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Electronically Filed Jan 27 2022 08:39 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

YOAV EGOSI)
Appellant,) No.: 83454
VS.)
PATRICIA EGOSI, N/K/A) District Court Case No.: D-16-540174-
PATRICIA LEE WOODS,	D
Respondent.	

JOINT APPENDIX

VOLUME 7 OF 19

INDEX TO JOINT APPENDIX

Filing date	Document	Volume	Page
9/26/2016	Complaint for Divorce	1	1-8
10/19/2016	Answer and Counterclaim to Complaint for Divorce	1-2	9-28
10/19/2016	Prenuptial Agreement (exhibit to Answer and	2	15-28
	Counterclaim to Complaint for Divorce)		
10/28/2016	Reply to Counterclaim for Divorce	3	31
1/18/2017	Stipulation and Order for Referral Order for	3	35
	Outsourced Evaluation Services		
7/14/2017	Transcript of June 13, 2017 Evidentiary	3	38
	Hearing re Prenuptial Agreement		
7/14/2017	Transcript of June 14, 2017 Evidentiary	4-5	217-428
	Hearing re Prenuptial Agreement		
9/20/2017	Order re Child Custody	6	429-430
11/3/2017	Clarifying Order re Prenuptial Agreement	6	431-432
11/22/2017	Motion to Clarify or Correct Order of	6	433-439
	11/3/2017		
12/18/2017	Opposition to Motion to Clarify of Correct	6	440-454
	Order of 11/3/2017		
1/5/2018	Order re Motion to Clarify or Correct Order of	6	455-456
	11/3/2017		
9/4/2018	Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and	6-7	457-467
	Orders following June 13-14 Evidentiary		
	Hearing re Prenuptial Agreement		
9/10/2018	Notice of Appeal to Nevada Supreme Court	7	468-471
3/26/2018	Motion to Reconsider June 14, 2017 decision	7-11	474-508
	re Prenuptial Agreement		
9/18/2018	Motion to Certify Order as Final and Stay	12	520-535
	Proceedings Pending Appeal		
10/5/2018	Opposition to Motion to Certify Order as Final	13-14	536-545
	and Stay Proceedings Pending Appeal		
10/15/2018	Order re Motion to Certify Order as Final and	14	546-548
	Stay Proceedings Pending Appeal		
7/29/2020	Nevada Supreme Court Judgment and Order	14	549-554

5/14/2021	List of Witnesses	14	555-57
7/22/2021	Closing Brief of Patricia Egosi	14	558-562
7/23/2021	Closing Brief of Yoav Egosi	14	563-572
7/26/2021	Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and	14-15	573-649
	Decree of Divorce		
8/24/2021	Notice of Appeal	15	650

INDEX TO JOINT APPENDIX REQUESTED SEALED

Filing date	Document	Volume	Page
5/9/2017	John Paglini Report	16	651-715
12/1/2021	Transcript of Evidentiary Hearing April 13,	17	716-875
	2021		
12/1/2021	Transcript of Evidentiary Hearing April 14,	17-18	876-
	2021		1013
12/1/2021	Transcript of Evidentiary Hearing May 20,	19	1014-
	2021		1251

1	
2	3. This Court reviewed Mallen v. Mallen, 280 Ga. 43, 622 S.E.2nd 812
3	(2005), Alexander v. Alexander, 279 Ga. 116, 610 S.E.2nd 48 (2005), Kwon v. Kwon,
4	333 Ga. App. 130, 775 S.E.2nd 611 (2015), and Scherer v. Scherer, 249 Ga. 635,
5	640(2), 292 S.E.2d 662 (1982). "As a matter of public policy, antenuptial agreements
6 7	made in contemplation of divorce are not absolutely void in Georgia." Alexander v.
8	
9	Alexander, 279 Ga. 116, 117, 610 S.E.2nd 48, 49 (2005). Unlike Nevada (which has
10	adopted the Uniform Premarital Agreement Act), the review of prenuptial agreements
11	is a matter of case law in Georgia. The court in Alexander cited Scherer v. Scherer, 249
12	Ga. 635, 640(2), 292 S.E.2d 662 (1982), that identified the three factors or criteria the
13	Court should look at for purposes of determining enforceability. The three criteria
14	included: (1) Whether the agreement was procured by fraud, duress or mistake, or
15	(x) metter the agreement was procared by made, duress of mistake, of
16	through misrepresentation or nondisclosure of material facts; (2) whether the
17	agreement is unconscionable; and (3) whether facts and circumstances changed since
18	the agreement was executed, so as to make its enforcement unfair and unreasonable.
19 20	Id. at 641(3), 292 S.E.2d 662. Whether an agreement is enforceable in light of these
21	criteria is a decision made in the trial court's sound discretion. See Adams v. Adams, 278
22	Ga. 521, 522-523(1), 603 S.E.2d 273 (2004). Under Georgia law there is no specific
23 24	requirement that a specific list or inventory of assets and debts or an attached financial
25	statement accompany a prenuptial agreement.
26	4. Based on the evidence admitted at the time of trial, Defendant satisfied
27	his burden of demonstrating that the prenuptial agreement was not procured by fraud,
28	agreement was not procured by fraud,
BRYCE C. DUCKWORTH PRESIDING JUDGE	duress, mistake, or through misrepresentation. This Court's primary concern relates JT APPENDIX
	7

to the potential non-disclosure of material facts. In this regard, the disclosure of assets 2 3 was limited and the timing thereof took place on the date of execution of the 4 agreement. Although Plaintiff had participated in the drafting of the agreement, the 5 disclosure of assets by Defendant was made after this participation. As a matter of 6 equity, this creates a basis under Georgia law to limit the application of the agreement 7 8 to only those assets specifically disclosed. On the date of execution, there was clearly 9 a disclosure of specific assets that included a condominium located at 2881 Peachtree 10 Road, Unit 1101, Atlanta, Georgia, the 2005 Mercedes SL55AMG, 100% shares of 11 Hawk Communications (dba Joy Phone), and 100% shares of stock in Hawk Voip LLC. 12 13 Separate debts included \$500,000 and revolving credit of \$130,000. Although there 14 does not appear to be a specific disclosure requirement under Georgia law (such a 15 disclosure is "preferable"), this is an equitable factor that should limit the application 16 17 of the prenuptial agreement to those specific assets that were disclosed.⁴ With the 18 foregoing limitations, Defendant satisfied his burden to demonstrate that there was 19 sufficient disclosure of material facts. 20

- 5. Based on this Court's findings and conclusions, the prenuptial agreement
 is not unconscionable either procedurally unconscionable or substantively
 unconscionable. From a substantive perspective, protecting and preserving assets
 owned prior to a marriage and protecting future stream of income is not uncommon or
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⁴Defendant argued that the limited and late disclosure should be disregarded because
Plaintiff made it clear that she would have signed the agreement without any disclosure. She was in love with Defendant and desired to marry him and "prove" her love for him. As a matter of equity, this Court is not persuaded that Defendant's limited and late disclosure should be completely disregarded.

unusual. Indeed, if the Court found or concluded that the terms set forth in the 2 3 prenuptial agreement were substantively unconscionable, virtually every prenuptial 4 agreement should be voided. Nevertheless, and again taking into consideration the late 5 disclosure of an inventory or listing of assets, such a finding and conclusion is limited 6 to the disclosures attached to the agreement. It is not procedurally unconscionable 7 8 because there was a separation of time between the first time Plaintiff saw the 9 prenuptial agreement and the time she executed it (a total of six (6) weeks). 10 Considering everything that transpired in between and the fact that the prenuptial 11 agreement did not become enforceable until the parties actually married, it was not 12 13 procedurally unconscionable.

14 6. The final prong of the analysis, *supra*, is the burden of proof to 15 demonstrate that taking into account all relevant facts and circumstances, including 16 17 changes beyond the parties' contemplation when the agreement was executed and 18 enforcement of the antenuptial agreement would be neither unfair nor unreasonable. 19 Pursuant to Alexander, supra, and the corroborating testimony of Mr. Edlin, this final $\mathbf{20}$ factor allows the court some discretion. In this regard, the Court has discretion to 21 22 approve the agreement in whole, in part, or refuse to approve it as a whole.⁵ Defendant 23 has satisfied this burden to the extent that the provisions of the agreement are limited 24 to the preservation as separate property those assets that were specifically disclosed. 25 Additional equitable factors include Defendant's superior financial position at the time 26 27

28 ⁵This Court does not find that the fact that the parties had a child (as was the case in *Alexander*) was beyond the contemplation of the parties.

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of the marriage as well as the fact that, although Plaintiff sufficiently understood the
 agreement, Defendant had a superior grasp of the terms and language of the prenuptial
 agreement.

5 7. In summary, the only assets the Court views as being protected by the 6 prenuptial agreement are those assets listed in the exhibit attached to the prenuptial 7 8 agreement. Moreover, the parties have waived the right to pursue spousal support 9 pursuant to the terms of the prenuptial agreement. Nevertheless, the terms of the 10 prenuptial agreement do not preclude the Court from preliminary or temporary 11 support, particularly to the extent the Plaintiff could qualify for public benefits and be 12 13 a public charge.

Based on the foregoing Findings and Conclusions, and good cause appearing
therefore,

17 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that the prenuptial
18 agreement is valid *in part*.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that the only
assets protected by the prenuptial agreement are those assets specifically listed in the
exhibit attached to the prenuptial agreement.

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BRYCE C. DUCKWORTH PRESIDING JUDGE

AMILY DIVISION, DEPT. Q

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101

1	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that permanent
2	alimony is not available to the parties according to the terms of the prenuptial
3	
4	agreement, but temporary maintenance pending trial is available.
5	DATED this 4 th day of September, 2018.
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9	BRYCE C. DUCKWORTH
10	District Court Judge Department Q
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28 BRYCE C. DUCKWORTH	
PRESIDING JUDGE	JT APPENDIX

Electronically Filed 9/10/2018 12:19 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

NOAS Alex Ghibaudo, Esq. Bar No. 10592 ALEX B. GHIBAUDO, PC. 703 South 8th St. Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 T: (702) 978-7090 F: (702) 924-6553 Email: alex@abgpc.com Attorney for Defendant

DISTRICT COURT, FAMILY DIVISION

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

PATRICIA EGOSI, (nka PATRICIA LEE WOODS),

Plaintiff,

vs.

YOAV EGOSI,

Defendant.

Dist. Ct. No.: D-16-540174-D

Dist. Ct. Dept. No.: Q

NOTICE OF APPEAL

COMES NOW the Defendant, Yoav Egosi, through his attorney of record Alex Ghibaudo, Esq., and appeals to the Supreme Court of Nevada that the district court's September 7, 2018 order from an evidentiary hearing conducted on August 31, 2018.

Notice of entry of order was filed and served September 7, 2018.

DATED this 10th day of September, 2018.

/s/ Alex Ghibaudo ALEX B. GHIBAUDO, Nevada Bar No. 10592 ALEX B. GHIBAUDO, PC 703 S. 8th Street Attorney for Defendant

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFIY that on this 10th day of September, 2018, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing **NOTICE OF APPEAL**, via the Court designated electronic service, addressed to the following:

John Blackmon jblackmon@blackmonlawgroup.com

> <u>/s/ Joslyne Simmons</u> An Employee of ALEX B. GHIBAUDO, P.C.

Electronically Filed 9/10/2018 11:16 AM Steven D. Grierson ERK OF THE COURT

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DISTRICT COURT, FAMILY DIVISION

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

PATRICIA EGOSI, (nka PATRICIA LEE WOODS),

Plaintiff,

vs.

YOAV EGOSI,

Defendant.

Dist. Ct. No.: D-16-540174-D

Dist. Ct. Dept. No.: Q

AMENDED NOTICE OF APPEAL

COMES NOW the Defendant, Yoav Egosi, through his attorney of record Alex

Ghibaudo, Esq., and appeals to the Supreme Court of Nevada that the district court's

September 4, 2018 order from an evidentiary hearing conducted on June 13 and June 14,

2017. Notice of entry of order was filed and served September 7, 2018.

DATED this 10th day of September, 2018.

/s/ Alex Ghibaudo ALEX B. GHIBAUDO, Nevada Bar No. 10592 ALEX B. GHIBAUDO, PC 703 S. 8th Street Attorney for Defendant

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFIY that on this 10th day of September, 2018, I served a true and correct copy of the foregoing **AMENDED NOTICE OF APPEAL**, via the Court designated electronic service, addressed to the following:

John Blackmon jblackmon@blackmonlawgroup.com

> <u>/s/ Joslyne Simmons</u> An Employee of ALEX B. GHIBAUDO, P.C.

:				
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	3	Dennis@LeavittLawFirm.com	CLERK OF THE COURT	
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	5	Frank@LeavittLawFirm.com 229 Las Vegas Blvd. So.		
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	7	(702) 384-3963 (702) 384-6105 (Fax)		
	8	Attorneys for YOAV EGOSI		
	9	CLARK COUNTY NEWADA		
	10			
T.	11	PATRICIA EGOSI,	CASE NO. D 10 FIOTTLE	
V 8910 105	12		CASE NO.: D-16-540174-D	
Las Vegas Blvd. So., Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 384-3963 – fax (702) 384-6105	13	Plaintiff,	DEPT. NO.: Q	
Las Ve tx (702)	14	VS.	Hearing Date: 9/8/2017 RECEIVED	
vd. So., 163 - fa	15	YOAV EGOSI,	Hearing Time: 9:00 a.m. SFP 11 21.7	
384-39	16	Defendant.	TABATT TOTTE	
229 Las Vegi (702) 38	17		ORDER DEPARTMENT Q	
2	18 19	THIS MATTER HAVING COI	ME ON before the above-entitled Court for an	
	20	Evidentiary Hearing; Attorney Joe Riccio and Alicia Exley, of Vegas West Attorney		
	21	present and on behalf of Plaintiff; Atto	orney Dennis M. Leavitt, Esq. of Leavitt Law Firm	
	22	present and on behalf of Defendant; and the Court having before it all the papers and		
	23	pleadings on file herein being fully a	advised in the premises, good cause appearing	
	24	therefore;		
	25	THE COURT FINDS that a conflict of interest occurs with Plaintiff's new counsel,		
	26	therefore they shall not be participating any further in the hearing.		
	27			
	28	for sole legal and sole physical custody be granted. Defendant sworn and testified. THE		
			-1- JT APPENDIX 472	

LEAVITT LAW FIRM 229 Las Vegas Blvd. So, Las Vegas, NV 89101 (702) 384-3963 - fax (702) 384-6105

 COURT FURTHER FINDS that it is admitting Dr. Paglini's report as the Court's

 exhibit.

Based on the record established through the admission:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant's Motion is GRANTED.

IT IS FURTHER HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant shall have SOLE LEGAL
 CUSTODY of the minor child, Benjamin Egosi, born January 14, 2014.

IT IS FURTHER HEREBY ORDERED that Defendant shall have SOLE PHYSICAL CUSTODY of the minor child.

IT IS FURTHER HEREBY ORDERED that once Plaintiff is released from incarceration she shall have SUPERVISED VISITATION every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday from 4:00 PM to 8:00 PM. Plaintiff's VISITATION shall continue to be SUPERVISED by Viktorin Newman.

IT IS FURTHER HEREBY ORDERED that as Defendant currently has SOLE LEGAL CUSTODY, he could travel to Israel with the minor child Benjamin Egosi, born January 14, 2014.

IT IS FURTHER HEREBY ORDERED that a CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE is set for October 31, 2017 at 11:00 AM.

IT IS FURTHER HEREBY ORDERED the Motion for Reconsideration set for September 27, 2017 at 9:00 AM is hereby CONTINUED to October 31, 2017 at 11:00 AM. SEP 1 4 2017

21 DATED this day of September, 2017 22 23 DISTRICT/COURT JUDGE 157 Respectfully Submitted By: 24 LEAVITT LAW EIRM 25 26 DENNIS M. LEAVERT, ESQ.

-2-

Nevada Bar No. 3757
 229 Las Vegas Blvd. So.
 Las Vegas, Nevada 89101

Attorneys for YOAV EGOSI

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4	1	MOT	CLERK OF THE COURT
	2	Alex Ghibaudo, Esq. Bar No. 10592	
	3	ALEX B. GHIBAUDO, PC.	× .
	4	703 South 8 th St. Las Vegas, Nevada 89101	
v.		T: (702) 978-7090	
	5	F: (702) 924-6553 Email: alex@abgpc.com	4-1
	6	Attorney for Defendant	
	7	DISTRICT COURT, FA	MILY DIVISION
	8	CLARK COUNTY	V. NEVADA
	9		
	10	PATRICIA EGOSI, (nka PATRICIA LEE WOODS),	Dist. Ct. No.: D-16-540174-D
	11		Dist. Ct. Dept. No.: Q
-6553 (F	12	Plaintiff,	
00, PC 01 702) 924	13	vs.	MOTION TO RECONSIDER THIS
K B. CHIBALIDO, PC 8 PT STREET VEGAS, NV 89101 978-7090(1) / (702) 924-6553 (7) /.GLAWVEGAS.COM	14	YOAV EGOSI,	COURT'S JUNE 14 th , 2017 DECISION, N.R.C.P. 12(b)(5)
EX B. G I S. 8 ^m S. S VEGAS S VEGAS 2) 978-71	15	Defendant.	MOTION TO DISMISS FOR
ABIER	16	Delendant.	FAILURE TO STATE A CLAIM UPON WHICH RELIEF MAY BE
	17		GRANTED, AND MOTION FOR PARTIAL SUMMARY JUDGMENT
	18		UNDER N.R.C.P. 56 WITH
	19		RESPECT TO JOIBIZ, LLC.
	20		HEARING REQUESTED
	20		
	100	NOTICE: YOU ARE REQUIRED TO FILE MOTION/COUNTERMOTION WITH THE	
	22	PROVIDE THE UNDERSIGNED WITH A C TEN (10) DAYS OF YOUR RECEIPT OF 7	OPY OF YOUR RESPONSE WITHIN
	23	FAILURE TO FILE A WRITTEN RESPO COURT WITHIN TEN (10) DAYS	NSE WITH THE CLERK OF THE
	24	MOTION/COUNTERMOTION MAY RESU	ILT IN THE REQUESTED RELIEF
	25	BEING GRANTED BY THE COURT WIT SCHEDULED HEARING DATE.	HOUT HEARING PRIOR TO THE
	26	Comes Now Defendant, Yoav Egosi ("Jo	be"), through his attorney Alex Ghibaudo,
÷	27	Esq. of the Law Office of Alex B. Ghibaudo, PC	이상은 이상 방법에서 이 가지 않으며 생각했다.
	28	Esq. of the Law Office of Alex B. Gnibaudo, PC	, and moves this court as follows:
·			2
		i	
			JT APPENDI 47
		11	47

NDIX 474

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RELIEF REQUESTED

- That this Court reconsider its June 14th, 2017 decision that the parties' prenuptial agreement will only be enforced in part and rule instead that the whole of the prenuptial agreement be enforced;
- 2. That this Court decide as a matter of law that JoiBiz, LLC. is protected under the prenuptial agreement because it is nothing more than Hawk Communication's "alter ego";
- 3. That Plaintiff's claim for "marital waste" and "equitable" distribution of community as alleged in paragraph 15 and 16 of Plaintiff's complaint be dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted; and

4. For such other relief as this Court deems just and equitable.

This motion is based upon the following Memorandum of Points and Authorities,

including the affidavits and documents filed separately as Appendix I, the papers and

pleadings on file herein, and any oral argument permitted a the time of the hearing.

DATED this 26th day of March, 2018.

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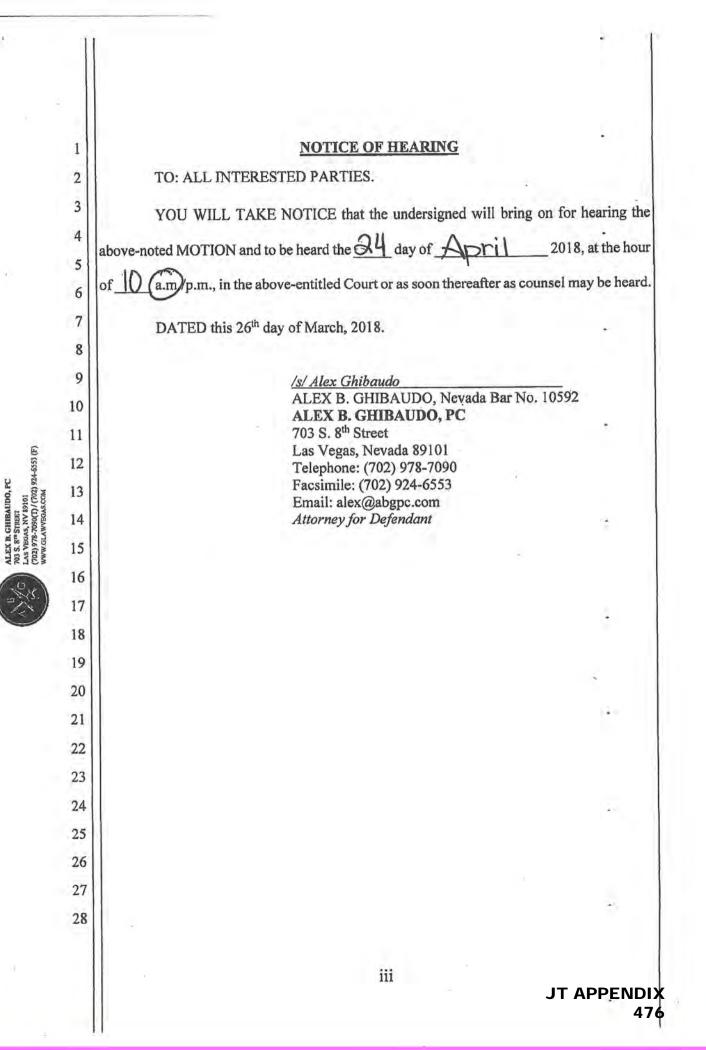
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A VEANS, NV 89101 702) 978-7090(T) / (702) 924-6553 (F) NWW.GLAWYEGAS.COM

LEX B. GHIBAUDO, PC 3 S. 8th STREET

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 Attorney for Defendant

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1	TABLE OF CONTENTS
2	RELIEF REQUESTEDii
3	NOTICE OF MOTIONii
4	TABLE OF CONTENTSiv
5	TABLE OF AUTHORITIESv
6	Memorandum of Points and Authorities1
7	I. Statement of Facts1
8	a. Introduction1
9	b. Facts Specific to Joe's Motion to Reconsider
10	c. Facts Specific to Joe's Motion for Partial Summary Judgment6
11	II. Legal Analysis
12	a. Reconsideration is Appropriate9
13	b. This Court Erred In the Application of Its Equitable Powers10
14	i. In General11
15	c. Under Georgia Law, This Court May Invoke And Apply Its Equitable
16	Powers To Reform A Prenuptial Agreement14
17	i. Grounds for Equitable Relief, In General - Reformation and
18	Cancellation15
19	ii. Grounds For Equitable Relief, Georgia and Nevada In Accord -
20	Reformation and Cancellation16
21	iii. Equitable Maxims to Keep In Mind -1) he who seeks equity must
22	do equity, 2) he who comes into equity must com with clean hands,
23	3) and equity aids the vigilant18
24	d. Partial Summary Judgment Should Be Granted In Favor Of Defendant On
25	The Issue Of JoiBiz, LLC
26	e. Plaintiff Fails to State A Claim Upon Which Relief May Be Granted With
27	Respect to Paragraphs 15 and 16 Of Plaintiff's Complaint
28	III. Conclusion

JT APPENDIX 477 2

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TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

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2 4

ALEX.B. CHIBAUDO, PC 703 S. 8th STREET 104 YEAN: YN 85101 (202) 978-7090(7) (702) 924 6553 (F) WWW.GLAWYEGAS.COM 1

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v

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2	Dzack v. Marshall, 80 Nev. 345 (1964)20
3	Midland Ins. Co. v. Yanke Plumbing & Heating, Inc., 99 Nev. 66, (1983)20
4	Rivera v. Phillip Morris, Inc., 395 F.3d 1142 (9th Cir. 2005)
5	Doe v. Green, 298 F. Supp.2d 1025 (D. Nev. 2004)21
6	Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477 U.S. 242 (1986)
7	Grutzmacher v. County of Clark, 33 F. Supp. 2D 896 (D. Nev. 1999)21
8	Flowers v. Carville, 292 F.Supp.2d 1225 (D. Nev. 2003)
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11	Kissun et al., v. Humana, Inc., 267 Ga. 419 (1997)21
12	In Re Muncie Pulp Co., 139 Fed. 546 (C.C.A. 2d, 1905)21
13	Jones v. Cranman's Sporting Goods et al., 142 Ga. App. 838 (1977)
14	Morris v. Bank of Am. Nev., 110 Nev. 1274, 1276 (1994)23
15	Edgar v. Wagner, 101 Nev. 226, 228 (1985)24
16	Vacation Village, Inc. v. Hitachi Am., Ltd., 110 Nev. 481, 484 (1994)
17	Ravera v. City of Reno, 100 Nev. 68, 70 (1984)24
18	Squires v. Sierra Nev. Educ. Found., Inc., 107 Nev. 902, 905, 823 P.2d 256,257 (Nev.
19	1991)
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21	E.D.C.R. 5.512
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27	Stevens, A Plea for the Extension of Equitable Principles and Remedies, 41 CORNELL L.
28	REV. 351, 353 (1956)12

JT APPENDIX 479

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JT APPENDIX

Memorandum of Points and Authorities

I. Statement of Facts

a. Introduction

Joe and Plaintiff are husband and wife pending a divorce before this Court. The parties married on the 28th of September, 2008 in Georgia. They have one minor child together, Benjamin Egosi, born January 14th, 2014. The matter of custody has previously been decided by this court: on September 8th, 2017, Joe was awarded sole physical and sole legal custody of the minor child. What remains is the division of any marital assets and debts.

For purposes of the instant motion, at issue is a prenuptial agreement¹ the parties executed in Georgia. On June 13th and June 14th, 2017, this Court held an evidentiary hearing to determine the enforceability of that agreement. At the conclusion of that hearing, this Court ruled that the prenuptial agreement between the parties is enforceable but chose to accept the agreement only in part. Joe now challenges that ruling and contends this court erred in its decision by failing to properly establish any equitable grounds for relief and fundamentally misapprehending equity jurisdiction. Joe now asks this court to reconsider its decision and accept the prenuptial agreement in whole, not just in part.

Also at issue for the purposes of the instant motion is partial summary judgment on assets acquired during the marriage, to the extent this Court refuses to reconsider its ruling and maintains that those assets are community property. Joe maintains that even if

¹ See Defendant's Appendix of Exhibits ("AE") at page 1.

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this Court affirms its prior ruling, JoiBiz, LLC. is nothing more than a wholly owned subsidiary of Hawk Communication, or nothing more than Hawk Communication's alter ego, putting it beyond the reach of this Court's authority to divide it as a marital asset as this court has previously ruled that Hawk Communication is protected under the parties' prenuptial agreement. Joe therefore requests this court enter partial summary judgment in favor of Joe regarding the character of the now marital asset known as JoiBiz, LLC. and that this court enter an order declaring that property separate property outside of Plaintiff's reach and firmly under the protection of the parties' prenuptial agreement.

Finally, Joe contends that Plaintiff fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted with respect to the allegations of community waste and Plaintiff's request that the marital estate be divided equitably rather than equally. Under N.R.C.P. 12(b)(5), Plaintiff must "set forth sufficient facts to demonstrate the necessary elements of a claim for relief so that the defending party has adequate notice of the nature of the claim and relief sought."² Furthermore, "conclusory allegations are not considered as expressly pleaded facts or factual inferences."³ Plaintiff's complaint is bereft of facts and rife with conclusory allegations, rendering it useless.

b. Facts Specific to Joe's Motion to Reconsider

On June 13th and 14th of 2017, this Court held an evidentiary hearing concerning the prenuptial agreement the parties executed in Georgia. At the conclusion of that hearing, this Court made its findings of fact and rendered its conclusions of law, ruling that the prenuptial agreement was enforceable, but only electing to enforce it in part. In coming to that conclusion, the court found no fraud, duress, or mistake of fact, stating:

² Western States Const. v. Michojf, 108 Nev. 931, 936, 840 P. 2d 1220, 1223 (1992).

³ In Re Amerco Derivative Litigation, 127 Nev. 196, 232, 252 P.3d 681, 706 (2011).

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So as I look at the [Shere] prongs, the -- the factors that I'm required to consider, I -- I have to determine first whether the antenuptial agreement -well, and -- and the -- the burden of proof is that the Plaintiff -- or the Defendant needs to prove that the antenuptial agreement was not the result of fraud, duress, mistake, misrepresentation, or non-disclosure or material facts.⁴ I don't find based on the testimony and my evaluation regarding the credibility of the witnesses that there was any fraud or duress, mistake, or misrepresentation.⁵ (Emphasis Added).

On the last point made, Plaintiff's testified that (a) she did not "speak, read, write English", (b) that the first time she saw the prenuptial agreement was on the day she signed it, (c) that she had no idea what a prenuptial agreement was at the time she was presented it, and (d) that she had no time to review it with counsel was simply not true. Indeed, Plaintiff speaks and understands English just fine, she saw the prenuptial agreement some 6 months prior to signing it, she in fact knew exactly what the prenuptial

agreement was, and she did have an opportunity to discuss the terms of the prenuptial

agreement with a licensed attorney, all contrary to her testimony under oath.

This Court took note of Plaintiff's lack of credibility in rendering its decision,

making the following findings:

[The Court's] findings and conclusions are based on...[its] determinations regarding issues of demeanor and credibility.6

With respect to specific findings regarding credibility, the Court found as follows:

[The prenuptial agreement] was reprinted with changes that did not materially impact the underlying issues regarding the enforceability of the prenuptial agreement, that the Plaintiff had that in her possession, had the opportunity certainly to read it, to have it translated to the --- to the extent she felt it was warranted, had the opportunity to review it with an attorney, an attorney who advised against her signing the prenuptial agreement and who explained at least in general terms the meanings of the prenuptial agreement. I find that to be credible.7

4 AE 385, lines 18-24 27

⁵ Id. at 386. lines 1-3.

6 Id. at 396, lines 23-24.

⁷ Id. at Page 386-387, lines 15-24 (and line 1 on page 387).

The Court further found:

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Now I also find credible based on the testimony that's been offered that the Defendant was unaware that this advice was being sought.⁸ and so it's consistent with the fact that she viewed this somewhat objectively and said I would recommend against signing it.⁹

Thus, Plaintiff approached the signing of the prenuptial agreement independent of any

influence on Joe's part, objectively, and under no duress or time pressure.

As to Plaintiff's intentions, the Court found that at the time, they were honorable

and made out of love and affection for Joe, obviating the need to discover the true value

of any of Joe's assets. In that respect, the Court made the following findings:

The testimony suggests to me that dollar value or not, the Plaintiff made it clear that that was irrelevant to her -- her intentions to both sign the premarital agreement and -- and get married. She was in love, wanted to prove her love to the Defendant, and that was inconsequential to her whatever value the Defendant had put on those assets, that was her testimony that she -- it was not material to her decision to sign or not sign.¹⁰

Though the Court found that Plaintiff did not care to know the true value of any

assets belonging to Joe, it also found she had enough information to come to a reasonable

conclusion concerning Joe's assets due to her close involvement with Joe and his

business(es):

[T]he Plaintiff had been in the business enough, was familiar with what was being derived from the business because she was living the lifestyle that the business was able to generate and that she had access and the ability to obtain that information. It ultimately was disclosed on the date the prenuptial agreement was signed and it was listed as a specific asset. I don't find that the failure to include Plaintiff's assets, which I know that there's been some debate and discussion even during these proceedings that it wasn't listed in financial disclosure forms that have been filed with this



 ⁸ AE 387, lines 15-17.
 ⁹ Id. at lines 20-22.
 ¹⁰ Id. at 389, lines 9-16.