35.00
01/08/2019	Copies	\$52.20	\$52.20
01/11/2019	Postage to JAMS	\$0.47	\$0.47
01/14/2019	Court Filing Fee	\$3.50	\$3.50
01/31/2019	Copies	\$3.90	\$3.90

Expenses Subtotal	\$197.27
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Time Keeper	Hours	Rate	Total
Rusty Graf	3.0	\$350.00	\$1,050.00
Shannon M. Wilson	0.3	\$275.00	\$82.50
Shannon M. Wilson	0.2	\$0.00	\$0.00
		Subtotal	\$1,329.77
		Total	\$1,329.77
		Payment (02/20/2019)	-\$1,329.77
		Balance Owing	\$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

	Outstanding Balance		New Charges (Current Invoice)		Payments Received on this Invoice		Total Amount Outstanding
(\$44,706.99	+	\$1,329.77) - (\$1,329.77)=	\$44,706.99

	Account		Balance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance			\$0.00
		Total Account Balance	\$0.00

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INVOICE

Invoice # 18165424 Date: 02/28/2019

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135 Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

			Services Subt	otal	\$3,082.50
02/13/2019	SMW	FINALIZE COMPLAINT AND MOTION TO DISMISS	0.20	\$275.00	\$55.0
02/12/2019	JRG	PREPARE AMENDED COMPLAINT WITH ALTER EGO ALLEGED	0.80	\$350.00	\$280.0
02/12/2019	SMW	REVIEW AND REVISE ATTORNEY GRAF'S REVISIONS TO OPPOSITION; REVISE OPPOSITION RE ALTER EGO THEORY AND PERFORM LEGAL RESEARCH RELATED THERETO; REVIEW AND REVISE FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT		\$275.00	\$550.00
02/11/2019	JRG	REVIEW AND REVISE OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS	1.20	\$350.00	\$420.00
02/11/2019	SMW	REVIEW AND REVISE OPPOSITION RE RICO ACTION AND PERFORM LEGAL RESEARCH RELATED THERETO	0.90	\$275.00	\$247.50
02/07/2019	SMW	REVIEW AND REVISE OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS	2.00	\$275.00	\$550.00
02/06/2019	JRG	PREPARE PETITION FOR EXEMPTION FROM MANDATORY ARBITRATION PROGRAM	0.60	\$350.00	\$210.00
02/04/2019	SMW	BEGIN OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS; PERFORM LEGAL RESEARCH RE DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES AND CIVIL RICO CLAIMS	2.50	\$275.00	\$687.50
02/01/2019	SMW	BRIEF REVIEW OF MOTION TO DISMISS AND MOTION FOR DEFINITE STATEMENT AND MEET WITH ATTORNEY GRAF RE STRATEGY FOR RESPONSE IN PREPARATION OF SAME	0.30	\$275.00	\$82.5
Date	Attorney	Description	Hours	Rate	Total

Expenses

Date	Description	Rate	Total
01/02/2019	NOW! Services, Inc: Invoice #24188 Service: Todd Swanson, 12.19.2018	\$40.00	\$40.00
02/04/2019	Legal Research - Westlaw (SMW)	\$54.34	\$54.34
02/04/2019	Copies	\$3.90	\$3.90
02/05/2019	Copies	\$0.30	\$0.30
02/07/2019	Copies	\$3.90	\$3.90
02/07/2019	Legal Research - Westlaw (SMW)	\$7.18	\$7.18
02/08/2019	Court Filing Fee	\$3.50	\$3.50
02/11/2019	Legal Research - Westlaw (SMW)	\$56.48	\$56.48
02/12/2019	Legal Research - Westlaw (SMW)	\$47.12	\$47.12
02/13/2019	Copies	\$10.20	\$10.20
02/13/2019	Court Filing Fee	\$3.50	\$3.50

Expenses Subtotal	\$230.42
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Time Keeper	Hours	Rate	Total
Rusty Graf	2.6	\$350.00	\$910.00
Shannon M. Wilson	7.9	\$275.00	\$2,172.50
		Subtotal	\$3,312.92
		Total	\$3,312.92
		Payment (03/20/2019)	-\$3,312.92
		Balance Owing	\$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

(Outstanding Balance		New Charges (Current Invoice)		Payments Received on this Invoice		Total Amount Outstanding
(\$44,706.99	+	\$3,312.92)-(\$3,312.92)=	\$44,706.99

	Account		Balance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance			\$0.00
		Total Account Balance	\$0.00

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INVOICE

Invoice # 18167140 Date: 03/31/2019

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135

Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

Date	Attorney	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
03/06/2019	JRG	ATTEND HEARING ON TRAFFIC CITATION (NO CHARGE)	1.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
03/18/2019	JRG	MEETING WITH CLIENT'S AT THEIR HOME	1.50	\$350.00	\$525.00
03/21/2019	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW EMAIL ABOUT NEW HEARING DATES	0.20	\$350.00	\$70.00
03/21/2019	TRB	STATUS CONFERENCE RE: CONSTRUCTION MATTER	0.40	\$400.00	\$160.00
03/21/2019	SMW	OBTAIN STATUS RE OUTCOME OF CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION; UPDATE FILE RE SAME	0.30	\$275.00	\$82.50
03/26/2019	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW NOTICE OF RESCHEDULING OF HEARING FROM THE COURT	0.20	\$350.00	\$70.00
			Services Subt	otal	\$907.50

Date	Description	Rate	Total
03/14/2019	Rusty Graf: Douglas Parking LV10 Receipt	\$10.00	\$10.00
03/14/2019	Copies	\$0.60	\$0.60
03/25/2019	Copies	\$7.80	\$7.80
03/29/2019	RUNNER SERVICE: Drop-off/Hand Deliver: Courtesy Copy of Hearing Documents; District Court,	\$20.00	\$20.00

03/29/2019 Copies

\$121.30 \$121.30

Expenses Subtotal

\$159.70

Time Keeper	Hours Rate	Total
Tisha Black	0.4 \$400.00	\$160.00
Rusty Graf	1.9 \$350.00	\$665.00
Rusty Graf	1.0 \$0.00	\$0.00
Shannon M. Wilson	0.3 \$275.00	\$82.50
	Subtotal	\$1,067.20
	Total	\$1,067.20
	Payment (04/12/2019)	-\$1,067.20
	Balance Owing	\$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

Outstanding Balance New Charges (Current Invoice) Payments Received on this Invoice Total Amount Outstanding

(\$44,706.99 + \$1,067.20) - (\$1,067.20) = \$44,706.99

Account		Balance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance		\$0.00
	Total Account Balance	\$0.00

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Payment is due upon receipt. 18.0% simple annual interest will be charged every 31 days.



INVOICE

Invoice # 18168933 Date: 04/30/2019

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135 Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

Date	Timekeeper	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
04/01/2019	JRG	REVIEW OF FILE AND PLEADINGS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SENT TO THE COURT PER REQUEST OF LAW CLERK	0.50	\$350.00	\$175.00
04/03/2019	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW REPLY TO THE OPPOSITION TO THE MOTION TO DISMISS	0.50	\$350.00	\$175.00
04/03/2019	0.40	\$350.00	\$140.00		
04/08/2019	JRG	REVIEW OF MATERIALS FOR HEARING ON MOTION TO DISMISS	0.60	\$350.00	\$210.00
04/09/2019	19 JRG ATTEND AND ARGUE AT MOTION TO DISMISS AND COUNTER MOTION TO AMEND; COUNTER MOTION GRANTED AND PREPARED ORDER FOR SAME;				\$525.00
04/09/2019	JRG	PREPARE ORDER GRANTING COUNTER MOTION TO AMEND THE COMPLAINT AND DENYING THE MOTION TO DISMISS	0.50	\$350.00	\$175.00
04/18/2019	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW ORDER SIGNED BY THE COURT; FILE AND PREPARE AND FILE NOTICE OF ENTRY OF SAME; PRINT AND SIGN FINAL OF AMENDED COMPLAINT; HAVE FILED	0.30	\$350.00	\$105.00
		Servi	ces Subtot	al	\$1,505.00

Expenses Subtotal

\$186.20

Date	Quantity	Description	Rate	Total
04/02/2019	1.00	RUNNER SERVICE: Courtesy Copy: Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendant's Motion to Dismiss and/or Motion for More Definite Statement; Counter Motion to Amend the Complaint; District Court, eFile	\$25.00	\$25.00
04/02/2019	1.00	Copies	\$7.20	\$7.20
04/09/2019	1.00	Copies	\$22.50	\$22.50
04/10/2019	1.00	1.00 Copies		\$6.90
04/11/2019	4/11/2019 1.00 RUNNER SERVICE: Leave for Signature: Order on Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and/or Motion For More Definite Statement; Countermotion to Amend Complaint; District Court, eFile		\$25.00	\$25.00
04/11/2019	1.00	Copies	\$0.60	\$0.60
04/12/2019	1.00 RUNNER SERVICE: Leave for Signature: Order on Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and/or Motion For More Definite Statement; Countermotion to Amend the Complaint; District Court, eFile		\$25.00	\$25.00
04/15/2019	1.00	RUNNER SERVICE: Pick-up: Order on Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and/or Motion For More Definite Statement; Countermotion to Amend the Complaint; District Court, eFile	\$25.00	\$25.00
04/18/2019	83.00	Copies	\$0.30	\$24.90
04/18/2019	2.00	Copies	\$0.30	\$0.60
04/18/2019	1.00	Court Filing Fee	\$3.50	\$3.50
04/19/2019	1.00	RUNNER SERVICE: Courtesy Copy: Notice of Entry of Order and First Amended Complaint; District Court,	\$20.00	\$20.00

Time Keeper	Hours	Rate	Total
Rusty Graf	4.3	\$350.00	\$1,505.00
		Subtotal	\$1,691.20
		Total	\$1,691.20
		Payment (05/13/2019)	-\$1,691.20
		Balance Owing	\$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

	Outstanding Balance		New Charges (Current Invoice)		Payments Received on this Invoice		Total Amount Outstanding
(\$44,706.99	+	\$1,691.20)-(\$1,691.20)=	\$44,706.99

	Account	Balance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance		\$0.00

Total Account Balance

\$0.00

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INVOICE

Invoice # 18171040 Date: 05/31/2019

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135 Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

Date	Timekeeper	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
05/20/2019	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW MOTION TO DISMISS THE FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT; FORWARD TO CLIENT	0.60	\$350.00	\$210.00
05/21/2019	MXL	REVIEWING MOTION TO DISMISS AND OPP TO MOTION TO DISMISS	0.90	\$150.00	\$135.00
05/21/2019	MXL	RESEARCH ON DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES IN REAL ESTATE NV CASE LAW, CIVIL RICO SPECIFICITY, AND UNITY OF INTEREST REQUIREMENT FOR PIERCING CORP VEIL, AND OTHER APPLICABLE ISSUES FOR THE OPPOSITION TO THE MOTION TO DISMISS	1.50	\$150.00	\$225.00
05/21/2019	MXL	REVIEWING MOTION TO DISMISS AND OPPO TO MOTION TO DISMISS	1.20	\$150.00	\$180.00
05/23/2019	MXL	REVIEWING DOCUMENTS AND CORRESPONDENCE FROM FILE & DRAFTING OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS	1.10	\$150.00	\$165.00
05/23/2019	JRG	CALL WITH CLIENT ABOUT STATUS AND MOTION TO DISMISS/ OPPOSITION TO BE FORWARDED	0.40	\$350.00	\$140.00
05/23/2019	MXL	ANSWERED THE FOLINO'S QUESTION ABOUT WHEN DEFENDANTS ALLEGE TO HAVE PROVIDED NOTICE THROUGH EMAIL.	0.60	\$150.00	\$90.00
05/23/2019	MXL	DRAFTING OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS	1.30	\$150.00	\$195.00
05/28/2019	MXL	REVIEWING DOCUMENTS TO FIND REQUESTED DATE OF DISCLOSURE	0.80	\$150.00	\$120.00

			Services Subto	tal	\$1.895.00
05/30/2019	MXL	ECONOMIC LOSS DOCTRINE RESEARCH AND FINISHING DRAFTING	0.90	\$150.00	\$135.00
05/28/2019	MXL.	CONTINUE DRAFTING OPPOSITION	2.00	\$150.00	\$300.00

Expenses

Date	Quantity	Description	Rate	Total
05/29/2019	1.00	Postage to Bill Nelson & Assoc. Certified Court Reporters	\$0.50	\$0.50
05/30/2019	15.00	Copies	\$0.30	\$4.50
			Expenses Subtotal	\$5.00

Time Keeper	Hours	Rate	Total
Rusty Graf	1.0	\$350.00	\$350.00
Mark Lounsbury	10.3	\$150.00	\$1,545.00
		Subtotal	\$1,900.00
		Total	\$1,900.00
		Payment (06/21/2019)	-\$1,900.00
		Balance Owing	\$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

(Outstanding Balance		New Charges (Current Invoice)		Payments Received on this Invoice		Total Amount Outstanding
(\$44,706.99	+	\$1,900.00)-(\$1,900.00)=	\$44,706.99

Account			Balance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance			\$0.00
		Total Account Balance	\$0.00

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INVOICE

Invoice # 18173364 Date: 06/30/2019

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135

Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

Date	Timekeeper	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
06/04/2019	MXL	FACTS REQUESTED BY NICOLE FOLINO TO OPPOSITION	0.40	\$150.00	\$60.00
06/04/2019	MXL	CASE CITES RUSTY REQUESTED TO OPPOSITION	0.80	\$150.00	\$120.00
06/04/2019	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW REVISIONS AND REVISE SAME; RECEIVE AND REVIEW COMMENTS FROM CLIENT AND REVISE SAME TO FILE	0.40	\$350.00	\$140.00
06/04/2019	TRB	BRIEF STATUS UPDATE WITH ATTORNEY GRAF	0.20	\$0.00	\$0.00
		s	Services Subto	tal	\$320.00

Date	Quantity		Description	Rate	Total
06/05/2019	1.00	Court Filing Fee		\$3.50	\$3.50
06/05/2019	14.00	Copies		\$0.30	\$4.20
06/18/2019	4.00	Copies		\$0.30	\$1.20
				Expenses Subtotal	\$8.90

Time Keeper	Hours	Rate	Total

Tisha Black	0.2 \$0.00	\$0.00
Rusty Graf	0.4 \$350.00	\$140.00
Mark Lounsbury	1.2 \$150.00	\$180.00
	Subtotal	\$328.90
	Total	\$328.90
	Payment (07/22/2019)	-\$328.90
	Balance Owing	\$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

(Outstanding Balance		New Charges (Current Invoice)		Payments Received on this Invoice		Total Amount Outstanding
(\$44,706.99	+	\$328.90)-(\$328.90) =	\$44,706.99

Account			Balance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance			\$0.00
		Total Account Balance	\$0.00

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INVOICE

Invoice # 181474494 Date: 07/31/2019

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135

Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

Date	Timekeeper	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
06/25/2019	MXL		0.30	\$150.00	\$45.00
07/03/2019	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW REPLY TO MOTION TO DISMISS	0.60	\$350.00	\$210.00
07/03/2019	JRG	CALL WITH COUNSEL AND THE COURT TO RESCHEDULE THE HEARING DUE TO CALENDAR CONFLICT	0.30	\$350.00	\$105.00
07/17/2019	JRG	REVIEW OF MATERIALS FOR MOTION TO DISMISS TOMORROW	0.50	\$350.00	\$175.00
07/18/2019	JRG	ATTEND AND ARGUE MOTION TO DISMISS; LEAVE VOICEMAIL TO CLIENT ABOUT OUTCOME	2.50	\$350.00	\$875.00
07/23/2019	JRG	CALL WITH CLIENT TO DISCUSS HEARING RESULTS FROM LAST WEEK	0.30	\$350.00	\$105.00

Expenses

Date	Quantity	Description	Rate	Total
07/08/2019	1.00	PACER - Document Retrieval	\$0.10	\$0.10
07/22/2019	1.00	Phelps Consulting Group, LLC: Visual Inspection of Homeowners Concerns, Site Visit to CC Development Services, review plans and Cert. of Occupancy	\$1,575.00	\$1,575.00
07/26/2019	1.00	Postage to Jamie Clymer	\$0.50	\$0.50

\$1,515.00

Services Subtotal

07/26/2019 1.00 Postage to Scott Wingfield \$0.50 \$0.50

Time Keeper	Hours	Rate	Total
Rusty Graf	4.2	\$350.00	\$1,470.00
Mark Lounsbury	0.3	\$150.00	\$45.00
		Subtotal	\$3,091.10
		Total	\$3,091.10
		Payment (08/23/2019)	-\$3,091.10
		Balance Owing	\$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

	Outstanding Balance		New Charges (Current Invoice)		Payments Received on this Invoice		Total Amount Outstanding
(\$44,706.99	+	\$3,091.10)-(\$3,091.10) =	\$44,706.99

Ac	count		Balance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance			\$0.00
		Total Account Balance	\$0.00

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INVOICE

Invoice # 181475801 Date: 08/31/2019

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135

Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

Date	Timekeeper	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
08/09/2019	JRG	MEETING WITH CLIENTS TO DISCUSS STRATEGY AND DISCOVERY GOING FORWARD	1.00	\$350.00	\$350.00
08/15/2019	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW NOTICE OF ENTRY AND ORDER ON MOTION TO DISMISS AND FILING OF NEW COMPLAINT	0.30	\$350.00	\$105.00
08/26/2019	MXL	REVIEWING ORDER & ORIGINAL COMPLAINT	0.50	\$150.00	\$75.00
08/27/2019	MXL	DRAFTING MOTION TO FILE FIRST AMENDED COMPLAINT AND AMENDED COMPLAINT	2.10	\$150.00	\$315.00
08/28/2019	MXL	FINDING AND ATTACHING EXHIBITS TO MOTION TO AMEND AND AMENDED COMPLAINT	0.30	\$150.00	\$45.00
		Servi	ces Subto	tal	\$890.00

Expenses

			Expenses Subtotal	\$30.00
08/05/2019	1.00	Rusty Graf: Parking 7/18/19 - 30.00	\$30.00	\$30.00
Date	Quantity	Description	Rate	Total

Time Keeper	Hours	Rate	Total

Rusty Graf	1.3 \$350.00	\$455.00
Mark Lounsbury	2.9 \$150.00	\$435.00
	Subtotal	\$920.00
	Total	\$920.00
	Payment (09/12/2019)	-\$920.00
	Balance Owing	\$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

	Outstanding Balance		New Charges (Current Invoice)		Payments Received on this Invoice		Total Amount Outstanding
(\$44,706.99	+	\$920.00) - (\$920.00)=	\$44,706.99

	Account		Balance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance			\$0.00
		Total Account Balance	\$0.00

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INVOICE

Invoice # 181478003 Date: 09/30/2019

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135 Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

Date	Timekeeper	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
09/03/2019	MXL	FINALIZING AMENDED COMPLAINT FOR FILING, FIXING PRAYER FOR RELIEF, AND ATTACHING EXHIBITS	0.30	\$150.00	\$45.00
09/03/2019	JRG	REVIEW AND FINAL AMENDED COMPLAINT PER COURT ORDER; FILE SAME	0.40	\$350.00	\$140.00
09/12/2019	TRB	CONFERENCE RE: STATUS OF CASE (MOTION TO DISMISS THIRD)	0.30	\$450.00	\$135.00
09/24/2019	MXL	REVIEWING NEW MOTION TO DISMISS AND ATTACHED AFFIDAVIT AND OTHER EXHIBITS	0.40	\$150.00	\$60.00
09/24/2019	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW NOTICE OF HEARING FOR MOTION TO DISMISS SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT	0.20	\$350.00	\$70.00
09/25/2019	MXL	REVIEWING PAST COURT ORDERS AND FIRST TWO MOTIONS TO DISMISS & BEGINNING DRAFTING ON NEW OPPO TO MOTION TO DISMISS	1.40	\$150.00	\$210.00
09/26/2019	MXL	LOOKING UP CASES CITED IN MTD NELSON v. HEER & BRELIANT	0.50	\$150.00	\$75.00
09/27/2019	MXL	MET WITH RUSTY TO DISCUSS FOLINO OPPO CONTENT, MOTION FOR RULE 11 SANCTIONS, MOTION TO AMEND TO REINTRODUCE DISMISSED CLAIMS AND CONFERENCE CALL AT 4:00 PM	0.20	\$150.00	\$30.00
09/27/2019	MXL	DRAFTING OPPO	1.30	\$150.00	\$195.00
09/27/2019	MXL	CONFERENCE CALL WITH FOLINOS	0.30	\$150.00	\$45.00
09/30/2019	MXL	DRAFTING AND ADDITIONAL CASE RESEARCH FOR OPPO	1.50	\$150.00	\$225.00

Services Subtotal

\$1,230.00

Expenses

Date	Quantity	Description	Rate	Total
09/03/2019	1.00	Court Filing Fee	\$3.50	\$3.50
09/17/2019	9.00	Copies	\$0.30	\$2.70
09/27/2019	1.00	WestLaw - Online Research, Multi-Search Document Displays (JRG)	\$23.70	\$23.70
09/27/2019	1.00	WestLaw - Online Research, Multi-Search Transactional Searches (JRG)	\$48.56	\$48.56
				201

Expenses Subtotal

\$78.46

Time Keeper	Hours	Rate	Total
Tisha Black	0.3	\$450.00	\$135.00
Rusty Graf	0.6	\$350.00	\$210.00
Mark Lounsbury	5.9	\$150.00	\$885.00
		Subtotal	\$1,308.46
		Total	\$1,308.46
		Payment (10/09/2019)	-\$1,308.46
		Balance Owing	\$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

	Outstanding Balance		New Charges (Current Invoice)		Payments Received on this Invoice		Total Amount Outstanding
(\$44,706.99	+	\$1,308.46)-(\$1,308.46)=	\$44,706.99

	Account		Balance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance			\$0.00
		Total Account Balance	\$0.00

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INVOICE

Invoice # 181480115 Date: 10/31/2019

Nicole Folino 42 Meadowhawk Lane Las Vegas, NV 89135 Via Email: nfolino@sandlerpartners.com

6239-0001

Folino re: 42 Meadowhawk Lane, LV, NV (APN 164-14-414-014)

Services

Date	Timekeeper	Description	Hours	Rate	Total
10/01/2019	MXL	FINISHING FOLINO OPPOSITION TO MTD DRAFT	3.00	\$150.00	\$450.00
10/02/2019	JRG	REVIEW AND REVISE OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT AND/OR MOTION TO DISMISS	0.60	\$350.00	\$210.00
10/02/2019	MXL	UPDATING OPPOSITION TO MTD WITH RUSTY'S EDITS	0.50	\$150.00	\$75.00
10/03/2019	MXL	FINAL DRAFT OF OPPOSITION TO INCORPORATE RUSTY'S EDITS, ALLEGATIONS OF SYSTEMIC FAILURE OF PLUMBING SYSTEM, AND ADD COUNTERMOTION TO COMPEL DISCOVERY	1.30	\$150.00	\$195.00
10/03/2019	MXL	INCORPORATING ADDITIONAL EDITS AND FINALIZING TO FILE OPPOSITION - MOTION TO DISMISS	0.30	\$150.00	\$45.00
10/03/2019	JRG	REVIEW AND REVISE OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS	0.40	\$350.00	\$140.00
10/31/2019	JRG	RECEIVE AND REVIEW REPLY TO MOTION TO DISMISS AND OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR SANCTIONS	0.40	\$350.00	\$140.00
		Ser	vices Subto	tal	\$1,255.00

Expenses

Date	Quantity	Description	Rate	Total
10/01/2019	1.00	WestLaw - Online Research - Multi-Search Document Displays (MXL)	\$6,97	\$6.97

			Expenses Subtotal	\$16.12
10/28/2019	17.00	Copies	\$0.30	\$5.10
10/09/2019	1.00	Postage to Phelps Consulting Group, LLC	\$0.55	\$0.55
10/04/2019	1.00	Court Filing Fee	\$3.50	\$3.50

Time Keeper	Hours		Rate	Total
Rusty Graf		1.4	\$350.00	\$490.00
Mark Lounsbury		5.1	\$150.00	\$765.00
			Subtotal	\$1,271.12
			Total	\$1,271.12
			Payment (11/11/2019)	-\$1,271.12
			Balance Owing	\$0.00

Matter Financial Summary

	Outstanding Balance		New Charges (Current Invoice)		Payments Received on this Invoice		Total Amount Outstanding
(\$44,706.99	+	\$1,271.12)-(\$1,271.12)=	\$44,706.99

Account	Balance
Client Trust Account (PP) Balance	\$0.00
	Total Account Balance \$0.00

INVOICES ARE DUE UPON RECEIPT.

Please make all amounts payable to: Black & LoBello. Please visit https://www.blacklobello.law/client-resources/make-a-payment/ to pay via credit card or ACH online. (A processing fee of up to 3% will appear on your next bill for any payments or advanced deposits made with Credit Card beginning January 1, 2019).

If you have any questions regarding this invoice, please reply to this email or reach out to your attorney. All billing concerns must be addressed within 30 days of receipt or they will be deemed correct.

Clio Connect: Black & LoBello Law offers each client a secure virtual platform to view and access case documents, court filings, notices, calendar, and bills. "Clio Connect" gives you the ability to view documents, upload documents for viewing, view important case deadlines, and view and pay invoices, all in a secure, SSL encrypted online environment that preserves important attorney-client privileges. A copy of all your invoices is located within your Clio Connect account. If you have not registered your Online Account, please reply to this email to request access.

Payment is due upon receipt. 18.0% simple annual interest will be charged every 31 days.

Thank you for allowing Black & LoBello to be of service.

EXHIBIT 4

ELECTRONICALLY SERVED 1/23/2020 10:05 AM

1	CHRISTOPHER M. YOUNG, ESQ.
2	Nevada Bar No. 7961 JAY T. HOPKINS, ESQ.
3	Nevada Bar No. 3223 CHRISTOPHER M. YOUNG, PC
4	2460 Professional Court, #200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89128
5	Tel: (702) 240-2499 Fax: (702) 240-2489
6	cyoung@cotomlaw.com jaythopkins@gmail.com
7	Jeffrey L. Galliher, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 8078
8	GALLIHER LEGAL P.C. 1850 East Sahara Avenue, Suite 107
9	Las Vegas, Nevada 89104
10	Telephone: (702) 735-0049 Facsimile: (702) 735-0204 jgalliher@galliherlawfirm.com
11	Attorneys for Todd Swanson, et al.
12	Attorneys for Todd Swanson, et al.
13	DISTRICT COURT
14	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
15	JOSEPH FOLINO, an individual and NICOLE CASE NO.: A-18-782494-C DEPT. NO.: XXIV
16	Plaintiff(s),
17	v.
19 20 21	TODD SWANSON, an individual; TODD SWANSON, Trustee of the SHIRAZ TRUST; SHIRAZ TRUST, a Trust of unknown origin; LYON DEVELOPMENT, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; DOES I through X; and ROES I through X,
22	Defendant(s).
23 24 25 26 27 28	DEFENDANTS TODD SWANSON; TODD SWANSON AS, TRUSTEE OF THE SHIRAZ TRUST; SHIRAZ TRUST; AND LYON DEVELOPMENT, LLC'S FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF WITNESSES AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS PURSUANT TO N.R.C.P. 16.1 Pursuant to N.R.C.P. 16.1, Defendants, TODD SWANSON, an individual; TODD SWANSON, Trustee of the SHIRAZ TRUST; SHIRAZ TRUST, a Trust of unknown origin;
П	

1 of 6

1	LYON DEV	VELOPMENT, LLC, (hereinafter referred to as "Defendants") by and through their
2	counsel of r	ecord CHRISTOPHER M. YOUNG, ESQ., and JAY T. HOPKINS, ESQ., of the law
3	firm of CHI	RISTOPHER M. YOUNG, PC, and JEFFREY L. GALLIHER, ESQ., of the law firm
4	of GALLIH	IER LEGAL P.C., hereby submit their First Supplemental List of Witnesses and
5	Production	of Documents Pursuant to N.R.C.P. 16.1 as follows with new information in bold :
6		
7		I.
8		WITNESSES
9	1.	Joseph Folino and Nicole Folino c/o Rusty Graf, Esq.
10		Shannon M. Wilson, Esq. 10777 West Twain Avenue, 3 rd Floor
11		Las Vegas, Nevada 89135
12		rgraf@blacklobello.law swilson@blacklobello.law Attorney for Plaintiffs
13		AND DESCRIPTION OF PROTECTION OF PROPERTY.
14	20000000	ph Folino and Nicole Folino are expected to testify regarding the facts and
15	circumstanc	es surrounding the alleged incident that occurred on or about October 22, 2017.
2.45574.0	2.	Todd Swanson, M.D.
16		c/o Christopher M. Young, Esq. Christopher M. Young, PC
17		2460 Professional Court, #200
10		Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 Tel: (702) 240-2499
18		Fax: (702) 240-2489
19	Dr S	Swanson is expected to testify regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the
20	30,735,753	
21	alleged incid	lent that occurred on or about October 22, 2017.
21	3.	Custodian of Records/Person Most Knowledgeable for
22		Lyon Development, LLC c/o Christopher M. Young, Esq.
23		Christopher M. Young, PC
24		2460 Professional Court, #200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 Tel: (702) 240-2499
25		Fax: (702) 240-2489
26	The	Custodian of Records/Person Most Knowledgeable will testify as to the facts and
27	circumstance	es of the subject incident, authentication of any reports, and photographs.

1	111
2	Todd Swanson, Trustee of The Shiraz Trust
	c/o Christopher M. Young, Esq.
3	Christopher M. Young, PC 2460 Professional Court, #200
4	Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 Tel: (702) 240-2499
5	Fax: (702) 240-2489
6	Dr. Swanson is expected to testify regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the
7	alleged incident that occurred on or about October 22, 2017.
8	5. Nikki Whitfield
	c/o Christopher M. Young, Esq.
9	Christopher M. Young, PC 2460 Professional Court, #200
10	Las Vegas, Nevada 89128
11	Tel: (702) 240-2499 Fax: (702) 240-2489
12	Ms. Whitfield is Dr. Swanson's assistant and is expected to testify regarding the facts an
13	circumstances surrounding the alleged incident that occurred on or about October 22, 2017 an
14	other issues related to the sale of 42 Meadowhawk.
15	6. Aaron Hawley
16	c/o Rakeman Plumbing, Inc.
	4075 Losee Road North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030
17	Tel: (702) 642-8553
18	Fax: (702) 399-1410
19	Mr. Hawley is expected to testify regarding the work performed on 42 Meadowhaw
20	Lane, Las Vegas, Nevada 89135.
21	7. William "Rocky" Gerber
22	c/o Rakeman Plumbing, Inc. 4075 Losee Road
23	North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030 Tel: (702) 642-8553
24	Fax: (702) 399-1410
25	Mr. Gerber is expected to testify regarding the work performed on 42 Meadowhaw
26	Lane, Las Vegas, Nevada 89135.
27	Defendant also names as witnesses all witnesses designated by all parties.
28	Defendant reserves the right to call any and all other witnesses who may have relevan

24

25

26

27

28

knowledge of the facts and circumstances surrounding the subject incident.

Defendant reserves the right to supplement their list of witnesses as new witnesses become known, including expert witnesses and as Plaintiff's testimony at trial may make necessary.

Defendant reserves the right to call rebuttal and/or impeachment witnesses; to call the records custodian of any person(s) or institution(s) to which there is an objection concerning authenticity; and to call any and all witnesses of any other party in this matter.

Defendant intends to retain a construction and landscaping experts related to the various alleged property damages. Defendant will designate experts pursuant to the Court's Discovery Scheduling Order. It is anticipated that these experts will testify regarding their review and examination of Plaintiff's property damages.

Defendant hereby reserves the right to supplement this proposed list of witnesses and documents as discovery continues. Defendant also reserves the right to utilize any witnesses and documents identified by the Plaintiff and/or other Defendants.

II.

DOCUMENTS

- BHHS Nevada Properties Listing Packet (Bate Nos. DEF000001 DEF000015).
- Counter Offer No. 1 (Bate No. DEF000016).
- 3. Residential Purchase Agreement (Bate Nos. DEF000017 DEF000027).
- Seller's Real Property Disclosure Form (Bate Nos. DEF000028 DEF000032).
- Addendum No. 1 to Purchase Agreement (Bate No. DEF000033).
- 6. Request for Repair No. 1 (Bate Nos. DEF000034 DEF000035).
- Addendum No. 2 to Purchase Agreement (Bate No. DEF000036).
- 8. Addendum No. 3 to Purchase Agreement (Bate No. DEF000037).
- Addendum Final to Purchase Agreement (Bate No. DEF000038).
- 10. Addendum No. 4A To Purchase Agreement (Bate No. DEF000039).
- Caveat Emptor Inspection Report (Bate Nos. DEF000049 DEF000049).

ll l								
1	12.	Photos of Pool Deck and Roof Stucco (Bate Nos. DEF000050 - DEF000051).						
2	13.	Agreement to Occupy After the Close of Escrow (Bate Nos. DEF000052 - DEF000053).						
3 4	14.	Rakeman Plumbing correspondence dated November 16, 2017 (Bate Nos. DEF000054).						
5	15.	Equity Title of Nevada – Closing Packet (Bates Nos. DEF000055 – DEF000068).						
6 7	16.	E-mails between Todd Swanson, Austin Sherwood and Ivan Sher dated December 6-7, 2017 (Bates Nos. DEF000069-DEF000072.)						
8	DATED	this 23rd day of January 2020						
9		Respectfully Submitted,						
10		/s/ Jeffrey L. Galliher, Esq.						
11		CHRISTOPHER M. YOUNG, ESQ.						
12		Nevada Bar No. 7961 JAY T. HOPKINS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 3223						
13		CHRISTOPHER M. YOUNG, PC 2460 Professional Court, #200						
14		Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 Tel: (702) 240-2499						
16		Fax: (702) 240-2489 cyoung@cotomlaw.com						
17		jaythopkins@gmail.com						
18		Jeffrey L. Galliher, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 8078						
19		GALLIHER LEGAL P.C. 1850 East Sahara Avenue, Suite 107						
20		Las Vegas, Nevada 89104 Telephone: (702) 735-0049						
21		Facsimile: (702) 735-0204 jgalliher@galliherlawfirm.com						
22		Attorneys for Todd Swanson, et al.						
23								
24								
25								
26								
27								

1	CERTIFICATE OF E-SERVICE
2	Pursuant to Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure 5(b), Administrative Order 14-2, and
3	N.E.F.C.R. 9, I hereby certify that on the 23rd day of January 2020 I caused the foregoing
4	DEFENDANTS TODD SWANSON, TODD SWANSON, TRUSTEE OF THE SHIRAZ
5	TRUST; SHIRAZ TRUST, LYON DEVELOPMENT, LLCS' FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL
6	LIST OF WITNESSES AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS PURSUANT TO
7	N.R.C.P. 16.1
8	to be electronically e-served on counsel as follows:
9	Rusty Graf, Esq.
10	Shannon M. Wilson, Esq. 10777 West Twain Avenue, 3 rd Floor

10777 West Twain Avenue, 3rd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 rgraf@blacklobello.law swilson@blacklobello.law

.s. Kimalee Goldstein An Employee of GALLIHER LEGAL, PC

H:\Open Case Files\0300.003\PLEADING\16.1

Todd Swanson

From:

Austin Sherwood < Austin@shapiroandsher.com>

Sent:

Thursday, December 7, 2017 11:27 AM

To:

Todd Swanson

Cc:

Ivan Sher

Subject:

RE: 42 Meadowhawk

Hello Todd,

Thank you for sending this over.

Ivan is traveling at the moment but will be reaching out to discuss tomorrow.

Best Regards,

Austin Sherwood

Fine Home Specialist | Transaction Manager

Phone: 702-686-6638 Office: 702-315-0223 e-Fax: 702-317-3175

Shapiro & Sher • Berkshire Hathaway HomeServices | Luxury Collection lasvegasfinehomes.com

lasveBasimerionies.com

From: Todd Swanson [mailto:tvs@tswansonmd.com]

Sent: Wednesday, December 6, 2017 9:26 PM
To: Austin Sherwood <Austin@shapiroandsher.com>

Cc: Ivan Sher <Ivan@ShapiroandSher.com>

Subject: RE: 42 Meadowhawk

Austin and Ivan,

I am sorry that the buyer is frustrated, but I have been out of the country since I moved out, so Nicky has been keeping me informed as to what is going on. I also want to remain on good terms with the buyers, but unfortunately, they are trying to blame me for things that are not my fault:

- Nicky notified me before I even came home from Denver that the buyer found the sliding glass door was not working. Nicky says she never opened that door in the past several months. I attempted to open the door when I arrived home on 11/21, but to no avail. The usual "reset/unlock/open" sequence that usually causes the door to open did not work. That problem occurred for reasons unknown to me and out of my control. We never even use that door. Nicky's time in the past month, and my 6 days in the house before I moved out, were spent packing my remaining items. I only touched the sliding door controls once, to try to troubleshoot the problem, but to no avail. We absolutely had NOTHING to do with those doors now not working. I had a similar problem over a year ago, and I think I contacted Blue Heron to fix the problem. That is who I recommend they start with.
- The buyers wanted the desks. (I could have used the desks, and yes, they could have been moved. The large one comes apart, so it is moved in pieces.) I left the rug under the desk not because I couldn't have moved it,

- but because I thought the buyer might want it. I didn't have a use for the rug, which is why I had no problem giving it to the buyer. The gesture was meant to be a gift, not one that turned into a problem for them.
- 3. The table top was left in the basement because a) Kelly Contenta, your agent, told me that the buyers' workers could remove it and b) because Nicky talked to Mrs. Folino who apparently also said she would have her workers remove the table top. I could have also had my movers remove that easily if it were not for the instructions from Kelly and Mrs. Folino. Now, because they have workers in the house, it seems that they could easily take it out the sliding glass door and dispose of it.
- 4. Regarding the scratches on the walls and stairway, I saw damage to the wall and steps before my movers came on 11/27. The buyers had workers in the upstairs closet remove almost all of the cabinets when I was there from 11/21-11/27. They carried large pieces of cabinet down those stairs to the garage. In fact, I noticed 1 particularly large gouge fairly high up that could only have been caused by their workers moving some of those large cabinet pieces out of the closet. I didn't move any large pieces out of the upstairs except for a dresser—definitely nothing that could reach that high. And realistically, it is much more likely that any damage to the stairs was caused by the buyer's workers than my movers. My movers were professionals who covered and protected the stairs. To say that they caused any scratches or damage to the stairway is speculation at best—and very unfair to me.
- 5. Regarding keys, I never used keys for the house. I will try to find them when I come home next week, but if I were the buyers, I would have the doors re-keyed. Most people re-key a house when they buy it. Who knows who might have keys to those doors? And I don't want them accusing me of ever entering their home if they don't re-key the doors. It costs a few hundred dollars to re-key a house. But I'll look for the keys and return them if I can find them.

Furthermore, I thought you told me there was no holdback from the sale of the house. If the furniture was part of the purchase agreement, was it not paid for at closing? If not, and if the buyer doesn't plan on paying for the furniture, I suggest that we sign a full mutual release and go our separate ways. We have been working diligently trying to get someone out to evaluate the stucco/paint issue. Blue Heron has communicated to Nicky that if it is a construction defect, they will take care of it. We are just trying to get them out to inspect the area and put something in writing. I'd be happy to pass that task on to the buyer and be done with all of these lingering issues.

I'm cc'ing Nicky in case I've mis-stated anything in this email. But all in all, mixed messages from the buyer, their agent, and your agent caused some of these issues, and now it sounds like the buyer is trying to pass blame on to me for items that are not in any way my fault. I am surprised they feel like I am taking advantage of them because I feel like they are nickel and diming me now to get as much from me as possible. I'll take responsibility for leaving the rug and table top in the house, but \$3,000 sounds like a pretty steep price to pay for that. If they don't want to sign a mutual release, I'll have those items removed (if they are now legally my responsibility), but I expect to be paid for my furniture.

I hope we can resolve these issues amicably. My new neighbor, who I have known for years, is good friends with the Folinos, and I don't want there to be any lingering bad blood between us.

Regards, Todd

Ps—I am 15 hours ahead of you, so I can call you tomorrow to discuss if needed.

Todd V. Swanson, M.D. 2360 E. Evans Ave., Apt. #837 Denver, CO 80210

(702) 249-9219 tvs@tswansonmd.com From: Austin Sherwood [mailto:Austin@shapiroandsher.com]

Sent: Wednesday, December 6, 2017 7:07 PM To: Todd Swanson <tvs@tswansonmd.com>

Subject: Fwd: 42 Meadowhawk

Hello Todd,

Additional email received from the buyers agent.

Thank you,

Get Outlook for iOS

Austin Sherwood

Fine Home Specialist | Transaction Manager

Phone: 702-686-6638 Office: 702-315-0223 e-Fax: 702-317-3175

Shapiro & Sher • Berkshire Hathaway HomeServices | Luxury Collection lasvegasfinehomes.com

From: Ashley Oakes-Lazosky ashley@vhfelv.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 5, 2017 8:54:51 AM

To: Austin Sherwood; Ivan Sher Subject: 42 Meadowhawk

Austin and Ivan,

Good morning. I am reaching out to you today in hopes to get a resolution to the issues we are still having at 42 Meadowhawk.

The seller vacated the property and left a rug under the upstairs desk that the buyers purchased. This wouldn't normally be an issue...but the desk probably weighs over 800 lbs and the rug is not wanted nor needed. Now the desk will scratch the wood floors if it isn't moved by an professional.

He also left a glass table in the property which the buyer needs removed.

One of the biggest issues is that the sliding door doesn't work and it did at the time of closing and walk through. So, the property was left in a different condition than it was at walk.

Also, the movers made huge scratches on the stairwell when moving his furniture.

The buyer is taking care of that, but we need an accurate contact for the door repair and the rug removed asap.

We also need to know where the keys are for the home. I know Austin said they are all electronic pads, but there are key holes in every door, where are the keys for the doors?

We are trying to work with Nicky but we are not getting anywhere.

Would you please reach out to Todd Swanson regarding the issues we are having. We are trying to handle this amicable however, this is becoming a huge issue for both me and the buyers.
The buyer will not pay for the furnishings until the rug and table are removed. Which, they shouldn't have to since the seller is in breach of the personal property addendum.
Please help up reach a resolution so this can be settled once and for all.
I thank you in advance.

EXHIBIT 5

ELECTRONICALLY SERVED 1/31/2020 9:47 AM

- 1	
1	CHRISTOPHER M. YOUNG, ESQ.
2	Nevada Bar No. 7961 JAY T. HOPKINS, ESQ.
3	Nevada Bar No. 3223 CHRISTOPHER M. YOUNG, PC
4	2460 Professional Court, #200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89128
5	Tel: (702) 240-2499 Fax: (702) 240-2489
	cyoung@cotomlaw.com jaythopkins@gmail.com
6	
7	JEFFREY L. GALLIHER, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 8078
8	GALLIHER LEGAL P.C. 1850 East Sahara Avenue, Suite 107
9	Las Vegas, Nevada 89104 Telephone: (702) 735-0049
10	Facsimile: (702) 735-0204 jgalliher@galliherlawfirm.com
11	Attorneys for Todd Swanson, et al.
12	
13	DISTRICT COURT
14	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
15	JOSEPH FOLINO, an individual and NICOLE CASE NO.: A-18-782494-C DEPT. NO.: XXIV
16	Plaintiff(s),
17	ν,
18	TODD SWANSON, an individual; TODD
19 20 21	SWANSON, Trustee of the SHIRAZ TRUST; SHIRAZ TRUST, a Trust of unknown origin; LYON DEVELOPMENT, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; DOES I through X; and ROES I through X,
22	Defendant(s).
23	
24 25 26	DEFENDANTS TODD SWANSON; TODD SWANSON AS, TRUSTEE OF THE SHIRAZ TRUST; SHIRAZ TRUST; AND LYON DEVELOPMENT, LLC'S SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF WITNESSES AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS PURSUANT TO N.R.C.P. 16.1
27	Pursuant to N.R.C.P. 16.1, Defendants, TODD SWANSON, an individual; TODD
28	SWANSON, Trustee of the SHIRAZ TRUST; SHIRAZ TRUST, a Trust of unknown origin;

1 of 7

1	LYON DEVELOPMENT, LLC, (hereinafter referred to as "Defendants") by and through their					
2	counsel of record CHRISTOPHER M. YOUNG, ESQ., and JAY T. HOPKINS, ESQ., of the law					
3	firm of CHRISTOPHER M. YOUNG, PC, and JEFFREY L. GALLIHER, ESQ., of the law firm					
4	of GALLIHER LEGAL P.C., hereby submit their Second Supplemental List of Witnesses and					
5	Production of Documents Pursuant to N.R.C.P. 16.1 as follows with new information in bold:					
6	I.					
7	SCO					
8	WITNESSES					
9	Joseph Folino and Nicole Folino					
10	c/o Rusty Graf, Esq. Shannon M. Wilson, Esq.					
11	10777 West Twain Avenue, 3rd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89135					
12	rgraf@blacklobello.law swilson@blacklobello.law					
13	Attorney for Plaintiffs					
6000 III	Joseph Folino and Nicole Folino are expected to testify regarding the facts and					
14	circumstances surrounding the alleged incident that occurred on or about October 22, 2017.					
15 16	2. Todd Swanson, M.D. c/o Christopher M. Young, Esq. Christopher M. Young, PC					
17	2460 Professional Court, #200					
18	Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 Tel: (702) 240-2499 Fax: (702) 240-2489					
19	Dr. Swanson is expected to testify regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding the					
20						
21	alleged incident that occurred on or about October 22, 2017.					
22	 Custodian of Records/Person Most Knowledgeable for Lyon Development, LLC 					
23	c/o Christopher M. Young, Esq. Christopher M. Young, PC					
24	2460 Professional Court, #200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 Tel: (702) 240-2499					
25	Fax: (702) 240-2489					

circumstances of the subject incident, authentication of any reports, and photographs.

The Custodian of Records/Person Most Knowledgeable will testify as to the facts and

26

27

1	 Todd Swanson, Trustee of The Shiraz Trust c/o Christopher M. Young, Esq. 					
2	Christopher M. Young, PC					
3	2460 Professional Court, #200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89128					
4	Tel: (702) 240-2499 Fax: (702) 240-2489					
5	Dr. Swanson is expected to testify regarding the facts and circumstances surrounding th	e				
6	alleged incident that occurred on or about October 22, 2017.					
7	5. Nicky Whitfield					
8	c/o Christopher M. Young, Esq. Christopher M. Young, PC					
9	2460 Professional Court, #200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89128					
	Tel: (702) 240-2499					
10	Fax: (702) 240-2489					
11	Ms. Whitfield is Dr. Swanson's assistant and is expected to testify regarding the facts an	d				
12	circumstances surrounding the alleged incident that occurred on or about October 22, 2017 and					
13	other issues related to the sale of 42 Meadowhawk.					
14	6. Aaron Hawley					
15	c/o Rakeman Plumbing, Inc. 4075 Losee Road					
16	North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030					
	Tel: (702) 642-8553 Fax: (702) 399-1410					
17	rax. (702) 399-1410					
18	Mr. Hawley is expected to testify regarding the work performed on 42 Meadowhaw	k				
19	Lane, Las Vegas, Nevada 89135.					
20	7. William "Rocky" Gerber					
21	c/o Rakeman Plumbing, Inc. 4075 Losee Road					
22	North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030 Tel: (702) 642-8553					
23	Fax: (702) 399-1410					
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25	Lane, Las Vegas, Nevada 89135.					
26	Defendant also names as witnesses all witnesses designated by all parties.					
27	Defendant reserves the right to call any and all other witnesses who may have relevan	ıt				
28	knowledge of the facts and circumstances surrounding the subject incident.					

25

26

27

28

Defendant reserves the right to supplement their list of witnesses as new witnesses become known, including expert witnesses and as Plaintiff's testimony at trial may make necessary.

Defendant reserves the right to call rebuttal and/or impeachment witnesses; to call the records custodian of any person(s) or institution(s) to which there is an objection concerning authenticity; and to call any and all witnesses of any other party in this matter.

Defendant intends to retain a construction and landscaping experts related to the various alleged property damages. Defendant will designate experts pursuant to the Court's Discovery Scheduling Order. It is anticipated that these experts will testify regarding their review and examination of Plaintiff's property damages.

Defendant hereby reserves the right to supplement this proposed list of witnesses and documents as discovery continues. Defendant also reserves the right to utilize any witnesses and documents identified by the Plaintiff and/or other Defendants.

11.

DOCUMENTS

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- Counter Offer No. 1 (Bate No. DEF000016).
- Residential Purchase Agreement (Bate Nos. DEF000017 DEF000027).
- Seller's Real Property Disclosure Form (Bate Nos. DEF000028 DEF000032).
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- Request for Repair No. 1 (Bate Nos. DEF000034 DEF000035).
- Addendum No. 2 to Purchase Agreement (Bate No. DEF000036).
- 8. Addendum No. 3 to Purchase Agreement (Bate No. DEF000037).
- Addendum Final to Purchase Agreement (Bate No. DEF000038).
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- 12. Photos of Pool Deck and Roof Stucco (Bate Nos. DEF000050 DEF000051).

1	 Agreement to Occupy After the Close of Escrow (Bate Nos. DEF000052 – DEF000053).
2	14. Rakeman Plumbing correspondence dated November 16, 2017 (Bate Nos.
3	DEF000054). 15. Equity Title of Nevada – Closing Packet (Bates Nos. DEF000055 –
5	DEF000068).
6	 E-mails between Todd Swanson, Austin Sherwood and Ivan Sher dated December 6- 7, 2017 (Bates Nos. DEF000069-DEF000072.)
7	17. Inspection Report 5-11-15 (Bate Nos. DEF000073 - DEF000141)
8	18. Henry Regnault Punch List 05-16-15 (Bate Nos. DEF000142 - DEF000162).
9	19. Henry Regnault Punch List 05-20-15 (Bate Nos. DEF000163 - DEF000190).
10	20. Henry Regnault Punch List 05-29-15 (Bate Nos. DEF000191 -DEF000210).
11	21. Henry Regnault Punch List 06-08-15 (Bate Nos. DEF000211 - DEF000230).
12	22. Invoices (Bate Nos. DEF000231 - DEF000243).
13	23. Bids/Estimates (Bate Nos. DEF000244 - DEF000252).
14 15	 Design Drawings for Todd Swanson's Office (Bate Nos. DEF000253 - DEF000282).
16	25. Design Drawings for Todd Swanson's Closet (Bate Nos. DEF000283 - DEF000289)
17	 Design Drawings for Todd Swanson's Fireplace/TV (Bate Nos. DEF000290 – DEF000295).
18	27. Patio Design Drawing (Bate No. DEF000296).
19	28. Construction Photos (Bate Nos. DEF000297 - DEF000305).
20	29. Landscaping Photos (Bate Nos. DEF000306 - DEF000312).
21	30. Hardwood Floor picture (Bate No. DEF000313).
22	31. Absolute Closets Add Insured-Shiraz Trust (Bate Nos. DEF0000314 - DEF000315).
24	32. Ed's List (Bate Nos. DEF0000316 - DEF000319).
25	33. 42 Meadowhawk Ridges Pool Approval 01-07-15 (Bate No. DEF000320).
26	 Email Correspondence between Swanson and Blue Heron Re: Swanson Customer Service (Bate Nos. DEF000321 – DEF000328).
27	 Email Correspondence RE: Touch Screens (Bate Nos. DEF000329 - DEF000334).

- 11							
1	36. 42 Meadowhawk Northern Trust Loan Statement 07-07-17 (Bate Nos. DEF000335 - DEF000336).						
2	37. 42 Meadowhawk Equity Tile Seller Info (Bate No. DEF000337).						
3 4	38. Email Correspondence between Swanson and Julie Torchin (Bate Nos. DEF000338 – DEF000341).						
5	 Email Correspondence between Swanson and Alexxa Warren (Bate Nos. DEF000342 – DEF000380). 						
7	 Email Correspondence between Swanson and Nicky Whitfield (Bate Nos. DEF000381 – DEF000393). 						
8	 Email Correspondence between Swanson and Kelly Contenta (Bate Nos. DEF000394 – DEF000399). 						
9	42. Folino Earnest Money Wire Confirmation 10-24-17 (Bate No. DEF000400).						
10	43. Nevada Title Wiring Instructions (Bate No. DEF000401).						
11	44. Henry Text (Bate No. DEF000402).						
13	DATED this 31st day of January 2020.						
14	Respectfully Submitted,						
15	/s/ Jeffrey L. Galliher, Esq.						
16 17	CHRISTOPHER M. YOUNG, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 7961						
18	JAY T. HOPKINS, ESQ. Nevada Bar No. 3223						
	CHRISTOPHER M. YOUNG, PC 2460 Professional Court, #200						
19	Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 Tel: (702) 240-2499						
20	Fax: (702) 240-2489 cyoung@cotomlaw.com						
21	jaythopkins@gmail.com						
22	Jeffrey L. Galliher, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 8078						
23	GALLIHER LEGAL P.C.						
24	1850 East Sahara Avenue, Suite 107 Las Vegas, Nevada 89104						
25	Telephone: (702) 735-0049 Facsimile: (702) 735-0204						
26	jgalliher@galliherlawfirm.com Attorneys for Todd Swanson, et al.						

CERTIFICATE OF E-SERVICE

Pur	rsuant to Nev	ada Rules o	f Civil Pro	ocedure 5(l), Administ	rative Orde	er 14-2, and
N.E.F.C.R	. 9, I hereby	certify that	on the 31st	day of Jan	nuary, 2020	I caused th	ne foregoing
DEFEND	ANTS TODE	SWANSO	N, TODD	SWANSO	N, TRUSTI	EE OF TH	E SHIRAZ
TRUST;	SHIRAZ	TRUST,	LYON	DEVELO	OPMENT,	LLCS'	SECOND
SUPPLEM	MENTAL LI	ST OF WI	TNESSES	AND PR	ODUCTIO	N OF DO	CUMENTS
PURSUA	NT TO N.R.	C.P. 16.1 to	be electro	onically e-	served and	by placing	same to be
deposited	for mailing in	the United S	States [CD	CONTAIN	NING PROI	DUCTION	, in a sealed
envelope 1	upon which f	irst class pos	stage was	prepaid in	Las Vegas,	Nevada or	counsel as
follows:							

Rusty Graf, Esq.
Shannon M. Wilson, Esq.
10777 West Twain Avenue, 3rd Floor
Las Vegas, Nevada 89135
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.s. Kimalee Goldstein An Employee of GALLIHER LEGAL, PC

FOLINO v. SWANSON A-18-782494-C 1/31/2020

PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS PURSUANT TO NRCP 16.1 [CD CONTAINING PRODUCTION]



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CASE NO.: A-18-782494-C

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

COMES NOW, Plaintiffs JOSEPH FOLINO and NICOLE FOLINO, by and through their attorney of record Rusty Graf, Esq., of Black & LoBello, hereby submit their Errata to Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Attorney Fees and Costs, wherein the Affidavit of Plaintiffs' Counsel in Support of the Opposition to Defendants' Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs was submitted unsigned as a result of remote working due to the Emergency Order of the

Plaintiffs submit the instant Errata, therefore, for the purpose of providing the Court and opposing counsel with a signed and notarized copy of the Affidavit of Plaintiffs' Counsel in

Page 1 of 3

JA002207

Nusty Graf, Esq.
Nevada Bar No. 6322
10777 W. Twain Ave., Suite 300
Las Vegas, NV 89135
rgraf@bracklobello.law
Attorney for Plaintiffs

10777 W. Twain Avenue, 3rd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 (702) 869-8801 FAX: (702) 869-2669 BLACK & LOBELLO

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

2	Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of BLACK & LOBELLO and					
3	that on theday of May 2020, I caused the above and foregoing document ERRATA TO					
4	PLAINTIFFS' OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES					
5	AND COSTS to be served as follows:					
6	[] by placing same to be deposited for mailing in the United States Mail in a sealed					
	envelope upon which first class postage was prepaid in Las Vegas, Nevada;					
7	[X] by electronic service through Odyssey, Clark County Eighth Judicial District Court's					
8	electronic filing/service system;					
9	[] pursuant to EDCR 7.26, to be sent via facsimile;					
10	[] hand delivered					
11	to the party or their attorney(s) listed below at the address and/or facsimile number indicated					
12	below:					

Christopher M. Young, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 7961 Jay T. Hopkins, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 3223 Christopher M. Young, PC 2640 Professional Court, #200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89128

Jeffrey L. Galliher, Esq. Galliher Legal, P.C. Nevada Bar No. 8078 1850 E. Sahara Ave., #107 Las Vegas, NV 89104 Attorneys for Defendants

and that there is regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and the place(s) so addressed.

An Employee of Black & LoBello

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AFFIDAVIT OF PLAINTIFFS' COUNSEL IN SUPPORT OF THE OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COSTS

STATE OF NEVADA)	
)	SS
COUNTY OF CLARK	1	

- I, J. RUSTY GRAF, ESQ., state under penalty of perjury that the assertions of this affidavit are true:
- 1. I am an attorney duly licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada. I am an attorney with the law firm of Black & LoBello.
- This Affidavit is offered in support of Plaintiffs' Opposition to Defendants' 2. Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs
- 3. That Plaintiffs had a reasonable, good faith belief that the claims they brought and maintained in this matter were valid and actionable under relevant State statutes.
- 4. That Plaintiffs had a reasonable, good faith belief that their claims were distinguishable from the holding of Nelson v. Heer.
- 5. That Plaintiffs had credible evidence that they intended to introduce at trial to support the claims they asserted.
- 6. That Plaintiffs rejected Defendants' Offer of Judgment because they had a reasonable, good faith belief that the claims they asserted were valid and supported by evidence such that Defendants' Offer was not reasonable in amount or timing.
- 7. That Plaintiffs did not have any bad faith motivations in bringing or maintaining any of the claims asserted in this case and never intended to harass Defendants in any manner.
- 8. That Plaintiffs did not have any bad faith motivation in filing the Motion for Sanctions.
- That analysis of the Beattie Factors indicates it would not be reasonable to award 9. Defendants' fees or costs in this matter.
 - 10. That analysis of the Brunzell Factors indicates that, if it is determined that an

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award of fees and costs is reasonable, it would still be reasonable to reduce the amount requested by Defendants in this matter.

- That I have reviewed the attorney's fees and costs attached to Defendants' Motion and it appears there were numerous times the two law firms engaged by Defendants engaged in needlessly duplicative work.
- 12. That Defendants did not receive either a money judgment or a settlement in this matter, and thus cannot be a prevailing party under NRS 18.010 or NRS 18.020.
- 13. That Affiant prepared the Opposition to which this Affidavit is attached, and Affiant affirms that the facts and arguments as true and accurate to best of Affiant's information and belief.

J. BUSTY GRAF

DATED this /> day of May 2020.

SWORN and SUBSCRIBED to before me on day of May 2020.

NOTARY PUBLIC in and for said COUNTY and STATE



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CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

A-18-782494-C DEPT. NO.: XXIV

I through X,

Defendant(s).

NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above-entitled Court entered its Order on the 11th day of May, 2020.

A copy	of said	Order is	attached	hereto.
--------	---------	----------	----------	---------

Dated this 13th day of May 2020.

GALLIHER LEGAL P.C.

/s/ Jeffrey L. Galliher Jeffrey Galliher, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 8078 1850 E. Sahara Ave., Suite 107 Las Vegas, NV 89104

THE GALLIHER LAW FIRM 1850 E. Sahara Avenue, Suite 107 Las Vegas, Nevada 89104 702-735-0049 Fax: 702-735-0204

CERTIFICATE OF E-SERVICE

Pursuant to Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure 5(b), Administrative Order 14-2, and N.E.F.C.R. 9, I hereby certify that on the 13th of May I caused the foregoing **NOTICE OF ENTRY**OF ORDER to be electronically e-served on counsel as follows:

Rusty Graf, Esq.
Shannon M. Wilson, Esq.
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/s/Kimalee Goldstein

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Christopher M. Young, Esq. 1 Nevada Bar No. 7961 2 Jay T. Hopkins, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 3223 CHRISTOPHER M. YOUNG, PC 3 2460 Professional Court, #200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 4 Tel: (702) 240-2499 Fax: (702) 240-2489 5 cyoung@cotomlaw.com jaythopkins@gmail.com 6 7 Jeffrey L. Galliher, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 8078 8 GALLIHER LEGAL P.C. 1850 East Sahara Avenue, Suite 107 Las Vegas, Nevada 89104 Telephone: (702) 735-0049 Facsimile: (702) 735-0204 10 igalliher@galliherlawfirm.com 11 Attorneys for Defendants 12 13 DISTRICT COURT 14 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 15 JOSEPH FOLINO, an individual and NICOLE CASE NO.: DEPT. NO.: FOLINO, an individual, 16 Plaintiff(s), 17 V. 18 TODD SWANSON, an individual; TODD SWANSON, Trustee of the SHIRAZ TRUST: 19 SHIRAZ TRUST, a Trust of unknown origin; LYON DEVELOPMENT, LLC, a Nevada limited 20 liability company; DOES I through X; and ROES I through X, 21 Defendant(s). 22 23 24 I. 25 PREAMBLE 26

On April 7, 2020, this Court held a hearing to address the Defendants' Motion to Dismiss

Voluntary Dismissal		Summary Judgment	
Invo	untary Dismissal	Stipulated Judgment 1	
Stipu	llated Dismissal	Default Judgment	
X Mot	on to Dismiss by Deft(s)	Judgment of Arbitration	

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A-18-782494-C

XXIV

Case Number: A-18-782494-C

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Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint, which Defendants filed on September 24, 2019. Rusty Graf, Esq. appeared on behalf of the Plaintiffs; Jeffrey L. Galliher, Esq. and Jay T. Hopkins, Esq. appeared on behalf of the Defendants.²

This Court considered the parties' motions and supplements, together with the exhibits and arguments of counsel. Viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the Plaintiffs, this Court finds that the Plaintiffs failed to establish the existence of any genuine dispute as to a material issue of fact to preclude summary judgment. Accordingly, this Court makes the following Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law under the standards set forth below.

П.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

This is a case involving the purchase and sale of a \$3,000,000 luxury home located at 42 Meadowhawk Lane in Las Vegas, Nevada. The dispute emanates from an October 27, 2017 Residential Purchase Agreement in which the Plaintiffs were the Buyers and Lyons Development, LLC was the Seller. The gist of the Plaintiffs' lawsuit is that "the Defendants" concealed a water leak in the plumbing system.

Plaintiffs' Complaint

On October 19, 2018, the Plaintiffs filed their initial Complaint seeking damages for Defendants' alleged concealment of a February 2017 water leak which Plaintiffs alleged indicated a "systemic defect" in the plumbing system. The Plaintiffs asserted six causes of action for: (1) Fraud/Intentional Misrepresentation; (2) Negligent Misrepresentation; (3) Violation of NRS 598.010

While the Defendants styled their instant motion as a motion to dismiss. Defendants acknowledged in their motion that because the motion and supplements referenced and attached documents outside the pleadings, this Court must invoke the summary judgment standards in NRCP 56. Kopicko v. Young, 114 Nev. 1333, 1335-1336, 971 P.2d 789, 790 (1998).

The parties named the following parties: Plaintiffs, Nicole and Joseph Folino (hereinafter the "Plaintiffs" or the "Folinos"); and Defendants: Dr. Todd Swanson, an individual; Todd Swanson, Trustee of the Shiraz Trust; Shiraz Trust; and Lyons Development, LLC (hereinafter "Defendants" or "Dr. Swanson.").

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et seq. (Deceptive Trade Practices); (4) Violation of NRS 113.100 et seq. (Failure to Disclose Known Defects); (5) Civil RICO; and (6) Respondeat Superior.³

Defendants' February 4, 2019 Motion to Dismiss

On February 4, 2019, the Defendants moved to dismiss the Plaintiffs' Complaint pursuant to NRCP 12(b)(5). At the April 8, 2019 hearing, the Court did not rule on the substance of the Defendants' motion but granted the Plaintiffs' request for leave to amend to cure the pleading deficiencies.

Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint

On April 18, 2019, the Plaintiffs filed their First Amended Complaint, asserting the same claims as in the initial Complaint. The Plaintiffs also asserted a Seventh Cause of Action for Piercing the Corporate Veil/Alter Ego.

Defendants' May 20, 2019 Motion to Dismiss

On May 20, 2019, the Defendants moved to dismiss the Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint, seeking dismissal of each of the Plaintiffs' seven claims. On July 18, 2019, this Court held a hearing on Defendants' Motion to Dismiss. At the hearing, the Court dismissed the Plaintiffs Negligent Misrepresentation, Deceptive Trade Practices, Civil RICO; Respondeat Superior and Piercing the Corporate Veil claims. The Court ruled the Plaintiffs' fraud or NRS Chapter 113 concealment claims survived and ordered the Plaintiffs to file a Second Amended Complaint.

Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint

On September 4, 2019, the Plaintiffs filed their Second Amended Complaint, alleging concealment in violation of NRS 113 et seq. and fraud/intentional misrepresentation. The Plaintiffs

³ The Plaintiffs attached several documents to their Complaint, First Amended Complaint and Second Amended Complaint which, under NRCP 12(b)(5)'s standards, are incorporated into the pleadings. Breliant v. Preferred Equities Corp., 109 Nev. 842, 847, 858 P.2d 1258, 1261 (1993).

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also sought punitive damages.

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Defendants' September 24, 2019 Motion to Dismiss

Defendants moved for dismissal/summary judgment on September 24, 2019. Defendants provided evidence in the form of an affidavit from the licensed plumbing company that the February 2017 leak had been repaired, thus negating the Defendants duty to disclose under NRS Chapter 113 and Nelson v. Heer, 123 Nev. 217, 163 P.3d 420 (2007).

In their Opposition, the Plaintiffs did not present any facts to rebut the Defendants' evidence that the February 2017 leak had been repaired, but instead sought sanctions for Defendants filing the motion

At the November 7, 2019 hearing, because the Plaintiffs failed to rebut the facts in the Defendants' motion, this Court stated its inclination to grant the Defendants' motion. Instead, to permit the Plaintiffs to fully present their case, this Court gave Plaintiffs 90 days to conduct discovery and permitted the Plaintiffs to file a supplemental brief demonstrating a genuine issue of material fact. Defendants were also permitted to file a supplemental brief in response to the Plaintiffs' supplement.

The Plaintiffs' Discovery

Between November 7, 2019 and February 13, 2020, the Plaintiffs conducted extensive discovery, which included serving numerous subpoenas for documents, serving interrogatories, requests for production of documents and requests for admissions. Plaintiffs took the depositions of six witnesses. 4 The Defendants produced nearly 1000 pages of documents as supplemental disclosures and responses to the Plaintiffs' interrogatories and requests for production. The Plaintiffs also produced over 5000 pages of documents.

⁴ The Plaintiffs deposed Rakeman principal Aaron Hawley and employee William "Rocky" Gerber, Dr. Swanson (two separate depositions), Dr. Swanson's assistant Nicky Whitfield, and Defendants'/Sellers' real estate agents, Ivan Sher and Kelly Contenda.

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On February 13, 2020, the Plaintiffs filed their Supplemental Brief. On February 27, 2020, the Defendants filed their Supplemental Reply in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment. Each party attached voluminous exhibits.

On April 7, 2020, this Court held a hearing regarding the Defendants' motion, and makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law.

III.

LEGAL STANDARDS

The following legal standards are applicable to this case:

A. Summary Judgment Standards

Because the parties presented matters outside the pleadings, this Court treats the Defendants' motion "as one for summary judgment and disposed of as provided in Rule 56." See NRCP 12(c) and Kopicko, 114 Nev. at 1336, 971 P.2d at 790 (1998).

Since Wood v. Safeway, 5 the Nevada Supreme Court has followed a gradual trend toward favoring summary judgment as a "valuable tool to weed out meritless cases [which is] no longer a 'disfavored procedural shortcut.'' Boesiger v. Desert Appraisals, LLC, 444 P.3d 436, 438-439, 2019 Nev. LEXIS 39, *4-5 (July 3, 2019) ("[s]ummary judgment is an important procedural tool by which factually insufficient claims or defenses [may] be isolated and prevented from going to trial with the attendant unwarranted consumption of public and private resources"). See also Wood, 121 Nev. at 730, 121 P.3d at 1030 (summary judgment "is an integral part of the [rules of civil procedure] as a whole, which are designed to secure the just, speedy and inexpensive determination of every action.")

"Summary judgment is appropriate if the pleadings and other evidence on file, viewed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party, demonstrate that no genuine issue of material fact

⁵ Wood v. Safeway, 121 Nev. 724, 727, 121 P.3d 1026, 1028 (2005).

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remains in dispute and that the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Bank of Am., N.A. v. SFR Invs. Pool 1, LLC, 427 P.3d 113, 117, 134 Nev. Adv. Rep. 72 (September 13, 2018). "A genuine issue of material fact exists if, based on the evidence presented, a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party." Id.

NRS Chapter 113 Standards Regarding Pre-Closing Disclosures in Real Estate В. Transactions

Plaintiffs' claims are premised on the Defendants' purported failure to disclose a February 16, 2017 water leak which, according to the Plaintiffs, was indicative of a systemic plumbing defect. The Plaintiffs' claims are based on violation of NRS Chapter 113.

NRS §113.140 provides:

Disclosure of unknown defect not required; form does not constitute warranty; duty of buyer and prospective buyer to exercise reasonable care.

- NRS §113.130 does not require a seller to disclose a defect in residential property of which the seller is not aware.
- A completed disclosure form does not constitute an express or implied warranty regarding any condition of residential property.
- Neither this chapter nor chapter 645 of NRS relieves a buyer or prospective buyer of the duty to exercise reasonable care to protect himself or herself.

In Nelson v. Heer, the Nevada Supreme Court defined a seller's disclosure obligations under NRS 113.130 and NRS 113.140. The Nevada Supreme Court ruled that repairing damage negates a seller's duty to disclose damage because repaired damage "no longer constitute[s] a condition that materially lessen[s] the value of the property." Nelson, 123 Nev. at 224, 163 P.3d at 425. Id. According to the Court, "the seller of residential real property does not have a duty to disclose a defect or condition that 'materially affects the value or use of residential property in an adverse manner,' if the seller does not realize, perceive, or have knowledge of that defect or condition."

⁶ Further, pursuant to statute, recovery is completely barred "on the basis of an error or omission in the disclosure form that was caused by the seller's reliance upon information provided to the seller by (b) A contractor, engineer, land

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NRS §113.150(2) provides:

Remedies for seller's delayed disclosure or nondisclosure of defects in property; waiver.

- 2. If, before the conveyance of the property to the purchaser, a seller or the seller's agent informs the purchaser or the purchaser's agent, through the disclosure form or another written notice, of a defect in the property of which the cost of repair or replacement was not limited by provisions in the agreement to purchase the property, the purchaser may:
- (a) Rescind the agreement to purchase the property at any time before the conveyance of the property to the purchaser; or
- (b) Close escrow and accept the property with the defect as revealed by the seller or the seller's agent without further recourse.

IV.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS OF FACT

The Court finds the following facts are undisputed and supported by the evidence presented by the parties:

- In 2015, Rakeman Plumbing installed the plumbing system manufactured by Uponor at property located at 42 Meadowhawk Lane, Las Vegas, Nevada.
- The 42 Meadowhawk Lane property is the subject of the Plaintiffs' lawsuit.
- There was a leak in the Uponor plumbing system on February 16, 2017;
- Plaintiffs' action is premised on the Defendants' failure to disclose the February 16, 2017 leak;
- A licensed plumbing contractor, Rakeman Plumbing, completely repaired the February 16,
 2017 leak;⁷
- Because Rakeman repaired the February 16, 2017 leak, Defendants did not disclose it on the

surveyor, certified inspector as defined in NRS 645D.040 or pesticide applicator, who was authorized to practice that profession in this State at the time the information was provided." NRS 113.150(5).

⁷ The Court notes that the Rakeman invoice relating to the February 2017 leak has a May 23, 2017 date. However, the undisputed evidence shows that the invoice was created after the fact when Rakeman submitted its warranty claim to Uponor. The evidence is undisputed that invoice with the May 23, 2017 date is for the February 16, 2017 leak and documents that Rakeman completely repaired that leak.

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October 24,	2017	Sellers'	Real Pr	operty:	Disclosure	form

- There was a second leak in the Uponor system on November 7, 2017 during the escrow period of the sale;
- On November 15, 2017, prior to the November 17, 2017 closing date, Defendants disclosed the leak in an addendum;
- Defendants' agent emailed the disclosure to Plaintiffs' agent on November 16, 2017;
- Plaintiffs did a walk-through before closing and knew about the November 7, 2017 leak;
- With knowledge of the November 7, 2017 leak, the Plaintiffs' agent emailed Defendants' agent with proposed options, including an acknowledgment that Plaintiffs could walk away and elect to terminate the contract and not close on the property;
- With knowledge of the November 7, 2017 leak, the Plaintiffs elected to close on the property on November 17, 2017;
- In 2015, an inspection revealed that two recirculating pumps were leaking and the recirculating pumps were replaced. The recirculating pumps failure occurred in a different area of the residence than the February 2017 and November 2017 leaks, and are not related to the claims in Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint;
- The same inspection showed a plumbing leak above the ceiling of the basement bathroom which the report also described as a "drip." The leak/drip occurred in a different area of the residence than the February 2017 and November 2017 leaks, and are not related to the claims in Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint. Neither Rakeman nor the Defendants could identify a source of the drip, and there is no evidence that the leak/drip persisted after the date of the report, May 11, 2015;
- On November 17, 2017, the day of the closing, Infinity Environmental Services conducted

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mold tests at the property;

- Infinity tested for possible fungal levels in the master bathroom and master closet, which is the area where the February 2017 and November 7, 2017 leaks occurred;
- Infinity provided results of their mold testing on November 24, 2017, seven (7) days after the Plaintiffs closed on the property;
- Plaintiffs knew Infinity was conducting the tests on November 17, 2017.
- Plaintiffs closed on the property on November 17, 2017 before the Infinity results were reported;
- After closing, the mold was fully remediated and a subsequent mold test conducted on December 5, 2017 showed the area to be mold-free, as documented in a December 7, 2017 Infinity Report;
- The results of the mold test were not provided by Infinity to Defendants because the Defendants no longer owned the property and there is no evidence showing that the Defendants knew of the results of the mold test on or before the closing date.

V.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

This case centers around the Plaintiffs' claim that the Defendants concealed a February 2017 water leak. Throughout these proceedings, the Defendants have asserted, together with providing undisputed proof, that the February 2017 water leak was completely repaired by a licensed plumbing contractor, Rakeman Plumbing. Defendants have always asserted that under Nelson v. Heer and NRS Chapter 113, the repair negated Defendants' duty to disclose.

In responding to the Defendants' motion on the Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint, the Plaintiffs did not refute the Defendants' proof that the leak had been repaired. However, rather than dismiss the action at that time, this Court granted the Plaintiffs' request for discovery to establish facts

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showing the February 2017 leak was not repaired and that the Defendants knew the leak had not been repaired, two facts required by Nelson.

The Defendants cooperated fully with the discovery undertaken by the Plaintiffs. While the discovery revealed additional facts, none of those additional facts are material to the claims made in the Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint. Rather, the end-result of Plaintiffs' discovery efforts is that, despite the testimony and the plethora of documents produced, and despite the Plaintiffs' efforts to cast the evidence in their Supplement as creating genuine issues of material fact, the Plaintiffs' case still fails as a matter of law.

Specifically, through the discovery undertaken and the resulting arguments in Plaintiffs' Supplemental Brief, Plaintiffs attempted to create a question of fact by asserting that there were "at least six (6) water losses in a little over two years (April 2015 to November 2017) that [the Defendants] owned the home." However, the evidence shows that the only relevant "water losses" relate to two failures in the Uponor plumbing system, one which occurred in February 2017, which the Defendants' repaired, and one which occurred in November 2017, which the Defendants disclosed prior to the Plaintiffs' closing on the property.

The Plaintiffs have failed to present evidence to establish the one fact that could possibly make their claims viable: that the February 2017 leak was not repaired. To the contrary, the undisputed facts establish that the February 2017 leak was repaired, thus abrogating any requirement that it be disclosed, as fully explained in *Nelson*. The other purported "water losses" complained of by the Plaintiffs are unrelated to their claims and, further, do not materially affect the value of the property.

A. The Undisputed Evidence Shows that the Allegedly Concealed Leak Was Repaired and that Pursuant to NRS Chapter 113 the Defendants Did Not Conceal the Leak

Plaintiffs lawsuit is predicated on their allegations that the Defendants failed to disclose a

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February 16, 2017 water leak in the Uponor plumbing system. The Plaintiffs allege the leak indicated a "systemic" defect "known to the defendants prior to the closing of the transaction." The Plaintiffs allege that:

Shortly after the closing occurred, the Plaintiffs were made aware of [a] water loss that had occurred at the Subject Property in approximately February of 2017 by the plumbing system manufacturer, Uponor.

The Defendants have always maintained that the February 2017 leak was repaired, and the undisputed evidence shows that indeed it was repaired. The Defendants presented an invoice from Rakeman Plumbing showing that Rakeman repaired the leak in question.

The Rakeman invoice is dated May 23, 2017, thus causing some confusion regarding the date the leak occurred. The documents and testimony, considered in conjunction with one another, clarify any potential confusion. 8 The undisputed evidence shows the following: (1) The Uponor system had two leaks in 2017, one occurring on February 16, 2017 and one occurring on November 7, 2017; (2) the February 16, 2017 leak was completely repaired by Rakeman, and the details of the repair are outlined in the May 23, 2017 Rakeman invoice, and (3) the November 7, 2017 leak was disclosed by the Defendants on November 15, 2017, prior to closing.

The Defendants presented the following testimony showing the leak occurred on February 16, 2017, and that Rakeman repaired that leak:

Dr. Swanson's Testimony

The undisputed evidence shows that early in the case, just prior to the August 2018 mediation, Dr. Swanson recalled a "small pinhole leak" which, to his recollection, occurred in January 2017.

⁸ The affidavit of Rakeman owner Aaron Hawley, which accompanied the Defendants' motion for judgment on the Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint, references work done on May 23, 2017. The affidavit was prepared with reference to the May 23, 2017 invoice. The May 23, 2017 document has confused everyone - because there is no evidence of a May 23, 2017 leak. However, as discussed herein, the May 23, 2017 date reflects Rakeman's documentation for seeking payment under the Uponor warranty. The documents and testimony, reviewed together, establish that the leak occurred in February 16, 2017, not May 23, 2017.

1	During his deposition, Dr. Swanson testified that the leak actually occurred in February:		
2	Q: So there was another leak in January, 2017?		
3	A: No. I think there was a lot of trouble pinning down the date of the February leak,		
4	but the date was February 17 th or 18 th or something like that, I think. Or 7 th or 8 th .		
5	The Defendants' responses to Plaintiffs' interrogatories confirmed the February 16, 2017 date.		
6	Dr. Swanson testified in his deposition and when questioned about the May 23, 2017 date on		
7	Dr. Swanson testified in his deposition and when questioned about the May 25, 2017 date on		
8	the Rakeman invoice, cleared up the confusion regarding the date of the leak:		
9	Q: [The May 23, 2017 date is] not accurate, is it, Doctor?		
10	A: I don't believe so, unless my dates are off. Because I keep seeing this date, but I		
11	think that was the date of the [Rakeman] invoice.		
12	Q: Okay. And the actual leak occurred sometime in February of 2017, didn't it Doctor?		
13	A: Yeah, to the best of my knowledge.		
14			
15	Dr. Swanson also testified as follows:		
16	Q: Doctor, were there two leaks in early part of '17? Did it occur in January or February of 2017 and then there was a subsequent leak in May of 2017.		
17	A: No There was only one leak.		
18	Plaintiffs' counsel cleared up the confusion by his own questions:		
19	Q: Okay. I — and that's what we don't want to be, is confused about the dates of any of these leaks occurring. So it's your understanding that the leak occurred somewhere		
20	in the time period of January or February of 2017, correct?		
21	A: Yes, I — I saw those dates and I found some documents that were pretty persuasive		
22	that the date was in February, whatever the date was, February 8th or whatever.		
23	***		
24	A: All I know is that I kept seeing [the May 23, 2017] date and it didn't make sense,		
25	so I tried to find the correct date And that's what I came up with.		
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Rakeman Plumbing Testimony

The Rakeman Plumbing documents and testimony showed that the leak in question occurred in February 2017 and that Rakeman plumbing repaired the leak. The Defendants submitted the affidavit of Aaron Hawley, which establishes that the leak in question was repaired. Clearing up the date "confusion," Mr. Hawley testified that Rakeman does not always prepare invoices for Rakeman warranty work. According to Mr. Hawley,

if there's warranty work done behind our new construction, there may not be any papers behind it. It's not like it's an invoicable call to where somebody calls up. . . . If this was done under warranty, which I don't know if it was or wasn't, there may not be any papers involved.

Mr. Hawley testified that he was very familiar with the 42 Meadowhawk Lane property and that he and his employee, Rocky Gerber, discussed the property on many occasions. Mr. Hawley recalled that there were only two leaks in 2017. He recalled one leak during closing (November) and testified that the other leak occurred in either February of May, but not both.

Rocky Gerber testified that for warranty work covered by the manufacturer, as opposed to work covered under Rakeman's own warranty, a summary is always prepared "after the fact." According to Mr. Gerber, a summary to the manufacturer "has to be done after the fact.9"

Uponor Documents

The Uponor documents are perhaps the most revealing. Uponor records show the "initial claim" [was] submitted [by Rakeman Plumbing] to Uponor in February 2017. Uponor documents reference a failure date of February 16, 2017. Uponor sent a check to Rakeman for \$2,496.00 on June 9, 2017 in satisfaction the February 16, 2017 leak. The check and letter reference the \$2,496.00 amount, which

Onsistent with the testimony from Hawley and Gerber, the May 23, 2017 invoice had to be prepared after the fact. Indeed, the attached Rakeman document references April 5, 2017 as "Wanted" and "Promised" which predates the May 23, 2017 invoice date. So, it is impossible that the leak occurred in May.

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corresponds with the May 23, 2017 Rakeman invoice which was also for \$2,496.00.

These documents clearly establish a nexus between the February 16, 2017 "failure date" documented by Uponor and the Rakeman repair invoice dated May 23, 2017, thereby establishing the fact that there was only one leak in the first half of 2017, on February 16th.

Nicky Whitfield's Testimony

At the time Dr. Swanson's assistant, Nicky Whitfield, began working for Dr. Swanson in March 2017, Rakeman was in the process of finalizing repairs on the February 16, 2017 leak According to Ms. Whitfield's sworn testimony, "when I started [working for Dr. Swanson] they were just finishing repairs of the carpet." Based on this testimony, the repairs could not have been underway in March if the leak did not occur until May.

Viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the Plaintiffs, it cannot be reasonably disputed that the first leak in 2017 was in February. Further, the Plaintiff presented no evidence that more than one leak occurred in the first half of 2017. It cannot be reasonably disputed that the leak occurring in the first half of 2017, regardless of whether it happened in February or May, was fully repaired, thus abrogating its disclosure under Nelson.

This Court finds that the undisputed evidence establishes that the leak which is the subject of the Plaintiffs' action occurred on February 16, 2017, not May 23, 2017, which is the date on the Rakeman invoice.

Further, this Court finds that the Rakeman invoice, testimony and Hawley affidavit provide uncontroverted evidence that the February 16, 2017 leak was completely repaired, thus negating the Defendants' duty of disclosure. This Court finds that the Plaintiffs' allegation the Defendants failed to disclose a water leak in their October 24, 2017 disclosures is not supported by the evidence and fails as a matter of law. Thus, summary judgment is warranted under the standards set forth in NRCP 56(a), NRS Chapter 113 and Nelson v. Heer.

B. The Undisputed Evidence Shows that the Plaintiffs Knew About the November 7, 2017 Leak, But Nonetheless Elected to Close

Plaintiffs Supplement asserted for the first time that Plaintiffs did not know about the November 7, 2017 leak until after the closing. Referencing "Affidavit of Joe Folino and Affidavit of Nicole Folino," the Plaintiffs' Supplement asserts they executed the closing documents on November 16, 2017 and "were not notified of any plumbing problems with the Subject Property prior to November 17, 2017." Plaintiffs' filed Supplement, however, did not actually include either affidavit. ¹⁰

On February 25, 2020, 12 days after filing their Supplement and 5 days after Defendants' counsel requested that Plaintiffs provide the affidavits, Plaintiffs' counsel emailed two un-signed "affidavits," purportedly made by Joseph Folino and Nicole Folino, to defense counsel. However, the un-signed and unsworn Folino "affidavits" do not support Plaintiffs' claim that they were unaware of the November 7, 2017 leak prior to closing. Even if they did, under NRCP 56, the "affidavits" are not admissible "facts" for purposes of challenging summary judgment since neither is signed.

The admissible facts, however, refute the Plaintiffs' claim they did not know about the November 7, 2017 leak before they closed. First, this new allegation directly contradicts the allegations in the Plaintiffs' own pleadings. Plaintiffs asserted the following allegations in their Second Amended Complaint:

- Prior to the closing of this transaction, the Plaintiffs requested and were given the opportunity to perform their own site inspection of the Subject Property;
- This pre-closing inspection occurred on or before November 17, 2017;
- During this inspection, the Plaintiffs uncovered a water leak that was in the process of being repaired by the Defendants;

¹⁰ The unsigned and unsworn "affidavits" further allege that Defendants requested a lease-back of the property "for the purpose of concealing repairs taking place on a leak that had occurred on or about the first week of 2017." This contention ignores the undisputed evidence that the lease-back agreement is dated November 6, 2017, which was the day before the November 7, 2017 leak.

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28. The Plaintiffs' real estate agent, Ashley Lazosky . . . had specific conversations with the Defendants and the subcontractor hired to make the repairs.

These allegations directly contradict the unsupported argument that they did not know about the November 7, 2017 leak.

Second, Plaintiffs' assertion is also contradicted by evidence showing the Defendants specifically disclosed the leak via Addendum 4-A, emailed to Plaintiffs' agent early in the day, at 8:31 a.m., on November 16, 2017. 11 Addendum 4-A, stated:

Seller is disclosing that there was a water leak in the master closet from a water pipe that broke. The Seller is fully remediating the issue to include new baseboards, carpet, etc. and all repair items regarding this leak will be handled prior to closing.

The same day, at 1:48 p.m., the parties' agents exchanged texts discussing a \$20,000 hold back because the buyers "don't want to rely on the plumber and their warranty." This shows that on November 16, the day prior to closing, the parties' agents were discussing potential remedies for dealing with the disclosed leak.

Again, later that same day, but prior to closing, at 9:00 p.m. on November 16, 2017, the Plaintiffs' agent, Ashley Oakes-Lazosky, sent a detailed email to Defendants' agent wherein she acknowledges that "at this point due to the change in circumstances with the last minute issue with the leak, the buyer's recourse is to walk at this point if they are not comfortable with the repairs/credits."

Finally, Plaintiffs' knowledge of the November 7, 2017 leak is further confirmed by the

¹¹ An agent's knowledge is imputed to the principal. ARCPE 1, LLC v. Paradise Harbor Place Trust, 2019 Nev. Unpub. LEXIS 1017, *2, 448 P.3d 553 (2019); Strohecker v. Mut. Bldg. & Loan Ass'n of Las Vegas, 55 Nev. 350, 355, 34 P.2d 1076, 1077 (1934). Under this maxim, the Plaintiffs had at least constructive knowledge of the November 7, 2017 leak. See e.g. Kahn v. Dodds (In re AMERCO Derivative Litig.), 127 Nev. 196, 214, 252 P.3d 681, 695 (2011).

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testimony of Nicky Whitfield. Ms. Whitfield testified by affidavit that "[o]n November 16, Mr. & Mrs. Folino conducted a walk-through of the entire house" and Ms. Whitfield "showed [Ms. Folino] exactly where the leak had occurred. Ms. Whitfield's testimony is consistent with the Plaintiffs' own allegations and the other evidence.

C. The Plaintiffs' Election to Close Bars Their Concealment Action

The Plaintiffs' election to close escrow bars their claims under general waiver principles. See e.g. Udevco, Inc. v. Wagner, 100 Nev. 185, 189, 678 P.2d 679, 682 (1984) (discussing elements of waiver as: (1) voluntary and intentional relinquishment of a known right; and (2) made with knowledge of all material facts.) Waiver of a known right can be implied by conduct. Id. The Plaintiffs' conduct shows that they relinquished their rights to refuse to close.

NRS 113.150(2) incorporates these waiver principles. Under NRS §113.150(2), the Plaintiffs' options were to either "rescind the agreement to purchase the property at any time before the conveyance of the property to the purchaser, or close escrow and accept the property with the defect as revealed by the seller or the seller's agent without further recourse."

The evidence is undisputed that prior to closing, the Defendants provided notice to the Plaintiffs regarding the November 2017 Uponor system leak. The evidence is undisputed that the Plaintiffs' agent sent a detailed email to Defendants' agent acknowledging that the Plaintiffs' recourse was to elect to not close. The evidence is undisputed that with knowledge of all the material facts. Plaintiffs relinquished their right to walk by closing on the property on November 17, 2017.

This Court finds that the Plaintiffs' election to close escrow bars "further recourse," as a matter of law.

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D. The 2015 "Water Losses" are Unrelated to the Plaintiffs' Allegations that the Defendants Failed to Disclose a Systemic Plumbing Defect

For the first time in their Supplement, Plaintiffs assert that Defendants wrongfully failed to disclose "water losses" that occurred in 2015. But the Plaintiffs failed to present any evidence showing that the 2015 leaks have anything to do with the Uponor plumbing system, which it the basis of their Second Amended Complaint. In contrast, the undisputed evidence shows that these issues have nothing to do with the Uponor system. Rocky Gerber of Rakeman Plumbing testified that the recirculating pumps and the Uponor piping system are two different systems.

The parties do not dispute that construction of the 42 Meadowhawk property was completed in April 2015. Shortly thereafter, on May 11, 2015, Defendants contracted for a post-construction Home Inspection Report. The evidence shows that Dr. Swanson made notes on the report as the items in the report were repaired, to document the progress of the repairs, 12 rather than to conceal a defect. Dr. Swanson testified:

- Q. What was the reason why you had this report prepared?
- A. Because the house was essentially finished being built. I had moved in already, and I wanted to make sure that there were no issues or problems that Blue Heron hadn't finished or there were no problems with their construction.

This Court finds that the Plaintiffs' failed to present any facts that the 2015 leaks are in any way related to their claims that the Defendants concealed a water leak indicative of a "systemic defect" in the plumbing system, as alleged in their Second Amended Complaint and as such, cannot defeat summary judgment.

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12 The notes are admissible as "present sense impressions" and thus are not hearsay under NRS 51.085. NRS 51.085 provides that a "present sense impression" is "[a] statement describing or explaining an event or condition made while the declarant was perceiving the event or condition, or immediately thereafter, is not inadmissible under the hearsay rule."

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Ε. The Plaintiffs' Fraud Claim is Derivative of Plaintiffs' Concealment Claim and Fails by Operation of Law

This Court also finds that the Plaintiffs' fraud claim fails as a matter of law. The Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint alleges one wrong: Defendants' failure to disclose a February 2017 water leak, which purportedly concealed a systemic plumbing defect. The Plaintiffs fraud claim is derivative of their NRS Chapter 113 concealment claim. 13

Because this court finds that summary judgment is warranted regarding the Plaintiffs concealment claim, the Plaintiffs' fraud claim fails as a matter of law.

VI.

ORDER

Pursuant to the findings of fact and conclusions of law detailed herein, this Court finds that summary judgment is warranted regarding the Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint because the Plaintiffs failed to present facts showing disputed issues of material fact which preclude summary judgment under NRCP 56.

The evidence shows that the Defendants' purported concealment relates to a February 16, 2017 water leak and that the leak was completely repaired by licensed plumbing contractor, Rakeman Plumbing. The evidence shows that under Nelson v. Heer and NRS §113.130 & 140, the repair and Defendants' knowledge of the repair negated the Defendants' duty to disclose the leak in the October 24, 2017 Sellers Real Property Disclosure Form. Further, the undisputed evidence shows the Plaintiffs knew about the November 2017 leak, but nonetheless elected to close on the property. The Plaintiffs' election to close bars further recourse under NRS §113.150(2).

NRS Chapter 113 provides plaintiffs with a statutory remedy to redress a seller's failure to disclose a defect or condition in a real estate transaction. The statute preempts the Plaintiffs' fraud claim. See Calloway v. City of Reno, 116 Nev. 250, 993 P.2d 1259 (2000), citing Casa Clara v. Charley Toppino and Sons, 620 So.2d 1244, 1247 (Fla 1993) (noting that home buyers are protected by "statutory remedies, the general warranty of habitability and the duty of sellers to disclose defects, as well as the ability of purchasers to inspect houses for defects.")

Accordingly, this Court hereby GRANTS the Defendants' motion regarding Plaintiffs' Secon
Amended Complaint, and ORDERS that the Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint is hereb
DISMISSED, with prejudice.
DATED this 11th day of May 2020.
AD_{-}
Hon. Jim Crockett District Court Judge
Respectfully submitted by:
/s/ Jeffrey L. Galliher Jeffrey L. Galliher, Esq. GALLIHER LEGAL P.C.
1850 East Sahara Avenue, Suite 107
Las Vegas, Nevada 89104 Attorney for Defendants
Approved as to form and content:
Risty Graf, Esq. BLACK & LOBELLO 10777 West Twain Avenue, 3rd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 Attorney for Plaintiffs
Attorney for Flamunis

Page 1 of 3

Case Number: A-18-782494-C

BLACK & LOBELLO

Electronically Filed 5/26/2020 4:15 PM

JA002235

Motion to Dismiss entered in the above-captioned matter on May 13, 2020.

Dated this day of May 2020.

BLACK & LOBELLO

RUSTY GRAF ESQ.
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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of BLACK & LOBELLO and that on the 26th day of May 2020, I caused the above and foregoing document entitled **NOTICE**OF APPEAL to be served as follows:

- by placing same to be deposited for mailing in the United States Mail, in a sealed envelope upon which first class postage was prepaid in Las Vegas, Nevada; and
- [X] by electronic service through Odyssey, Clark County Eighth Judicial District Court's electronic filing/service system;
- [] pursuant to EDCR 7.26, to be sent via facsimile;
- [] hand delivered to the party or their attorney(s) listed below at the address and/or facsimile number indicated below:

Christopher M. Young, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 7961 Jay T. Hopkins, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 3223 Christopher M. Young, PC 2640 Professional Court, #200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 Attorneys for Defendants

Jeffrey L. Galliher, Esq. Galliher Legal, P.C. Nevada Bar No. 8078 1850 E. Sahara Ave., #107 Las Vegas, NV 89104 Attorneys for Defendants

and that there is regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and the place(s) so addressed.

An Employee of Black & LoBello

5/26/2020 4:15 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT ASTA 1 J. RUSTY GRAF, ESQ. 2 Nevada Bar No. 6322 BLACK & LOBELLO 3 10777 W. Twain Ave., 3rd Fl. Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 (702) 869-8801 5 (702) 869-2669 (fax) Attorney for Appellants 6 DISTRICT COURT 7 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 8 9 JOSEPH FOLINO, an individual and CASE NO.: A-18-782494-C 10 NICOLE FOLINO, an individual, DEPT. NO.: XXIV 11 Plaintiffs, 12 ٧. CASE APPEAL STATEMENT 13 TODD SWANSON, an individual; TODD SWANSON, Trustee of the SHIRAZ 14 TRUST; SHIRAZ TRUST, a Trust of 15 unknown origin; LYONS DEVELOPMENT, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; 16 DOES I through X; and ROES I through X, 17 Defendants. 18 19 Plaintiffs Joseph Folino and Kelly Folino ("Plaintiffs"), by and through their attorney of 20 record, Rusty Graf, Esq. of the law firm Black & LoBello, hereby submits their Case Appeal 21 22 Statement pursuant to Nevada Rule of Appellate Procedure 3(f) as follows: 23 111 /// 24 /// 25 /// 26 111 27 28 111

JA002238

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I	
1	Counsel for the Respondent:
2	Christopher M. Young, Esq.
	Nevada Bar No. 7961
3	Jay T. Hopkins, Esq.
4	Nevada Bar No. 3223
	Christopher M. Young, PC
5	2640 Professional Court, #200
6	Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 Jeffrey L. Galliher, Esq.
	Galliher Legal, P.C.
7	Nevada Bar No. 8078
8	1850 E. Sahara Ave., #107
	Las Vegas, NV 89104
9	Attorneys for Respondent
10	
	Defendant/Respondent:
11	Todd Swanson as Trustee of the Shiraz Trust
12	Counsel for the Respondent:
13	Christopher M. Young, Esq.
13	Nevada Bar No. 7961
14	Jay T. Hopkins, Esq.
15	Nevada Bar No. 3223
15	Christopher M. Young, PC
16	2640 Professional Court, #200
17	Las Vegas, Nevada 89128
17	Jeffrey L. Galliher, Esq. Galliher Legal, P.C.
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19	1850 E. Sahara Ave., #107
19	Las Vegas, NV 89104
20	Attorneys for Respondent
21	
	Defendant/Respondent:
22	Lyons Development, LLC.
23	Counsel for the Respondent:
100000000	Christopher M. Young, Esq.
24	Nevada Bar No. 7961
25	Jay T. Hopkins, Esq.
	Nevada Bar No. 3223
26	Christopher M. Young, PC
27	2640 Professional Court, #200
	Las Vegas, Nevada 89128
28	Jeffrey L. Galliher, Esq.

28

Galliher Legal, P.C. Nevada Bar No. 8078 1850 E. Sahara Ave., #107 Las Vegas, NV 89104 Attorneys for Respondent

(E) Whether an attorney identified in response to subparagraph (D) is not licensed to practice law in Nevada, and if so, whether the district court granted that attorney permission to appear under SCR 42, including a copy of any district court order granting that permission:

N/A

(F) Whether the appellant was represented by appointed counsel in the district court, and whether the appellant is represented by appointed counsel on appeal:

N/A

(G) Whether the district court granted the appellant leave to proceed in forma pauperis, and if so, the date of the district court's order granting that leave:

N/A

- (H) The date that the proceedings commenced in the district court:
 Plaintiffs initiated the proceedings when they filed their Complaint on October 19, 2018.
- (I) A brief description of the nature of the action and result in the district court, including the type of judgment or order being appealed and the relief granted by the district court:

This is a tort action related to the purchase and sale of a home located at 42 Meadowhawk Lane in Las Vegas, Nevada. The dispute emanates from the discovery of systemic plumbing issues after the close of the sale, and the failure of the Defendants to disclose their knowledge of water loss occurrences on the Residential Purchase Agreement. The Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint had two causes of action, Violation of NRS 113.100 et seq. and Fraud/Intentional Misrepresentation. This appeal concerns errors by the trial court in the May 11, 2020 Order granting Defendants' Motion to Dismiss and the Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law contained therein.

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Nelson v. Heer to this dispute; (2) the Finding of Fact that Plaintiffs' action was premised on the Defendants' failure to disclose a specific leak which occurred on February 16, 2017; (3) the Conclusion of Law that "Plaintiffs lawsuit is predicated on their allegations that the Defendants failed to disclose a February 16, 2017 water leak in the Uponor plumbing system"; (4) the Finding of Fact that only the February water loss was relevant, and all other water losses complained of by the Plaintiffs "are unrelated to their claims and, further, do not materially affect the value of the property"; and (5) the Conclusion of Law that Plaintiffs' Fraud claim fails as a matter of law because the "Second Amended Complaint alleges one wrong: Defendants' failure to disclose a February 2017 water leak, which purportedly concealed a systemic plumbing defect. The Plaintiffs fraud claim is derivative of their NRS Chapter 113 concealment claim."

The issues on appeal, in short, include (1) the trial court's application of the holding of

The application of *Nelson v. Heer* to this case was improper for two reasons. First, because the holding of *Nelson v. Heer* regards whether conducting a repair removes the general duty to disclose the existence of a material issue, while here, Plaintiffs' argued that even if the duty to disclose is removed by repair it is still fraud and/or concealment to respond incorrectly to a direct inquiry (stating "no" in response to a question asking if any previous incidents of water loss <u>had</u> <u>ever occurred</u>). These are not the same issue. Second, because even if the holding of *Nelson v. Heer* did allow Defendants to state that no previous water losses had ever occurred (due to repair), Plaintiffs provided evidence of other unrepaired and undisclosed water losses which were not considered by the trial court.

The other issues on appeal all involve Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law relating to the incorrect statement, and subsequent analysis, of the scope and content of Plaintiffs' claims. The May 13, 2020 Notice of Entry of Order and Order make it clear that granting the Motion to

¹ In the May 11, 2020 Order granting the Motion to Dismiss, the trial court directly stated that it was relying upon the holding of *Nelson v. Heer*, and asserted that "repairing damage negates a seller's duty to disclose damage because repaired damage "no longer constitute[s] a condition that materially lessen[s] the value of the property.""

² Additional Findings of Fact in the May 11, 2020 Order state that (1) previous leaks in other areas of the house were not related to Plaintiffs' Claims; and (2) that another separate water loss in a basement bathroom was not related to Plaintiffs' Claims, making it clear that the trial court exclusively considered the February and November leaks in granting the Motion to Dismiss.

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Dismiss was based entirely upon the incorrect assessment that "Plaintiffs have failed to present evidence to establish the one fact that could possibly make their claims viable: that the February 2017 leak was not repaired." The problem with this assessment is that it has no basis in the substance and allegations actually contained in Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint.

Plaintiffs' initial Complaint and First Amended Complaint were focused on the February 2017 leak, but these Complaints were not the subject of the Motion to Dismiss. Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint asserts in pertinent part that (1) the Seller's Real Property Disclosure did not notify Plaintiffs' of "any water event"; (2) that other water losses occurred which either required disclosure themselves or made Defendants aware of "systemic defects" in the plumbing system; and (3) that Defendants acted with intent to deceive when they failed to notify Plaintiffs of the prior water losses (which include at least one water loss that Defendants did not even claim was repaired and, therefore, cannot logically be covered by the *Nelson v. Heer* removal of duty to disclose).

It was improper of the trial court to determine that it would only analyze Plaintiffs' claims in relation to the February 2017 leak, when this clearly did not align with the actual contents of Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint. Thus, the trial court's subsequent May 13, 2020 Notice of Entry of Order and Order is also improper, as it was not based upon the pleading that was actually the subject of the Motion to Dismiss (the Second Amended Complaint) and instead analyzed the Motion to Dismiss in relation to the content of the initial Complaint and First Amended Complaint. These disparities, among others, necessitate appellate relief.

(J) Whether the case has previously been the subject of an appeal to or original writ proceeding in the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals and, if so, the caption and docket number of the prior proceeding:

N/A

(K) Whether the appeal involves child custody or visitation:

N/A

///

(L) Whether the appeal involves the possibility of settlement:

Plaintiffs do not believe that there is a possibility of settlement with Defendants.

Dated this day of May, 2020.

BLACK & LOBELLO

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Attorney for Appellants

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

2	Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of Black & LoBello and that on				
3	the 26 day of May 2020, I caused the above and foregoing document entitled CASE				
4	APPEAL STATEMENT to be served as follows:				
5	[] by placing same to be deposited for mailing in the United States Mail, in a sealed				
6	envelope upon which first class postage was prepaid in Las Vegas, Nevada; and				
7	[X] by electronic service through Wiznet, Clark County Eighth Judicial District Court's				
8	electronic filing/service system;				
9	[] pursuant to EDCR 7.26, to be sent via facsimile;				
10	[] hand delivered.				
11	to the party or their attorney(s) listed below at the address and/or facsimile number indicated				
12	below:				
13	Christopher M. Young, Esq.				
14	Nevada Bar No. 7961 Jay T. Hopkins, Esq.				
15	Nevada Bar No. 3223				
16	Christopher M. Young, PC 2640 Professional Court, #200				
17	Las Vegas, Nevada 89128				
18	Attorneys for Defendants				
19	Jeffrey L. Galliher, Esq. Galliher Legal, P.C.				
20	Nevada Bar No. 8078				
21	1850 E. Sahara Ave., #107 Las Vegas, NV 89104				
22	Attorneys for Defendants				
23	DianoMeetro				
24	An Employee of Black & LoBello				
25					

day of May, 2020.

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5/13/2020 3:48 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COUR 1 Christopher M. Young, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 7961 Jay T. Hopkins, Esq. 2 Nevada Bar No. 3223 CHRISTOPHER M. YOUNG, PC 3 2460 Professional Court, #200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 Tel: (702) 240-2499 Fax: (702) 240-2489 5 cyoung@cotomlaw.com jaythopkins@gmail.com 6 Jeffrey L. Galliher, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 8078 GALLIHER LEGAL P.C. 8 1850 East Sahara Avenue, Suite 107 Las Vegas, Nevada 89104 Telephone: (702) 735-0049 Facsimile: (702) 735-0204 10 igalliher@galliherlawfirm.com 11 Attorneys for Defendants 12 DISTRICT COURT 13 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 14 JOSEPH FOLINO, an individual and NICOLE CASE NO.: 15 A-18-782494-C FOLINO, an individual, DEPT. NO.: XXIV 16 Plaintiff(s), 17 18 TODD SWANSON, an individual; TODD SWANSON, Trustee of the SHIRAZ TRUST; 19 SHIRAZ TRUST, a Trust of unknown origin; LYON DEVELOPMENT, LLC, a Nevada limited 20 liability company; DOES I through X; and ROES I through X, 21 Defendant(s). 22 23 24 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF ORDER 25 26 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above-entitled Court entered its Order on the 11th 27

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A copy of said Order is attached hereto.

Dated this 13th day of May 2020.

GALLIHER LEGAL P.C.

/s/ Jeffrey L. Galliher Jeffrey Galliher, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 8078 1850 E. Sahara Ave., Suite 107 Las Vegas, NV 89104

THE GALLIHER LAW FIRM 1850 E. Sahara Avenue, Suite 107 Las Vegas, Nevada 89104 702-735-0049 Fax: 702-735-0204

CERTIFICATE OF E-SERVICE

Pursuant to Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure 5(b), Administrative Order 14-2, and N.E.F.C.R. 9, I hereby certify that on the 13th of May I caused the foregoing **NOTICE OF ENTRY**OF ORDER to be electronically e-served on counsel as follows:

Rusty Graf, Esq.
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Christopher M. Young, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 7961 2 Jay T. Hopkins, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 3223 CHRISTOPHER M. YOUNG, PC 3 2460 Professional Court, #200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89128 4 Tel: (702) 240-2499 Fax: (702) 240-2489 cyoung@cotomlaw.com jaythopkins@gmail.com 6 Jeffrey L. Galliher, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 8078 GALLIHER LEGAL P.C. 1850 East Sahara Avenue, Suite 107 Las Vegas, Nevada 89104 Telephone: (702) 735-0049 Facsimile: (702) 735-0204 10 jgalliher@galliherlawfirm.com 11 Attorneys for Defendants 12 13 DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 14 15 JOSEPH FOLINO, an individual and NICOLE CASE NO.: A-18-782494-C FOLINO, an individual, DEPT. NO.: XXIV 16 Plaintiff(s), 17 18 TODD SWANSON, an individual; TODD SWANSON, Trustee of the SHIRAZ TRUST; 19 SHIRAZ TRUST, a Trust of unknown origin; LYON DEVELOPMENT, LLC, a Nevada limited 20 liability company; DOES I through X; and ROES I through X, 21 Defendant(s). 22 23 24 I. 25 PREAMBLE 26 27 On April 7, 2020, this Court held a hearing to address the Defendants' Motion to Dismiss 28 Voluntary Dismissal Summary Judgment

Stipulated Judgment

Judgment of Arbitration

Default Judgment

Involuntary Dismissal

Stipulated Dismissal

Motion to Dismiss by Deft(s)

1850 E. Sahara Avenue, Suite 107 Las Vegas, Nevada 89104 702-735-0049 Fax: 702-735-0204

THE GALLIHER LAW FIRM

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Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint, which Defendants filed on September 24, 2019. Rusty Graf, Esq. appeared on behalf of the Plaintiffs; Jeffrey L. Galliher, Esq. and Jay T. Hopkins, Esq. appeared on behalf of the Defendants.²

This Court considered the parties' motions and supplements, together with the exhibits and arguments of counsel. Viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the Plaintiffs, this Court finds that the Plaintiffs failed to establish the existence of any genuine dispute as to a material issue of fact to preclude summary judgment. Accordingly, this Court makes the following Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law under the standards set forth below.

II.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

This is a case involving the purchase and sale of a \$3,000,000 luxury home located at 42 Meadowhawk Lane in Las Vegas, Nevada. The dispute emanates from an October 27, 2017 Residential Purchase Agreement in which the Plaintiffs were the Buyers and Lyons Development, LLC was the Seller. The gist of the Plaintiffs' lawsuit is that "the Defendants" concealed a water leak in the plumbing system.

Plaintiffs' Complaint

On October 19, 2018, the Plaintiffs filed their initial Complaint seeking damages for Defendants' alleged concealment of a February 2017 water leak which Plaintiffs alleged indicated a "systemic defect" in the plumbing system. The Plaintiffs asserted six causes of action for: (1) Fraud/Intentional Misrepresentation; (2) Negligent Misrepresentation; (3) Violation of NRS 598.010

While the Defendants styled their instant motion as a motion to dismiss, Defendants acknowledged in their motion that because the motion and supplements referenced and attached documents outside the pleadings, this Court must invoke the summary judgment standards in NRCP 56. Kopicko v. Young, 114 Nev. 1333, 1335-1336, 971 P.2d 789, 790 (1998).

The parties named the following parties: Plaintiffs, Nicole and Joseph Folino (hereinafter the "Plaintiffs" or the "Folinos"); and Defendants: Dr. Todd Swanson, an individual; Todd Swanson, Trustee of the Shiraz Trust; Shiraz Trust: and Lyons Development, LLC (hereinafter "Defendants" or "Dr. Swanson.").

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et seg. (Deceptive Trade Practices); (4) Violation of NRS 113.100 et seg. (Failure to Disclose Known Defects); (5) Civil RICO; and (6) Respondeat Superior.³

Defendants' February 4, 2019 Motion to Dismiss

On February 4, 2019, the Defendants moved to dismiss the Plaintiffs' Complaint pursuant to NRCP 12(b)(5). At the April 8, 2019 hearing, the Court did not rule on the substance of the Defendants' motion but granted the Plaintiffs' request for leave to amend to cure the pleading deficiencies.

Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint

On April 18, 2019, the Plaintiffs filed their First Amended Complaint, asserting the same claims as in the initial Complaint. The Plaintiffs also asserted a Seventh Cause of Action for Piercing the Corporate Veil/Alter Ego.

Defendants' May 20, 2019 Motion to Dismiss

On May 20, 2019, the Defendants moved to dismiss the Plaintiffs' First Amended Complaint, seeking dismissal of each of the Plaintiffs' seven claims. On July 18, 2019, this Court held a hearing on Defendants' Motion to Dismiss. At the hearing, the Court dismissed the Plaintiffs Negligent Misrepresentation, Deceptive Trade Practices, Civil RICO; Respondeat Superior and Piercing the Corporate Veil claims. The Court ruled the Plaintiffs' fraud or NRS Chapter 113 concealment claims survived and ordered the Plaintiffs to file a Second Amended Complaint.

Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint

On September 4, 2019, the Plaintiffs filed their Second Amended Complaint, alleging concealment in violation of NRS 113 et seq. and fraud/intentional misrepresentation. The Plaintiffs

The Plaintiffs attached several documents to their Complaint, First Amended Complaint and Second Amended Complaint which, under NRCP 12(b)(5)'s standards, are incorporated into the pleadings. Breliant v. Preferred Equities Corp., 109 Nev. 842, 847, 858 P.2d 1258, 1261 (1993).

also sought punitive damages.

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Defendants' September 24, 2019 Motion to Dismiss

Defendants moved for dismissal/summary judgment on September 24, 2019. Defendants provided evidence in the form of an affidavit from the licensed plumbing company that the February 2017 leak had been repaired, thus negating the Defendants duty to disclose under NRS Chapter 113 and Nelson v. Heer, 123 Nev. 217, 163 P.3d 420 (2007).

In their Opposition, the Plaintiffs did not present any facts to rebut the Defendants' evidence that the February 2017 leak had been repaired, but instead sought sanctions for Defendants filing the motion.

At the November 7, 2019 hearing, because the Plaintiffs failed to rebut the facts in the Defendants' motion, this Court stated its inclination to grant the Defendants' motion. Instead, to permit the Plaintiffs to fully present their case, this Court gave Plaintiffs 90 days to conduct discovery and permitted the Plaintiffs to file a supplemental brief demonstrating a genuine issue of material fact. Defendants were also permitted to file a supplemental brief in response to the Plaintiffs' supplement.

The Plaintiffs' Discovery

Between November 7, 2019 and February 13, 2020, the Plaintiffs conducted extensive discovery, which included serving numerous subpoenas for documents, serving interrogatories, requests for production of documents and requests for admissions. Plaintiffs took the depositions of six witnesses. 4 The Defendants produced nearly 1000 pages of documents as supplemental disclosures and responses to the Plaintiffs' interrogatories and requests for production. The Plaintiffs also produced over 5000 pages of documents.

The Plaintiffs deposed Rakeman principal Aaron Hawley and employee William "Rocky" Gerber, Dr. Swanson (two separate depositions), Dr. Swanson's assistant Nicky Whitfield, and Defendants'/Sellers' real estate agents, Ivan Sher and Kelly Contenda.

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On February 13, 2020, the Plaintiffs filed their Supplemental Brief. On February 27, 2020, the Defendants filed their Supplemental Reply in Support of Motion for Summary Judgment. Each party attached voluminous exhibits.

On April 7, 2020, this Court held a hearing regarding the Defendants' motion, and makes the following findings of fact and conclusions of law.

III.

LEGAL STANDARDS

The following legal standards are applicable to this case:

A. Summary Judgment Standards

Because the parties presented matters outside the pleadings, this Court treats the Defendants' motion "as one for summary judgment and disposed of as provided in Rule 56." See NRCP 12(c) and Kopicko, 114 Nev. at 1336, 971 P.2d at 790 (1998).

Since Wood v. Safeway. 5 the Nevada Supreme Court has followed a gradual trend toward favoring summary judgment as a "valuable tool to weed out meritless cases [which is] no longer a 'disfavored procedural shortcut.'" Boesiger v. Desert Appraisals, LLC, 444 P.3d 436, 438-439, 2019 Nev. LEXIS 39, *4-5 (July 3, 2019) ("[s]ummary judgment is an important procedural tool by which factually insufficient claims or defenses [may] be isolated and prevented from going to trial with the attendant unwarranted consumption of public and private resources"). See also Wood, 121 Nev. at 730, 121 P.3d at 1030 (summary judgment "is an integral part of the [rules of civil procedure] as a whole, which are designed to secure the just, speedy and inexpensive determination of every action.")

"Summary judgment is appropriate if the pleadings and other evidence on file, viewed in the light most favorable to the nonmoving party, demonstrate that no genuine issue of material fact

⁵ Wood v. Safeway, 121 Nev. 724, 727, 121 P.3d 1026, 1028 (2005).

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remains in dispute and that the moving party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Bank of Am., N.A. v. SFR Invs. Pool 1, LLC, 427 P.3d 113, 117, 134 Nev. Adv. Rep. 72 (September 13, 2018). "A genuine issue of material fact exists if, based on the evidence presented, a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party." Id.

B. NRS Chapter 113 Standards Regarding Pre-Closing Disclosures in Real Estate Transactions

Plaintiffs' claims are premised on the Defendants' purported failure to disclose a February 16, 2017 water leak which, according to the Plaintiffs, was indicative of a systemic plumbing defect. The Plaintiffs' claims are based on violation of NRS Chapter 113.

NRS §113.140 provides:

Disclosure of unknown defect not required; form does not constitute warranty; duty of buyer and prospective buyer to exercise reasonable care.

- NRS §113.130 does not require a seller to disclose a defect in residential property of which the seller is not aware.
- A completed disclosure form does not constitute an express or implied warranty regarding any condition of residential property.
- 3. Neither this chapter nor chapter 645 of NRS relieves a buyer or prospective buyer of the duty to exercise reasonable care to protect himself or herself.

In Nelson v. Heer, the Nevada Supreme Court defined a seller's disclosure obligations under NRS 113.130 and NRS 113.140. The Nevada Supreme Court ruled that repairing damage negates a seller's duty to disclose damage because repaired damage "no longer constitute[s] a condition that materially lessen[s] the value of the property." Nelson, 123 Nev. at 224, 163 P.3d at 425. Id. According to the Court, "the seller of residential real property does not have a duty to disclose a defect or condition that 'materially affects the value or use of residential property in an adverse manner,' if the seller does not realize, perceive, or have knowledge of that defect or condition."6

⁶ Further, pursuant to statute, recovery is completely barred "on the basis of an error or omission in the disclosure form that was caused by the seller's reliance upon information provided to the seller by:... (b) A contractor, engineer, land

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NRS §113.150(2) provides:

Remedies for seller's delayed disclosure or nondisclosure of defects in property; waiver.

- 2. If, before the conveyance of the property to the purchaser, a seller or the seller's agent informs the purchaser or the purchaser's agent, through the disclosure form or another written notice, of a defect in the property of which the cost of repair or replacement was not limited by provisions in the agreement to purchase the property, the purchaser may:
- (a) Rescind the agreement to purchase the property at any time before the conveyance of the property to the purchaser; or
- (b) Close escrow and accept the property with the defect as revealed by the seller or the seller's agent without further recourse.

IV.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS OF FACT

The Court finds the following facts are undisputed and supported by the evidence presented by the parties:

- In 2015, Rakeman Plumbing installed the plumbing system manufactured by Uponor at property located at 42 Meadowhawk Lane, Las Vegas, Nevada.
- The 42 Meadowhawk Lane property is the subject of the Plaintiffs' lawsuit.
- There was a leak in the Uponor plumbing system on February 16, 2017;
- Plaintiffs' action is premised on the Defendants' failure to disclose the February 16, 2017 leak;
- A licensed plumbing contractor, Rakeman Plumbing, completely repaired the February 16, 2017 leak;7
- Because Rakeman repaired the February 16, 2017 leak, Defendants did not disclose it on the

surveyor, certified inspector as defined in NRS 645D.040 or pesticide applicator, who was authorized to practice that profession in this State at the time the information was provided." NRS 113.150(5).

The Court notes that the Rakeman invoice relating to the February 2017 leak has a May 23, 2017 date. However, the undisputed evidence shows that the invoice was created after the fact when Rakeman submitted its warranty claim to Uponor. The evidence is undisputed that invoice with the May 23, 2017 date is for the February 16, 2017 leak and documents that Rakeman completely repaired that leak.

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October 24, 2017 Sellers' F	Real Property	Disclosure	form
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- There was a second leak in the Uponor system on November 7, 2017 during the escrow period of the sale;
- On November 15, 2017, prior to the November 17, 2017 closing date, Defendants disclosed the leak in an addendum;
- Defendants' agent emailed the disclosure to Plaintiffs' agent on November 16, 2017;
- Plaintiffs did a walk-through before closing and knew about the November 7, 2017 leak;
- With knowledge of the November 7, 2017 leak, the Plaintiffs' agent emailed Defendants' agent with proposed options, including an acknowledgment that Plaintiffs could walk away and elect to terminate the contract and not close on the property;
- With knowledge of the November 7, 2017 leak, the Plaintiffs elected to close on the property on November 17, 2017;
- In 2015, an inspection revealed that two recirculating pumps were leaking and the recirculating pumps were replaced. The recirculating pumps failure occurred in a different area of the residence than the February 2017 and November 2017 leaks, and are not related to the claims in Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint;
- The same inspection showed a plumbing leak above the ceiling of the basement bathroom, which the report also described as a "drip." The leak/drip occurred in a different area of the residence than the February 2017 and November 2017 leaks, and are not related to the claims in Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint. Neither Rakeman nor the Defendants could identify a source of the drip, and there is no evidence that the leak/drip persisted after the date of the report, May 11, 2015;
- On November 17, 2017, the day of the closing, Infinity Environmental Services conducted

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mold tests at the property;

- Infinity tested for possible fungal levels in the master bathroom and master closet, which is the area where the February 2017 and November 7, 2017 leaks occurred;
- Infinity provided results of their mold testing on November 24, 2017, seven (7) days after the Plaintiffs closed on the property;
- Plaintiffs knew Infinity was conducting the tests on November 17, 2017.
- Plaintiffs closed on the property on November 17, 2017 before the Infinity results were reported;
- After closing, the mold was fully remediated and a subsequent mold test conducted on December 5, 2017 showed the area to be mold-free, as documented in a December 7, 2017 Infinity Report;
- The results of the mold test were not provided by Infinity to Defendants because the Defendants no longer owned the property and there is no evidence showing that the Defendants knew of the results of the mold test on or before the closing date.

V.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

This case centers around the Plaintiffs' claim that the Defendants concealed a February 2017 water leak. Throughout these proceedings, the Defendants have asserted, together with providing undisputed proof, that the February 2017 water leak was completely repaired by a licensed plumbing contractor, Rakeman Plumbing. Defendants have always asserted that under Nelson v. Heer and NRS Chapter 113, the repair negated Defendants' duty to disclose.

In responding to the Defendants' motion on the Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint, the Plaintiffs did not refute the Defendants' proof that the leak had been repaired. However, rather than dismiss the action at that time, this Court granted the Plaintiffs' request for discovery to establish facts

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showing the February 2017 leak was not repaired and that the Defendants knew the leak had not been repaired, two facts required by Nelson.

The Defendants cooperated fully with the discovery undertaken by the Plaintiffs. While the discovery revealed additional facts, none of those additional facts are material to the claims made in the Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint. Rather, the end-result of Plaintiffs' discovery efforts is that, despite the testimony and the plethora of documents produced, and despite the Plaintiffs' efforts to cast the evidence in their Supplement as creating genuine issues of material fact, the Plaintiffs' case still fails as a matter of law.

Specifically, through the discovery undertaken and the resulting arguments in Plaintiffs' Supplemental Brief, Plaintiffs attempted to create a question of fact by asserting that there were "at least six (6) water losses in a little over two years (April 2015 to November 2017) that [the Defendants] owned the home." However, the evidence shows that the only relevant "water losses" relate to two failures in the Uponor plumbing system, one which occurred in February 2017, which the Defendants' repaired, and one which occurred in November 2017, which the Defendants disclosed prior to the Plaintiffs' closing on the property.

The Plaintiffs have failed to present evidence to establish the one fact that could possibly make their claims viable: that the February 2017 leak was not repaired. To the contrary, the undisputed facts establish that the February 2017 leak was repaired, thus abrogating any requirement that it be disclosed, as fully explained in Nelson. The other purported "water losses" complained of by the Plaintiffs are unrelated to their claims and, further, do not materially affect the value of the property.

The Undisputed Evidence Shows that the Allegedly Concealed Leak Was A. Repaired and that Pursuant to NRS Chapter 113 the Defendants Did Not Conceal the Leak

Plaintiffs lawsuit is predicated on their allegations that the Defendants failed to disclose a

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February 16, 2017 water leak in the Uponor plumbing system. The Plaintiffs allege the leak indicated a "systemic" defect "known to the defendants prior to the closing of the transaction." The Plaintiffs allege that:

Shortly after the closing occurred, the Plaintiffs were made aware of [a] water loss that had occurred at the Subject Property in approximately February of 2017 by the plumbing system manufacturer, Uponor.

The Defendants have always maintained that the February 2017 leak was repaired, and the undisputed evidence shows that indeed it was repaired. The Defendants presented an invoice from Rakeman Plumbing showing that Rakeman repaired the leak in question.

The Rakeman invoice is dated May 23, 2017, thus causing some confusion regarding the date the leak occurred. The documents and testimony, considered in conjunction with one another, clarify any potential confusion.8 The undisputed evidence shows the following: (1) The Uponor system had two leaks in 2017, one occurring on February 16, 2017 and one occurring on November 7, 2017; (2) the February 16, 2017 leak was completely repaired by Rakeman, and the details of the repair are outlined in the May 23, 2017 Rakeman invoice; and (3) the November 7, 2017 leak was disclosed by the Defendants on November 15, 2017, prior to closing.

The Defendants presented the following testimony showing the leak occurred on February 16, 2017, and that Rakeman repaired that leak:

Dr. Swanson's Testimony

The undisputed evidence shows that early in the case, just prior to the August 2018 mediation, Dr. Swanson recalled a "small pinhole leak" which, to his recollection, occurred in January 2017.

⁸ The affidavit of Rakeman owner Aaron Hawley, which accompanied the Defendants' motion for judgment on the Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint, references work done on May 23, 2017. The affidavit was prepared with reference to the May 23, 2017 invoice. The May 23, 2017 document has confused everyone - because there is no evidence of a May 23, 2017 leak. However, as discussed herein, the May 23, 2017 date reflects Rakeman's documentation for seeking payment under the Uponor warranty. The documents and testimony, reviewed together, establish that the leak occurred in February 16, 2017, not May 23, 2017.

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Rakeman PlumbingTestimony

The Rakeman Plumbing documents and testimony showed that the leak in question occurred in February 2017 and that Rakeman plumbing repaired the leak. The Defendants submitted the affidavit of Aaron Hawley, which establishes that the leak in question was repaired. Clearing up the date "confusion," Mr. Hawley testified that Rakeman does not always prepare invoices for Rakeman warranty work. According to Mr. Hawley,

if there's warranty work done behind our new construction, there may not be any papers behind it. It's not like it's an invoicable call to where somebody calls up. . . . If this was done under warranty, which I don't know if it was or wasn't, there may not be any papers involved.

Mr. Hawley testified that he was very familiar with the 42 Meadowhawk Lane property and that he and his employee, Rocky Gerber, discussed the property on many occasions. Mr. Hawley recalled that there were only two leaks in 2017. He recalled one leak during closing (November) and testified that the other leak occurred in either February of May, but not both.

Rocky Gerber testified that for warranty work covered by the manufacturer, as opposed to work covered under Rakeman's own warranty, a summary is always prepared "after the fact." According to Mr. Gerber, a summary to the manufacturer "has to be done after the fact.9"

Uponor Documents

The Uponor documents are perhaps the most revealing. Uponor records show the "initial claim [was] submitted [by Rakeman Plumbing] to Uponor in February 2017. Uponor documents reference a failure date of February 16, 2017. Uponor sent a check to Rakeman for \$2,496.00 on June 9, 2017 in satisfaction the February 16, 2017 leak. The check and letter reference the \$2,496.00 amount, which

⁹ Consistent with the testimony from Hawley and Gerber, the May 23, 2017 invoice had to be prepared after the fact. Indeed, the attached Rakeman document references April 5, 2017 as "Wanted" and "Promised" which predates the May 23, 2017 invoice date. So, it is impossible that the leak occurred in May.

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corresponds with the May 23, 2017 Rakeman invoice which was also for \$2,496.00.

These documents clearly establish a nexus between the February 16, 2017 "failure date" documented by Uponor and the Rakeman repair invoice dated May 23, 2017, thereby establishing the fact that there was only one leak in the first half of 2017, on February 16th.

Nicky Whitfield's Testimony

At the time Dr. Swanson's assistant, Nicky Whitfield, began working for Dr. Swanson in March 2017, Rakeman was in the process of finalizing repairs on the February 16, 2017 leak. According to Ms. Whitfield's sworn testimony, "when I started [working for Dr. Swanson] they were just finishing repairs of the carpet." Based on this testimony, the repairs could not have been underway in March if the leak did not occur until May.

Viewing the evidence in the light most favorable to the Plaintiffs, it cannot be reasonably disputed that the first leak in 2017 was in February. Further, the Plaintiff presented no evidence that more than one leak occurred in the first half of 2017. It cannot be reasonably disputed that the leak occurring in the first half of 2017, regardless of whether it happened in February or May, was fully repaired, thus abrogating its disclosure under Nelson.

This Court finds that the undisputed evidence establishes that the leak which is the subject of the Plaintiffs' action occurred on February 16, 2017, not May 23, 2017, which is the date on the Rakeman invoice.

Further, this Court finds that the Rakeman invoice, testimony and Hawley affidavit provide uncontroverted evidence that the February 16, 2017 leak was completely repaired, thus negating the Defendants' duty of disclosure. This Court finds that the Plaintiffs' allegation the Defendants failed to disclose a water leak in their October 24, 2017 disclosures is not supported by the evidence and fails as a matter of law. Thus, summary judgment is warranted under the standards set forth in NRCP 56(a), NRS Chapter 113 and Nelson v. Heer.

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B. The Undisputed Evidence Shows that the Plaintiffs Knew About the November 7, 2017 Leak, But Nonetheless Elected to Close

Plaintiffs Supplement asserted for the first time that Plaintiffs did not know about the November 7, 2017 leak until after the closing. Referencing "Affidavit of Joe Folino and Affidavit of Nicole Folino," the Plaintiffs' Supplement asserts they executed the closing documents on November 16, 2017 and "were not notified of any plumbing problems with the Subject Property prior to November 17, 2017." Plaintiffs' filed Supplement, however, did not actually include either affidavit. 10

On February 25, 2020, 12 days after filing their Supplement and 5 days after Defendants' counsel requested that Plaintiffs provide the affidavits, Plaintiffs' counsel emailed two un-signed "affidavits," purportedly made by Joseph Folino and Nicole Folino, to defense counsel. However, the un-signed and unsworn Folino "affidavits" do not support Plaintiffs' claim that they were unaware of the November 7, 2017 leak prior to closing. Even if they did, under NRCP 56, the "affidavits" are not admissible "facts" for purposes of challenging summary judgment since neither is signed.

The admissible facts, however, refute the Plaintiffs' claim they did not know about the November 7, 2017 leak before they closed. First, this new allegation directly contradicts the allegations in the Plaintiffs' own pleadings. Plaintiffs asserted the following allegations in their Second Amended Complaint:

- 24. Prior to the closing of this transaction, the Plaintiffs requested and were given the opportunity to perform their own site inspection of the Subject Property;
- 25. This pre-closing inspection occurred on or before November 17, 2017;
- 26. During this inspection, the Plaintiffs uncovered a water leak that was in the process of being repaired by the Defendants;

¹⁰ The unsigned and unsworn "affidavits" further allege that Defendants requested a lease-back of the property "for the purpose of concealing repairs taking place on a leak that had occurred on or about the first week of 2017." This contention ignores the undisputed evidence that the lease-back agreement is dated November 6, 2017, which was the day before the November 7, 2017 leak.

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28. The Plaintiffs' real estate agent, Ashley Lazosky . . . had specific conversations with the Defendants and the subcontractor hired to make the repairs.

These allegations directly contradict the unsupported argument that they did not know about the November 7, 2017 leak.

Second, Plaintiffs' assertion is also contradicted by evidence showing the Defendants specifically disclosed the leak via Addendum 4-A, emailed to Plaintiffs' agent early in the day, at 8:31 a.m., on November 16, 2017. 11 Addendum 4-A, stated:

Seller is disclosing that there was a water leak in the master closet from a water pipe that broke. The Seller is fully remediating the issue to include new baseboards, carpet, etc. and all repair items regarding this leak will be handled prior to closing.

The same day, at 1:48 p.m., the parties' agents exchanged texts discussing a \$20,000 hold back because the buyers "don't want to rely on the plumber and their warranty." This shows that on November 16, the day prior to closing, the parties' agents were discussing potential remedies for dealing with the disclosed leak.

Again, later that same day, but prior to closing, at 9:00 p.m. on November 16, 2017, the Plaintiffs' agent, Ashley Oakes-Lazosky, sent a detailed email to Defendants' agent wherein she acknowledges that "at this point due to the change in circumstances with the last minute issue with the leak, the buyer's recourse is to walk at this point if they are not comfortable with the repairs/credits."

Finally, Plaintiffs' knowledge of the November 7, 2017 leak is further confirmed by the

¹¹ An agent's knowledge is imputed to the principal. ARCPE 1, LLC v. Paradise Harbor Place Trust, 2019 Nev. Unpub. LEXIS 1017, *2, 448 P.3d 553 (2019); Strohecker v. Mut. Bldg. & Loan Ass'n of Las Vegas, 55 Nev. 350, 355, 34 P.2d 1076, 1077 (1934). Under this maxim, the Plaintiffs had at least constructive knowledge of the November 7, 2017 leak, See e.g. Kahn v. Dodds (In re AMERCO Derivative Litig.), 127 Nev. 196, 214, 252 P.3d 681, 695 (2011).

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testimony of Nicky Whitfield. Ms. Whitfield testified by affidavit that "[o]n November 16, Mr. & Mrs. Folino conducted a walk-through of the entire house" and Ms. Whitfield "showed [Ms. Folino] exactly where the leak had occurred. Ms. Whitfield's testimony is consistent with the Plaintiffs' own allegations and the other evidence.

C. The Plaintiffs' Election to Close Bars Their Concealment Action

The Plaintiffs' election to close escrow bars their claims under general waiver principles. See e.g. Udevco, Inc. v. Wagner, 100 Nev. 185, 189, 678 P.2d 679, 682 (1984) (discussing elements of waiver as: (1) voluntary and intentional relinquishment of a known right; and (2) made with knowledge of all material facts.) Waiver of a known right can be implied by conduct. Id. The Plaintiffs' conduct shows that they relinquished their rights to refuse to close.

NRS 113.150(2) incorporates these waiver principles. Under NRS §113.150(2), the Plaintiffs' options were to either "rescind the agreement to purchase the property at any time before the conveyance of the property to the purchaser; or close escrow and accept the property with the defect as revealed by the seller or the seller's agent without further recourse."

The evidence is undisputed that prior to closing, the Defendants provided notice to the Plaintiffs regarding the November 2017 Uponor system leak. The evidence is undisputed that the Plaintiffs' agent sent a detailed email to Defendants' agent acknowledging that the Plaintiffs' recourse was to elect to not close. The evidence is undisputed that with knowledge of all the material facts, Plaintiffs relinquished their right to walk by closing on the property on November 17, 2017.

This Court finds that the Plaintiffs' election to close escrow bars "further recourse," as a matter of law.

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The 2015 "Water Losses" are Unrelated to the Plaintiffs' Allegations that D. the Defendants Failed to Disclose a Systemic Plumbing Defect

For the first time in their Supplement, Plaintiffs assert that Defendants wrongfully failed to disclose "water losses" that occurred in 2015. But the Plaintiffs failed to present any evidence showing that the 2015 leaks have anything to do with the Uponor plumbing system, which it the basis of their Second Amended Complaint. In contrast, the undisputed evidence shows that these issues have nothing to do with the Uponor system. Rocky Gerber of Rakeman Plumbing testified that the recirculating pumps and the Uponor piping system are two different systems.

The parties do not dispute that construction of the 42 Meadowhawk property was completed in April 2015. Shortly thereafter, on May 11, 2015, Defendants contracted for a post-construction Home Inspection Report. The evidence shows that Dr. Swanson made notes on the report as the items in the report were repaired, to document the progress of the repairs, 12 rather than to conceal a defect. Dr. Swanson testified:

- What was the reason why you had this report prepared? Q.
- A. Because the house was essentially finished being built. I had moved in already, and I wanted to make sure that there were no issues or problems that Blue Heron hadn't finished or there were no problems with their construction.

This Court finds that the Plaintiffs' failed to present any facts that the 2015 leaks are in any way related to their claims that the Defendants concealed a water leak indicative of a "systemic defect" in the plumbing system, as alleged in their Second Amended Complaint and as such, cannot defeat summary judgment.

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¹² The notes are admissible as "present sense impressions" and thus are not hearsay under NRS 51.085. NRS 51.085 provides that a "present sense impression" is "[a] statement describing or explaining an event or condition made while the declarant was perceiving the event or condition, or immediately thereafter, is not inadmissible under the hearsay rule."

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The Plaintiffs' Fraud Claim is Derivative of Plaintiffs' Concealment Claim E. and Fails by Operation of Law

This Court also finds that the Plaintiffs' fraud claim fails as a matter of law. The Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint alleges one wrong: Defendants' failure to disclose a February 2017 water leak, which purportedly concealed a systemic plumbing defect. The Plaintiffs fraud claim is derivative of their NRS Chapter 113 concealment claim. 13

Because this court finds that summary judgment is warranted regarding the Plaintiffs concealment claim, the Plaintiffs' fraud claim fails as a matter of law.

VI.

ORDER

Pursuant to the findings of fact and conclusions of law detailed herein, this Court finds that summary judgment is warranted regarding the Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint because the Plaintiffs failed to present facts showing disputed issues of material fact which preclude summary judgment under NRCP 56.

The evidence shows that the Defendants' purported concealment relates to a February 16, 2017 water leak and that the leak was completely repaired by licensed plumbing contractor, Rakeman Plumbing. The evidence shows that under Nelson v. Heer and NRS §113.130 & 140, the repair and Defendants' knowledge of the repair negated the Defendants' duty to disclose the leak in the October 24, 2017 Sellers Real Property Disclosure Form. Further, the undisputed evidence shows the Plaintiffs knew about the November 2017 leak, but nonetheless elected to close on the property. The Plaintiffs' election to close bars further recourse under NRS §113.150(2).

¹³ NRS Chapter 113 provides plaintiffs with a statutory remedy to redress a seller's failure to disclose a defect or condition in a real estate transaction. The statute preempts the Plaintiffs' fraud claim. See Calloway v. City of Reno, 116 Nev. 250, 993 P.2d 1259 (2000), citing Casa Clara v. Charley Toppino and Sons, 620 So.2d 1244, 1247 (Fla 1993) (noting that home buyers are protected by "statutory remedies, the general warranty of habitability and the duty of sellers to disclose defects, as well as the ability of purchasers to inspect houses for defects.")

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DISTRICT COURT

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

JOSEPH FOLINO, an individual and NICOLE FOLINO, an individual,

Plaintiff(s),

V.

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TODD SWANSON, an individual; TODD SWANSON, Trustee of the SHIRAZ TRUST: SHIRAZ TRUST, a Trust of unknown origin; LYON DEVELOPMENT, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; DOES I through X; and ROES I through X,

Defendant(s).

CASE NO.: A-18-782494-C DEPT. NO.: XXIV

DEFENDANTS' REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES

COME NOW Defendants, TODD SWANSON, an individual, TODD SWANSON, Trustee of the SHIRAZ TRUST, SHIRAZ TRUST, a Trust of unknown origin, LYON DEVELOPMENT, LLC,

(hereinafter referred to as "Defendants") by and through their counsel of record CHRISTOPHER M.

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YOUNG, ESQ., and JAY T. HOPKINS, ESQ., of the law firm of CHRISTOPHER M. YOUNG, PC. and JEFFREY L. GALLIHER, ESQ., of the law firm of GALLIHER LEGAL P.C., and hereby reply in support of their motion for Attorney Fees and Costs pursuant to NRCP 68 and NRS 18.010.

This reply is made and based upon the attached points and authorities, affidavit, and all the pleadings, papers and files herein.

DATED this 2nd day of June 2020.

GALLIHER LEGAL P.C.

/s/ Jeffrey L. Galliher Jeffrey Galliher, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 8078 1850 E. Sahara Ave., Suite 107 Las Vegas, NV 89104

INTRODUCTION

It is hard to imagine a case more appropriate for an award of fees and costs. Before dismissing the Plaintiffs' case, this court acted cautiously and gave the Plaintiffs every opportunity to develop their case. But Plaintiffs could not present any evidence supporting their claims against the Defendants.

The Plaintiffs now attempt to side-step the evidence presented to the court and the clear record developed here in a desperate attempt to avoid the rightful sanction of reimbursing Defendants for their reasonable fees and costs incurred in defending this baseless case.

The Court Gave the Plaintiffs Every Opportunity to Develop Their Case Despite Significant Deficiencies, but Plaintiffs Failed to Present Specific Facts to Defeat Summary Judgment

The Plaintiffs initially filed their claim with six causes of action and included voluminous documents in purported support of their claims. When the Defendants filed a motion to dismiss

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Plaintiffs' ungrounded and improperly pled claims, 1 rather than even considering dismissal, the court denied the Defendants' motion and allowed the Plaintiffs to amend their Complaint.

Without otherwise changing a word in the allegations and claims, the Plaintiffs filed a First Amended Complaint. But, instead of bolstering their claims, the Plaintiffs simply added a seventh claim for piercing the corporate veil. The court dismissed all of the Plaintiffs' claims except the NRS Chapter 113 concealment and fraud claims. Plaintiffs were directed to file a Second Amended Complaint with the surviving claims.

In a motion to dismiss the Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint, the Defendants presented evidence which negated a critical element of the Plaintiffs' claim. The evidence showed that the purportedly undisclosed leak had been repaired which, under Nevada law, negated the Defendants' duty to disclose.

Even though the Plaintiffs could not present specific facts to rebut the evidence presented by the Defendants, under NRCP 56 standards, and even though the Plaintiffs filed a rogue and inappropriate motion for sanctions, the court delayed its ruling. Instead, the court threw the Plaintiffs a life-line and granted the Plaintiffs leave to conduct discovery and file a supplemental opposition with evidence that rebutted the Defendants' otherwise undisputed evidence.

The Discovery Supported Defendants' Defense, so the Plaintiffs Changed Course and Asserted Facts Unrelated to their Underlying Claims that Defendants Concealed Uponor System Defects

The Plaintiffs engaged in virtually unbridled discovery for over 90 days. The parties produced thousands of pages of documents and conducted numerous depositions. But the Plaintiffs' still came up empty. Thereafter, in opposing the Defendants' motion for dismissal/summary judgment, the Plaintiffs claimed *Nelson v. Heer* did not apply, and presented irrelevant facts which had nothing to

¹ For instance, the Plaintiffs asserted claims for Deceptive Trade Practices and Civil RICO, without alleging most of the required elements. The Plaintiffs' fraud claim was not pled with specificity and only survived (until its ultimate dismissal) because the court determined that claim was fact-dependent.

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do with their underlying claim that the Defendants concealed "a systemic plumbing defect" in the Uponor system.

ARGUMENT

The Plaintiffs' Opposition Relies on the Same Specious Arguments Already Rejected by this Court

Contrary to Plaintiffs' assertion, discovery did *not* uncover "numerous leaks, some of which were not repaired". What Plaintiffs refer to is the desperate attempt by Plaintiffs themselves to infer that there was a leak in the basement bathroom of the residence based solely on 2 photos taken in May of 2015 which purportedly show 3-4 drops of water in the basement bathroom. It cannot be stated clearly enough that Plaintiffs' repeated claims that the "leak" in the basement bathroom referenced in the May 2015 inspection by Caveat Emptor forms the basis for a cognizable claim are patently absurd.

The undisputed evidence in the case is that Rakeman Plumbing, a licensed plumbing contractor, investigated the area where the photos showed drops of water and found no "leak". In the 5 years since then, including more than 2 years where the Plaintiffs themselves have lived in the property, there has never been any evidence of a "leak" at that location. Presumably a "leak which was never repaired" would still exist. After all, it is axiomatic that leaks don't repair themselves. So if, as Plaintiffs suggest, there was a "leak" in the basement bathroom and that "leak" was never repaired, then where is the evidence that the "leak" persists? There is none. The more realistic conclusion is that the few drops of water that were present in May 2015 were not from a "leak", but instead from a spill or other temporary condition which has never re-occurred despite the passage of more than 5 years. The idea that a few drops of water in a photograph five years ago – never to be seen again – materially affects the value of a \$3,000,000.00 house is preposterous. And if the condition does not materially affect the value of the property it need not be disclosed under Nevada law.

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Plaintiffs' claim that the instant lawsuit was based upon "multiple leaks" is also non-sensical. The Plaintiffs claim they did not know about any leaks which occurred prior to 2017 until taking discovery. How could the suit possibly be based upon leaks that Plaintiffs didn't know about when they filed the suit? Further, none of the earlier leaks implicated the Uponor system which is the basis for Plaintiffs' claim of a "systemic defect" requiring disclosure. The reality is that Plaintiffs' case is predicated on the February 2017 leak and the November 2017 leak, as clearly stated in their pleadings. However, as pointed out in the instant motion, the evidence that the February leak had been repaired the Rakeman Plumbing invoice showing the repair to be completed, was attached as an exhibit to the complaint itself. The November 2017 leak is a non-issue because it was disclosed prior to closing in Addendum 4A to the Purchase Agreement. Therefore, the evidence which directly refutes the allegations in the complaint was contained within the complaint itself.

The Plaintiffs' Invented Claim that the Defendants Concealed Mold is Utterly Unsupported by Any Evidence and in Bad Faith

In their Supplement and as argued before this court, the Plaintiffs presented a blatant un-truth that the Defendants knew that the property had a mold issue before closing. The court did not challenge the Plaintiffs' misrepresentation, but determined the Plaintiffs waived their right to object to the mold because they knew there was a pending test and they could have delayed the closing until after the test came back.

However, in the instant Opposition, the Plaintiffs' state that "Plaintiff (sic) asserted that there was never any mold that existed at this residence. This is also false, as the condition existed at the time of the closing." Opposition at page 4, lines 12-13. Assuming that this passage actually was intended to claim that Dr. Swanson failed to disclose a known condition of mold when he completed the SRPD on October 24, 2017, such a claim is blatantly false and intentionally misleading. There can be no dispute that the first evidence of mold at the property was contained in the report dated November 24,

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2017 which was a month AFTER the SRPD was completed and a week AFTER escrow closed on the sale to Plaintiffs. While it is true that the mold testing was done on November 17, 2017 (the same date as closing) the results were not had until a week later. Furthermore, those results were never provided to Dr. Swanson until his deposition in 2020, since as of the date of the report he was no longer the owner of the property. (See, excerpt of the Deposition of Todd Swanson, M.D., Volume II at page 303, lines 6-18, attached hereto as Exhibit "J") Finally, after the positive mold result was reported the property was remediated at no expense to Plaintiffs and a subsequent test revealed no mold. No test since that time has ever resulted in a positive mold result.

The Plaintiffs' Sanctions Motion Was Inappropriate, Vexatious and in Bad Faith

Plaintiffs lament that Defendants "repeatedly deem 'inappropriate" the countermotion for sanctions filed by Plaintiffs. But the characterization of the motion for sanctions as "inappropriate" originated with the Court, not Defendants. (See, the Court's minute order of November 7, 2019) attached as Exhibit B to Defendants' Motion for Fees and Costs which states in relevant part "the Court was inclined ... to deny to (sic) inappropriately filed counter motion for sanctions".) Nevertheless, Plaintiffs' conduct in the case is indicative of the motives behind bringing the case in the first place. When combined with the dubious factual basis of the case itself, filing a frivolous, or "inappropriate," motion for sanctions indicates a deeper motive beyond merely seeking legal redress. It is an indicator that Plaintiffs sought to punish Defendants because Plaintiffs assumed that Dr. Swanson was aware of the need to re-pipe the house prior to selling it. Discovery has established that was not the case. The Plaintiffs' misguided desire for retribution colored the decision making by Plaintiffs to the point where Defendants' good faith, even generous, offer to settle the case went ignored.

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The Plaintiffs' Damages Claims Are Speculative and Unsupported by Any Evidence

Plaintiffs claim that their damage claims of \$300,000.00 for "Fraud" and \$100,000.00 for "Bad Faith" "were calculated as the result of both (1) the need to complete a re-pipe of the entire residence due to the systemic issues with the plumbing system; (2) the likely affect to the value of the home due to the multiple water leaks that will be required to be reported going forward; and (3) the additional expenses Plaintiffs incurred for additional living expenses due to their home remaining non-functional for such a significant period of time." Opposition at page 12, lines 2-7.

This attempted justification falls short for many reasons. First, there is no evidence that Plaintiffs paid any of the costs to re-pipe the house. All indications are that Uponor bore that cost as a warranty expense based upon a manufacturing defect in the Uponor piping. Despite producing over 5,400 pages of documents in this case Plaintiffs never produced a single page which indicated that they paid a penny towards the re-piping of the house.

Second, the only evidence adduced in the case regarding the effect of the re-piping or other leak issues on the value of the house indicated that there would not be a negative effect on the property value. Ivan Sher, a Realtor with decades of experience selling luxury properties in Las Vegas, testified that he had personal experience with homes in the same neighborhood that had suffered "seven figures in water damage" and positive mold tests but had nevertheless subsequently sold at a premium:

- 10 · · · And -- and he was -- I think he was
- 11 frustrated . He said that -- you know, that -- that
- 12 things were not looking good and that the buyers were
- 13 painting the picture that their house is permanently
- 14- damaged and that it'll never -- it'll never be able
- 15 to get the -- that they're going to lose money because
- 16 of the stigma of the plumbing issue, and he wanted my
- 17 thoughts on that. He didn't ask me to present
- 18 anything. He just wanted my thoughts on that.
- 19 · · · · · And I said I said, "I absolutely don't
- 20 believe that." And I said, "I don't believe it because
- 21 it's not like they're in a fire where there's -- you
- 22 know, there's fumes afterwards. It's not like in a

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1	23 · situation it's the broken parts of the house were
_	24 fixed; so it's a better version of what it was before."
2	25····· And and I expressed that here there was
3	
	1 a home across the — just one street over that I sold
4	2 for I think it was \$6 million, and there was seven
5	-3 figures in water damage to that house in litigation,
٦	-4- and they reconstructed and sold it for a premium -5- because it was a style and a design that people liked
6	6 and it had great views, and that's hard to find.
_	·7···· And so I guess that was my basis of
7	-8 understanding. Since then, I've worked in other hon
8	·9· where they've had floods and they came in and as
Ĭ	10- result of an insurance settlement, came in and redid
9	11 the house, and the home would sell for a premium a
	12 what the market was, regardless of the water damag
10	13 and the water damage was fully disclosed in every
11	14- situation.
	15· · · · Q. · · So were in those other examples that you
12	16 just gave, was there any mold tests that were positiv
	17· · · · A.· · Yes.
13	18· · · · Q. · · Was the mold or the prior existence of the
14	19- mold disclosed?
	20· · · · A. · · Yes.
15	21 · · · · Q. · · So what are the addresses of those homes?
16	22· · · · A. · · One is 15 Hawk Ridge. · That's going to be 23 · biggest case. · And the other one I'll have to get for
10	24 you.
17	25· · · · Q. · · Okay.
	25 Q. Okty.
18	·1····A.· The other one's on Meadowhawk. I think it
19	·2· 82 Meadowhawk, but I'll get that for you as well.
1	·3···· And we were presented with a whole
20	 4 environmental study and the mold that was done and
۱,	-5 gutting of the house and everything.
21	
22	Deposition of Ivan Sher, Page 122, line 10- Page 124, li
ı	Finally Maintiff Land Description 1 1 1 1 4 4 4
23	Finally, Plaintiffs have likewise never produced any documentation or o
24	incurred any "additional expenses for additional living expenses due to their
2-1	meured any additional expenses for additional fiving expenses due to ther
25	

there was seven se in litigation, or a premium that people liked rd to find. basis of rked in other homes ame in and -- as a ame in and redid for a premium above the water damage, closed in every xamples that you that were positive? existence of the of those homes? hat's going to be the l have to get for hawk. I think it's r you as well. a whole hat was done and the e 10- Page 124, line 5,

cumentation or other evidence that they enses due to their home remaining nonfunctional for such a significant period of time." The calculation of damages disclosed by Plaintiffs includes no component of special damages. No affidavit, declaration or other testimony has been produced by Plaintiffs to support such a claim. Without that information being provided it could not

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have been possible for Defendants to consider such alleged damages when making their offer of judgment. Even if Plaintiffs' new claim for "additional living expenses" could be substantiated, these are not damages allowable under NRS 113.150(4) ("purchaser is entitled to recover from the seller treble the amount necessary to repair or replace the defective part of the property, together with court costs and reasonable attorney's fees. ") Nev. Rev. Stat. § 113.150 (Emphasis added).

Plaintiffs argue that any offer less than the \$400,000.00 of "damages" alleged in their computation of damages, plus their accrued attorney's fees and costs, cannot be in good faith. See Opposition at page lines 12-15. But any settlement is a compromise. Under the facts here: where Plaintiffs had not disclosed any real out-of-pocket costs, where the precedential case law weighed heavily against any recovery, where the applicable statute dictated that Plaintiffs likely waived the bulk of any potential damages and where the court had indicated in open court its inclination to grant a pending dispositive motion, rejecting a six-figure settlement was grossly unreasonable.

While Plaintiffs correctly assert that "[t]he Court's inclination was not an actual decision" it was vital information available to the Plaintiffs as a factor to be considered regarding the likelihood that their case would succeed, or even proceed, on its merits. In the face of a substantial offer of judgment, Plaintiffs ignored that information at their peril.

Throughout This Case, the Plaintiffs Ignored - and Continue to Ignore – Controlling Nevada Law

Throughout their Opposition, Plaintiffs stubbornly cling to a string of irrelevant facts and their continued refusal to accept the clear precedent of *Nelson v. Heer* to avoid the realities of this case. The recirculating pumps replaced by a licensed contractor in 2015 were simply not a condition which required disclosure. Further, they were not part of the Uponor system which was ultimately deemed defective in late 2017 or early 2018 and required replacement. The few drops of water spotted in the basement bathroom ONE TIME in 2015, never to be seen again, could certainly never reasonably form the basis for a claim like the one brought in this case.

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The only relevant "leaks" are the two which occurred in 2017: the first leak (February) was repaired as evidenced by the invoice attached to Plaintiffs' complaint; the second leak (November) was disclosed in Addendum 4A and with that knowledge Plaintiffs nevertheless closed escrow.

In Their Motion, the Defendants Amply Established the Brunzell Factors

Plaintiffs argue that "this matter was not difficult to handle". However, that characterization belies the fact that defense counsel had to prepare for and participate in 6 separate depositions over the period of only a couple of weeks. During that same time Plaintiffs were producing thousands of pages of documents from multiple sources.

Plaintiffs also ignore the inherent difficulty of litigating a case where the opposition is constantly evolving, as it was in this case. Initially, Plaintiffs' complained that Defendants failed to disclose the Uponor warranty issue. Then that switched to a failure to disclose the earlier 2017 leak which eventually became a general failure to disclose issues from as far back as 2105. Plaintiffs are correct that Defendants believed the case was easily analyzed under *Nelson*. But Plaintiffs' stubborn refusal to accept that fact made defending the case more difficult than it needed to be.

Plaintiffs' suggestion that "on September 19 and September 20, 2019 both firms worked on the affidavit of Aaron Hawley" is in error. After Mr. Galliher associated as counsel in late November 2019, Galliher Legal PC assumed the role as lead firm, including billing the Defendants. Included on the first billing was work completed by Mr. Hopkins in September when he worked through Mr. Young's firm. Mr. Hopkins has worked Of Counsel to both firms at various points in the case. The claim put forth that "Mr. Hopkins cannot possibly work for both Nevada law firms at the same time and be deemed to have done so reasonably in terms of time and amount" is non-sensical. Plaintiffs' argument is akin to saying a lawyer can only work on one case at a time. Further, it suggests that multiple lawyers in one firm are "double billing" when they work together on a case.

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A careful review of the bills submitted makes it clear that there were no instances of "double billing" as suggested by Plaintiffs. The duties of counsel for the defense were clearly defined internally and coordination between counsel is not the same as "double billing". This argument seems hypocritical since at least three lawyers from Plaintiffs' counsel's firm billed on the case. Further, all three lawyers who worked on this case on the defense side charged LESS per hour than the most junior associate at Black & Lobello despite the fact that they average more than 20 years of litigation experience between them.

Plaintiffs misunderstand the characterization of the work as "unnecessary". It was unnecessary from the standpoint that Plaintiffs case was doomed by its facts, and no amount of discovery was going to change those facts. However, once Plaintiffs rejected the offer of judgment and charged ahead with extensive discovery, defense counsel's participation became absolutely required.

Fees Are Warranted Under NRS 18.010(2)(b)

Plaintiffs' characterization of the holding in Singer v. Chase Manhattan² misleading. While the Singer court specifically notes that the decision under review was not issued pursuant to NRS 18.010(2)(b)³, the reasoning cited to in Plaintiffs' opposition, including reference to Chief Justice Steffen's concurrence, relates solely to requests for fees brought under NRS 18.010(2)(a) as a prevailing party. But Defendants' request for fees and costs since inception of suit herein is clearly brought under NRS 18.010(2)(b) which provides that "the district court may make an allowance of attorney's fees to a prevailing party if it finds that the claim of the opposing party "was brought without

² Singer v. Chase Manhattan Bank, 111 Nev. 289 (Nev. 1995).

³ NRS 18.010(2) provides for an award of attorney's fees in two circumstances only. Pursuant to NRS 18.010(2)(b), the district court may make an allowance of attorney's fees to a prevailing party if it finds that the claim of the opposing party "was brought without reasonable ground or to harass the prevailing party." In this case, the district court's judgment included an express finding that appellants' claims were not brought in bad faith. Therefore, it is apparent that the district court did not award attorney's fees pursuant to NRS 18.010(2)(b). Singer v. Chase Manhattan Bank, 111 Nev. 289, 293 (Nev. 1995)

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"In Bergmann, this court stated: "In assessing a motion for attorney's fees under NRS 18.010(2)(b), the trial court must determine whether the plaintiff had reasonable grounds for its claims. Such an analysis depends upon the actual circumstances of the case. . . " " Semenza v. Caughlin Crafted Homes, 111 Nev. 1089, 1095 (Nev. 1995). Here, the reality that Plaintiffs had actual knowledge of the very facts which defeated their claim at the time of filing the complaint establishes that the circumstances here warrant an award of fees and costs The decision to pursue this case when the very evidence that disproves it is known to Plaintiffs at the time of filing – and in this case even attached to the complaint itself – is clear evidence of the frivolity of the claim. It is actually difficult to imagine a more blatant example of a "lack of reasonable grounds" for a lawsuit than when the very allegations in the complaint, and the documents attached to it, are fatal to the Plaintiffs' cause.

Plaintiffs' arguments that this case can be seriously distinguished from *Nelson* have no merit. If anything, the facts in Nelson, where a cabin was virtually destroyed by major flooding and required a near total re-build, were much more egregious than any possible set of facts in this case where minor leaks, fully repaired by licensed contractors, had no material effect on the value of a \$3,000,000 luxury home. If, under Nevada law, the seller in *Nelson* was not required to disclose the near total destruction of that property and the corresponding massive re-build, then Plaintiffs could have had no reasonable belief that Defendants here were obligated to disclose a minor leak which was immediately discovered and timely repaired to like new condition by a licensed contractor.

Plaintiffs aver that the few drops of a water spotted in the basement bathroom on a single occasion in May 2015 constitutes "credible evidence" that Defendants failed to disclose a condition that materially affected the value of this \$3,000,000.00 home, thus justifying their filing of the

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complaint in this case. See Opposition at page 22, line 20-Page 23, line 5. Notwithstanding the uncontroverted fact that Plaintiffs didn't become aware of those drops of water until more than a year after filing the complaint, the mere discovery of a few drops of water in a bathroom during a home inspection does not rise to the level of a condition materially affecting the value of this property. Further, Dr. Swanson testified that he reported the finding by his home inspector to the builder and that, despite looking for it, a licensed plumber could not identify a leak in the area. Added to that is Dr. Swanson's testimony that in the ensuing 2 1/2 years he used that bathroom regularly and never saw evidence of a leak as well as the fact that Plaintiffs themselves have had possession for more than two years and have not presented any evidence of an unrepaired leak at that location. These facts do not constitute "credible evidence" that there has been an unrepaired (apparently invisible) leak in the basement bathroom for 5 years which has materially affected the value of the property. Rather, it is the slimmest of probabilities, with no factual basis, representing a Hail Mary by the Plaintiffs to justify their stubborn prosecution of this case without any credible evidence to support it.

Defendants are Entitled to Fees and Costs as the Prevailing Party

Plaintiffs cannot argue Defendants did not prevail in this case. Yet, Plaintiffs cite to the 1997 Nevada Supreme Court decision in the case of *Parodi v. Budetti* for the proposition that since Defendants herein did not receive a money judgment then they are not the prevailing party. But Parodi doesn't say that at all. It is clear that the reason the Supreme Court decided Parodi was because it represented a case of first impression with respect to the issue of multiple consolidated cases with variable outcomes. That is not the case here. Under Plaintiffs' reasoning it would be virtually impossible for a defendant to ever be a "prevailing party' since a defense verdict or decision rarely includes a money judgment.

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But many cases have awarded costs to a prevailing defendant. In the matter of Coker Equipment Co. v. Wittig, 366 F. App'x 729 (9th Cir. 2010), the Ninth Circuit affirmed an award of costs under NRS 18.020 to a defendant who had prevailed on summary judgment.

In Nevada, even third-party defendants may recover their costs after prevailing on summary judgment. Copper Sands Homeowners Ass'n, Inc. v. Flamingo, 94 Ltd. Liab., 335 P.3d 203 (Nev. 2014).

Even a voluntary disimissal by a plaintiff may confer "prevailing party" status upon a defendant for the purposes of NRS 18.020 treatment. 145 E. Harmon II Tr. v. Residences at MGM Grand - Tower A Owners' Ass'n, 136 Nev., Advance Opinion 14 (Nev. Apr. 2, 2020). In that very recent case the Nevada Court of Appeals held that the voluntary dismissal by the plaintiff in the face of a dispositive motion which was likely to be granted "was substantively a judgment on the merits. Accordingly, the [defendant] was the prevailing party for purposes of NRS 18.010(2) and 18.020. *Id.* at 10 (Nev. Apr. 2, 2020)

Under the circumstances of this case there can be no question that Defendants are the "prevailing party" and are entitled to costs and fees under NRS 18.010(2) as well as 18.020.

CONCLUSION

Pursuant to NRS 18.020, Defendants must be awarded their costs incurred in the amount of \$6,427.26. Pursuant to NRS 18.010(2)(b) Defendants should be awarded their attorney's fees incurred since the inception of this case in the amount of \$82,021.50. In the alternative, pursuant to NRCP 68 Defendants should be awarded their attorney's fees accrued since December 11, 2019 in the amount

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of \$39,447.00.

DATED this 2nd day of June 2020.

GALLIHER LEGAL P.C.

/s/ Jeffrey L. Galliher Jeffrey Galliher, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 8078 1850 E. Sahara Ave., Suite 107 Las Vegas, NV 89104

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I HEREBY CERTIFY that, on the 3rd day of June 2020 and pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I cause
the foregoing REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR ATTORNEYS FEES AND COSTS to
be served upon the following through the Court's electronic filing system:

Rusty Graf, Esq. Shannon M. Wilson, Esq. 10777 West Twain Avenue, 3rd Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89135 rgraf@blacklobello.law swilson@blacklobello.law

/s/ Kimalee Goldstein
An employee of Galliher Legal PC

EXHIBIT J

1	DISTRICT COURT
2	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA
3	* * * * *
4	
5	JOSEPH FOLINO, an individual and NICOLE FOLINO, an
6	individual,
7	Plaintiffs, Case No. A-18-782494-C
8	vs. Dept. No. XXIV
9	TODD SWANSON, an individual; TODD SWANSON, Trustee of the
10	SHIRAZ TRUST; SHIRAZ TRUST, a Trust of unknown origin; LYONS
11	DEVELOPMENT, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; DOES
12	I through X; and ROES I through X,
13	Defendants.
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15	
16	VIDEO TELECONFERENCE DEPOSITION OF
17	TODD SWANSON, M.D.
18	VOLUME II
19	Taken on February 6, 2020
20	at 9:34 a.m.
21	By a Certified Court Reporter
22	Las Vegas, Nevada
23	Stenographically reported by:
24	Heidi K. Konsten, RPR, CCR Nevada CCR No. 845 - NCRA RPR No. 816435 JOB NO. 604719

TODD SWANSON, M.D., VOLUME II - 02/06/2020

1	Page 264 Video teleconference deposition of TODD
2	SWANSON, M.D., Volume 2, stenographically taken at
3	10777 West Twain, Las Vegas, Nevada, on Thursday,
4	February 6, 2020, at 9:34 a.m., before Heidi K.
5	Konsten, Certified Court Reporter in and for the
6	State of Nevada.
7	
8	APPEARANCES OF COUNSEL
9	For the Plaintiffs:
10	RUSTY GRAF, ESQ.
11	Black & LoBello 10777 West Twain Avenue
12	Third Floor Las Vegas, Nevada 89135
13	(702) 869-8801 (702) 869-2669 Fax
14	For the Defendants:
15	JEFFREY L. GALLIHER, ESQ.
16	Galliher Legal, P.C. 1850 East Sahara Avenue
17	Suite 107 Las Vegas, Nevada 89104
18	(702) 735-0049
19	* * * * *
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TODD SWANSON, M.D., VOLUME II - 02/06/2020

1	Page 303 Q And it goes through 1831. And then in
2	that same e-mail is 1832 through 1837, which will
3	be Exhibit 36, which is the report you've already
4	seen, the December 7th report.
5	A Okay.
6	Q So Exhibit 35 is the November 24, 2017,
7	Infinity Environmental Services report. And it
8	says "To whom it may concern. Rakeman Plumbing,"
9	and it's "Fungal Indoor Air Quality Assessment
10	Report: Visual, Airborne and Surface Fungal
11	Assessment. Water-damaged master bedroom closet
12	set, 42 Meadowhawk Lane, Las Vegas, Nevada 89135."
13	And that's the address of this home;
14	correct, Doctor?
15	A Yes.
16	Q Have you ever seen this report before,
17	Doctor?
18	A I have not.
19	Q Were you ever told by Rakeman Plumbing
20	that the home had tested positive for mold?
21	A Not that I recall.
22	Q Okay. Would you have done anything
23	differently with the seller's real property
24	disclosure form if you were made aware of this
25	report?
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