IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

THOMAS A. PICKENS, INDIVIDUALLY AND AS TRUSTEE OF THE LV BLUE TRUST,

Appellant,

VS.

DR. DANKA K. MICHAELS, INDIVIDUALLY AND AS TRUSTEE OF THE MICH-MICH TRUST,

Respondent;

Electronically Filed Feb 23 2022 12:02 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown Clerk of Supreme Court

S.C. DOCKET NO.: 83491 D.C. Case No. D-17-560737-D

APPENDIX

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ATTORNEYS FOR APPELLANT ATTORNEYS FOR RESPONDENT

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and

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Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 76 - Wells Fargo Checking ending 3436 titled in the names of	02/14/2020	XXX/AA07015- 07016
Thomas A. Pickens and Danka K. Michaels 01/01/2015 through 12/31/15		
Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 78 - Wells Fargo Checking ending 3436 titled in the names of Thomas A. Pickens and Danka K. Michaels 01/01/2016 through 12/31/16	02/14/2020	XXX/AA07017- 07050
Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 79 - Wells Fargo Checking ending 3436 titled in the names of Thomas A. Pickens and Danka K. Michaels 01/01/2017 through 12/31/17	02/14/2020	XXX/AA07051
Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 80 - Wells Fargo Checking ending 3436 titled in the names of Thomas A. Pickens and Danka K. Michaels 01/01/2018 through 04/30/18	02/14/2020	XXX/AA07052
Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 82 - American Express Statements #72004 Thomas Pickens card #72004 Danka Michaels card #72020 12/30/10 through 12/15/11	02/14/2020	XXX/AA07053
Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 83 - American Express Statements #72004 Thomas Pickens card #72004 Danka Michaels card #72020 12/16/11 through 12/14/12	02/14/2020	XXX/AA07054- 07057
Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 84 - American Express Statements #72004 Thomas Pickens card #72004 Danka Michaels card #72020 12/15/12 through 12/15/13	02/14/2020	XXX/AA07058
Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 85 - American Express Statements #72004 Thomas Pickens card #72004 Danka Michaels card #72020 12/16/13 through 12/15/14	02/14/2020	XXX/AA07059

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Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 86 - American Express Statements #72004 Thomas Pickens card #72004 Danka Michaels card #72020 12/16/14 through 12/15/15	02/14/2020	XXX/AA07060
Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 87 - American Express Statements #72004 Thomas Pickens card #72004 #73002 Danka Michaels card #72020 12/16/15 through 12/15/16	02/14/2020	XXX/AA07061- 07092
Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 88 - American Express Statements #72004 Thomas Pickens card #73002 Danka Michaels card #72020 12/16/16 through 12/15/17	02/14/2020	XXX/AA07093- 07095
Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 89 - American Express Statements #72004 Thomas Pickens card #73002 Danka Michaels card #72020 12/16/17 through 12/15/18	02/14/2020	XXX/AA07096- 07204
Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 90 - American Express Statements #72004 Thomas Pickens card #73002 Danka Michaels card #72020 12/16/18 through 04/14/19	02/14/2020	XXX/AA07205- 07228
Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 93 - Lowes house summary with supporting Wells Fargo Home Mortgage #9607 (PMA #3436) titled in the names of Danka Katarina Michaels and Thomas A. Pickens 07/02/14 through 07/01/2016	02/14/2020	XXX/AA07229- 07230
Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 97 - American Express Statements #63006 titled in the name of Thomas Pickens 12/08/10 through 12/08/11	02/14/2020	XXX/AA07231
Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 98 - American Express Statements #63006 titled in the name of Thomas Pickens 12/09/11 through 12/07/12	02/14/2020	XXX/AA07232- 07236

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CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX OF APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME XXXIII OF XXXVII VOL./PAGE NO. **DESCRIPTION** DATE FILED **Defendant's Trial Exhibit K** – Blue Point 02/14/2020 XXXV/AA 08272 Development account statement and record produced by Wells Fargo Bank, in response to Subpoena Duces Tecum 02/14/2020 XXXV/AA **Defendant's Trial Exhibit L** – Wells Fargo billing Statement dated November 2016 08273-XXXVI/AA 08571 **Defendant's Trial Exhibit M** – Notice of Entry 02/14/2020 XXXVI/AA of Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law filed 08572on June 1, 2018 in the matter of Bluepoint XXXVII/AA Development Inc. v. Patience One, LLC 08867 **Defendant's Trial Exhibit N** – Records XXXVII/AA 02/14/2020 evidencing attorney's fees and expert fees paid by 08868-08938 Defendant in this action Receipt of Copy 11/10/2021 XXXVII/AA 08939

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Motion to Dismiss

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05/13/2019

II/AA00468-

00495

of Good Faith and Fair Dealing; Promissory

Agreement; and Malicious Abuse of Process; (2) for Summary Judgement Setting Aside

Appendix of Exhibits to Plaintiff's Response

and Opposition to Defendant's Motion to

Compel Discovery Responses

Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of LLC Interest; and (3) for Permission to Submit Points and Authorities in Excess of 30 Pages Pursuant

Estoppel; Express Agreement; Implied

to EDCR 5.503(e)

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ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME XXXIII OF XXXVII **DESCRIPTION** DATE FILED VOL./PAGE NO. Declaration of Danka K. Michaels in Support of 11/21/2018 II/AA00330-00332 Answer to Second Amended Complaint for Equitable Relief Under (1) the Putative Spouse Doctrine, and (2) Pursuant to Express and/or Implied Agreement to Hold Property as if the Parties Were Married Under *Michoff*; and to Set Aside Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of L.L.C. Interest; Affirmative Defenses and Counterclaim Declaration of Service 07/13/2018 I/AA00230 Declaration of Service 07/19/2018 I/AA00238 V/AA00844 Declaration of Service 09/05/2019 Declaration of Service 11/01/2019 V/AA00882 V/AA00886 Declaration of Service 12/20/2019 V/AA00910 Declaration of Service 02/04/2020 Declaration of Service 02/05/2020 V/AA00911 Declaration of Service Robert Semonian 08/03/2018 I/AA00243 Declaration of Service Shannon L. Evans 08/03/2018 I/AA00244 Defendant Danka K. Michaels Memorandum of 08/25/2021 XII/AA02658-02671 Fees and Costs Defendant's Closing Argument Brief XI/AA02444-05/28/2021 02467 Defendant's EDCR 7.27 Brief 04/02/2021 XI/AA02302-02320 Defendant's Motion to Compel Discovery 04/22/2019 II/AA00441-00458 Reponses Defendant's Pre-Trial Memorandum 02/07/2020 V/AA00914-00932 Defendant's Reply to Plaintiff's Objection to 09/20/2021 XIII/AA02855-Memorandum of Fees and Costs 02885 Defendant's Second Supplemental Witness List 12/27/2019 V/AA00887-

00891

(Non-Expert)

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ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME XXXIII OF XXXVII DESCRIPTION DATE FILED VOL./PAGE NO. Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 89 - American Express 02/14/2020 XXX/AA07096-Statements #72004 Thomas Pickens card #73002 07204 Danka Michaels card #72020 12/16/17 through 12/15/18 Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 9 - 2005 1040 Income XIV/AA3165-02/14/2020 03180 Tax Return for Thomas A. Pickens Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 90 - American Express 02/14/2020 XXX/AA07205-Statements #72004 Thomas Pickens card #73002 07228 Danka Michaels card #72020 12/16/18 through 04/14/19 Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 93 - Lowes house 02/14/2020 XXX/AA07229summary with supporting Wells Fargo Home 07230 Mortgage #9607 (PMA #3436) titled in the names of Danka Katarina Michaels and Thomas A. Pickens 07/02/14 through 07/01/2016 Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 97 - American Express 02/14/2020 XXX/AA07231 Statements #63006 titled in the name of Thomas Pickens 12/08/10 through 12/08/11 Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 98 - American Express 02/14/2020 XXX/AA07232-Statements #63006 titled in the name of Thomas 07236 Pickens 12/09/11 through 12/07/12 Plaintiff's Trial Exhibit 99 - American Express 02/14/2020 XXX/AA07237-Statements #63006 titled in the name of Thomas 07239 Pickens 12/08/12 through 12/08/13 Receipt of Check 06/03/2019 III/AA00544 Receipt of Copy 02/11/2020 V/AA00963 XIV/AA03055-Receipt of Copy 11/10/2021 03069 XXXVII/AA Receipt of Copy 11/10/2021 08939 Reply in Support of Defendant's Motion to 05/15/2019 III/AA00517-Compel Discovery Responses 00522 I/AA00212-00219 Reply to Defendant's Counterclaim 05/30/2018

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME XXXIII OF XXXVII DESCRIPTION DATE FILED VOL./PAGE NO. Reply to Defendant's Counterclaim 12/12/2018 II/AA00337-00344 Reply to Opposition to Defendant's Motion for 09/06/2019 V/AA00862-Summary Judgement, to Dismiss, for Protective 00879 Order and for Attorney Fees and Opposition to Countermotion (1) to Dismiss or, in the Alternative, for Summary Judgement as to Defendant's Causes of Action for Intentional Misrepresentation/Fraud: Negligent Misrepresentation; Breach of Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing; Promissory Estoppel; Express Agreement; Implied Agreement; and Malicious Abuse of Process; (2) for Summary Judgement Setting Aside Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of LLC Interest; and (3) for Permission to Submit Points and Authorities in Excess of 30 Pages Pursuant to EDCR 5.503(e) Reply to Opposition to Defendant's Motion to I/AA00125-00141 01/09/2018 Dismiss and Opposition to Countermotion for Attorney's Fees and Costs Request for Issuance of Joint Preliminary 10/25/2017 I/AA00016 Injunction Satisfaction and Release of Lien 07/31/2019 III/AA00565-00566 Second Amended Complaint for Equitable 10/15/2018 II/AA00288-00305 Relief Under (1) the Putative Spouse Doctrine, and (2) Pursuant to Express and/or Implied Agreement to Hold Property as if the Parties Were Married Under Michoff; and to Set Aside Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of L.L.C. Interest Second Amended Notice of Taking Videotaped II/AA00379-03/05/2019 Deposition 00381

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME XXXIII OF XXXVII DESCRIPTION DATE FILED VOL./PAGE NO. Stipulation and Order Granting Leave to File 10/08/2018 II/AA00279-Second Amended Complaint, and Vacating 00281 Motion Hearing Stipulation and Order RE: Motion to Compel 05/28/2019 III/AA00528-00534 Stipulation and Order to Continue 06/13/2019 III/AA00552-00556 Stipulation and Order to Continue Day Three of 06/24/2020 IX/AA01799-01800 Trial Stipulation and Order to Continue Hearing 12/28/2017 I/AA00114-000115 Stipulation and Order to Extend Briefing 04/22/2021 XI/AA02352-Deadline 02369 Stipulation and Order to Extend Briefing 04/14/2021 XI/AA02321-Deadlines 02329 Stipulation and Order to Extend Deadline for 06/14/2021 XI/AA02468-Plaintiff to File His Rebuttal Brief 02488 Stipulation and Order to Extend Filing of Pre-V/AA00912-02/06/2020 Trial Memorandum and Trail Exhibits 00913 Stipulation and Order to Vacate Discovery 06/18/2019 III/AA00557-Hearing 00559 Stipulation to Extend Discovery Deadlines and 08/05/2019 IV/AA00741-Continue Trail (First Request) and Order 00745 Continuing Trial Supplemental Exhibit in Support of Notice of 02/13/2020 VII/AA01255-Non-Opposition to Plaintiff's Request for the VIII/AA01727 Court to Take Judicial Notice Pursuant to NRS 47.130 Transcript RE: Non-Jury Trial 09/01/2020 X/AA02055-02070 Transcript RE: Non-Jury Trial Day 2 X/AA02071-09/01/2020 02086

ALPHABETICAL INDEX OF APPELLANT'S APPENDIX VOLUME XXXIII OF XXXVII VOL./PAGE NO. **DESCRIPTION** DATE FILED Transcript RE: Non-Jury Trial Day 3 XIII/AA02957-10/28/2021 XIV/AA03007 Transcript RE: Non-Jury Trial Day 4 10/28/2021 XIV/AA03008-03040 Transcript RE: Non-Jury Trial Day 5 10/28/2021 XIV/AA03041-03054 Trial Subpoena 01/29/2020 V/AA00906-00909 Trial Subpoena Robert Semonian 01/28/2020 V/AA00892-00898 V/AA00899-Trial Subpoena Shannon L. Evans, Esq. 01/28/2020 00905

man. He took possession and control of the assets awarded to him pursuant their agreement and he left for Danka the assets and obligations awarded to her pursuant to their agreement.

Danka relied on their agreement in assuming all of the obligations left to her by Tom and refinancing mortgages out of his name. Tom did not have access to **any** prescriptions from Danka or her staff after January 2017. Yet, he continued to pay rent to her and acknowledge her as the owner of the building through November 2017. There can be no doubt that even with the removal of the alleged "impediment," Tom ratified his agreement to transfer title to the Queen Charlotte, Lowe and Buffalo properties to Danka.

On or about November of 2017, Tom's construction management company Bluepoint Development ("BPD"), became in arrears of its obligation to pay rent to Patience One. BPD filed suit seeking a writ of restitution asserting the existence of a rent credit in Las Vegas Justice Court on October 28, 2018.⁵⁹ Patience One answered that suit and counter-sued for damages.⁶⁰ The matter of the writ of restitution was resolved by the Justice Court and on June 1, 2018 the Justice Court

See Complaint from Las Vegas Justice Court Case No. 18C003465.

Id.

issued its Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and Judgment.⁶¹ In that judgment it was found that BPD had not demonstrated the existence of any rent credit and was found to be in arrears of its rent obligations.⁶²

On May 10, 2019 Patience One amended its counterclaims.⁶³ Those counterclaims were subsequently transferred to the district court due to the fact that the amount in controversy exceeded the jurisdiction of the Justice Court. Those counterclaims have been answered and no responsive claims from either BPD or Tom have been made.⁶⁴

6. Dr. Michaels does not own Patience One and thus the Court cannot divide the asset.

Even if some division of assets were appropriate here (they are not), the ownership of Patience One cannot be divided because presently the ownership of Patience One is not an asset of either Danka or Tom. NRS 163.417(2) specifically states that Trust property is not subject to the personal obligations of the trustee, even if the trustee is insolvent or

See Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law and Judgment for Case No. 18C003465.

See Id. at "Findings of Fact" \P 8(l, u-y); See Id. at "Conclusions of Law" \P 10-14.

⁶³ See May 10, 2019 Amended Answer, Counterclaim and Third-Party Complaint.

See BPD and Tom's Answer filed on June 21, 2019 in Case No. A-19-795025 C.

bankrupt, thus Patience One is not an asset of Danka. Patience One is wholly an asset of the Mich-Mich Trust, and has been since 2016 when the NV Blue Trust transferred its assets into the possession of the Mich-Mich Trust. When assets are transferred into trusts, even assets transferred during a legal marriage, the Court may not invade the trust assets if those assets constitute separate property of the grantor of that asset.⁶⁵ A valid agreement executed by the parties placing property into separate trusts successfully protects the trust assets from division.⁶⁶

In the present circumstance Tom executed a contractual Assignment which transferred his trust's interest in Patience One into the Mich-Mich trust for which he was not a trustee, or grantor. This is clear intent that Tom intended the transfer any ownership interest either he or his trust may have had out of his possession and was intended to make Patience One into the sole and separate property of the Mich-Mich trust. After such transfer, as the ownership interest in Patience One became separate property, the interest in Patience One was no longer subject to asset division.

7. Tom makes no claim for rescission.

⁶⁵ See Klabacka v. Nelson, 133 Nev. 164, 176, 394 P.3d 940, 950 (2017).

⁶⁶ See id. at 171, 946-947.

Since under *Klabacka* the Family Court has no ability to invade the Mich-Mich Trust for purposes of asset division, there is only one other vehicle by which Tom can try to overcome the effect of the Assignment, that is to have the Court rescind the Assignment; however, there is no legal basis for Tom to set aside the Assignment in this matter because Tom has nowhere brought any claims against the Mich-Mich Trust that would allow for the Assignment to be set aside.

Quite simply, undoing a contract is not a simple asset division, it is the affirmative legal act of rescinding that contract. Rescission is only an available remedy under very particular circumstances and in order to rescind a contract under Nevada law the party must adequately plead either a claim or make an affirmative defense for rescission.⁶⁷ Tom has not brought any claim for equitable rescission, or even any claim for breach of contract regarding the transfers in question.⁶⁸ The present action in family court implicates an alleged divorce or alternatively, the division of assets through the Putative Spouse Doctrine. No claim for

⁶⁷ Great Am. Ins. Co. v. Gen. Builders, Inc., 113 Nev. 346, 353–54, 934 P.2d 257, 262–63 (1997).

See Tom's Second Amended Complaint for Equitable Relief Under (1) The Putative Spouse Doctrine, and (2) Pursuant to Express and/or Implied Agreement to Hold Property as if the Parties were Married Under Michoff; and to Set Aside Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of L.L.C. Interest filed October 15, 2018.

breach of contract or affirmative defense of rescission has been made within this case.⁶⁹

In the civil action (to which Danka is not a party), the validity of the Assignment is not at issue, and no claims have been made by Tom at all, much less any claim for rescission of the Assignment, and likewise no affirmative defense for rescission has been articulated. As Tom has not sought rescission in any court, he is not eligible to have the Assignment rescinded.

8. Tom does not meet the legal requirements for rescission of a contract.

Even if Tom had somewhere made a claim for breach of contract implicating rescission (he did not), he does not meet the legal requirements to have the Assignment rescinded. Rescission is generally available as an equitable remedy restoring the parties to their precontractual positions in an action for breach of the contract in question.⁷⁰ Under Nevada law, a party may seek rescission of a contract

⁶⁹ See id.

See RESCISSION, Black's Law Dictionary (11th ed. 2019); See 16 N.Y. Jur. 2d Cancellation of Instruments § 5, While courts have jurisdiction to grant equitable relief in the form of rescission, cancellation, or delivery up of agreements, deeds, and other written instruments, rescission is, nevertheless, an extraordinary, equitable remedy which rests upon the equitable principle that a person will not be allowed to enrich himself or herself unjustly at the expense of another. Thus, a court should not exercise this power of equity unless justified by elements like fraud, accident, or mistake, and then only when such element is clearly evident.

based upon fraud in the inducement of that contract.⁷¹ Alternatively, rescission may be sought when there is a partial performance and one party to the agreement defaults under the agreement.⁷²

Using the criteria under Awada, nowhere has Tom asserted that he was fraudulently induced into signing the Assignment. To establish fraud in the inducement, Tom must prove by clear and convincing evidence each of the following elements: (1) a false representation made by Danka, (2) Danka's knowledge or belief that the representation was false (or knowledge that it had an insufficient basis for making the representation), (3) Danka's intention to therewith induce Tom to consent to the contract's formation, (4) Tom's justifiable reliance upon the misrepresentation, and (5) damage to Tom resulting from such reliance.⁷³ Additionally, fraud must be plead with specificity under NRCP 9. Tom has never done so. Any attempt to claim that he was fraudulently induced into signing the Assignment fails, because Tom has not asserted that Danka ever made any false statements which would have induced him to execute the Assignment. The lack of any assertion of a fraudulent statement means that elements 1, 2, 3, and 4 of

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Awada v. Shuffle Master, Inc., 123 Nev. 613, 622, 173 P.3d 707, 713 (2007).

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Bergstrom v. Estate of DeVoe, 109 Nev. 575, 577, 854 P.2d 860, 861 (1993).

J.A. Jones Const. Co. v. Lehrer McGovern Bovis, Inc., 120 Nev. 277, 290, 89
 P.3d 1009, 1018 (2004).

fraudulent inducement fail, and without proof of such "inducement," the Assignment cannot be rescinded.

Likewise, in the criteria under *Bergstrom*, nowhere does Tom claim that there was either part performance of the Assignment, or a breach of any contract provision under the Assignment. The lack of the assertion of any existing breach similarly precludes seeking rescission of the Assignment. Performance under the agreement and Assignment was complete, and no term of the Assignment was breached. As such Tom is ineligible for equitable rescission.

9. Laches Prevents Rescission Here

Even if Tom had made any claims for breach of contract implicating equitable rescission, and even if those claims had sufficient legal basis, any action for rescission still fails because Danka meets the criteria for equitable defenses to rescission.

Approximately two years prior to the transfer, Patience One obtained a loan secured by the Property. The most recently recorded deed of trust on the property prior to the Assignment was recorded on June 30, 2014.⁷⁴ Tom and Danka executed the deed of trust on behalf of Patience One as its managers. As he had signed the deed of trust and

⁷⁴ See 6/30/2014 Deed of Trust.

his own trust owned 50% of Patience One, Tom, through his trust, had a significant obligation to repay the loan.

Subsequent to the Assignment, the new managers of Patience One refinanced the loan. Under the new ownership, Patience One refinanced the property with Danka and her trust serving as personal guarantors. Tom and his trust had no remaining ownership obligations. Because the Deed of Trust is in the name of Patience One, it was not necessary for a new Deed of Trust to be recorded in order to remove Tom and his entities from the obligation.

As stated above, rescission is an equitable remedy.⁷⁶ When seeking an equitable remedy, a party must act promptly, or else risk losing the ability to seek that equitable remedy.⁷⁷ This is the doctrine of laches. Defendants may invoke the equitable defense of laches when a delay by one party works to the disadvantage of the other, causing a change of circumstances which would make the grant of relief to the delaying party inequitable.⁷⁸ A two-year delay or longer delay in seeking relief has been

⁷⁵ See Loan Documents between Patience One and Wells Fargo.

See DM Residential Fund II v. First Tennessee Bank Nat. Ass'n, 813 F.3d 876, 877 (9th Cir. 2015).

⁷⁷ *See id.*

⁷⁸ Carson City v. Price, 113 Nev. 409, 412, 934 P.2d 1042, 1043 (1997).

found to implicate laches, depriving the claimant of access to that equitable remedy.⁷⁹

In the present circumstance, it is undisputed that Tom waited several years before seeking any rescission of the Assignment, or of the other property transfers. The Assignment was executed September 13, 2016. More than four years have passed and Tom has never filed a claim for rescission in any court. Even being generous to Tom and establishing the date he filed action in the family court (which includes no claim for rescission) as the relevant date to analyze whether laches applies, over one year had passed between the Assignment and the institution of action. This is more than enough time for laches to be found.

Additionally, laches is appropriate when the delay causes harm to the responding party. Danka's position has most assuredly changed to the extent that rescission would work to her disadvantage. As stated above, prior to the assignment, Patience One was subject to a loan secured by the Property. After Tom's trust assigned the ownership of Patience One to Danka's trust, Danka refinanced the loan secured by the Property. That loan was personally secured by Danka and the Mich-

⁷⁹ DM Residential Fund, 813 F.3d at 878.

^{80 &}lt;u>Price</u>, 113 Nev. at 412, 934 P.2d at 1043.

Mich Trust.⁸¹ Additionally, Danka paid down loans and mortgages and spent significant sums for repairs and improvements. Thus, Danka materially changed her position regarding the property in reliance on the Assignment, by becoming personally liable for the loan in question. Had Tom sought this remedy sooner, Danka would never have personally obligated herself so. As such, laches has been allowed to occur which precludes rescission of the Assignment.

10. The assignment was more than adequately supported by consideration.

Just like the unsupportable assertion of lack of capacity, Tom has asserted that the Assignment and other property transfers should be set aside due to "failure of consideration." The unsupported assertion that there was no consideration supporting the Assignment and the other transfers fails on both legal and factual grounds.

As a preliminary matter, an asserted lack of consideration is a defense to a claim of breach of contract.⁸² It is a presumption under Nevada law that there is good and sufficient consideration for a written contract,⁸² thus in order to set the transfers aside, the burden is on Tom to refute the assumption that consideration is sufficient by affirmatively

^{81 &}lt;u>See id</u>. at pp. 36, 42.

⁸² See NRS 47.250(18)(d).

demonstrating a lack of consideration. Courts do not generally inquire into the adequacy of consideration because the values exchanged are often difficult to measure and the parties are thought to be better at evaluating the circumstances of particular transactions.⁸³ Further, inadequacy of consideration, standing alone, does not justify rescission; without more, inadequacy of consideration alone will not merit the rescission of a contract.⁸⁴

Nevada's legal presumption is appropriate because consideration may be any benefit conferred or any detriment suffered;⁸⁵ thus a party may sign over their interest in a property for literally any consideration that party sees fit, even if that consideration is potentially meritless. For example, the Ninth Circuit recognized that surrender of a possibly meritless claim which is disputed in good faith is valid consideration to enter into an agreement.⁸⁶

In the present case an examination of the Assignment and Assumption of Membership Interest From LV Blue Trust to Mich-Mich Trust shows that the parties at the time of execution of the Assignment agreed that there was sufficient consideration to support the agreement.

⁸³ Oh v. Wilson, 112 Nev. 38, 42, 910 P.2d 276, 279 (1996).

Id.

⁸⁵ Gray v. Wells Fargo Home Mortg., Inc., 130 Nev. 1183 (2014).

⁸⁶ Rutgard v. Haynes, 11 F. App'x 818, 818 (9th Cir. 2001).

WHEREAS, Assignor owns a 50% interest in Patience One, LLC, a Nevada Limited Liability Company ("LLC"), which was formed pursuant to the Articles of Organization dated My [sic] 9, 2012(the "Articles"); and

WHEREAS, Assignor desires to assign <u>for good and valuable consideration</u>, all of its right title, duties, obligations and interest in and to the 50% interest in the LLC to Assignee;⁸⁷

Therefore, again, as a threshold matter, under Nevada law Danka is entitled to the presumption that adequate consideration existed, and if Tom cannot factually rebut that presumption then the agreement should stand as a matter of law.⁸⁸

Additionally, Tom, as an undisputed matter of fact, received *more* than adequate consideration for the Assignment. Tom is the trustee of the NV Blue Trust, which had significant financial liabilities. Publicly recorded documents prove that Patience One had a secured liability of \$1,500,000 prior to the Assignment. After the assignment, as they had shed their ownership responsibilities, Tom and his trust were free and clear from responsibility for that significant indebtedness.

This consideration is even more substantial given the allegations currently pending in the civil suit between Tom and Patience One. Tom has been accused of treating the finances of entities he managed as his

 $[\]frac{20}{87}$ See Assignment

See Assignment and Assumption of Membership Interest From LV Blue Trust to Mich-Mich Trust dated September 13, 2016 (Emphasis Added).

⁸⁸ See NRS 47.250(18)(d).

own personal funds that could be used in any way he saw fit. Such an accusation bears the implication that Tom can be held personally responsible for the debts of his companies. Even if, under the original loan agreement, he was not personally liable for the loan payment, he could have been made liable through a claim for alter ego by his creditors. By executing the Assignment divesting himself completely from Patience One, which resulted in a refinance of the loan on the Property to which neither Tom nor his trust were now parties, there is no more legal basis under which Tom could be held personally liable for responsibility for the Patience One's indebtedness. This release from potential liability alone is more than adequate consideration to support the Assignment.

Regardless of the release of debt obligations, there is good reason why the courts as a general rule do not inquire into the sufficiency of "consideration" which could be just about anything. A party may sell a home in exchange for a stick of gum if they see fit to do so. Further, even if there was *no* consideration, the Assignment and the other property transfers can also properly be characterized as an inter-vivos gift presented to Danka by Tom and given to assuage the betrayal of sharing

See Polaris Indus. Corp. v. Kaplan, 103 Nev. 598, 602-03, 747 P.2d 884,

^{887–88 (1987).}

⁹⁰ Gray v. Wells Fargo Home Mortg., Inc., 130 Nev. 1183 (2014).

Danka's private childhood trauma with his girlfriend and the guilt he felt due to his infidelity. A gift requires no consideration, 91 and requires only an intent to voluntarily make a transfer to a donee with actual or constructive delivery, and the donee's acceptance of the gift. 92 Unless expressly conditional, a gift is irrevocable once transferred to and accepted by the donee. 93 Thus even without consideration, the Assignment as well as the transfer of Tom's interest in the residential properties has sufficient legal basis to stand.

Thus, the transfer of the ownership interest in Patience One and the transfer of the ownership interest in the residential properties were legally sufficient whether it is based on a contractual agreement supported by the alleviation of significant debt obligations or as gifts. Either way, Tom transferred assets to Danka to hold either in her trust, or to hold as her separate property, exempt from division by the family court, and Tom's year-later argument as to the "adequacy of consideration" fails.

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Id.

In re Irrevocable Tr. Agreement of 1979, 130 Nev. 597, 603, 331 P.3d 881, 885 (2014), ("a valid inter vivos gift or donative transfer requires a donor's intent to voluntarily make a present transfer of property to a donee without consideration.")

⁹³ See id. at 603-604; 885-886.

11. Tom's Breach of fiduciary duty argument fails.

The parties' intimate relationship ended in 2004 (12 years before the signing of the deeds and transfer documents). By 2015 Tom was living in Florida with his new girlfriend. Tom first officially "broke up" with Danka in January 2016. When the parties discussed the transfer of the Lowe, Queen Charlotte, and Patience One properties to Danka, Tom wanted to continue to use Danka for her money as he had done for the prior decade. He showed up without notice at Danka's home two weeks later with "yellow diamond" earrings. Meanwhile, he secretly purchased jewelry for his secret sweetheart on the same day.94

The parties began closing their joint accounts in April 2016 and only saw each other twice during the entire year of 2016. Under these facts, there was no "fiduciary relationship" between the parties by September 2016 – Danka was not treating Tom for anything, they did not have an intimate relationship, they were not living together, Danka took Tom off of her office payroll and deferred compensation program, and they had already begun separating their joint accounts.

It is important to note that Tom has nowhere made any claim or affirmative defense implicating any such breach and has put forth no law

It is believed that Tom inadvertently mixed up the gift boxes, giving Danka the "yellow diamond" earrings that are for blonde's (Tom testified that his girlfriend has blonde hair) which may also explain why Tom removed a bag of from Danka's jewelry from her safe when he went to the Queen Charlotte property to retrieve the last of his belongings.

demonstrating that any allegation of breach of "fiduciary duty" impacts the putative spouse doctrine or division of marital property assets in any way. Likewise, Tom fails to advance any legal principle demonstrating that even the most severe breach of fiduciary duty in any way impacts whether or not a contract may be rescinded. As argued above, rescission can be based on a contractual breach, or on fraud in the inducement of a contract.⁹⁵ There is no Nevada authority allowing for contractual recission based on an alleged "breach of fiduciary duty."

Under Nevada law, "[a] fiduciary relationship is deemed to exist when one party is bound to act for the benefit of the other party, a fiduciary relation exists between two persons when one of them is under a duty to act for or to give advice for the benefit of another upon matters within the scope of the relation. Thus, a breach of fiduciary duty claim seeks damages for injuries that result from the tortious conduct of one who owes a duty to another by virtue of the fiduciary relationship. To prevail on a breach of fiduciary duty claim, the plaintiff must establish: "(1) the existence of a fiduciary duty; (2) breach of that duty; and (3) the breach proximately caused the damages." Additionally, there are

Id.

Stalk v. Mushkin, 125 Nev. 21, 28, 199 P.3d 838, 843 (2009).

⁹⁷ Klein v. Freedom Strategic Partners. LLC. 595 F

⁹⁷ Klein v. Freedom Strategic Partners, LLC, 595 F.Supp.2d 1152, 1162 (D.Nev.2009).

affirmative defenses to claims of breach of fiduciary duty, including the existence of a prior breach of fiduciary on the part of the claimant.⁹⁸

Assuming for the sake of argument that an allegation of breach of fiduciary duty in some way could impact claims for contractual rescission or a division of marital assets, Tom has no grounds to assert a breach of fiduciary duty against Danka. First, there must be a relationship between the parties which can support a fiduciary duty between them.⁹⁹ Nevada law establishes fiduciary duties for employees,¹⁰⁰ spouses,¹⁰¹ fiancés,¹⁰² attorneys,¹⁰³ personal confidants,¹⁰⁴ and doctors,¹⁰⁵ among other relationships. Once the relationship between the parties has ended, the fiduciary duties between the parties largely ceases, and the parties may behave going forward as if there are no duties between them.¹⁰⁶

⁹⁸ See e.g. United States v. S. Sound Nat. Bank, 869 F.2d 1499 (9th Cir. 1989).

Giles v. Gen. Motors Acceptance Corp., 494 F.3d 865, 881 (9th Cir. 2007).

¹⁰⁰ W. Med. Consultants, Inc. v. Johnson, 80 F.3d 1331, 1337 (9th Cir. 1996).

¹⁰¹ Cook v. Cook, 112 Nev. 179, 183, 912 P.2d 264, 266 (1996).

¹⁰² Fick v. Fick, 109 Nev. 458, 464, 851 P.2d 445, 449–50 (1993).

¹⁰³ Cook v. Cook, 112 Nev. 179, 183, 912 P.2d 264, 266 (1996).

Giles v. Gen. Motors Acceptance Corp., 494 F.3d 865, 881 (9th Cir. 2007).

¹⁰⁵ Hoopes v. Hammargren, 102 Nev. 425, 431, 725 P.2d 238, 242 (1986).

See W. Med. Consultants, Inc. v. Johnson, 80 F.3d 1331, 1337 (9th Cir. 1996), Once the relationship between plaintiff and defendant ended, defendant was free to compete against plaintiff.

1	It is undisputed that Tom and Danka's intimate relationship			
2	completely ceased prior to the time when the Assignment and othe			
3	property transfers were completed, especially considering Tom's long			
4	running infidelity. Once discovered, it is undisputed that Danka was no			
5	longer Tom's physician, wife, fiancée, friend, business partner or any			
6	other label which might impute a fiduciary relationship between the two			
7	Even if one of those categories of relationship did last until the point of			
8	the transfers of the various assets, it is also undisputed that Tom funded			
9	secret lives with his mistresses and committed his infidelities <i>prior</i> to			
10	the transfers. This was a breach of <i>Tom's</i> fiduciary duties to Danka, as			
11	he had long before betrayed her trust and long before been squandering			
12	their mutual assets in order to woo and support his mistresses. As Tom's			
13	breaches were prior to any alleged breach by Danka, they act as an			
14	affirmative defense to any claim for breach of fiduciary duty against her.			
15	DATED: Friday, April 02, 2021.			
16	Respectfully Submitted,			
17	THE ABRAMS & MAYO LAW FIRM			
18	/s/ Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq.			
19	Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq. Nevada State Bar Number: 7575			
20	6252 South Rainbow Blvd., Suite 100 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 Attorney for Defendant			
	Attorney for Defendant			

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AA07768

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

2	I hereby certify that the foregoing DEFENDANT'S EDCR 7.27			
3	BRIEF was filed electronically with the Eighth Judicial District Court in			
4	the above-entitled matter on Friday, April 02, 2021. Electronic service			
5	of the foregoing document shall be made in accordance with the Maste			
6	Service List, pursuant to NEFCR 9, as follows:			
7	Michele T. LoBello, Esq.			
8	Attorney for Plaintiff			
9	/s/ <i>Chantel Wade</i> An Employee of The Abrams & Mayo Law Firm			
10	An Employee of The Abrains & Wayo Law Firm			
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Electronically Filed 04/14/2021 3:11 PM CLERK OF THE COURT

SAO JONES & LOBELLO John D. Jones 3 Nevada Bar No. 6699 Michele LoBello 4 Nevada Bar No. 5527 9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A 5 Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 6 Telephone No.: 702-318-5060 7 Facsimile No.: 702-318-5070 Email: lobello@joneslobello.com 8 Attorneys for Plaintiff, THOMAS A. PICKENS 9 10 DISTRICT COURT FAMILY DIVISION 11 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 12 THOMAS A. PICKENS, 13 Individually and as Trustee of the LV 14 Blue Trust, 15 CASE NO.: D-17-560737-D Plaintiff 16 DEPT. J VS. 17 DANKA K. MICHAELS, 18 Individually and as Trustee of the Mich-19 Mich Trust 20 Defendant 21 22

IONES & LOBELLO

9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 702-318-5060 FAX: 702-318-5070

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STIPULATION AND ORDER TO EXTEND BRIEFING DEADLINE

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND ORDERED that based upon the agreement between Plaintiff, THOMAS A. PICKENS, by and through his attorneys, Michele LoBello and the law firm of JONES & LOBELLO, and Defendant, DANKA K. MICHAELS, by and through her attorneys, Shawn M. Goldstein and the law firm of GOLDSTEIN LAW, LTD., Plaintiff shall file and serve his Closing

Page 1 of 2

AA07770

1	Argument Brief no later than Monday, April, 19, 2021. Defendant shall file her			
2	Closing Argument Brief no later than Thursday, May 6, 2021. Thereafter, Plaintiff			
3	shall file his rebuttal brief no later than Thursday, May 13, 2021.			
4	Dated this 1374 day of April, 2021.	Dated this 12th day of April, 2021.		
5	JONES & LOBELLO	GOLDSTEIN LAW, LTD.		
7 8 9 10 11	John D. Jones Nevada Bar No. 6699 Michele LoBello, Esq Nevada Bar No. 5527 9900 Covington Cross, #300 Las Vegas, Nevada 89144	Shawn M. Goldstein Nevada Bar No. 9814 10161 Park Run Drive, Suite 150 Las Vegas, NV 89145 Attorney for Defendant		
13 14	Attorneys for Plaintiff IT IS SO ORDERED this day of April, 2021.			
15		Dated this 14th day of April, 2021		
16		Lee Smart Butler		
17		DISTRICT COURT JUDGE FE8 067 BA33 BCCA		
18	Submitted by:	Dee Smart Butler District Court Judge		
19	JONES & LOBELLO			
20				
21	Muchale Brillo			
22	Michele LoBello Nevada Bar No. 5527			
23	9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A			
24	Las Vegas, Nevada 89144			
25	Attorney for Plaintiff, THOMAS A. PICKENS			
26				
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1 **CSERV** 2 DISTRICT COURT 3 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 Thomas A. Pickens, Plaintiff CASE NO: D-17-560737-D 6 DEPT. NO. Department J VS. 7 8 Danka K. Michaels, Defendant. 9 10 **AUTOMATED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 11 This automated certificate of service was generated by the Eighth Judicial District Court. The foregoing Stipulation and Order was served via the court's electronic eFile system 12 to all recipients registered for e-Service on the above entitled case as listed below: 13 Service Date: 4/14/2021 14 Jennifer Abrams JVAGroup@TheAbramsLawFirm.com 15 Jeanette Lacker jeanette@goldsteinlawltd.com 16 17 Shawn Goldstein shawn@goldsteinlawltd.com 18 Michele LoBello lobello@joneslobello.com 19 Heather Ritchie heather@joneslobello.com 20 Mariella Dumbrique mariella@joneslobello.com 21 Shannon Wilson wilson@joneslobello.com 22 23 24 25 26 27

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Page 1 of 3 Case Number: D-17-560737-D Electronically Filed 4/19/2021 2:21 PM

AA07773

JONES & LOBELLO

on April 14, 2021, a copy of which is attached hereto.

DATED this 197 day of April, 2021.

JONES & LOBELLO

Michele LoBello, Esq.,
Nevada State Bar No. 5527
9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A
Las Vegas, Nevada 89144
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
THOMAS A. PICKENS

JONES & LOBELLO 9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 702-318-5060 FAX: 702-318-5070

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

-						
2	Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of JONES &					
2	LOBELLO and that on the \Q day of April, 2021, I caused the above and					
4	foregoing document entitled NOTICE OF ENTRY OF STIPULATION AND ORDER to be served as follows:					
5						
6 7	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					
8	pursuant to N.E.F.C.R. 9, to be sent via electronic service;					
9	pursuant to EDCR 7.26, to be sent via facsimile;					
10 11	by email to					
12	hand delivered					
13 14	to the party or their attorney(s) listed below at the address and/or facsimile number indicated below:					
	Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq.					
15	The Abrams & Mayo Law Firm					
16	6252 South Rainbow Blvd., #100					
17	Las Vegas, NV 89118					
18	Email: <u>JVAGroup@TheAbramsLawFirm.com</u> Attorney for Defendant					
2.4	Attorney for Defendant					
19	Shawn M. Goldstein, Esq.					
20	GOLDSTEIN LAW, LTD.					
21	1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 300					
22	Las Vegas, NV 89135					
544.0	Email: shawn@goldsteinlawltd.com Attorney for Defendant					
23	Attorney for Defendant					
24	and that there is regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and					
25	the place(s) so addressed.					
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27	An Employee of JONES & LOBELLO					
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	2	John D. Jones Nevada Bar No. 6
		Michele LoBello
	4	Nevada Bar No. 5
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	6	Las Vegas, Nevad
	6 7 8	Telephone No.: 70 Facsimile No.: 70
	0	Email: lobello@jo
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JONES & LOBELLO 9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 702-318-5060 FAX: 702-318-5070	13	THOMAS A. PI
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2	JONES & LOBELLO
2	John D. Jones
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0	Email: lobello@joneslobello.com
8	Attorneys for Plaintiff,
9	THOMAS A. PICKENS

DISTRICT COURT FAMILY DIVISION CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THOMAS A	. PIC	CK	ENS,			
Individually	and	as	Trustee	of	the	LV
Blue Trust,						

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CHAELS, as Trustee of the Mich-

efendant

CASE NO.: D-17-560737-D DEPT. J

ON AND ORDER TO EXTEND BRIEFING DEADLINE

REBY STIPULATED AND ORDERED that based upon the agreement between Plaintiff, THOMAS A. PICKENS, by and through his attorneys, Michele LoBello and the law firm of JONES & LOBELLO, and Defendant, DANKA K. MICHAELS, by and through her attorneys, Shawn M. Goldstein and the law firm of GOLDSTEIN LAW, LTD., Plaintiff shall file and serve his Closing

Page 1 of 2

ONES & LOBELLO

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		John D. Jones	11.0					
	3	Nevada Bar No. 6699						
	4	Michele LoBello						
		Nevada Bar No. 5527						
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	6	Las Vegas, Nevada 89144	P.					
	7	Telephone No.: 702-318-5060 Facsimile No.: 702-318-5070						
		Email: lobello@joneslobello.com						
	8	Attorneys for Plaintiff,						
	9	THOMAS A. PICKENS						
	10	DISTRICT COURT						
	11	FAMILY DIVISION						
	12	CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA						
0		THOMAS A DICKENS						
LL 8070	13	THOMAS A. PICKENS, Individually and as Trustee of the LV						
JONES & LOBELLC 9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 702-318-5060 FAX: 702-318-5070	14	Blue Trust,						
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ONES & LO 9900 Covington Cro Las Vegas, Nev 702-318-5060 FAX:		Plaintiff	CASE NO.: D-17-560737-D					
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0 % E	18	DANKA K. MICHAELS,						
-		Individually and as Trustee of the Mich-						
	19	Mich Trust						
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	21	Defendant	1					
	21		DESCRIPTION OF A DIVINE					
	22	STIPULATION AND ORDER TO I	EXTEND BRIEFING DEADLINE					
	23	TO IS IMPORDED CTIDILIATED	AND ORDERED that based upon the					
	24	agreement between Plaintiff, THOMAS A.	PICKENS, by and through his attorneys,					
	25	Michele LoBello and the law firm of :	JONES & LOBELLO, and Defendant,					
	26	DANKA K. MICHAELS, by and through						
	27	the law firm of GOLDSTEIN LAW, LTD.	, Plaintiff shall file and serve his Closing					

MISC 1 JONES & LOBELLO 2 John D. Jones (NV Bar No. 6699) 3 Michele LoBello (NV Bar No. 5527) 9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A 4 Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 Telephone No.: 702-318-5060 5 Email: jones@joneslobello.com 6 Email: lobello@joneslobello.com 7 Attorneys for Plaintiff, THOMAS A. PICKENS 8 9 10

Electronically Filed 4/23/2021 5:46 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT FAMILY DIVISION CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THOMAS A. PICKENS, Individually and as Trustee of the LV Blue Trust,

Plaintiff/Counterdefendant.

VS.

DANKA K. MICHAELS, Individually and as Trustee of the Mich-Mich Trust,

Defendant/Counterclaimant;

and related Counterclaims.

CASE NO.: D-17-560737-D

DEPT. J

Dates of Trial: February 14, 2020 & February 21, 2020, March 5, 2021 and March 12, 2021 & April 2, 2021

PLAINTIFF'S CLOSING ARGUMENT

Plaintiff, THOMAS ALLEN PICKENS ("Tom "), by and through his attorneys, Jones D. Jones, Michele LoBello and JONES & LOBELLO hereby submits his Closing Argument.

Page 1 of 43

Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 (702) 318-5060 FAX: (702) 318-5070

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INTRODUCTION

One of the first things this Court will have to decide when considering the evidence presented over the five days of this trial is whether the first answer given by a witness carries more weight than when they try to testify differently a year later. The testimony of the Defendant on Day One of trial was unequivocal and certain. While Plaintiff is confident that this Court will recognize Defendant's testimony a year later as self-serving damage control, the uncontroverted evidence establishes that the relief sought by Tom must be granted in order to avoid a massive travesty of the legal system.

Fortunately for the Court, the evidence supporting Tom's claims is substantial and dictates an equitable result to the competing claims before the Court. It is also fortunate for the Court that multiple theories of Nevada law provide further support for the equitable result sought by Tom.

Finally, the uncontroverted testimony of third parties, as well as significant documentary evidence, also require that this Court make the orders necessary to ensure that these parties are treated fairly. It is important that as this Court considers the competing positions of the parties, remember that the Defendant wants a result that is wholly unfair, while Tom seeks only to be treated as the partner that he always has been with Defendant.

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It cannot be lost upon this Court that as the parties arrived at Day One of trial, Defendant had a net worth of over four million dollars, while Plaintiff had a net worth of less than one-tenth of that. This disparity was created by a single purported transaction which should be set aside based upon the facts and legal analysis set forth herein.

While many closing arguments are opinions offered by lawyers about what the evidence presented at trial means, this closing will allow the uncontroverted facts to stand on their own without much in the way of actual argument. This Court knows the legal ramifications of the evidence presented. As such the evidence presented, more so than any opinions about the evidence, will be the focus of this brief.

II RELEVANT DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

Admitted into evidence were the following documents, along with a brief description of their significance, which establish all uncontroverted facts relevant to this Court's determination of this matter:

On the issue of Putative Spouse

Wedding Announcement (Exhibit "1"). This establishes that it was the 1. parties' intent to marry, and that they announced their marriage to their friends and family.

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2.	Marriage Certificate (Exhibit "2"). This establishes that as a result of
	the wedding ceremony, a legal document was generated recognizing
	the union.

- Wedding Photos (Exhibit "1"). These Photos of the parties and 3. Defendant's parents establish this event to be a real union.
- Email from Defendant to attorney Andy Glendon dated 7/9/12, in which Defendant refers to Tom as both her husband and partner in the Patience One building. (Exhibit "149")
- 5. Deed to 7608 Lowe Ave by which, in 2011, the parties took title to the property as "Wife and Husband". (Exhibit "6")
- Deed to 9517 Queen Charlotte Dr, by which in 2004, the parties took 6. title to the property as "Wife and Husband".(Exhibit "5")
- Deed of Trust for loan on Queen Charlotte by which the parties were 7. co-borrowers on the mortgage as a "married woman" and a "married man"(Exhibit "7")
- Deed of Trust for loan on Lowe property by which the parties were co 8. borrowers as "Wife and Husband". (Exhibit "8")

While all of these documents provide substantial evidence of a putative marriage, the Court must necessarily find it especially compelling that the title companies and lenders for both the Queen Charlotte and Lowe residences were convinced by the parties that they were, in fact, married.

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On the issue of Actual or Implied partnership.

- Email from Defendant to attorney Andy Glendon dated 7/9/12 in which 9. Defendant refers to Plaintiff as both her husband and her partner in the Patience One Building. (Exhibit "149")
- Deed to 7608 Lowe Ave by which, in 2011, the parties took title to the 10. property as "Wife and Husband". (Exhibit "6")
- Deed to 9517 Queen Charlotte Dr, by which in 2004, the parties took 11. title to the property as "Wife and Husband". (Exhibit "5")
- Deed of Trust for loan on Queen Charlotte by which the parties were 12. co-borrowers on the mortgage as a "married woman" and a "married man". (Exhibit "7")
- 13. Deed of Trust for loan on Lowe property by which the parties were co borrowers as "Wife and Husband". (Exhibit "8")
- 14. The parties' equal membership of Patience One LLC. (Exhibits 47-50)
- Wells Fargo Joint Bank Account statements. (Exhibits "74","76", and 15. "78" - "80"). This was an account into which each party deposited income and from which the mortgages on the Lowe and Queen Charlotte residences, as well as all of the other joint bills, were paid, and in the case of the Lowe Ave mortgage, paid off.
- Tom's American Express statements (Exhibits 82-90) reveal the 16. extensive use by Defendant of Tom's credit for personal spending and

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It is particularly telling that even after the September 13th "transaction", Defendant continued to use Plaintiff's American Express account to purchase supplies for her medical practice. Breach of Fiduciary Duty/Undue Influence Marriage Certificate (Exhibit "2"). This establishes that as a result of 17. the wedding ceremony a legal document was generated recognizing the union of the parties. Spouses owe a fiduciary duty to one another. 18. The tax returns of Patience One, LLC establishing that the parties are

equal members of the LLC. (Exhibits 47-50). Members of an LLC owe a fiduciary duty to one another. 19. Medical records confirming that Defendant was Plaintiff's Primary

more importantly, to purchase supplies for her medical practice and spa.

- Care Physician at the time of the September 13, 2016 transactions, and she continued to be his primary care physician through September of 2017. (Exhibit 3 at Bates 5432-5434). This record confirms Danka K Michaels to be the PCP (bates 5432) of Thomas Pickens and confirms that the week before the September 13th transfers, Defendant was actively referring Plaintiff to a new specialist. (bates 5434). Physicians owe a fiduciary duty to their patients.
- Plaintiff's Nevada Prescription Monitoring Report (Exhibit 4) 20. established the types of medications that Defendant and her employee

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prescribed Plaintiff over the course of several years including the month prior to the September 13, 2016, purported transfer of assets. The Court can draw its own conclusions on the impact of these drugs on the issue of undue influence based upon the Physician's Desk Reference data provided in Plaintiff's Request for Judicial Notice filed on February 2. 2020. Moreover, the Court should find it compelling that after Tom was no longer being treated by Defendant, he no longer needed the mind altering prescriptions he was prescribed by Defendant.

Want of Consideration

1. No documents were entered into evidence which establish that Plaintiff received anything at all of value in exchange for his transfer of the Lowe property, the Queen Charlotte property or his interest in Patience One LLC. Danka tried to make the argument that Tom received his business, Bluepoint Development. This is disingenuous. Pursuant to Tom's Request for the Court to take Judicial Notice of Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Case No. A-19-795025-C, styled Bluepoint Development, Plaintiff(s) vs. Patience One, LLC, Defendant(s), which Tom filed in this matter on February 20, 2020, Danka's position in the civil case is contrary to her position in this case. Danka filed her Third Party Complaint against Tom in the civil case in May 2019, well after Tom filed his divorce suit. Then, after the trial in this matter commenced, on November 30, 2020, Danka filed her Second Amended Counterclaim and Third-Party Complaint, and she alleged she and Tom owned both Patience One, LLC and Bluepoint Development together. Danka

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admits in that pleading that she and Tom had a fiduciary duty to each other. The Court should take the time to review the pleadings in the civil case. Danka's willingness to make wholly contrary statements in that case as opposed to her testimony in this case exemplifies her lack of credibility. Failure of transfer of Patience One.

- 21. No documents were admitted into evidence which establish that Tom's Trust was the owner of his interest in Patience One, LLC.
- The tax returns of Patience One, LLC from 2012-2015 (Exhibits 47-22. 50), establish that each party's ownership interest in Patience One, LLC was an individual interest and not an interest owned by a trust.
- 23. The 2016 tax return for Patience One, LLC, (Exhibit 51), prepared after the September 13, 2016, "transaction" shows Tom's interest in the LLC continuing to be an individual interest, but Danka's K-1 is an example of what a K-1 looks like when the LLC interest is owned by a Trust. This was the first time in the existence of Patience One, LLC that any K-1 revealed that a Trust owned either of the parties' LLC interests. No tax return or K-1 for Patience One, LLC has ever listed Tom's interest in the LLC as owned by the LV Blue Trust.
- 24. The Purported Assignment and Assumption of Membership interest in Patience Once LLC (Exhibit "B" at bates 599) is a transaction between

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two Trusts. At the time the document was executed, the LV Blue Trust did not own Tom's LLC membership interest.

Whereas it is anticipated that Danka will try to "spin" these documents to mean something other than their plain meaning, Plaintiff is confident that this Court sees these documents for what they really are and not that which Defendant wishes they were. The nice thing about documents is that they cannot lie and they cannot try to change their story.

III.

RELEVANT TESTIMONY

The Court heard testimony from the parties, attorney Shannon Evans, Esq., Robert Simonian, CPA, Todd Kilde, Dara Lesmeister and Roberto Carillo. As set forth above, Defendant tried to alter her testimony from Day One of trial to make the egregiousness of her positions before the Court appear less offensive. Fortunately for Tom, the testimony, even after Danka's attempts to shade the truth, provides substantial evidence upon which this Court can rely in granting the relief sought by Tom.

The testimony regarding each of the issues outlined above was as follows:

On the issue of Putative Spouse.

Defendant, Danka Michaels, testified as follows:

As it pertains to the efforts to have a wedding in Bratislava:

In order to be allowed to have that ceremony in that Catholic church in your hometown, you -- you need -- you and

Tom needed a letter from a Catholic priest here in Las Vegas, right?

- And a letter from a Priest in Las Vegas was obtained so that you could have the ceremony in Bratislava, right?
- And your Mother made the arrangements for the wedding and the -- and the celebration that followed, right?
- And you and Tom exchanged rings at the ceremony,

As it pertains to the Marriage Certificate which resulted from the Bratislava

- Okay. Now, can you tell me anywhere on that page
- Okay. Can you tell me where on that page -- how far down from the top it says marriage certificate?
- Approximately one and a half inches down from the

As it pertains to the Wedding Photos and Wedding Announcement:

- And if you can turn to Exhibit 1 which is already in evidence? Are those true and correct copies of – actually the first three pages, are those true and correct copies of photos that were
 - On the first page marked Bates Number TP-0001,

who are the parties in the picture with you and Tom?

All right. Now, if you could turn to Bates Number

Is that an announcement that the photographer also created for you and Tom?

And can you tell me anywhere on there -- on that announcement where it says commitment ceremony?

There is no reference to a commitment ceremony on

It does say marriage though, right?

Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 44, Il. 11 – P. 45, Il. 7

With regard to holding herself out as married to Plaintiff:

Okay. Now, you referred to Tom as your husband, right?

Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 53, Il. 17-19

But you also referred to Tom as your husband in emails to third parties, right?

TT DAY ONE P. 53, II. 23 - P. 54, I. 1

Okay. Starting at that Bates Number, I'll have you look at the first three pages after 000090 until you get to 000093. Do you see that email exchange with Andy Glendon?

Okay. On page 000093, you write to Mr. Glendon, my husband and I are partners in this deal together, his name is Tom Pickens. That was a true statement, correct?

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2	Tom testified as follows:
3	With regard to intent of
1	protection:

of the parties regarding a European marriage for asset

- Prior to the marriage, did you and Danka discuss Q. asset protection?
 - A. Yes.
 - And what was the specific concern there? Q.
- Well, the concern was because of the -- the pending lawsuits that if we got married there could be a possibility of -- of everything we had together would be attacked, I mean let's just say. So then --
- So how did -- how did have the wedding in Slovakia Q. help with that concern?
- The conversation was is that if we got married in Slovakia that it would take creditors much more time to figure out that we were married. And therefore, we just never brought it to the United States.

Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 102, I. 24 - P. 103 - II. 13

With regard to the efforts made by the parties to be permitted to get married in a catholic church:

- Anything else you had to do before you could get married in the Catholic church in Slovakia?
- We had to go to a church in Las Vegas, I don't recollect the church. We had to be seen by a priest and he had to give us our blessing. I'm not sure what that is, I'm not familiar with the Catholic church.
 - Did you have to have pre-marriage instruction?
- Correct. And we got a letter from him. We took it to Slovakia with us and gave to the priest there.
- Who arranged for the meeting with the priest in Las Vegas?
 - Danka did.

4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 (702) 318-5060 FAX: (702) 318-5070 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27

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Trial Transcript, DA	Y ONE.	EP.	104, I.	24 - P.	105, 1	l. 11
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With regard to the formality of the wedding ceremony:

Q. Was it a formal wedding?

A. It was a formal wed — wedding. It was a religious ceremony. The — the priest was at the alter, her father walked her down the — the aisle. I didn't understand everything because it was either in Latin or Slovakian. So, I wasn't — didn't really know what was going on. Danka would translate most of what was going on to me.

Q. Were you pronounced husband and wife at the close of the ceremony?

A. Yes.

Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 105, II. 17 to P. 106, II. 2

With regard to Defendant being the one in charge of the legalities of the wedding:

Q. Who handled the legalities of the wedding in Slovakia?

A. Danka did.

Q. Did you and Danka ever in 2002, discuss the act of registering the marriage certificate?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever hear about an issue of registering or not registering that marriage certificate before this lawsuit was filed?

A. No.

Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 108, Il. 1 - 10

With regard to the parties celebrating their wedding anniversary:

Q. Now, following the wedding April 2002, did you and Danka celebrate your wedding anniversary, annually?

A. Yes.

Q. Every year on April 7, until you separated?

A. Yes.

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Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 108, ll. 23 - P. 109, ll. 3

With regard to the parties financial behavior after the wedding:

- Q. What, if anything changed financially between the two of you after the wedding ceremony?
- A. We opened up checking accounts together. We paid bills together. We lived our lives as husband and wife.

Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 113, II. 18 - 21

With regard to the filing of individual taxes:

- Q. So why would you sign tax returns that say you're an unmarried man?
- A. When we went to Slovakia, we got married in Slovakia. Everyone Bob knew we were got married in Slovakia. When he filled out the tax returns, that's what he put on it. And I am not an accountant. And whatever he said was good. I signed, being stupid. But, I did.

Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 241, Il. 3-9

Dara Lesmeiter testified as follows:

With regard to both parties holding themselves out as husband and wife to third parties:

- Q. The judge was just wondering if there -- if you had -- had a time frame of when you met her.
 - A. It was probably 2007, when I became her patient.
- Q. Did Danka ever make any statements when you were in her -- were in her presence regarding her marital status?
- A. We always talked about Tom as her husband, so. She knew that I was Tom's friend, and that I had worked with both Tom and her son, Jakub.
- Q. Have you ever heard Danka say anything that would make you believe that Tom was not her husband?
 - A. No, I have not.
- Q. Did you ever hear Danka refer to herself as an unmarried person?
 - A. No, I did not.

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Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 131, II. 12 - P. 132, I. 1

Robert Simonian testified as follows:

With regard to the parties holding themselves out as husband and wife to third parties:

> And regardless of the status of the filing of taxes, they did hold themselves out as husband and wife, right?

I believe so socially.

Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 83, Il. 2 - 4

On the issue of Actual or Implied Partnership.

Danka testified as follows:

With regard to her statement to Attorney Andy Glendon that Tom was her husband and partner in the Patience One building:

- Okay. Starting at that Bates Number, I'll have you look at the first three pages after 000090 until you get to 000093. Do you see that email exchange with Andy Glendon?
 - A. Yes.
- Okay. On page 000093, you write to Mr. Glendon, O. my husband and I are partners in this deal together, his name is Tom Pickens. That was a true statement, correct?
 - A. Yes.

Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 62, II. 14 - 21

With regard to the parties sharing bank and credit accounts:

- Because originally you were at B of A and when it was helpful to move over to Wells Fargo, I think when you refinanced the building, you opened a joint account at Wells Fargo, right?
 - Yes. A.
- And during your relationship with Tom, you were added as a cardholder to Tom's American Express cards, right?
 - Yes. A.

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2 With regard to the parties being joint owners of Patience One, LLC and being 3 co-borrows of the mortgage for the building: 4 And the two of you were equal members of that 5 LLC? Yes. A. 6 And that LLC was the entity that purchased the Q. 7 commercial building in which your medical practice operates, correct? 8 Yes. A. 9 And both of you had to sign personal guarantees on O. that mortgage as well, correct? 10 Yes A. And in 2014 you refinanced that mortgage, correct? 11 Q. Yes. A. 12 And you and Tom both remained as personal O. 13 guarantors on the new loan, correct? 14 Yes. 15 Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 71, II. 12 – P. 22, I. 1 16 17 With regard to Defendant's legal claims in the pending civil suit seeking an ownership interest in Plaintiff's business Blue Point Development: 18 19 You are now making a claim in the John Jones: 00:39:36 civil case that you're an owner of 20 BluePoint Development, right? 21 Danka Michaels: 00:39:41 Yes. 22 3/12/21 Informal Transcript at Part 1 of the video record 23 24 Plaintiff testified on this issue as follows: 25 With regard to the parties sharing of incomes and expenses: 26 27 When you began living together who paid for what? Q. At the beginning she was paying for things. During

A.

Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 49, Il. 10 – 17.

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that time, I know that I -- I started helping her with finances. But, at the beginning she paid for the majority of things.

- When you say things do you mean --
- Well, the house payment, the electric, because I A. didn't really know anything about it at that time when I moved in.
- Do you recall at what point you may have begun sharing expenses for that house?
- I know when we got back from the -- the wedding in Slovakia that I started paying my share or whatever I could pay.

Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 97, II. 2 - 15

With regard to Plaintiff's sharing of his million dollar bonus with Defendant:

- And what else did you do with the rest of that money?
- I bought -- bought Danka a birthday slash Christmas -- Christmas present. I bought her a new Porsche, 2015, paid for it out of that bonus.
 - You paid in full for that car? O.
 - Yes. I paid in full. A.

Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 227, II. 23 - P. 228, II. 5

Robert Semonian testified as follows:

With regard to the parties sharing of income and deductions on their tax returns:

- During the time that you filed returns for the parties, O. part of your job was to apportion the deductions for their jointly owned properties between them, right?
 - That's correct. A.
- And generally you would figure out what was the -O. what would be the most tax-avoidance-based allocation before you then would put some on her returns, some on his return, right?
 - That's correct. A.

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Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 82, Il. 4 - 12

Todd Kilde testified as follows:

With regard to Plaintiff contributing the income of his company to Defendant's business:

- Q. He spent hundreds of thousands of Bluepoint Development's revenues on his wife's business, personal use, and mistress, yet unwilling to give raises or yearly bonuses as promised. Did you write that?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And did you believe that was a true statement at the time?
 - A. Yes.

Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 159, Il. 16 - 23

On the Issue of Breach of Fiduciary Duty / Undue influence

Defendant testified as follows:

- Q. But you were his primary care physician from 2000 to 2017, right?
 - A. Yes
- Q. And you've dra -- began prescribing him medicine in 2000; is that right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And in the summer of 2001, you began a romantic relationship with him, right?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you continued being his physician after that relationship began?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And you continued to prescribe him medicines while you were dating, correct?
 - A Yes.

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Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 34, Il. 22 - P. 35, Il. 12

With regard to the medications Defendant was prescribing Plaintiff:

Now, in prescribing the drugs that you were prescribing, obviously you were aware of the side effects of each drug before you --

> Yes. A.

Q. -- prescribed them to -- to Tom?

Yes. A.

And you were aware of the effects of those drugs as O. they pertain to taking them in combination, right?

Yes.

Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 40, Il. 2-10

With regard to the fact that either party bullying the other part into a transaction being wrong:

John Jones:	00:29:21	Now, you testified that Tom had bullied you to get the low house into joint names. Do you recall that testimony?
Dr. Michaels:	00:29:29	Yes.
John Jones	00:29:30	You believe that was the wrong thing for him to do, right?
Dr. Michaels:	00:29:37	I don't understand why he was against it. And then he wanted me on it.
Shawn Goldstein:	00:29:41	Objection, with the strike non-responsive.
Judge:	00:29:44	Answer the question he asks you. Your attorney will ask you further questions
Dr. Michaels:	00:29:47	Yes, it was wrong.
John Jones:	00:29:49	It was wrong for him to bully you into that transaction, right?

1	Dr. Michaels: 00:29:52 Correct.
2	3/12/21 informal transcript part 1.
3	Plaintiff testified as follows:
4	With regard to Defendant's demands, in violation of her multiple levels of fiduciary duty to Plaintiff, that Plaintiff transfer all of the parties joint assets to
6	Defendant:

Q. And when Danka found out that you were unfaithful, what did she do?

- A. She demanded that I come home.
- Q. Where were you?
- A. I was in Marco Island.
- Q. So you were across the country in Florida.
- A. Yes.
- Q. And what's -- what else does she do besides demand that you come home?
 - A. She wanted me to sign over all our properties.
- Q. Sign over, what does that mean? What did she want you --

Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 235, II. 19 - P. 236, II. 6

Q. How was that supposed to happen? How were you supposed to sign deeds to property to Danka?

A. I flew into Las Vegas. She made an appointment with Shannon Evans. We both met at Shannon Evans' office. They produced documents. They said sign these documents. I signed them. I mean, I was –

Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 236, Il. 12-17

- Q. -- when Danka asked you to sign deeds transferring all the property to her, what were the specific discussions about the conditions either way for you signing those documents?
- A. The only condition that was talked about is within a year, it first came up I said if I sign these, after two years would you sign them back to me. And she said well, we'll sign them back to you after a year, if everything goes correctly.

1	Q. What does that mean, if everything goes correctly? A. In other words, if we made amends and I did
2	everything she wanted, that she would sign them back to me.
3	Q. Was anything else promised to you if you signed those deeds, other than that they will be transferred back in a year
4	if everything went correctly?
5	A. Nothing of value.
6	Q. Okay. And did Danka sign any documents
7	relinquishing her interest in any property that day? A. No.
8	Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 237, II. 7 – 24
110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118	Q. So why did you sign two deeds relinquishing your interest in the two homes that you bought together, and the LLC that owned the building? Explain to the Court why you would sign something like that. A. Because I was trying to make amends. I mean, I didn't I was really messed up at that time. Q. How were you messed up? A. Just between everything that happened. The girl that I had an affair with was pregnant. She had an abortion the day I signed the documents. That completely threw me over the, I mean, that threw me for a loop. Just the fact that everything I worked so hard for was gone. Q. What does that mean, everything you worked so hard for was gone? A. I worked so hard to get where we were. And I did
20	everything I could to make our lives better, and it just was
21	completely destroyed. I mean, everything.
22	Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 239, ll. 4 – 20
23	Shannon Wilson testified as follows:
25	With regard to Defendant, and Defendant alone, being the individual who set up the September 13 th appointment by which she was to attempt to have Plaintiff sign over his interests in their jointly owned property:
27	Q. Okay. What I'm suggesting to you is prior to the 13th did you get a call from Mr. Pickens giving you instructions

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1	about any of those documents?			
	A. No.			
2	Q. All of your instructions regarding those documents came from the Defendant, right?			
4	MS. ABRAMS: Objection. That's not what she said.			
	THE WITNESS: Yeah, I would have (indiscernible) the			
5	instructions. I understood there was going to be a splitting up of			
6	the assets based on a breakup of the relationship, that we were going to meet together in my conference room, that it would be			
7	somewhat stressful, and we would see what the parties agreed to.			
7 8	That was my understanding.			
8	BY MR. JONES:			
9	Q. Okay. But that understanding came only from a			
10	phone call with the Defendant, right?			
	A. Yes. I did not talk to Mr. Pickens about the			
11	breakup of the relationship.			
12	Trial Transcript, DAY TWO, P. 32, II. 20 - P. 33, II. 13			
13	111at Transcript, DAT 1 WO, 1.32, ii. 20-1.33, ii. 13			
14	With regard to the demeanor of Tom at the time of the purported transfers			
15	Q. And on September 13th, 2016, Tom seemed a little			
16	bit out of sorts; is that right?			
Market 1	A. Both parties were very upset.			
17	Q. He was nervous?			
18	A. Both parties were nervous.			
19	Q. Okay. If I asked you just about Tom, I'm going to ask you to answer about Tom. Is that okay?			
1237	A. Sure.			
20	Q. Okay. Did Tom seem nervous?			
21	A. Yes.			
22	Q. Did he seem upset?			
307	A. Yes.			
23	Q. And it was a very tense situation, right?			
24	A. Exactly.			
25	Trial Transcript, DAY TWO, P. 36, ll. 19 – P. 37, ll. 8			
26	On the issue of Want of Consideration for the purported transfers.			
27				
28	Danka testified as follows:			
100				

With regard to the fact that Tom received absolutely no consideration for the purported transfers of assets:

- Q. Okay. Now, with regard to Queen Charlotte, did you transfer anything to Tom on September 13 in exchange him transferring that property?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Did you pay him any cash?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Did you write him a check?
 - A. No.
- Q. With regard the Lowe Avenue property, did you transfer him any property at that on that date in exchange for the Lowe property?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Did you pay him any cash?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Did you write him a check?
 - A. No.

Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 75, Il. 10 - P. 76, I. 1

Q. That would be is someone was transferring something to you, you're trans something -- transferring something to them in exchange. Okay. If we use that as the definition, even if it's the wrong definition, did you give you Tom any consideration for either of those transactions?

MS. ABRAMS: Same objection.

THE COURT: I'll -- I'll overrule that and let her answer the question.

MS. ABRAMS: Okay. THE WITNESS: No.

Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 76, Il. 14-23

With regard to providing Tom with no form of consideration for his purported transfer of Patience One, LLC.

Q. At the time he transferred you, and -- and just so The Court is clear, Patience One owns the building that we just

talked about, the value -- the net value is about three million dollars, right?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Okay. At the time of that transfer, did you transfer anything to Tom?
 - A.
 - Q. Did you pay him any cash?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Did you write him a check?
 - A. No.
- Q. Did you sign any documents -- legal documents that day that waived any claims or interest that you might have had?
 - A. No.

Trial Transcript, DAY ONE, P. 82, II. 18 - P. 83, II. 8

With regard to Defendant's prior testimony that she would not have refinanced the mortgage on the Queen Charlotte property had she known Plaintiff was making a claim against it:

John Jones:	00:25:27	Do you recall your attorney asking you if you've changed your position regarding Queen Charlotte at any time?	
Dr. Michaels:	00:25:33	May I see-	
John Jones:	00:25:34	And then he went into the discussion of the refinance? Do you recall that?	
Dr. Michaels:	00:25:38	Yes.	
John Jones:	00:25:39	And in fact, you have refinanced Queen Charlotte, right?	
Dr. Michaels:	00:25:42	Yes.	
John Jones:	00:25:43	But you didn't do it until February, 2018, right?	
Dr. Michaels:	00:25:47	Yes.	
John Jones:	00:25:48	You had already been served with Tom's complaint asking for half of Queen Charlotte in November of '17, right?	

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Dr. Michaels: 00:25:55 Yes.

3/12/21 Informal transcript part 1.

Shannon Evans testified as follows:

With regard to the absence of any consideration flowing to Plaintiff from Defendant for the purported transfers of property on September 13th.

- Okay. Now, did any part of what you did that day indemnify the Plaintiff from the liability on the mortgage on one of the properties?
 - (No verbal response) A.
 - Or a mortgage on any of the properties rather? Q.
- No, I had no information about mortgages on any of the properties.

Trial Transcript, DAY TWO, P. 27, II. 11 - 17

- And there was no payment made from the Defendant to the Plaintiff for the transfer of either of the parcels of real property?
 - Not to my knowledge. A.
- And was there, in your presence on September 13, Q. any other consideration of any kind provided by the Defendant to the Plaintiff for the transfer of the two residential pieces of property?
 - Not at that meeting with me, no. A.
 - Are you aware of any consideration any other time? Q.
 - A. No.
- Now, as it pertains -- we'll go back to 700 again -actually 000699, page 1 of the purported assignment. In the second recital it says: Assignor desires to assign for good and valuable consideration all its right, title, duties, obligations and interest in and to the 50 percent interest of the LLC to assignee. Do you see that?
 - Yes, I do. A.
- Was there any good and valuable consideration conveyed that day in your presence?
 - To my knowledge it was a gift and not a purchase.

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Q.	If it was a gift do you understand the legal impact
of recitals	in a contract?
A.	Yes.
Q.	In the State of Nevada?
A.	Yes.
Q.	It's a unique legal impact. This means that there is a
presumption	on that good and valuable consideration was required
	nsaction, by my reading of the law, right?
A.	Yes. Yes.
~	

Q. Okay. But to your knowledge there was no good and valuable consideration, right?

Correct.

Trial Transcript, DAY TWO, P. 27, Il. 23 - P. 29, II. 8

With regard to the failure of the purported transfer of Patience One.

Shannon Evans testified as follows:

With regard to the fact that no documents exist by which Plaintiff transferred his individual LLC interest into the Blue Wave Trust:

Q. And you don't have a document -- I've scoured this file now multiple times. You don't have a document wherein the Plaintiff, Mr. Pickens, conveyed his interest in Patience One, LLC into his trust, right?

A. I believe there were unsigned deeds that were sent to them that they never notarized or recorded.

Q. Okay. But you don't have a document that evidences a transfer --

A. That was [cross-talk] --

Q. -- of the interest in the LLC from Mr. Pickens into his trust?

A. No. That was signed and recorded, no.

Trial Transcript, DAY TWO, P. 24, Il. 22 - P. 25, Il. 9

With regard to the fact that in order for Plaintiff to have transferred his individual LLC interest, it would have had to have been his name, not the name of his trust that was the transferor:

Q. Okay. But you agree with the concept that in order

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for an individual to transfer his interest it wouldn't – it would not say LV Blue Trust, it would just say Tom Pickens, right?

A. Correct. The member should reflect a signed operating agreement at the time.

Trial Transcript, DAY TWO, P. 26, Il. 14 - 19

Robert Simonian Testified as Follows:

With regard to the fact that the LLC, at the time of the September 13th purported transfer was owned by Plaintiff and Defendant as individuals:

- Q. ... And now turning to the K1 pages, the K1 -- the first K1 for Danka Michaels, that says Danka Michaels, M.D., right?
 - A. That's correct.
 - Q. And that referred to the Defendant --

THE COURT: Refer to Bates stamp.

MR. JONES: Oh, I'm sorry. The Bates stamp, Your Honor, is 1533.

THE COURT: Got it.

BY MR. JONES:

- Q. And that would be the Defendant as an individual, correct?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the second page, the K1 is for Tom Pickens, right?
 - A. That's correct.
- Q. And that would be Tom Pickens as an individual, right?
 - That's correct.
- Q. Now, the third page is after the transaction. You have it listed as the Mich Trust as the member; is that right?
 - A. That's correct.

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Trial Transcript, DAY TWO, P. 101, II. 10 - P. 102, II. 7

IV

CREDIBILITY

This Court will certainly recall the many ways that Defendant's new trial counsel tried to help Danka walk back her unequivocal and honest testimony from Day One of trial. Fortunately, the attempts were so obvious and Danka's initial testimony is so clear that Danka's testimony alone provides this Court with substantial evidence upon which to grant the relief sought by Tom.

Perhaps even more relevant to the Court's analysis of the credibility of the parties, is the false narrative Defendant attempted to create of Tom not contributing to the parties' relationship and partnership at the same level as Danka claims she did. While Danka attempted to portray Tom as a freeloader, the truth is that this false narrative actually proves the existence of a partnership between the parties. Indeed, in the early years of the partnership, Tom did not contribute as much as Danka monetarily due to his limited income, but Tom's efforts to renovate all property purchased or leased for businesses, shows these parties were doing what spouses and partners do. When one is having a down time, the other contributes more. The documentary evidence, however, made clear that Tom's contributions of money. labor and credit, were substantial and were as much responsible for the creation of this multi-million-dollar estate as Danka's contributions.

Even after lengthy arguments regarding the admission of a summary of Tom's payoff of the Lowe home mortgage, where Danka objected to a very simple summary of mortgage payments, Danka herself testified that Tom paid off the mortgage. Then, to further establish her lack of trustworthiness, Danka, in violation of the JPI, sold the Lowe property during the pendency of the trial of this matter. Danka even went so far as to try to claim that Tom purchased her Porsche for himself, even though she continues to drive the car to this day.

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It also cannot be ignored that Danka's actions, as Tom's Primary Care Physician, are those for which discipline would issue from the State of Nevada. Having a sexual relationship with a patient, and using your position as a patient's physician for personal financial gain, are both conduct that constitutes "offenses" under Nevada law (see NRS 630.301).

Finally, on the issue of credibility, Danka stands before this Court and asks for orders which are patently unfair. Somehow, Danka believes that her receiving 100% of the assets which the parties accumulated together is an appropriate outcome to the parties' lengthy partnership. Tom, on the other hand, believes that all assets, including the ones which remain in his control after September 13, 2016, which the parties created together over the course of their relationship, should be equally divided. The vast disparity of the requests for relief is further indicia of Danka's lack of credibility before this Court.

IV.

LEGAL ANALYSIS

Putative Spouse.

This Court is well aware of the fact that Nevada recognizes the putative spouse doctrine. The Nevada Supreme Court has defined the requirements of this doctrine as follows:

The doctrine has two elements: (1) a proper marriage ceremony was performed, and (2) one or both of the parties had a good-faith belief that there was no impediment to the marriage and the marriage was valid and proper, "Good faith" has been defined as an "honest and reasonable belief that the marriage was valid at the time of the ceremony." Good faith is presumed. The party asserting lack of good faith has the burden of proving bad faith. Whether the party acted in good faith is a question of fact. Unconfirmed rumors or mere suspicions of a legal impediment do not vitiate good faith " 'so long as no certain or authoritative knowledge of some legal impediment comes to him or her.' " However, when a person receives reliable information that an

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impediment exists, the individual cannot ignore the information, but instead has a duty to investigate further. Persons cannot act "'blindly or without reasonable precaution." Finally, once a spouse learns of the impediment, the putative marriage ends.

Williams v. Williams, 120 Nev. 559, 565-66, 97 P.3d 1124, 1128 (2004)

In this case, there can be no dispute that there was a proper marriage ceremony. The parties had to get a letter from a Las Vegas Catholic Church in order to get married in the Catholic Church in Bratislava. They received a Marriage Certificate and posed for wedding photos with Danka's parents, and they sent out announcements of their marriage. The parties held themselves out as husband and wife to everyone but the IRS.

Tom's testimony was uncontroverted that the discussion of the parties was that a non-USA marriage would aid in asset protection. Tom's testimony was also uncontroverted that he did not learn of the legal impediment to a valid marriage until after he filed the instant action in 2017. Probably one of the most compelling facts is that even as the parties are buying the Patience One building, Danka was telling the lawyer involved, Andy Glendon, that Tom Pickens was her husband and partner. Clearly, Tom's belief that he was married was in good faith.

The one final factor that is important for the Court to consider is that the power to file the Marriage Certificate with the authorities in Bratislava rested with Danka. This was her home town, and it was her connections which arranged for the marriage. She and she alone could have recorded the document, and she did not.

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These types of facts are a perfect example of why Nevada adopted the putative spouse doctrine in the first place.

Implied Partnership / Michoff marriage.

In addition to adopting the putative spouse doctrine as a means of ensuring equity when legally unmarried cohabitants sever the relationship, the Nevada Supreme court has also recognized that the actions of legally unmarried cohabitants can create an implied partnership which results in the division of assets upon the dissolution of the partnership as if community property law applied. The Nevada Supreme Court specifically held as follows:

> In Warren v. Warren, 94 Nev. 309, 579 P.2d 772 (1978), we addressed the issue of the property rights of unmarried cohabitants. There, the lower court held that appellant Sybil Warren had failed to prove the existence of an alleged agreement to pool funds or form a partnership with her cohabitant. Although we merely affirmed the lower court's findings, our opinion implied that her allegations were sufficient to state a cause of action. In Warren, we cited language from Marvin v. Marvin, 18 Cal.3d 660, 134 Cal.Rptr. 815, 557 P.2d 106 (1976), in which it was held that:

> The courts should enforce express contracts between nonmarital partners except to the extent that the contract is explicitly founded on the consideration of meretricious sexual services ... In the absence of an express contract, the courts should inquire into the conduct of the parties to determine whether that conduct demonstrates an implied contract, agreement of partnership or joint venture, or some other tacit understanding between the parties. The courts may also employ the doctrine of quantum meruit, or equitable remedies such as constructive or resulting trusts, when warranted by the facts of the case.

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We agree that the remedies set forth in Marvin are available to unmarried cohabitants. Unmarried persons who are living together have the same rights to lawfully contract with each other regarding their property as do other unmarried individuals. Their agreement may be express or implied, as alleged in the instant case, from the conduct of the parties. Although they may not, of course, contract for meretricious sexual services, they may expect that courts will protect their reasonable expectations with respect to transactions concerning property rights. Each case should be assessed on its own merits with consideration given to the purpose, duration and stability of the relationship and the expectations of the parties. See Omer v. Omer, 11 Wash. App. 386, 523 P.2d 957, 960-961 (1974). Where it is alleged, as it was in the instant case, and proven that there was an agreement to acquire and hold property as if the couple was married, the community property laws of the state will apply by analogy.

Hay v. Hay, 100 Nev. 196, 198-99, 678 P.2d 672, 674 (1984)

In a later case which coined the phrase "Michoff marriage", the Nevada Supreme Court specifically cited the types of evidence which supports the conclusion that an implied partnership existed. The Court held as follows:

> Nevertheless, we conclude that there is substantial evidence to support the district court's finding that Lois and Max impliedly agreed to hold their property as though they were married. In addition to living together and holding themselves out to be a married couple, this evidence included the parties filing federal tax returns as husband and wife, the parties designating that they held the Western States stock as community property in their Subchapter S election, and Max's insistence that Lois sign a consent of spouse to effectuate a partnership he wanted to enter. The district court's judgment against Max is therefore affirmed. Pandelis Constr. Co. v. Jones-Viking Assoc., 103 Nev. 129, 130, 734 P.2d 1236, 1237 (1987).

W. States Const., Inc. v. Michoff, 108 Nev. 931, 938-39, 840 P.2d 1220, 1224-25

(1992).

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In this case, the evidence of an implied, if not actual, partnership is not only substantial, it is nearly overwhelming. Specifically, the uncontroverted evidence presented at trial which establishes an implied partnership resulting in the application of community property law, was as follows:

- The parties held their two residences as "wife and husband", and 1. the related mortgages included a deed of trust naming Danka as a married woman and Tom as a married man.
- The parties shared a joint bank account. 2.
- The parties held themselves out as partners, as well as husband 3. and wife. Both Shannon Evans and Robert Semonian testified as such.
- 4. Danka was an authorized user on Tom's American Express card and used it to purchase supplies for her medical practice.
- 5. The parties held an interest in an LLC as equal partners.

The evidence present in this case is far greater than the evidence in Michoff. While Danka seems to want to focus on the filing of separate tax returns as being a distinguishing factor from *Michoff*, in reality, tax filings are not a compelling factor because filing a joint return, when parties are not legally married, is illegal. Moreover, tax returns are not a matter of public record: Deeds are.

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Moreover, as further evidence of the partnership, Danka and Tom each claimed one half of the rental income and deductions related their jointly titled property, and their CPA allocated income and deductions between the parties to ensure that they received the maximum tax benefits. What better evidence of a partnership could there be?

Danka's breach of fiduciary duty / Exertion of Undue influence.

The evidence is uncontroverted that the parties to this action were partners in every sense of the word. This is established not only by the testimony of the parties as set forth above but also the substantial documentary evidenced summarized herein. While the evidence is compelling, Nevada law gives this Court many ways to remedy the inequity which occurred on September 13th, 2016.

> It is generally recognized that joint venturers owe to one another the duty of loyalty for the duration of their venture. A corporate officer or director stands as a fiduciary to the corporation. This fiduciary relationship requires a duty of good faith, honesty and full disclosure. Western Indus., Inc. v. General Ins. Co., 91 Nev. 222, 228, 533 P.2d 473, 476 (1975). Any alleged breach of such a duty is a question for the trier of fact after examination of all the evidence. *Id.* We also note that a corporate officer or director may contract directly with the corporation. Such contracts are valid, if at the time of their making, they are fair to the corporation. See NRS 78.140; Pederson v. Owen, 92 Nev. 648, 650, 556 P.2d 542, 543 (1976).

Leavitt v. Leisure Sports Incorporation, 103 Nev. 81, 86, 734 P.2d 1221, 1224 (1987)

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Clearly, Danka owed a fiduciary duty to Tom as it pertained to their joint venture in the residential real property and in the LLC interest. In addition to having a fiduciary relationship, the parties also held a confidential relationship.

> We review first the basic principles of fiduciary and confidential relations. The two terms are often said to be synonymous, but there are "significant differences." (Richelle L. v. Roman Catholic Archbishop (2003) 106 Cal.App.4th 257, 271, 130 Cal.Rptr.2d 601 (Richelle L.).) Both relationships give rise to a fiduciary duty, that is, a duty "to act with the utmost good faith for the benefit of the other party." (Bacon v. Soule (1912) 19 Cal.App. 428, 434, 126 P. 384.) " 'Technically, a fiduciary relationship is a recognized legal relationship such as guardian and ward, trustee and beneficiary, principal and agent, or attorney and client ... whereas a "confidential relationship" may be founded on a moral, social, domestic, or merely personal relationship as well as on a legal relationship." "(Richelle L., supra, 106 Cal.App.4th at p. 271, 130 Cal.Rptr.2d 601, quoting Barbara A. v. John G. (1983) 145 Cal. App. 3d 369, 382, 193 Cal. Rptr. 422.) A confidential relation may exist where there is no fiduciary relation. (Vai v. Bank of America (1961) 56 Cal.2d 329, 337-338, 15 Cal.Rptr. 71, 364 P.2d 247.)8 "Because confidential relations do not fall into *1161 well-defined categories of law and depend heavily on the circumstances, they are more difficult to identify than fiduciary relations." (Richelle L., supra, 106 Cal.App.4th at p. 272, 130 Cal.Rptr.2d 601.) The existence of a confidential relationship is a question of fact, and " 'the question is only whether the plaintiff actually reposed such trust and confidence in the other, and whether the other "accepted the relationship." ' " (Richelle L., supra, at p. 272, fn. 6, 130 Cal.Rptr.2d 601, quoting Chodos, The Law of Fiduciary Duties (2000) pp. 49-50.) A "relationship" must exist over a period of time. (Richelle L., supra, at p. 272, fn. 6, 130 Cal.Rptr.2d 601, citing Chodos, The Law of Fiduciary Duties, supra, at p. 53.)

Persson v. Smart Inventions, Inc., 125 Cal. App. 4th 1141, 1160-61, 23 Cal. Rptr. 3d 335, 350 (2005)

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As Tom's physician, Danka owed an additional fiduciary duty to Tom.

A fiduciary relationship is deemed to exist when one party is bound to act for the benefit of the other party. Such a relationship imposes a duty of utmost good faith. Barbara A. v. John G., 145 Cal.App.3d 369, 193 Cal.Rptr. 422, 431 (1983). "The essence of a fiduciary or confidential relationship is that the parties do not deal on equal terms, since the person in whom trust and confidence is reposed and who accepts that trust and confidence is in a superior position to exert unique influence over the dependent party." Id. 193 Cal. Rptr. at 432.

6 This court has recognized that the physician-patient relationship is "fiduciary in nature." Massey v. Litton, 99 Nev. 723, 728, 669 P.2d 248, 252 (1983)(citation omitted). The physician-patient relationship is based on trust and confidence. Society has placed physicians in an elevated position of trust, and, therefore, the physician is obligated to exercise utmost good faith. While Dr. Hammargren urges this court to limit this type of claim to physicians practicing psychiatry, we believe the fiduciary relationship and the position of trust occupied by all physicians demands that the standard apply to all physicians. See also Lochett v. Goodill, 71 Wash.2d 654, 430 P.2d 589, 591 (1967).

A patient generally seeks the assistance of a physician in order to resolve a medical problem. The patient expects that the physician can achieve such resolution. Occasionally (due to illness), the patient is emotionally unstable and often vulnerable. There is the hope that the physician possesses unlimited powers. It is at this point in the professional relationship that there is the potential and opportunity for the physician to take advantage of the patient's vulnerabilities. To do so, however, would violate a trust and constitute an abuse of power. This court would condemn any such type of exploitation. Such conduct would fall below the acceptable standard for a fiduciary.

Historically, the physician's primary obligation has been, above all, to do no harm. It is Ms. Hoopes' contention that Dr. Hammargren abused the physician-patient relationship by instigating a sexual relationship.

Hoopes v. Hammargren, 102 Nev. 425, 431, 725 P.2d 238, 242 (1986)

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In the context of a marital or quasi marital relationship, a similar duty exists.

Where an antecedent fiduciary relation exists, a court of equity will presume confidence placed and influence exerted; where there is no such fiduciary relation, the confidence and influence must be proved by satisfactory extrinsic evidence; the rules of equity and the remedies which it bestows are exactly the same in each of these two cases. The doctrine of equity concerning undue influence is very broad, and is based upon principles of the highest morality. It reaches every case, and grants relief 'where influence is acquired and abused, or where confidence is reposed and betrayed.' It is specially active and searching in dealing with gifts, but is applied, when necessary, to conveyances, contracts executory and executed, and wills.'

Peardon v. Peardon, 65 Nev. 717, 767, 201 P.2d 309, 333 (1948)

When such a relationship exists, a Court sitting in the position of this honorable Court, has broad equitable powers to remedy the wrongs which were perpetrated by Danka on September 13, 2016.

> We have held that "[a] presumption of undue influence arises when a fiduciary relationship exists and the fiduciary benefits from the questioned transaction." In re Jane Tiffany Living Trust 2001, 124 Nev. 74, 78, 177 P.3d 1060, 1062 (2008) (addressing undue influence in the context of an attorney receiving an inter vivos transfer from a client). Once raised, a beneficiary may a presumption by clear and convincing rebut such evidence. Id. at 79, 177 P.3d at 1063.

In re Est. of Bethurem, 129 Nev. 869, 874, 313 P.3d 237, 241 (2013)

A fiduciary duty clearly existed between the parties at the time of the transaction in question, and Danka clearly benefitted from the violation of her duties to Tom.

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Want of Consideration.

The evidence is uncontroverted that Tom received no consideration for the September 13th purported transaction. It is first year Contacts that for a contract to be valid, consideration must flow in both directions. There can be no disputing that the documents signed on September 13th 2016 purport to be contracts.

> Ordinarily, therefore, courts do not inquire into the adequacy of consideration.... Gross inadequacy of consideration may be relevant to issues of capacity, fraud and the like, but the requirement of consideration is not a safeguard against imprudent and improvident contracts cases **279 where it appears that there is no bargain in fact. Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 79 cmt. c (1979) (emphasis added).

The Restatement further states:

Although the requirement of consideration may be met despite great difference in the values exchanged, gross inadequacy of consideration may be relevant in the application of other rules. Inadequacy "such as shocks the conscience" is often said to be a "badge of fraud," justifying a denial of specific performance. Inadequacy may also help to justify rescission or cancellation on the ground of lack of capacity, mistake, misrepresentation, duress or undue influence. Id. cmt. e (citations omitted) (emphasis added).

Oh v. Wilson, 112 Nev. 38, 41, 910 P.2d 276, 278-79 (1996)

Ordinarily, if a person voluntarily pays another money, he cannot maintain an action to recover it back. This rule, however, does not apply where money is paid under a contract, and the consideration fails. The money or property may be recovered back in such a case. Clark on Contracts (4th Ed.) p. 647. 13 C. J. 367.

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The plaintiffs having received no consideration whatever for their deed, it would be against equity and good conscience to permit the Joint Holding Company to retain and keep land for which its grantor gave nothing in return. This conclusion renders it unnecessary to consider the other matters discussed by counsel for plaintiffs in respect to the insufficiency of the evidence to support the trial court's findings on the issue of fraud and misrepresentations. fraudulent

Russell v. Ruffcorn, 54 Nev. 162, 10 P.2d 632, 636 (1932)

"Basic contract principles require, for an enforceable contract, an of minds. acceptance, meeting the consideration." Certified Fire Prot., Inc. v. Precision Constr., In —, 283 P.3d 250, 255 (2012) (internal c., 128 Nev. quotations omitted). Consideration is "'a performance or return promise' "given in exchange for the initial promise. Pink v. Busch, 100 Nev. 684, 688, 691 P.2d 456, 459 (1984) (quoting Restatement (Second) of Contracts § 71(1) (1981)). A promise which imposes a legal duty or liability on the promisor is sufficient. See Mayer Hoffman McCann, P.C. v. Barton, 614 F.3d 893, 903 (8th Cir.2010) (holding that "mutual promises imposing some legal duty or liability on each promisor ... [are] sufficient consideration to form a valid, enforceable contract" (internal quotations omitted)). "A meeting of the minds exists when the parties have agreed upon the contract's essential terms." Certified Fire Prot., 128 Nev. at —, 283 P.3d at 255.

Manning v. Coryell, 130 Nev. 1213 (2014)

Clearly in addition to not meeting the basic requirements of a valid contract, there could not have been a valid contract due to the absolute absence of any consideration flowing to Tom for the purported transfers.

There is one other consideration for this Court: NRS 155.097 prohibits those in Danka's position from exerting undue influence in transactions like the ones

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which transpired on September 13, 2016. The Court should review this authority. Tom hereby incorporates by this reference the authorities outlined in his Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, to Dismiss, for Protective Order, and his Countermotion to Dismiss and/or for Summary Judgment on Danka's Counterclaims, which was filed in this matter on August 19, 2019. The authorities contained in this filing should cause this Court great concern and provide ample authority for the dismissal of all of Danka's Counterclaims, as well as for further authority for granting the relief sought by Tom herein.

ARGUMENT

This is a line which Judges and The Family Court is a Court of Equity. lawyers have invoked for longer than the Family Court has existed. Some issues before this court can boil down to the simple recognition of rigid legal definitions. This is true of the failure of a transfer of Patience One LLC based upon the purported transferor not owning the interest in the LLC. This is also true regarding the absence of any consideration being fatal to a contract.

The broader theme of the evidence presented at trial, however, must be equity. The reason theories of law like putative spouse, or Implied partnership exist under Nevada law is to ensure that a truly unfair result occurs under fact and circumstances 111 111

identical to those before the Court. What is fair under the circumstances established by the substantial evidence presented at trial? Tom seeks only that which is fair and nothing else.

The Court knows that Defendant owed Plaintiff multiple levels of fiduciary duties. Despite this fact, she took advantage of her distraught partner and strip him of all they had accumulated together. It is ironic that Defendant plead unjust enrichment as an affirmative defense to Tom's claims, because that is exactly what she herself is seeking from this Court. Tom however seeks only equity. Fortunately for Tom and for this Court, the evidence and Nevada law preclude the relief sought by Defendant and requires that the Court grant the relief sought by Tom.

To the extent that the relief sought herein by Tom is construed by this Court as being beyond the claims that have been plead throughout this case, Tom, pursuant to NRCP 15, moves this Court to allow the amendment of the pleadings to conform to the evidence adduced at trial.

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CONCLUSION

Attached to this closing argument brief are Plaintiff's proposed "Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Orders". (See Exhibit "1"). The same sets forth with specificity the appropriate relief and the factual and legal bases for the relief. The result of these Findings are equity and fairness and nothing more.

Dated this 22 day of April, 2021.

JONES & LOBELLO

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

2		Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of JONES &			
3	LOBELLO and that on theday of April, 2021, I caused the above and foregoing document entitled foregoing PLAINTIFF'S CLOSING ARGUMENT				
4	BRIEF, to be served as follows:				
5 6 7		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			
8	\boxtimes	pursuant to N.E.F.C.R. 9, to be sent via electronic service;			
9		pursuant to EDCR 7.26, to be sent via facsimile;			
10 11	\boxtimes	by email to			
12		e party or their attorney(s) listed below at the address and/or facsimile number rated below:			
13 14 15		Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq. The Abrams & Mayo Law Firm 6252 South Rainbow Blvd., #100 Las Vegas, NV 89118			
16 17		Email: JVAGroup@TheAbramsLawFirm.com Attorney for Defendant			
18 19		Shawn M. Goldstein, Esq. GOLDSTEIN LAW, LTD.			
20		1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 300 Las Vegas, NV 89135			
21		Email: shawn@goldsteinlawltd.com			
22		Attorney for Defendant,			
23	and	that there is regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and			
24		the place(s) so addressed.			
25		/s/ Elisabeth S. Flemming			
26		An Employee of JONES & LOBELLO			
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EXHIBIT "1"

ONES & LOBELLO

1	FFCL
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1 2	THOMAS A. PICKENS,
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DISTRICT COURT FAMILY DIVISION CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

Individually and as Trustee of the LV Blue Trust,

Plaintiff/Counterdefendant.

VS.

DANKA K. MICHAELS, Individually and as Trustee of the Mich-Mich Trust,

Defendant/Counterclaimant;

and related Counterclaims.

CASE NO.: D-17-560737-D

DEPT. J

Dates of Trial: February 14, 2020 & February 21, 2020, March 5, 2021 and March 12, 2021 & April 2, 2021

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, DECREE OF DIVORCE AND JUDGMENT

The above captioned matter having come before this Honorable Court for trial on February 14, 2020; February 21, 2020; March 5, 2021; March 12, 2021 and April 2, 2021, upon the Second Amended Complaint of Plaintiff, THOMAS ALLEN PICKENS ("Tom"), present and represented by his attorneys, Jones D. Jones,

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Michele LoBello and JONES & LOBELLO; and upon the Counterclaim of Defendant, DANKA K. MICHAELS ("Danka"), present and represented by her attorneys, Jennifer Abrams and THE ABRAMS & MAYO LAW FIRM, and Shawn M. Goldstein and the law firm of GOLDSTEIN LAW LTD., the Court, having reviewed the papers and pleadings on file, having received and considered the testimony of the parties and other witnesses, having weighed the credibility of the witnesses, having reviewed the substantial documents and information received into evidence, having heard the argument of counsel, and for good cause appearing, hereby FINDS, CONCLUDES AND ORDERS as follows:

FINDINGS OF FACT

THE COURT FINDS that it is appropriate to take judicial notice of the following law and facts pursuant to NRS 47.130 pursuant to the Requests for Judicial Notice filed by Tom in this action:

- 1. NAC 630.230 prohibits physicians from failing to adequately supervise APRN's in their employ.1
- 2. NRS 630.301 makes it grounds for discipline for a physician to engage in sexual relations with a patient.
- 3. NRS 630.301 makes it a ground for discipline for a physician to exploit a relationship with a patient for financial or other personal gain.
- 4. The fact that Defendant sold the 7608 Lowe Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89131 (APN 125-16-511-008) residence during the pendency of this action on August 26, 2020, Recorded Document No. 20200826:04179, according to the Clark County Assessor.

Pursuant to NAC 630.230(1)(i), a person who is licensed as a physician or physician assistant shall not: "If the person is a physician, fail to provide adequate supervision of a physician assistant or an advanced practice registered nurse". See Nev. Admin. Code §630.230(1)(i).

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THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that this trial began on February 14, 2020 and was conducted over five (5) days. During the trial, the Court admitted 138 Exhibits and heard the testimony of the parties, and the testimony of witnesses Shannon Evans, Esq., Robert Semonian CPA, Dara Lesmeister, Todd Kilde, and Roberto Carillo, APRN.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS from a credibility standpoint, over the course of the five days of trial, Danka's testimony changed in an attempt to undo the unequivocal testimony she offered on Day One of trial. The Court finds that the testimony offered by Danka on Day One of trial was far more credible than any later testimony. Moreover, much of Danka's later testimony was contradicted by the documentary proof.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the parties met in 2001 when Danka became the treating physician for Tom. Danka testified she was Tom's primary care physician from 2000 to 2017. See Transcript Re: Non-Jury Trial dated February 14, 2020, page 34, lines 22-24.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that after the Doctor-Patient relationship began, the parties began a romantic relationship. Danka testified this began in the summer of 2001, and that she continued being Tom's physician after the romantic relationship commenced. See Transcript Re: Non-Jury Trial dated February 14, 2020, page 35, lines 4-9.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the parties traveled to Danka's hometown of Bratislava, Slovakia, and celebrated a marriage ceremony in a Catholic Church on April 7, 2002. See Exhibits "1" and "2".

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THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that following the ceremony, the parties sent out wedding announcements. See Exhibit "1".

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Danka's mother and father were in attendance at the wedding, and that the parties hired a photographer to take wedding photos. See Exhibit "1"; see also Transcript Re: Non-Jury Trial dated February 14, 2020, page 44, lines 9-23.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that as a result of this ceremony, a marriage certificate was issued. See Exhibit "2".

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the requisites in Slovakia to record the marriage certificate were not completed by either party.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that notwithstanding the legal impediment to the parties marriage, Tom justifiably believed that he was married to Danka. Tom testified on February 14, 2020 he believed he and Danka were legally married in a ceremony in the Bratislava Catholic Church on April 7, 2002. Tom testified Danka had family and friends in Slovakia, she said she would like to get married there, and he agreed. Tom further testified Danka and he never discussed a commitment ceremony, only a wedding, prior to that ceremony taking place. In participating in the wedding ceremony, Tom intended to be legally married to Danka. In planning for the wedding ceremony, the parties selected rings, made travel arrangements, made hotel arrangements, set up a photographer, purchased a dress for Danka for the ceremony and invited guests. In order to participate in the wedding ceremony in the Catholic Church in Bratislava, parties were first required to meet with a Priest to receive a blessing and have pre-marriage instruction in Las Vegas. Danka arranged for the meeting with the Priest in Las Vegas. Tom testified the wedding was a formal marriage ceremony, and Danka translated the ceremony for him as he did not speak the language the Priest was speaking during the marriage ceremony. Following the marriage ceremony, Tom testified he and Danka signed a

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book at the church. The parties sent out their wedding announcement to family and friends (Exhibit "1") following the wedding upon returning to the U.S. The parties celebrated their wedding anniversary every April 7th thereafter until they separated in September of 2016, and Tom typically gave Danka an anniversary gift annually, usually jewelry. Finally, Tom testified that in April 2002, he never had possession of the parties' Marriage Certificate (Exhibit "2"). Danka handled all of the legal aspects of the wedding in Bratislava. See Transcript Re: Non-Jury Trial dated February 14, 2020, pages 100-109.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Tom's testimony that he was unaware of a legal impediment to the marriage until such time as he filed this action and his lawyer obtained an expert opinion, is credible. Tom believed the parties were legally married when he signed the Complaint for Divorce filed on October 24, 2017 in this matter. Tom testified that it was not until after he filed the Complaint for Divorce that he first obtained a copy of the Marriage Certificate from the church in Bratislava. Tom testified he requested and obtained a copy of the Marriage Certificate from Bratislava after he filed and learned Danka was claiming the parties were not legally married. It was only after Tom learned from his lawyer that an expert had researched the Marriage Certificate and laws of Bratislava, Slovakia, and discovered that the Certificate had not been correctly processed and accordingly, the marriage was not valid under Slovakian law. See Transcript Re: Non-Jury Trial dated February 14, 2020, pages 107-113.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that an overwhelming amount of evidence demonstrates that following the wedding in 2002, and until 2016, the parties behaved as partners and spouses.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the parties had a joint bank account (see Exhibits "72", "76", "78", "79" and "80").

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THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the parties shared at least one credit card account (see Exhibits "82" - "90").

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the parties acquired real property together. Specifically, the parties took title to two residential real properties, the home where they lived together located at 9517 Queen Charlotte Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89145, as Husband and Wife. The Deed indicates "Danka Michaels, a married woman and Thomas Pickens, a married man..." (see Exhibit "7"). Danka admitted the mortgage was in both parties' names. They parties also purchased an investment home located at 7608 Lowe Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89131 (see Exhibit "6"), as Husband and Wife, and again, Danka admitted the mortgage on the home was in both parties' names, although the mortgage was paid in full before the parties separated. These facts, given the scrutiny of title companies and lenders, as well as the fact that the Deeds are a matter of public record, is one that the Court finds compelling.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the parties also acquired real property for investment when they formed the company Patience One, LLC and purchased an office building together where each party operated their respective businesses (see Exhibits "47" - "51") until following separation. Danka admitted during her testimony on Day One of trial that both parties formed the LLC, both were guarantors on the original mortgage and the 2014 refinance. Exhibit "153", the 2014 Deed of Trust, also indicates both parties' were guaranters on the refinanced mortgage. Danka admitted that as of February of 2020, this property has a net value of \$2,936,408, and her FDF filed February 13, 2020 represents this was the net value.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the parties shared an accountant, Robert Semonian, CPA.

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THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that while the parties filed individual, rather than joint, tax returns for all years of their relationship, the testimony of Robert Semonian, was that until 2016, each year, he would apportion the income of and deductions of the parties to each party's individual returns such that both parties would legally avoid as much tax as possible. See Transcript Re: Non-Jury Trial dated February 21, 2020, page 82, lines 4-14.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the parties referred to one another to multiple individuals as spouses. See Transcript Re: Non-Jury Trial dated February 14, 2020, page 53-54, lines 17-1.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the testimony of witnesses Dara Lesmeister on February 14, 2020, as well as the testimony of Todd Kilde on February 21, 2020, confirms that each of these witnesses who worked with Tom and who also knew Danka, believed the parties were husband and wife. See Transcript Re: Non-Jury Trial dated February 14, 2020, page 132, lines 7-12; see also Transcript Re: Non-Jury Trial dated February 21, 2020, page 149, lines 4-5; see also Exhibit "156" (Mr. Kilde's Request to Appeal the Denial of Unemployment Benefits wherein he referred to Danka as Tom's wife).

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the testimony of Shannon Evans. Esq., who represented both parties for estate planning during the relationship, but who represented only Danka on September 13th, 2016 and thereafter, was that Danka and Tom held themselves out as husband and wife. See Transcript Re: Non-Jury Trial dated February 21, 2020, page 34-35, lines 6-24.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the testimony of witnesses Robert Semonian further corroborates Danka and Tom held themselves out as husband and wife. See Transcript Re: Non-Jury Trial dated February 21, 2020, page 83, lines 2-4.

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THE COURT FURTHER FINDS Tom's American Express statements, admitted as Exhibits "82" - "90", reveal the extensive use by Danka of Tom's credit for personal spending and, more importantly, to purchase supplies for her medical It is particularly telling that even after the September 13, 2016 practice. "transaction", discussed below, Danka continued to use Tom's American Express account to purchase supplies for her medical practice.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that on or about September 13, 2016, at Danka's request, Tom met Danka at Shannon Evans', office. Danka admitted on Day One of trial she set up this meeting. At this meeting, Tom was asked to and did in fact sign documents purporting to transfer his interest in the two residential properties owned jointly by the parties, as well as his interest in Patience One, LLC. See Transcript Re: Non-Jury Trial dated February 14, 2020, page 236, lines 4-17.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Tom received no consideration of any kind from Danka for the purported transfers, and Danka confirmed this in her testimony during Day One of Trial. See Transcript Re: Non-Jury Trial dated February 14, 2020, page 76, lines 2-23.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the conduct of the parties regarding their financial affairs provides clear and convincing evidence that the parties intended to pool their assets and act as a partnership. Evidence of this fact is found in the Deed to Lowe house, Exhibit "6"; Deed to Queen Charlotte house, Exhibit "5"; Schedule K-1's issued by Patience One, LLC, Exhibits "47" - "51"; Deed of Trust related to Lowe house mortgage, Exhibit "8"; Deed of Trust related to Queen Charlotte mortgage, Exhibit "7"; Deed of Trust for Patience One, LLC's, 2014 loan, Exhibit "153"; joint Wells Fargo Bank statements, Exhibits "72", "76", "78", "79" and "80"; Danka's email in which she tells the parties' attorney, Andy Glendon, Esq., that she and her husband (referring to Tom) were partners in the Patience One, LLC deal, Exhibit "149"; and Tom's American Express statements,

Exhibits "82" - "90".

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THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that as partners, actual or implied, both parties owed a fiduciary duty to one another at all times relevant to the September 13, 2016 transaction.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that based upon Danka's own testimony and the medical records of Danka's treatment of Tom, which were admitted at trial as Exhibit "3", Bates No. 5432-5434, Danka was and remained the Primary Care Physician of Tom from 2001 through 2017. Specifically, Danka herself confirmed this fact. Exhibit "3" at Bates 5434 confirms that as late as September of 2017, one month before the initiation of this lawsuit, Danka was still referring Tom to specialists.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that as a result of the Doctor-Patient relationship, Danka owed Tom a fiduciary duty.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that NRS 630.031 provides it is grounds for discipline of physicians if they engage in a sexual relationship with a patient or if they exploit a patient for their own financial gain.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Danka began prescribing medication to Tom beginning in 2001, including Xanax, Ambien, Oxycodone and Tramadol. and Exhibit "4", the Nevada Prescription Monitoring Program log for Tom Pickens dated 2015- 2017 proves Danka or her employees continued to prescribe Tom medication until 2017.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that according to Exhibit "4", the medications prescribed by either Danka or her Nurse Practitioner at the time of the September 13, 2016 transaction included Xanax, Ambien, Oxycodone and Tramadol.

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THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that pursuant to Nevada law, Danka is and was required to supervise her Nurse Practitioner. Danka's own testimony on Day Five of Trial confirmed she did, in fact adequately supervise Roberto Carillo, her Nurse Practitioner.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Danka continued to act as Tom's Primary Care Physician until September of 2017. Tom's medical records indicate that Danka referred him to a specialist in September of 2017.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that at all times relevant to the September 13, 2016 transaction, the parties were equal members of the Nevada Limited-Liability Company, Patience One, LLC.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that pursuant to the K-1's of Patience One, LLC, the parties owned their respective membership interests in Patience One, LLC as individuals (see Exhibits "47" - "50"). It was not until after the September 13, 2016 transaction that the K-1 of Patience One, LLC reflected the Mich-Mich Trust was the owner of Danka's interest in Patience One, LLC (see Exhibit "51").

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the purported transfer of Tom's interest in Patience One, LLC by the assignment prepared by Shannon Evans at Danka's request could not have been legally effective because the document purporting to transfer Tom's interest out of Patience One, LLC, reflects Tom's Trust, LV Blue Trust, as the transferor, when Tom's Trust did not own his personal fifty percent interest in Patience One, LLC. No evidence was presented that Tom's Trust ever owned his individual interest in Patience One, LLC.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS, based upon the testimony of the Danka on Day One of trial, Tom received no consideration for the transfers of the Lowe and Queen Charlotte residences or the purported transfer of his interest in Patience One, LLC.

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THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Danka did not refinance the outstanding loans on Queen Charlotte or the Patience One, LLC building until after the filing of the instant lawsuit, if at all. The Clark County Recorder's website does not reflect a satisfaction of the 2014 mortgage on which both parties are obligors.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that no interest in any other company or joint asset was transferred by Danka to Tom in exchange for the September 13, 2016 transfer of assets received by Danka.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that at the time of the purported transfer of the Lowe residence, the Queen Charlotte residence and the Patience One, LLC interest, Danka owed to Tom a fiduciary duty as his physician, his spouse/putative spouse, his partner (implied or actual), and as his equal member in the Patience One, LLC.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that during the course of the parties relationship, Tom paid off, from his earnings or from the funds in the parties' joint account, the mortgage on the Lowe residence. The bank statements and Tom's testimony support this finding.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that to date, there has been no recording of a satisfaction of the original Patience One, LLC Mortgage on the Clark County Recorder's website. (See request for judicial notice filed 4/23/21).

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Danka was served with a Joint Preliminary Injunction on November 1, 2017, as evidenced in the Affidavit of Process Server filed in this matter on November 2, 2017. Despite this fact, during the pendency of the trial in this matter, Danka sold the Lowe residence for \$270,000.00. (See request for judicial notice filed 4/23/21)

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that during the Course of the parties' relationship, specifically in 2014, when Tom's company received a \$1,000,000.00 bonus on a project, that the parties deposited over \$200,000.00 of said bonus into

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their joint bank account, and those funds were used to pay for extensive renovations and improvements on the Queen Charlotte home.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that from Tom's 2014 bonus, he purchased the Porsche Cayenne vehicle, free of encumbrance, which Danka, to this day, continues to drive.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Tom deposited his income from his business, and the income paid to him by Danka's business, into the parties' joint account at Wells Fargo.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Danka's actions in seeking the transfer of the majority of the assets of the parties' partnership without any consideration flowing to Tom was a breach of her many levels of fiduciary duty to Tom.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Danka admitted that she is asserting an ownership claim to Tom's company, Blue Point Development, in the pending civil lawsuit between the parties. (See Request for Judicial Notice filed 2/10/20)

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Blue Point Development was formed during the relationship of the parties.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that both parties acquired retirement accounts during their relationship.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS both parties acquired an interest in, and deposited earnings into, various bank accounts during their relationship.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the foregoing evidence is substantial and controlling of the conclusions of law and equitable Orders set forth hereinafter.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Based upon the forgoing findings of fact, the Court makes the following conclusions of law:

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ovington Cross, Suite 210	Vegas, Nevada 89144	-5060 FAX: (702) 318-50	

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1.	Pursuant to Nevada law, a physician is required to supervise any APRI		
	in their employ. See NAC 630.230.		

- Pursuant to Nevada law, a physician is precluding from taking 2. advantage of a patient for their own financial gain. See NRS 630.301.
- 3. Pursuant to Nevada law, spouses owe a fiduciary duty to one another. See Williams v. Waldman, 108 Nev. 466 (1992).
- 4. Pursuant to Nevada law, parties to a joint venture owe a fiduciary duty to one another. (See Leavitt v. Leisure Sports Inc., 103 Nev. 81 (1987)
- Nevada law recognizes the rights of putative spouses to a division of 5. property consistent with community property law when one or both of the parties reasonably believed that the marriage was valid. (See Williams v. Williams, 120 Nev. 559 (2004)
- Nevada law recognizes the rights of parties who voluntarily agree to 6. pool their assets and become implied partners to an equal division of the property acquired during their quasi-marital relationship. (See Western States Construction v. Michoff, 108 Nev. 931 (1987)
- 7. Nevada law recognizes that consideration is a requirement of any valid contract. (See Manning v. Coryell, 130 Nev 1213 (2014)
- 8. Nevada law recognizes the equitable authority of this Court to correct (See Certified Fire Protection v. Precision unjust enrichment. Construction, 128 Nev 371(2012)
- As a matter of law, the purported transfer of Plaintiff's interest in 9. Patience One LLC was of no effect due to the fact that the purported transfer was from LV Blue trust and not the Plaintiff who was the actual owner of the LLC.

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1	10.	As a matter of law, the transfers of the Lowe Ave and Queen Charlotte
2		residences was void due to Defendant's multiple breaches of her
3		multiple fiduciary duties to Plaintiff.
4	11.	As a matter of law, all purported transfers which occurred on September
5		13, 2016, which included the transfer of the Lowe Avenue residence,
6		the Queen Charlotte residence, and Plaintiff's interest in Patience One,
7		LLC were void for want of consideration for the transaction.
8	12.	As matter of law, substantial evidence supports the conclusion that the
9		parties were putative spouses from April 7, 2002 until December of
10		2017 when Plaintiff learned of the legal impediment to his marriage.
11		As such, all property acquired by them during their relationship should
12		be divided by this Court as if it were community property.
13	13.	As a matter of law, substantial evidence supports the conclusion that
14		the parties were both actual and implied partners who agreed to pool
15		their assets, resources and credit for the benefit of both of them.
16	14.	As a matter of law, Substantial evidence supports the conclusion that
17		the following assets are the joint property of the parties which the Court

- he conclusion that es which the Court will divide via this Decree:
 - a. The residence located at 9517 Queen Charlotte Dr.
 - b. The residence (or proceeds thereof) located at 7608 Lowe Ave.
 - c. Patience One LLC and all of its assets.
 - d. The portion of the parties respective retirement accounts which was accumulated by either party between April 7th, 2002 and December 1st, 2017.
 - e. The balance in each parties respective bank accounts as of December 1st, 2017.
 - f. Bluepoint Development based upon an October 2017 valuation.

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g. Any appreciation in the value of Bluepoint Medical Group or its predecessor professional corporation representing Defendant's medical practice.

III.

ORDERS AND JUDGMENT:

Based upon the forgoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of law, it is HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED the Court is ordering the parties each be awarded one-half of the assets and debts identified in either party's Financial Disclosure Forms filed in February 2020 in this matter. The parties shall jointly retain a commercial real estate appraiser and business valuation expert for the purposes of establishing the current fair market value of every real property and business listed in either party's Financial Disclosure Forms filed in February 2020 in this matter. If the parties cannot agree on the appropriate experts, they will each submit three proposed experts to the Court, and the Court will select the experts.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED the parties will utilize National Automobile Dealers Association Guide to value their respective vehicles.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED each party will exchange copies of their bank statements, for all of their personal, business, investment and retirement account statements, for the time period September 1, 2016 to the present within 30 days of this Order. The final equalization of assets shall consider the balances in all such accounts to be joint assets to which the parties are entitled an equal division based upon the balances as of the date of the filing of this action.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED the Court intends to award Tom his primary residence, his construction business, bank accounts and vehicle; the Court intends to award Danka her primary residence,

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medical practice, medical spa business, bank accounts, and her vehicle. With regard to Patience One, LLC, the Court will endeavor to award this asset to Danka, with appropriate offset on the balance sheet, since her two businesses continue to operate in the building owned by the Company. The remaining assets will be equitably divided to ensure that each party receives a net award of assets and debts that is equal and equitable.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that if the proceeds of the sale of the Lowe home are not reasonably accounted for in the assets in Danka's control, then she shall have 30 days to pay Tom one-half of the net proceeds received from the sale of the Lowe home. The Court did not hear testimony as to the disposition of the proceeds of the sale, and it is possible Danka used the funds to purchase other assets not mentioned in this Order. The Court intends to the proceeds of sale to be equally divided by the parties. Danka shall provide proof of the disposition of the proceeds of sale to Tom, through counsel, within 10 days of entry of this Decree.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Tom is determined to be the prevailing party in this matter. He is thus awarded attorney fees in the amount to be determined upon the filing of an Affidavit of Counsel: Memorandum of Attorneys' Fees and Costs, outlining his specific request for fees and costs, and his bases therefor, within 20 days following notice of entry of this Decree.

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IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Court specifically reserves jurisdiction over the issues of the final division of assets and debts and associated equalization as provided under Nevada law.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED BY:

JONES & LOBELLO

John D. Jones
Nevada Bar No. 6699
Michele LoBello
Nevada Bar No.: 5527
9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A
Las Vegas, Nevada 89144
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
THOMAS ALLEN PICKENS

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JONES & LOBELLO Michele LoBello, Esq.

Nevada Bar No. 5527 John D. Jones, Esq.

Nevada Bar No. 6699 9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A

Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 Telephone No.: 702-318-5060

Facsimile No.: 702-318-5070

Email: jones@joneslobello.com Email: lobello@joneslobello.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff, THOMÁS A. PICKENS

> DISTRICT COURT FAMILY DIVISION CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

12 9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 702-318-5060 FAX: 702-318-5070 13

ONES & LOBELLO

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THOMAS A. PICKENS,

Individually and as Trustee of the LV Blue Trust.

Plaintiff/Counterdefendant.

VS.

DANKA K. MICHAELS, Individually and as Trustee of the Mich-Mich Trust,

Defendant/Counterclaimant;

and related Counterclaims.

CASE NO.: D-17-560737-D

DEPT. J

Dates of Trial: February 14, 2020, February 21, 2020, March 5, 2021, March 12, 2021 and April 2, 2021

PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST FOR THE COURT TO TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE PURSUANT TO NRS 47.130

Plaintiff, Thomas A. Pickens ("Tom"), by and through his attorneys of record, Michele LoBello, John D. Jones and the law firm of JONES & LOBELLO hereby

Page 1 of 4

AA07842

Case Number: D-17-560737-D

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requests this Court take mandatory judicial notice of the following authorities:

- 1. NAC 630.230
- 2. NRS 630.301

Pursuant to NRS 47.130, this Court may take judicial notice of facts generally known within the territorial jurisdiction of the trial court or capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned, so that the fact is not subject to reasonable dispute. The existence of the cases filed in the above Courts, and the pleadings and filings therein, are such matters that subject to judicial notice. "Although the existence of a document be judicially noticeable, the truth of the statements contained in the documents and its proper interpretation are not subject to judicial notice if those matters are reasonably disputable." Fremont Indemnity Company v. Fremont General Corporation, 148 Cal.App.4th 97, 113 (Ct. App. Cal. 2007) (citing Taylor v. Charter Medical Corp., 162 F.3d 827, 829-30 (5th Circuit, 1998, "The Second, Eighth and Eleventh Circuits have held that even though a Court May take judicial notice of a document filed in another court. . . to establish the fact of such litigation and related findings, a court cannot take judicial notice of the factual findings of another court.")).

Neither party here too can reasonably dispute the fact that a pleading or document has been filed in any of the above reference cases, or the fact that the cases themselves have been filed and exist.

This request in no way is asking the Court to take judicial notice as to the truth of statements contained in any of the documents or pleadings on file in the above cases, but rather to find as fact the existence of the cases and the existence of the filings and pleadings in each case. Joslin v. H.A.S. Ins. Brokerage, 184 Cal. App.3d 369, 374, 228 Cal.Rptr. 878 (1986), which holds, "Taking judicial notice of a document is not the same as accepting the truth of its contents or accepting a particular interpretation of its meaning." See also Middlebrook-Anderson Co. v. Southwest Sav. & Loan Assn., 18 Cal.App.3d 1023, 1038, 96 Cal.Rptr. 338 (1971).

NRS 47.150 provides that a judge or court may take judicial notice, whether requested or not, and a judge or court shall take judicial notice if requested by a party and supplied with the necessary information. NRS 47.160 provides, "A party is entitled upon timely request to an opportunity to be heard as to the propriety of taking judicial notice and the tenor of the matter to be noticed." As to timing, NRS 47.170 provides: "Judicial notice may be taken at any stage of the proceeding prior to submission to the court or jury."

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 23-day of April, 2021.

JONES & LOBELLO

Michele LoBello

Nevada Bar No. 5527

9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A

Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 Attorneys for Plaintiff,

THOMAS PICKENS

JONES & LOBELLO 9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 702-318-5060 FAX: 702-318-5070

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of JONES &
LOBELLO and that on the day of April, 2021, I caused the above and
foregoing document entitled foregoing PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST FOR THE COURT TO TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE PURSUANT TO NRS 47.130 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
pursuant to N.E.F.C.R. 9, to be sent via electronic service;
pursuant to EDCR 7.26, to be sent via facsimile;
by email to
to the party or their attorney(s) listed below at the address and/or facsimile number indicated below:
Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq.
The Abrams & Mayo Law Firm
6252 South Rainbow Blvd., #100
Las Vegas, NV 89118
Email: <u>JVAGroup@TheAbramsLawFirm.com</u> Attorney for Defendant
Shawn M. Goldstein, Esq.
GOLDSTEIN LAW, LTD.
1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 300
Las Vegas, NV 89135
Email: shawn@goldsteinlawltd.com Attorney for Defendant,
Attorney for Defendant,
and that there is regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and the place(s) so addressed.
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An Employee of JONES & LOBELLO

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

NAC 630.230 Prohibited professional conduct. (NRS 630.130, 630.275)

- 1. A person who is licensed as a physician or physician assistant shall not:
- (a) Falsify records of health care;
- (b) Falsify the medical records of a hospital so as to indicate his or her presence at a time when he or she was not in attendance or falsify those records to indicate that procedures were performed by him or her which were in fact not performed by him or her;
- (c) Render professional services to a patient while the physician or physician assistant is under the influence of alcohol or any controlled substance or is in any impaired mental or physical condition;
- (d) Acquire any controlled substances from any pharmacy or other source by misrepresentation, fraud, deception or subterfuge;
- (e) Prescribe anabolic steroids for any person to increase muscle mass for competitive or athletic purposes;
- (f) Make an unreasonable additional charge for tests in a laboratory, radiological services or other services for testing which are ordered by the physician or physician assistant and performed outside his or her own office;
- (g) Allow any person to act as a medical assistant in the treatment of a patient of the physician or physician assistant, unless the medical assistant has sufficient training to provide the assistance;
- (h) Fail to provide adequate supervision of a medical assistant who is employed or supervised by the physician or physician assistant, including, without limitation, supervision provided in the manner described in <u>NAC 630.810</u> or <u>630.820</u>;
- (i) If the person is a physician, fail to provide adequate supervision of a physician assistant or an advanced practice registered nurse;
- (j) Fail to honor the advance directive of a patient without informing the patient or the surrogate or guardian of the patient, and without documenting in the patient's records the reasons for failing to honor the advance directive of the patient contained therein;
- (k) Engage in the practice of writing prescriptions for controlled substances to treat acute pain or chronic pain in a manner that deviates from the policies set forth in the *Guidelines for the Chronic Use of Opioid Analgesics* adopted by reference in <u>NAC</u> 630.187; or
- (1) Administer or use, or allow any person under his or her supervision, direction or control to administer or use, a single-use medical device:
 - (1) For more than one procedure;
 - (2) For more than one patient; or
- (3) In a manner inconsistent with the manufacturer's instructions or directions included on or with the single-use medical device.
 - 2. As used in this section:

(a) "Chronic pain" has the meaning ascribed to it in section 3 of the Guidelines for the Chronic Use of Opioid Analgesics adopted by reference in NAC 630.187.

(b) "Single-dose vial" means a vial, including, without limitation, a sealed sterile vial, which may be accessed by insertion of a needle and which, according to the manufacturer's instructions:

- (1) Contains only one dose of a medication; and
- (2) May be used for only one patient.
- (c) "Single-use medical device" means a medical device that is intended for one use or on a single patient during a single procedure and includes, without limitation, a blade, clip, catheter, implant, insufflator, lancet, needle, sleeve, syringe and single-dose vial.

NRS 630.301 Criminal offenses; disciplinary action taken by other jurisdiction; surrender of previous license while under investigation; malpractice; engaging in sexual activity with patient; disruptive behavior; violating or exploiting trust of patient for financial or personal gain; failure to offer appropriate care with intent to positively influence financial well-being; engaging in disreputable conduct; engaging in sexual contact with surrogate of patient or relatives of patient. The following acts, among others, constitute grounds for initiating disciplinary action or denying licensure:

Conviction of a felony relating to the practice of medicine or the ability to practice medicine. A plea of nolo
contendere is a conviction for the purposes of this subsection.

Conviction of violating any of the provisions of NRS 616D.200, 616D.220, 616D.240, 616D.300, 616D.310, or 616D.350 to 616D.440, inclusive.

3. Any disciplinary action, including, without limitation, the revocation, suspension, modification or limitation of a license to practice any type of medicine, taken by another state, the Federal Government, a foreign country or any other jurisdiction or the surrender of the license or discontinuing the practice of medicine while under investigation by any licensing authority, a medical facility, a branch of the Armed Services of the United States, an insurance company, an agency of the Federal Government or an employer.

4. Malpractice, which may be evidenced by claims settled against a practitioner, but only if the malpractice is established by a preponderance of the evidence.

5. The engaging by a practitioner in any sexual activity with a patient who is currently being treated by the practitioner.

Disruptive behavior with physicians, hospital personnel, patients, members of the families of patients or any
other persons if the behavior interferes with patient care or has an adverse impact on the quality of care rendered to a
patient.

The engaging in conduct that violates the trust of a patient and exploits the relationship between the physician and the patient for financial or other personal gain.

8. The failure to offer appropriate procedures or studies, to protest inappropriate denials by organizations for managed care, to provide necessary services or to refer a patient to an appropriate provider, when the failure occurs with the intent of positively influencing the financial well-being of the practitioner or an insurer.

The engaging in conduct that brings the medical profession into disrepute, including, without limitation, conduct that violates any provision of a code of ethics adopted by the Board by regulation based on a national code of ethics.

10. The engaging in sexual contact with the surrogate of a patient or other key persons related to a patient, including, without limitation, a spouse, parent or legal guardian, which exploits the relationship between the physician and the patient in a sexual manner.

11. Conviction of:

(a) Murder, voluntary manslaughter or mayhem;

(b) Any felony involving the use of a firearm or other deadly weapon;

(c) Assault with intent to kill or to commit sexual assault or mayhem;

(d) Sexual assault, statutory sexual seduction, incest, lewdness, indecent exposure or any other sexually related crime;

(e) Abuse or neglect of a child or contributory delinquency;

(f) A violation of any federal or state law regulating the possession, distribution or use of any controlled substance or any dangerous drug as defined in chapter 454 of NRS; or

(g) Any offense involving moral turpitude.

ONES & LOBELLO

REOT JONES & LOBELLO Michele LoBello, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 5527 John D. Jones, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 6699 9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 Telephone No.: 702-318-5060 Facsimile No.: 702-318-5070 Email: jones@joneslobello.com Email: lobello@joneslobello.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff,

THOMAS A. PICKENS

Electronically Filed 4/23/2021 11:41 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

DISTRICT COURT FAMILY DIVISION CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

CASE NO.: D-17-560737-D THOMAS A. PICKENS, Individually and as Trustee of the LV DEPT. J Blue Trust,

Plaintiff/Counterdefendant.

VS.

DANKA K. MICHAELS, Individually and as Trustee of the Mich-Mich Trust,

Defendant/Counterclaimant;

and related Counterclaims.

Dates of Trial: February 14, 2020, February 21, 2020, March 5, 2021, March 12, 2021 and April 2, 2021

PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST FOR THE COURT TO TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE PURSUANT TO NRS 47.130

Plaintiff, Thomas A. Pickens ("Tom"), by and through his attorneys of record, Michele LoBello, John D. Jones and the law firm of JONES & LOBELLO hereby

Page 1 of 4

AA07850

Case Number: D-17-560737-D

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requests this Court take mandatory judicial notice that no satisfaction of mortgage has been filed for the Patience One, LLC building.

Pursuant to NRS 47.130, this Court may take judicial notice of facts generally known within the territorial jurisdiction of the trial court or capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned, so that the fact is not subject to reasonable dispute. The existence of the cases filed in the above Courts, and the pleadings and filings therein, are such matters that subject to judicial notice. "Although the existence of a document be judicially noticeable, the truth of the statements contained in the documents and its proper interpretation are not subject to judicial notice if those matters are reasonably disputable." Fremont Indemnity Company v. Fremont General Corporation, 148 Cal.App.4th 97, 113 (Ct. App. Cal. 2007) (citing Taylor v. Charter Medical Corp., 162 F.3d 827, 829-30 (5th Circuit, 1998, "The Second, Eighth and Eleventh Circuits have held that even though a Court May take judicial notice of a document filed in another court. . . to establish the fact of such litigation and related findings, a court cannot take judicial notice of the factual findings of another court.")).

Neither party here too can reasonably dispute the fact that a pleading or document has been filed in any of the above reference cases, or the fact that the cases themselves have been filed and exist.

This request in no way is asking the Court to take judicial notice as to the truth of statements contained in any of the documents or pleadings on file in the above cases, but rather to find as fact the existence of the cases and the existence of the filings and pleadings in each case. Joslin v. H.A.S. Ins. Brokerage, 184 Cal. App.3d 369, 374, 228 Cal.Rptr. 878 (1986), which holds, "Taking judicial notice of a document is not the same as accepting the truth of its contents or accepting a particular interpretation of its meaning." See also Middlebrook-Anderson Co. v. Southwest Sav. & Loan Assn., 18 Cal.App.3d 1023, 1038, 96 Cal.Rptr. 338 (1971).

NRS 47.150 provides that a judge or court may take judicial notice, whether

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requested or not, and a judge or court shall take judicial notice if requested by a party and supplied with the necessary information. NRS 47.160 provides, "A party is entitled upon timely request to an opportunity to be heard as to the propriety of taking judicial notice and the tenor of the matter to be noticed." As to timing, NRS 47.170 provides: "Judicial notice may be taken at any stage of the proceeding prior to submission to the court or jury."

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 23 day of April, 2021.

JONES & LOBELLO

Nevada Bar No. 5527

9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A

Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 Attorneys for Plaintiff, THOMAS PICKENS

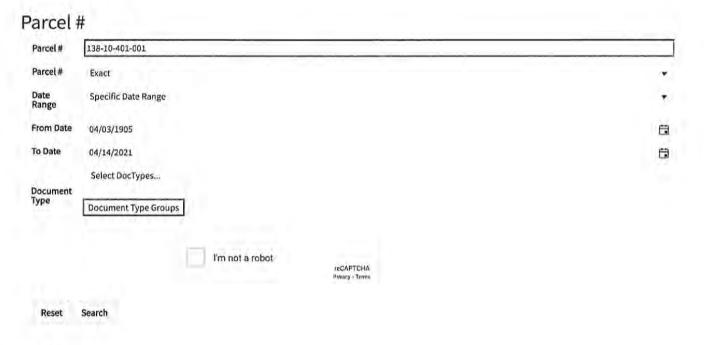
JONES & LOBELLO 9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 702-318-5060 FAX: 702-318-5070

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

2	Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of JONES & LOBELLO and that on theday of April, 2021, I caused the above and
3	foregoing document entitled foregoing PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST FOR THE
4	COURT TO TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE PURSUANT TO NRS 47.130 to be served as follows:
5	
6 7	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
8	pursuant to N.E.F.C.R. 9, to be sent via electronic service;
9	pursuant to N.E.F.C.K. 9, to be sent via electronic service,
10	pursuant to EDCR 7.26, to be sent via facsimile;
11	by email to
12 13	to the party or their attorney(s) listed below at the address and/or facsimile number indicated below:
14	Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq.
	The Abrams & Mayo Law Firm
15	6252 South Rainbow Blvd., #100
16	Las Vegas, NV 89118
17	Email: <u>JVAGroup@TheAbramsLawFirm.com</u> Attorney for Defendant
18	Shawn M. Goldstein, Esq.
19	GOLDSTEIN LAW, LTD.
20	1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 300
21	Las Vegas, NV 89135
21	Email: shawn@goldsteinlawltd.com
22	Attorney for Defendant,
23	
24	and that there is regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and the place(s) so addressed.
25	the place(3) so addressed.
26	ARdelle
27	An Employee of JONES & LOBELLO
28	

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1



Help

Parcel Number

Parcel #: Enter the specific legal parcel, such as 176-15-301-024

Parcel #: Use this to either begin your Search with "Starts With", "Contains", or is an "Exact" match of your entry.

Date Range

You can choose a specific recording date range or choose from pre-selected date ranges to narrow your search.

Document Type

Limit your search by specific types of documents, or by groups of similar document types.

Search by Address

To search by address, please click here: Assessor Search (https://maps.clarkcountynv.gov/assessor/AssessorParcelDetail/site.aspx)

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ONES & LOBELLO

Electronically Filed 4/23/2021 11:41 AM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

CASE NO.: D-17-560737-D

Dates of Trial: February 14, 2020, February 21, 2020, March 5, 2021, March 12, 2021 and April 2, 2021

PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST FOR THE COURT TO TAKE JUDICIAL NOTICE PURSUANT TO NRS 47.130

Plaintiff, Thomas A. Pickens ("Tom"), by and through his attorneys of record, Michele LoBello, John D. Jones and the law firm of JONES & LOBELLO hereby requests this Court take mandatory judicial notice of Defendant's sale of 7608 Lowe Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89131 for \$290,000 on August 25, 2020.

Page 1 of 4

AA07858

Case Number: D-17-560737-D

Pursuant to NRS 47.130, this Court may take judicial notice of facts generally known within the territorial jurisdiction of the trial court or capable of accurate and ready determination by resort to sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned, so that the fact is not subject to reasonable dispute. The existence of the cases filed in the above Courts, and the pleadings and filings therein, are such matters that subject to judicial notice. "Although the existence of a document be judicially noticeable, the truth of the statements contained in the documents and its proper interpretation are not subject to judicial notice if those matters are reasonably disputable." Fremont Indemnity Company v. Fremont General Corporation, 148 Cal.App.4th 97, 113 (Ct. App. Cal. 2007) (citing Taylor v. Charter Medical Corp., 162 F.3d 827, 829-30 (5th Circuit, 1998, "The Second, Eighth and Eleventh Circuits have held that even though a Court May take judicial notice of a document filed in another court. . . to establish the fact of such litigation and related findings, a court cannot take judicial notice of the factual findings of another court.")).

Neither party hereto can reasonably dispute the fact that a pleading or document has been filed in any of the above reference cases, or the fact that the cases themselves have been filed and exist.

This request in no way is asking the Court to take judicial notice as to the truth of statements contained in any of the documents or pleadings on file in the above cases, but rather to find as fact the existence of the cases and the existence of the filings and pleadings in each case. *Joslin v. H.A.S. Ins. Brokerage*, 184 Cal.App.3d 369, 374, 228 Cal.Rptr. 878 (1986), which holds, "Taking judicial notice of a document is not the same as accepting the truth of its contents or accepting a particular interpretation of its meaning." *See also Middlebrook-Anderson Co. v. Southwest Sav. & Loan Assn.*, 18 Cal.App.3d 1023, 1038, 96 Cal.Rptr. 338 (1971).

NRS 47.150 provides that a judge or court may take judicial notice, whether requested or not, and a judge or court shall take judicial notice if requested by a party and supplied with the necessary information. NRS 47.160 provides, "A party is

entitled upon timely request to an opportunity to be heard as to the propriety of taking judicial notice and the tenor of the matter to be noticed." As to timing, NRS 47.170 provides: "Judicial notice may be taken at any stage of the proceeding prior to submission to the court or jury."

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 23rd day of April, 2021.

JONES & LOBELLO

Nevada Bar No. 5527

9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A

Las Vegas, Nevada 89144

Attorneys for Plaintiff, THOMAS PICKENS

JONES & LOBELLO 9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 702-318-5060 FAX: 702-318-5070 5016

	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
fore COU	Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of JONES & BELLO and that on the
	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
\boxtimes	pursuant to N.E.F.C.R. 9, to be sent via electronic service;
	pursuant to EDCR 7.26, to be sent via facsimile;
\boxtimes	by email to
III C. D. Albert C.	e party or their attorney(s) listed below at the address and/or facsimile number cated below:
	Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq. The Abrams & Mayo Law Firm 6252 South Rainbow Blvd., #100 Las Vegas, NV 89118 Email: JVAGroup@TheAbramsLawFirm.com Attorney for Defendant Shawn M. Goldstein, Esq. GOLDSTEIN LAW, LTD. 1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 300 Las Vegas, NV 89135 Email: shawn@goldsteinlawltd.com Attorney for Defendant,
	that there is regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and lace(s) so addressed.
	Daem

An Employee of JONES & LOBELLO

EXHIBIT 1

EXHIBIT 1

Inst #: 20200826-0004179

Fees: \$42.00

RPTT: \$1479.00 Ex #: 08/26/2020 03:00:50 PM Receipt #: 4187204

Requestor:

Stewart Title Company fo Recorded By: MIDO Pgs: 4

Debbie Conway

CLARK COUNTY RECORDER

Src: ERECORD Ofc: ERECORD

125-16-511-008 APN: Escrow No: 20006644-201-AFS R.P.T.T: \$1,479.00

Recording Requested By: Stewart Title Company

Mail Tax Statements To: Same as below When Recorded Mail To:

BRANDON LAAKSONEN 7608 LOWE AVE

LAS VEGAS, NV 89131

GRANT, BARGAIN, SALE DEED

THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH: That for valuable consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, Danka Michaels, Trustee Mich-Mich Trust, dated April 05, 2010 does hereby Grant, Bargain, Sell and Convey to Brandon Laaksonen and Rachael Sarah Laaksonen, husband and wife as joint tenants

all that real property situated in the County of Clark, State of Nevada, described as follows:

For Legal Description, See Attached Exhibit "A", attached hereto and made a part hereof.

SUBJECT TO:

- 1. Taxes for fiscal year; 2020-2021
- 2. Reservations, restrictions, conditions, rights, rights of way and easements, if any of record on said premises.

Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, and any reversions, remainders, rents, issues or profits thereof.

See page 2 for signature of Grantor(s) and Notary Acknowledgment

Escrow No. 20006644-201-AFS Grant, Bargain, Sale Deed...Continued

lich Mich Trust, dated April 05, 2010	
inka Michaels, Trustee	
	10
Danka Micha	212
tate of Nevada)	
County of Clark } ss	
his instrument was acknowledged before me	on
y: Danka Michaels, Trustee	11, 7,
ignature: Notary Public	<u> </u>
	L. EGGERS NOTARY PUBLIC
	STATE OF NEVADA My Commission Expires 05-01-24

EXHIBIT "A" Legal Description

PARCEL ONE (1):

Lot Thirty-eight (38) in Block Seven (7) of FINAL MAP OF ORCHARD VALLEY AT ELKHORN SPRINGS CLUSTER HOMES - UNIT 6, as shown by map thereof on file in Book 83 of Plats, Page 90, in the Office of the County Recorder of Clark County, Nevada.

PARCEL TWO (2):

A non-exclusive easement for use and enjoyment in and to the Association Property as set forth in the Master Declaration of Covenants, Conditions, Restrictions and Reservation of Easements for Elkhorn recorded March 22, 1995 in Book 950322 as Document No. 00346 as the same may from time to time be amended and/or supplemented in the Office of the County Recorder of Clark County, Nevada, which easement is appurtenant to Parcel One (1).

STATE OF NEVADA DECLARATION OF VALUE FORM

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c)							
-	of Property: Vacant Land	ь) x	Single Fam. Re			ERS OPT	IONAL USE
6)	Condo/Twnhse	d) 🗆	2-4 Plex	Book		Pa	ige
e) 🗆	Apt. Bldg	n 🗆	Comm'l/Ind'l		of Recordi		
g)	Agricultural Other	h) 🗆	Mobile Home	Notes	(Nechario		
. Total	Value/Sales Price of	f Propert	y:		290,000.0)	
	n Lieu of Foreclosu	re Only (v	alue of property)	9			
	er Tax Value				290,000.0)	
	roperty Transfer Ta	x Due:		3	1,479.00		
. If Exe	mption Claimed Transfer Tax Exe	mption, p	er NRS 375.090,	Section			
ь.	Explain Reason f						
Partial	Interest: Percentag	e heing tr	ansferred: 100		%		
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AS A PUBLIC RECORD THIS FORM MAY BE RECORDED/MICROFILMED

SFRM0071 (DSI Rev. 05/14/14)

Electronically Filed 5/28/2021 5:53 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT

BREF 1 Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq. (7575) THE ABRAMS & MAYO LAW FIRM 6252 South Rainbow Blvd., Suite 100 3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 T: (702) 222-4021; F: (702) 248-9750 Email: JVAGroup@TAMLF.com 4 **Attorney for Defendant** 5 Shawn M. Goldstein, Esq. (9814) GOLDSTEIN LAW LTD. 6 10161 W. Park Run Dr., Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 7 T: (702) 919.1919; F: (702) 637.4357 Email: shawn@goldsteinlawltd.com Co-counsel for Defendant 9 **Eighth Judicial District Court - Family Division** Clark County, Nevada 10 THOMAS A. PICKENS, individually,) Case No.: 11 D-17-560737-D and as trustee of the LV Blue Trust,) Department: J 12 Plaintiff. 13 Dates of Trial: February 14, 2020 VS. February 21, 2020 DANKA K. MICHAELS, March 5, 2021 14 individually, and as trustee of the March 12, 2021 April 2, 2021 Mich-Mich Trust, 15 Time of Trial: 9:00 a.m. Defendant. 16 17 18 **DEFENDANT'S CLOSING ARGUMENT BRIEF** 19 I. INTRODUCTION 20 Tom failed to meet his burden of proof on any of the three causes 21

AA07867

of action in his Second Amended Complaint:

- Tom failed to show that there was a valid marriage the parties were never legally married;
- 2. Tom failed to show that he is a putative spouse Tom *knew* there was no valid marriage as evidenced by the testimony of Todd Kilde, Robert Semonian, Shannon Evans, and Danka Michaels and by a significant number of documents that were admitted into evidence including, but not limited to Exhibits B, G, H, I, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20.
- 3. Tom failed to show that there was any "express or implied agreement to hold property as community" The evidence shows that Danka held herself out as "married" in social settings only, the parties did not file joint tax returns, and the testimony of both parties evidenced that they kept their assets separate, they kept track of who paid for what, loans that were extended and repaid or not repaid, and most notably, Tom testified (as to a business that was started during the relationship and that had grown substantially in value) that, "Bluepoint was my company 100%, why would I pay her anything?" Tom even testified that the jointly titled Wells Fargo account ending in 3436 was "his" account.

¹ March 12, 2021, Video Index 11:38:35.

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4. Tom failed to show any basis to set aside the deeds and transfer documents that he signed knowingly and voluntarily "to make amends" because it was the "fair" and "right" thing to do at the time – Shannon Evans and Danka Michaels both testified that Tom was coherent and lucid and Tom admitted on cross-examination that there was no coercion, fraud, or duress. Further, Tom followed through with and ratified the agreement for 13 months after signing.

In sum, this is a classic case of "buyer's remorse" — Tom knew exactly what he was doing when he signed the deeds and transfer documents to Danka, he signed them because it was the "fair" and "right" thing to do, and the parties had a deal that they both carried out and ratified over the following 13 months. Tom just decided, more than a year after the deal, that he wanted more.

II.ARGUMENT

The parties' actual "relationship" was very short. By early 2004, all intimacy between the parties had ended. For the next 12 years, their interactions continued to diminish and deteriorate. Finally, the parties ended their financial and other ties and went their separate ways in 2016.

It is a fundamental part of Nevada law that parties are free to contract and the Court is required to enforce contracts so long as the terms are not unconscionable, illegal, or against public policy.² Unmarried parties and business partners are equally entitled to contract.³ Nevada law treats such agreements as equally enforceable whether they are in writing or not — even verbal agreements of the parties, especially when acted upon, are generally held to be binding.⁴

If the Court chooses to look beyond the parties' actual agreement to any considerations of general equity, there can be no doubt whatsoever that Tom came to the relationship with very little and left in a significantly better financial position. Specifically, Danka paid off his debt and paid for a reliable vehicle for him. During the many years that Tom earned no income, Danka paid all living expenses. She also paid him a salary on her company payroll and contributed to a retirement account for him. Whenever he needed money, Danka provided it. She gave him the seed money to start a business and loaned him money when he wasn't able to meet his payroll expense (including in 2015, just after he received the \$1 Million bonus!).

² See Rivero v. Rivero, 125 Nev. 410, 429, 216 P.3d 213, 226 (2009).

³ Western States Constr. v. Michoff, 108 Nev. 931 (1992).

 ⁴ See Grisham v. Grisham, 128 Nev. 679; 289 P.3d 230 (2012); Phung v. Doan, 420
 P.3d 1029 (2018) unpublished.

During that time, Tom took control of the finances,⁵ had Danka
pay him thousands of dollars for credit card balances she purportedly
incurred without allowing her to see the statements, insisted his name be
added to her properties, and treated even their jointly titled bank
account as *his* account. He mismanaged and pilfered the security
deposits and rental proceeds from Patience One for years.

And by the end of it, Tom walked away with a business that was earning millions of dollars, multiple expensive vehicles, a retirement account worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and bank accounts with balances totaling hundreds of thousands of dollars, among other things.

In short, while Danka does not dispute that Tom did contribute during the relationship, there can be no doubt that throughout the relationship, Tom has mostly been an opportunistic taker. It was apparent from the testimony that Tom did not stay in the relationship to feed the soil, but rather to grab the fruit. Beginning in 2004 (12 years before the signing of the deeds and transfer documents), Tom deprived Danka of the intimacy and companionship she sought when he ended their sexual relationship. Instead, Tom treated Danka like his personal ATM.

⁵ March 12, 2021, Video Index 2:42:47.

By January 2016, Tom was living in Florida with his blonde girlfriend, Stacey Middlestadt. He called Danka at the end of January to tell her "it" was over. When Danka asked Tom to sign over her properties to her, he reversed course for a while so as to maintain access to her money. Within two weeks, he purchased jewelry from Tiffanys for both his love interest (Stacey) and his financial interest (Danka), and managed to give each of them the gift intended for the other.

Nevertheless, Tom and Danka's relationship still continued to deteriorate after that. By the summer of 2016, they were closing joint accounts. Finally, in September 2016, the parties completely severed their financial ties.

Upon their parting, Tom finally signed over title to three properties to Danka – Lowe, Queen Charlotte, and Patience One. Tom's testimony as to this transaction is crucial. What Tom *did* say during his testimony about the signing of the deeds and transfer documents is as important as what he did *not* say.

Tom testified on direct examination that in 2014 and 2015, he was traveling and working jobs while he was taking medication that was prescribed to him by Roberto Carillo, R.N., F.N.P.⁶ He testified that in 2015, his mother passed away.⁷

⁶ February 14, 2020 Transcript page 228-229.

He testified that in **2016**, he was under a lot of stress due to the loan with Wells Fargo, managing his employees, and working his business projects.⁸ His father passed away that year,⁹ as did his dog.¹⁰ He testified that in 2016, he was "exhausted and stressed," he had five projects that he was working on, and he was traveling between St. Thomas, Marco Island, the Bahamas, and Las Vegas.¹¹ He testified that he was having an "affair" in 2015 and 2016.¹²

Tom conceded that **none** of those stressors were Danka's fault.¹³
Tom **never** testified that he was impaired or incapable of consenting due to medication nor did he present **any** evidence that he was impaired by medication when he executed the deeds and transfer documents.

In fact, the timeline of events combined with Tom's testimony evidences that he knew *exactly* what he was doing and that he voluntarily signed the documents. On September 8, 2016, Stacey reached out to Danka to tell Danka that (a) Stacey is pregnant with

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⁷ February 14, 2020 Transcript page 231, lines 17-18.

⁸ February 14, 2020 Transcript page 230, lines 1-6.

⁹ February 14, 2020 Transcript page 231, lines 20-21.

¹⁰ February 14, 2020 Transcript page 233, lines 21-22.

¹¹ February 14, 2020 Transcript page 232, line 23 - page 233, line 2.

¹² February 14, 2020 Transcript page 234, lines 8-9.

¹³ March 12, 2021, Video Index 2:09:50 through 2:12:15.

Tom's child and (b) Stacey is aware of Danka's deepest, darkest secret about her childhood trauma. Tom, testified that he was in Mississippi, 14 contrary to his testimony from a year earlier that he was in Marco Island), when he learned of this exchange and offered to sign over the three properties to Danka. 15

Tom acknowledged the text message he sent to Danka on

Tom acknowledged the text message he sent to Danka on September 8, 2016: "Danka, there's nothing that I can say that will change anything. It should have not happened, but it did. I will sign everything that we have together over to you. I should have not put myself into this position. I know you will never forgive me and you shouldn't." ¹⁶

The next morning, September 9, 2016 at 8:30 a.m., attorney Shannon Evans wrote to her staff regarding preparation of the deeds and transfer documents in question: "they do not need a divorce, and he will agree to assets being Danka's since she pays for the properties and he is guilty."¹⁷

Tom tried to alter the history of these events when he testified that

^{19 | 14} March 12, 2021, Video Index 12:01:14.

¹⁵ March 12, 2021, Video Index 12:22:53.

 $^{^{16}}$ March 12, 2021, Video Index starting at 2:04:55.

¹⁷ See Exhibit B, Bates Stamp Number DankaMichaels000615.

Danka "demanded I come home. I was in Marco Island." He said that
Danka "wanted me to sign over all of our properties."
Of course, even if that revisionist history was accurate, Tom conceded *knowing* that the purpose of his trip was to sign the deeds and transfer documents: "I flew to Las Vegas. She made an appointment with Shannon Evans. We both met at Shannon Evans' office. They produced documents. They said sign these documents. I signed them."
Of course, even if that revisionist history was accurate, Tom conceded *knowing* that the purpose of his trip was to sign the deeds and transfer documents: "I flew to Las Vegas. She made an appointment with Shannon Evans. We both met at Shannon Evans' office. They

8 There was no testimony by Tom that he even took any medication on any

day between September 8 and September 13. In other words, Tom knew

exactly what he was doing and he did exactly what he intended to do.

Tom testified on cross-examination that he was **not** coerced, threatened, detained, or otherwise forced to sign the deeds and transfer documents against his will.²¹ He acknowledged "I signed them."²²

Tom admitted that Shannon Evans told him to get his own lawyer before signing.²³ Tom chose not to do so and he even signed a Waiver of Conflict which was admitted into evidence as Exhibit B, Bates Stamp

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¹⁸ February 14, 2020 Transcript page 235, lines 21-23.

¹⁹ February 14, 2020 Transcript page 236, line 4.

²⁰ February 14, 2020 Transcript page 236, lines 14-17.

²¹ March 12, 2021, Video Index 12:10:43.

²² February 14, 2020 Transcript page 236, lines 16-17.

²³ February 14, 2020 Transcript page 236, line 21 – page 237, line 2.

Number DankaMichaels000698. Had Tom not signed that Waiver of Conflict, Attorney Evans would not have proceeded with the transaction. Tom chose to sign the deeds and transfer documents without obtaining independent counsel and both Danka and Attorney Evans relied on his decision.

When Tom's counsel asked him on direct examination *why* he signed the deeds and transfer documents that day, he testified "because I was trying to make amends." This is crucial testimony that tells this Court everything it needs to know about the voluntariness of the transaction – for his own reasons, Tom chose to sign the deeds and transfer documents, he knew exactly what he was doing, and he was not coerced, under duress, or impaired in any way.

During cross examination, Tom admitted that he chose to sign over his interest in the Queen Charlotte, Lowe, and Patience One properties to Danka in September 2016 because he believed it was the "fair" and "right" thing to do at the time.²⁵ His testimony directly controverts the legal theories later concocted by his legal counsel that Danka purportedly breached some amorphous "fiduciary duty" to Tom by allowing him to do what he independently decided to do. It also

²⁴ February 14, 2020 Transcript page 239, line 8.

²⁵ March 12, 2021, Video Index starting at 2:07:48.

directly controverts his own Closing Brief now alleging a very different meaning to that four letter word beginning with "f" — "fair." It would be entirely *unfair* to allow Tom to back out of the deal, on top of and after his massive financial gain at Danka's expense.

As the communications recited above reflect, Tom always knew that a complete break-up with Danka would entail his signing over of these three properties to her. He confirmed that knowledge in January 2016.

Nine months later, he still knew it. On September 8, 2016 — when he offered to sign them over in his text message to Danka — that he would be traveling to Las Vegas from Florida to complete the transfers. He had more than four full days to plan and think about his signing of the transfer documents before he did so.

Tom can't possibly claim with a straight face that Danka coerced him to book his own flight from Florida to Nevada, coerced him to take a taxi from the airport to the Red Rock Hotel & Casino, coerced him to stay there for three nights, coerced him to drive himself to Attorney Evans' office, coerced him to waive the right to independent counsel, coerced him to sign the deeds and transfer documents, coerced him to pay Attorney Evans, and coerced him to start his life over and honor the terms of their agreement for the next 13 months.

Tom's true motivations are even more apparent with his testimony that ""Hey, if we get back together, then can you transfer these back to me?" ²⁶. In other words, Tom *didn't* testify that he asked Danka if she would forgive him so they could live as a couple and grow old together; he didn't testify that he loved Danka and couldn't live without her; he didn't testify that he wanted to "restore marital peace."

What Tom did testify to was that there wasn't any fraud, coercion or duress when he signed the deeds and transfer documents, confirming that Tom knew exactly what he was doing when he did it. Tom was only interested in figuring how he could connive Danka into putting his name back on her property.

Tom admittedly continued his relationship with Stacey through the date of trial and they continue to live together. Tom didn't even make an effort to reconcile his relationship with Danka. In fact, Tom noted that he and Danka saw a counselor in 2015, but rather than continue with counseling or anything else in any kind of good faith effort to have something more than a funds-receiving relationship with Danka, he established a relationship with another woman and then moved in with and impregnated his secret girlfriend.

²⁶ March 12, 2021, Video Index 2:49:10.

The last-minute allegation made only by Tom's counsel, that Danka purportedly breached any "doctor-patient fiduciary duty," is nothing more than frivolous legal posturing. Tom admitted that he never filed a malpractice case against Danka, or a grievance, or any ethical complaints against her. ²⁷ The criminal and disciplinary rules cited by his counsel are irrelevant and inapplicable here because this is not a criminal matter or a disciplinary action. Moreover, the parties' sexual relationship, which is the basis for any purported criminal liability, ended in 2004 – *twelve years* before the execution of the transfer documents.

And Roberto Carillo's testimony is undisputed — Carillo has independent prescription writing authority and he was Tom's primary care provider in 2016. Danka only prescribed one medication in May 2016 during cross-coverage for Carillo. In fact, there was no evidence presented *at all* to support the false assertion by Tom's counsel that Tom was "incompetent" or "incapable of consenting or executing deeds" due to prescription medication — Tom certainly did not so testify, and neither did anyone else.

Similar to the magic grits in "My Cousin Vinny," are we to believe that the medication Tom was purportedly taking **only** bound itself to the

²⁷ March 12, 2021, Video Index 2:20:50.

receptors in Tom's brain that control signing deeds to real property and **only** in September 2016? Perhaps the laws of pharmacology cease to exist in Tom's brain! Were these "magic medications?" 28

Likewise, the argument that there was "exploitation of a vulnerability" made by Tom's counsel was also never testified to by Tom. In fact, Tom's testimony evidences that Danka treated him for routine matters, none of which would make him "vulnerable" to anything:

LOBELLO: Do you recall for what Danka has treated you over the years? What medical reasons she has treated your conditions? PICKENS: She has treated me for gout, anxiety, cholesterol, high blood pressure, that's pretty much the list.²⁹

Attorney Shannon Evans and Danka both testified that Tom appeared lucid, coherent, competent, and unimpaired when he signed the deeds and transfer documents. Tom absolutely knew what he was signing when he signed those documents. And again, Tom admitted in his testimony that he was **not** threatened, harmed, confined, detained,

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²⁸ From Twentieth Century Fox. (1992). My Cousin Vinny. Retrieved from https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0104952.

Are we to believe that boiling water soaks into a grit faster in your kitchen than on any place of the face of the Earth? . . . Well perhaps the laws of physics cease to exist on your stove! Were these magic grits? I mean, did you buy them from the same guy who sold Jack his beanstalk beans?

²⁹ February 14, 2020 Transcript page 93, lines 5-9.

or misled into signing. He even admitted that *he* paid Attorney Evans for preparing and recording those deeds and transfer documents.

There can be no doubt that the parties intended the September 13, 2016 transaction to be final. Each kept the property and assets in their respective names. Tom knowingly transferred the jointly titled Lowe, Queen Charlotte, and Patience One properties to Danka because she primarily paid for them as noted by attorney Evans, *and* Tom, *and* Danka. Tom testified that after he signed the deeds and moved out, he "completely re-established [his] life," indicating his intention to permanently end his financial and other ties with Danka.

For the next 13 months, Tom and Danka each honored and ratified the terms of that agreement — Tom moved out of the Queen Charlotte property, relinquished control of the Patience One leases, 31 and paid rent for continuing to occupy space in Danka's building. 32 Tom cashed out retirement funds and purchased a home in his name alone as a "single, unmarried man." Danka paid off debt, paid for repairs, and refinanced the Queen Charlotte and Patience One properties to remove Tom from the obligations.

 $^{^{30}\} February\ 14,\ 2020\ Transcript\ page\ 242,\ lines\ 1-9.$

^{| &}lt;sup>31</sup> March 12, 2021, Video Index 2:44:14.

³² March 12, 2021, Video Index 2:50:00.

It is well established in Nevada law that even *if* a contract is entered into during incapacity, insanity, or even fraud, it can be ratified by subsequent conduct.³³ Thus, based on the conduct of *both* parties for *13 months* after the signing of the deeds and transfer documents, Tom ratified the terms of the September 13, 2016 agreement *even if there had been* any coercion, duress, undue influence, confinement,

or breach of fiduciary duty (which there was not).

It wasn't until more than a year later that Tom decided to try to reverse the fully executed agreement. Why? *His* answer to this question changed drastically over time — first, Tom alleged in his various Complaints that he signed the deeds and transfer documents "with the sole intention of ameliorating Michaels' rage and restoring marital peace" suggesting the transfers were not intended to be final.

Then, 1 ½ years later during his deposition, Tom alleged for the first time that he filed the Complaint because he was purportedly obligated to pay millions of dollars in gift taxes as a result of the transfers and therefore the transfers should be set aside due to this obligation.

^{20 | 33} c.f. NRS 125.320-.340; *Shelton v. Shelton*, 119 Nev. 492, 78 P.3d 507 (2003); 21 | *Whiston v. McDonald*, 85 Nev. 508, 510, 458 P.2d 107, 108 (1969).

When it was established through the parties' CPA, Robert Semonian, that Tom would *not owe* gift taxes (although he would have to file a gift tax return because the transfers were made between unmarried persons), Tom then alleged for the first time (approximately 2 years after the filing of his Complaint) that the deeds should be set aside due to medication that purportedly only interfered with his ability to sign deeds and transfer documents to real property - but which did not prevent him from running a multi-million dollar business, contracting with third-parties, establishing an intimate relationship and a new home in Florida, or impregnating his girlfriend.

In sum, Tom presented no legitimate reason to set aside the deeds and transfer documents. Tom's own testimony establishes that they had a final parting of ways and division of property. Their CPA's testimony establishes that there will be no gift taxes owed. And, there was zero evidence presented — not even from Tom himself — that Tom was impaired in any way due to medication.

What appears to *really* have happened was established by the testimony of Tom's own witness Dara Lessmeister - "personal information about Tom was being relayed to the client" by Tom's employees.³⁴ According to Ms. Lessmeister, Tom's business was

³⁴ February 14, 2020 Transcript page 138, line 22 – page 139, line 19.

eventually reduced as a result of his employees giving the client "the idea that Tom may not be running his business and his life appropriately." ³⁵ When he could no longer turn to Danka to bail him out financially, as she had done so many times before during their relationship, Tom persuaded himself that he was "entitled" to even more than he had already taken from Danka over the years, and filed this frivolous suit for "divorce," even though he was well aware of the fact that he and Danka were never legally married.

Danka readily admitted that she and Tom called each other "husband" and "wife" in social settings because Tom didn't like to be called "boyfriend" at his age. As to the Lowe and Queen Charlotte deeds that said "husband and wife," both parties testified that Tom handled the paperwork. *He* checked the box on the escrow paperwork as to how title should be held. The testimony established that Tom drove Danka to the title company during her lunch hour (in between seeing patients) where she was presented with a large stack of documents, certain pages of which were tabbed for her signature. She signed where indicated without reviewing what she was signing. And those deeds were later corrected to reflect that the parties were *not* married.

³⁵ February 14, 2020 Transcript, page 139, lines 20-24.

As for Tom's allegation that the escrow company was "convinced" that the parties were married, escrow companies do not require proof of marriage. Tom testified that he didn't even have a copy of the "Marriage Certificate" until **after** his initial Complaint for Divorce was filed. The escrow company simply did what they do and followed Tom's instructions as to how title should be held. Otherwise, how could Tom have been successful in closing on a house as a "single, unmarried man" eight months after signing the deeds and transfer documents at issue and five months **before** filing his Complaint for Divorce?

In sum, the title of the Lowe and Queen Charlotte properties that

In sum, the title of the Lowe and Queen Charlotte properties that were held "as husband and wife" carry very *little* weight because the instructions to title the properties that way came solely from Tom. The title of Blue Mesa to Tom as a "single, unmarried man" carries *significant* weight because the instructions to title the property that way *also* came from Tom, evidencing that he requested title to suit his needs and that he was well aware that there was no valid marriage.

III. CREDIBILITY

The magnitude of Tom's dishonesty about the "marriage" is significant. It evidences just how dishonest Tom has been throughout these proceedings in his efforts to unfairly take more from Danka.

1	How do we know Tom was lying about the marriage? Let us coun							
2	the ways:							
3	1. Tom's lo	ong-time friend and co-worker, Todd Kilde, testified tha						
4	shortly after the commitment ceremony in Slovakia, Tom tol							
5	Todd that he and Danka were not legally married;							
6	2. The parties' CPA, Robert Semonian, testified that Tom told Mr							
7	Semonian that Tom and Danka were not legally married. Mr							
8	Semonian further testified that the issue of marital status was							
9	discussed <i>every year</i> during tax season. Mr. Semonia							
10	attested	to the fact that the parties had filed their Federa						
11	Income	Tax Returns as "single, unmarried" individuals ever						
12	year for more than a decade:							
13	SEMONIAN:	The first year that I began working with them, I had						
14		discussions with Mr. Pickens in which he over their tax structure. I actually had started to prepare the first						
15		tax return as married filing joint, but after discussions with Mr. Pickens I learned that they were they had a						
16		marriage ceremony in a church, but they did not have a marriage license and that they were not legally						
17		married. And as such, we agreed that it would be best to file each individual as single as opposed to being						
18	ABRAMS:	married. And you heard that from Mr. Pickens himself directly,						
19	SEMONIAN:	correct? Yes, ma'am.						
20	ABRAMS:	Was that the only conversation you ever had with Mr. Pickens about his marital status?						
21	SEMONIAN: ABRAMS:	No. We we had this discussion almost annually. Almost annually for how many years?						

- 6. When Shannon Evans prepared the deeds and transfer documents, included in those documents were deeds to correct the title of the Lowe and Queen Charlotte properties from "husband and wife" to single, unmarried persons. Tom executed these deeds because he knew that he and Danka were not married. (Exhibit B, Bates Stamp Numbers 000653-000658 and 000665-000671).
- 7. A few months after the parties separated their finances and went their separate ways, Tom purchased a home as a single, unmarried man. He also obtained a mortgage for this home as a single, unmarried man. An email from Jeffrey Zachow, the Wells Fargo Mortgage Officer, to Tom on March 24, 2017, (admitted into evidence as Exhibit P) states: "I understand that you weren't officially married to Danka, so obviously there isn't a Divorce Decree." Tom testified that Mr. Zachow would have obtained that information from Tom. Tom told the mortgage officer 8 months before he filed the Complaint for Divorce that he and Danka were not officially married. While he tried to blame Semonian for the tax filings and blame Evans for the estate planning documents, he did not point the finger at anyone but himself on this one during his testimony.

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- 8. Tom alleged (for the first time at his deposition) that he would owe gift taxes as a result of the deeds and transfer documents. Given that transfers between spouses are not taxable events, Tom was referring to transfers between unmarried persons (i.e., he knew that he and Danka were not married).
- 9. Of the thousands of Complaints for Divorce that are filed in this Court every year, it is extremely uncommon for a "Marriage Certificate" to be attached. If he truly believed that he and Danka were legally married, why would he solicit Danka's friend to contact the church in Slovakia for a copy of the "Marriage Certificate"? And Tom lied even about that - Tom testified that he didn't have a copy of the marriage certificate until 2017 or 2018, *after* he filed. 41 His attorneys allege in their Closing Brief that the Marriage Certificate was used to convince title companies of a marriage when title was taken to the Lowe and Queen Charlotte properties many years earlier, which directly contradicts Tom's testimony that he didn't ever have a copy of the Marriage Certificate until *after* he filed.
- 10. Tom's later-concocted "explanation" of why the parties were "married" in Slovakia makes no sense either:

⁴¹ See testimony at page 106, line 16 – page 107, line 24.

1	LOBELLO: Prior to the marriage, did you and Danka discuss asse protection?									
2	PICKENS: Yes.									
	LOBELLO: And what was the specific concern there?									
$3 \mid$	PICKENS: Well, the concern was because of the the pending lawsuits that if we got married there could be a									
4	possibility of of everything we had together would									
_	be attacked, I mean let's just say. So then									
5	LOBELLO: So how did how did have the wedding in Slovakia help with that concern?									
6	PICKENS: The conversation was that if we got married in Slovakia									
_	that it would take creditors much more time to figure									
7	out that we were married. And therefore, we just never									
8	brought it to the United States. ⁴²									
$9 \mid$	The recording of deeds to the Lowe and Queen Charlotte									
10	properties "as husband and wife" completely undermines this illogical									
11	"ovplonation" Had there estually been a valid marriage and an intention									
11	"explanation." Had there actually been a valid marriage and an intention									
12	to conceal that "marriage" to protect against creditors, Tom would not									
13	have checked the box on escrow documents to title readily searchable									
14	recorded deeds as "husband and wife."									
15	Tom lied. Repeatedly. Although a bit of truth did seep out in his									
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16	testimony of February 14, 2020 at page 113, lines 13-14 when he stated:									
17	"I believed for the fifteen years we were together, we were basically									
18	married." [Emphasis added].									
19	And this is not a small or "white lie." Tom shamelessly lied									
20	throughout these proceedings about his marital status in an effort to									
21	42 February 14, 2020 Transcript page 102, line 24.									

defraud this Court and take even more from Danka. Tens of thousands of dollars in attorney fees were expended for subpoenas, depositions, discovery, and testimony relating to this blatant lie by Tom, all because he wants to continue to use Danka as his personal ATM. This Court should grant Danka's counterclaim for declaratory relief that the parties were never married and grant her counterclaims for misrepresentation, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and malicious prosecution. Tom should not be permitted to renege on his agreement, lie repeatedly, and impose four years of stress and expense upon Danka without consequence.

There are many more examples of Tom's lack of credibility. For example, the clerical error by attorney Shannon Evans as to the transfer of Patience One was never raised by Tom in any of his three Complaints — the purported "failure of transfer" was raised for the first time by Tom's counsel at trial. Meanwhile, Tom admitted in each of his three Complaints that he executed documents with the intention to and with the belief that he did properly transfer his interest in Patience One to Danka. This clerical error is of no consequence and should be corrected.

This case was filed and litigated in a frivolous and vexatious manner, as explained in excruciating detail above. Dr. Michaels has expended significant fees over 3 ½ years of litigation. With the granting

1	of the relief requested by Dr. Michaels, this litigation will end.							
2	Otherwise, if the court is to conclude that there was no enforceable							
3	settlement agreement between the parties, discovery will be opened and							
4	litigation will continue with the ultimate likely outcome establishing tha							
5	the deal was exactly fair and a proper division of property and debt.							
6	It is submitted that an assessment of fees is appropriate here, since							
7	Tom has knowingly and deliberately requested relief to which he is not							
8	entitled. He filed a series of fraudulent complaints knowing that the							
9	parties were never legally married and had already divided their assets							
10	in 2016. An award of fees is called for under EDCR 7.60(b):							
11	(b) The Court may, after notice and an opportunity to be heard, impose upon an attorney or a party any and all sanctions							
12	which may, under the facts of the case, be reasonable, including the imposition of fines, costs or attorney's fees when a							
13	attorney or a party without just cause:							
14	(3) So multiplies the proceedings in a case as to increase costs unreasonably and vexatiously.							
15	(4) Fails or refuses to comply with these rules							
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17								
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1	Accordingly, Dr. Michaels should be awarded fees and costs she							
2	has been compelled to incur to defend against an action that should							
3	never have been filed. Dr. Michaels requests an award of fees sufficient							
4	to make her whole and to allow her to receive the benefit of the parties							
5	agreement without this unnecessary expenditure of funds to enforce it.							
6	DATED: Friday, May 28, 2021.							
7	Respectfully Submitted,							
8	THE ABRAMS & MAYO LAW FIRM							
9	_/s/ Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq							
10	Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq. Nevada State Bar Number: 7575							
11	6252 South Rainbow Blvd., Suite 100 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118							
12	Attorney for Defendant							
13	Respectfully Submitted,							
14	GOLDSTEIN LAW LTD.							
15	_/s/ Shawn M. Goldstein, Esq							
16	Shawn M. Goldstein, Esq. Nevada State Bar Number: 9814							
17	10161 Park Run Dr., Suite 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145							
18	Attorney for Defendant							
19								
20								
21								

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
I hereby certify that the foregoing DEFENDANT'S CLOSING
ARGUMENT BRIEF was filed electronically with the Eighth Judicial
District Court in the above-entitled matter on Friday, May 28, 2021
Electronic service of the foregoing document shall be made in
accordance with the Master Service List, pursuant to NEFCR 9, as
follows:
Michele T. LoBello, Esq. Attorney for Plaintiff
_/s/ Chantel Wade

An Employee of The Abrams & Mayo Law Firm

EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT A

1	FFCL	
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12		
12	DICTRICT CO	ALIDE
13	DISTRICT CO FAMILY DIV	
13		
14	CLARK COUNTY	, NE VADA
1 1		
15	THOMAS A. PICKENS, individually, and as	
	trustee of the LV Blue Trust	CASE NO. D-17-560737-D
16	Tubes of the 2 + Blue 11 up	6115E1vev B 17 600767 B
	Plaintiff,	DEPT. NO. J
17		
	VS.	DEFENDANT'S PROPOSED
18		FINDINGS OF FACT,
	DANKA K. MICHAELS, individually, and	CONCLUSIONS OF LAW,
19	as trustee of the Mich-Mich Trust,	ORDERS, DECREE AND
•		<u>JUDGMENT</u>
20	Defendant.	
21		
<i>,</i> I	1	

Page 1 of 24

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THIS MATTER having come on for a non-jury trial as to all issues between the parties on February 14, 2020, February 21, 2020, and thereafter continued due to the COVID-19 Pandemic with trial resuming on March 5, 2021, March 12, 2021 and concluding on April 2, 2021, and Defendant Danka K. Michaels ("Danka") being present and represented by her counsel Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq. of The Abrams & Mayo Law Firm and her co-counsel Shawn M. Goldstein, Esq. of Goldstein Law Ltd. and Plaintiff Thomas K. Pickens being present and represented by and through his counsel of record John D. Jones, Esq. and Michele T. LoBello, Esq. of Jones & LoBello and the Court, having reviewed the papers and pleadings on file, having received and considered the testimony of the parties and other witnesses, having weighed the credibility of the witnesses, having reviewed the substantial documents and information received into evidence, and for good cause appearing, hereby finds, orders, adjudges and decrees as follows:

FINDINGS OF FACT

The Court hereby makes the following findings of fact:

A. PARTIES, JURISDICTION, PROCEDUARL HISTORY AND PLEADINGS

1. This Court has complete jurisdiction in the premises both as to the subject matter hereof and the parties hereto; Defendant Danka K. Michaels ("Dr. Michaels") has long ago established residency in Clark County, Nevada, and she is and has been for many years prior to and up to the present, an actual and bona fide resident of Clark

County, State of Nevada, and has maintained a residence in the State of Nevada, and has the intent to indefinitely reside in the State of Nevada.

- 2. On October 24, 2017, Mr. Pickens filed a Complaint for Divorce and for Set Aside of Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of LLC Interest. His claims for relief were (1) Divorce; (2) Set Aside of Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of LLC Interest.
- 3. On November 29, 2017, Dr. Michaels filed a Motion to Dismiss; Mr. Pickens filed his Opposition and Countermotion for Attorney's Fees and Costs thereto on December 20, 2017; Dr. Michaels filed her Reply and Opposition to Countermotion on January 19, 2018. A hearing was held on January 25, 2018. The Court issued its Order filed on March 9, 2018 denying the Motion to Dismiss and denying summary judgment. The Court also found that it had jurisdiction over the instant matter in accordance with NRS 3.223, *Landreth v. Malik*, 127 Nev. 175, 177, 251 P.3d 163, 164 (2011), and *Hay v. Hay*, 100 Nev. 196, 199, 678 P.2d 672, 674 (1984).
- 4. On March 22, 2018, Mr. Pickens filed his First Amended Complaint for Divorce; For Set Aside of Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of L.L.C. Interest; and For Alternative Equitable Relief Under the Putative Spouse Doctrine.
- 5. On May 2, 2018, Dr. Michaels filed her Answer to First Amended Complaint for Divorce; For Set Aside of Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of L.L.C. Interest; and For Alternative Equitable Relief Under the Putative Spouse Doctrine; Affirmative Defenses and Counterclaim.

- 6. On September 7, 2018, Mr. Pickens filed his Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint. Dr. Michaels did not file an opposition thereto.
- 7. Mr. Pickens filed his Second Amended Complaint For Equitable Relief Under (1) The Putative Spouse Doctrine, And (2) Pursuant To Express And/Or Implied Agreement To Hold Property As If The Parties Were Married Under *Michoff*; And To Set Aside Deeds Of Real Property And Assignment Of L.L.C. Interest on October 15, 2018. Notably, Mr. Pickens removed his claim for divorce and acknowledged that the parties were not legally or validly married.
- 8. Dr. Michaels filed her Answer to Mr. Pickens Second Amended Complaint For Equitable Relief Under (1) The Putative Spouse Doctrine, And (2) Pursuant To Express And/Or Implied Agreement To Hold Property As If The Parties Were Married Under *Michoff*; And To Set Aside Deeds Of Real Property And Assignment Of L.L.C. Interest; Affirmative Defenses and Counterclaim on November 19, 2018 and her Declaration in support thereof on November 21, 2018.
- 9. On August 1, 2019, Dr. Michaels filed her Motion for Summary Judgment, To Dismiss, For Protective Order and For Attorney Fees and her Exhibit Appendix thereto.
- 10. On August 12, 2019, Mr. Pickens filed his Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, To Dismiss, For Protective Order and For Attorney Fees and Countermotion for Leave of Court to File Supplemental Points and Authorities.

- 11. On August 19, 2019, Mr. Pickens filed his Opposition to Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, To Dismiss, For Protective Order And For Attorney Fees And Countermotion (1) To Dismiss Or, In The Alternative For Summary Judgment As To Defendant's Causes Of Action For Intentional Misrepresentation/Fraud; Negligent Misrepresentation; Breach Of Implied Covenant Of Good Faith And Fair Dealing; Promissory Estoppel; Express Agreement; Implied Agreement; And Malicious Abuse Of Process; (2) For Summary Judgment Setting Aside Deeds Of Real Property And Assignment Of LLC Interest; And (3) For Permission To Submit Points And Authorities In Excess Of 30 Pages Pursuant To EDCR 5.503(E).
- 12. On September 6, 2019, Dr. Michaels filed her Reply to Mr. Pickens Opposition and Opposition to Countermotion.
- 13. On September 10, 2019, the Court issued a Minute Order wherein it advised that it would not reconsider or reverse its previous order denying summary judgment and it vacated the September 11, 2019 hearing on Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, etc. and Plaintiff's Opposition thereto and Countermotion. Trial was set for February 14 and 21, 2020.
- 14. Day 1 of trial was held on February 14, 2020 and Day 2 was held on February 21, 2020.
- 15. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and pursuant to, and in accordance with, the Administrative Orders issued In The Matter of The Eighth Judicial District Court's Response to Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) trial in this matter was continued. Trial

was further continued by stipulation and various requests of the parties. Trial resumed with Day 3 on March 5, 2021, Day 4 on March 12, 2021 and concluded with Day 5 on April 2, 2021.

16. The Court heard testimony from the parties, and multiple percipient witnesses including Shannon Evans, Esq., Robert Simonian, CPA, Dara Lesmeister, Todd Kilde, and Roberto Carillo, APRN. A total of 138 Exhibits were admitted during the trial either via stipulation or through the Court's ruling.

B. THERE WAS NO LEGAL MARRIAGE AND MR. PICKENS IS NOT A PUTATIVE SPOUSE.

- 17. Mr. Pickens' position on whether he was a in legal marriage to Dr. Michaels has been inconsistent. In his initial Complaint, Mr. Pickens asserted that the parties were married, attached a copy of the purported marriage certificate, and sought a divorce. Mr. Pickens contradicted himself when he testified that he did not have a copy of the purported marriage certificate until *after* this litigation began.
- 18. In his First Amended Complaint, Mr. Pickens maintained his position that the parties were legally married, but also added a third claim for relief under the putative spouse doctrine if the purported marriage was somehow invalid.
- 19. Mr. Pickens later filed a Second Amended Complaint wherein he removed his claim for divorce as he acknowledged in his Motion for Leave to Amend that the parties were not legally married.
- 20. At trial, on Day 4, when Mr. Pickens was asked if he was claiming that the parties were married, he answered that he was. This sworn testimony was contradictory

to his sworn verification of his Second Amended Complaint which removed the claim for divorce.

- 21. Mr. Pickens and Dr. Michaels had a ceremony in Bratislava, Slovakia on April 7, 2002. Mr. Pickens testified that he, at all times, believed this to be a valid and legally binding marriage ceremony; his testimony was not credible. Dr. Michaels testified that she always knew that the ceremony was never a valid and legally binding marriage ceremony and that she never would have participated in such a ceremony had it been one which would have resulted in the parties being actually and legally married; her testimony was credible.
- 22. The purported "marriage certificate" was a church document and not a government document. There was no evidence that a marriage license was ever issued to the parties or that any legal documents of the purported marriage were ever signed by the parties or filed with any governmental agency in Bratislava, Slovakia.
- 23. After the ceremony, the parties did send out "wedding announcements", they took photos and further held themselves out as husband and wife in various social settings because Mr. Pickens wanted to be called "husband" in front of third parties, not because he actually believed he was married, but rather because he did not like the idea of being called "boyfriend." Although the parties held themselves out socially as being married, both Dr. Michaels and Mr. Pickens did so with full personal knowledge that they were not, and had never been, legally married.

- 24. Neither party completed the steps necessary to have the purported marriage legally recognized in Slovakia. Mr. Pickens claimed that he was unaware of the requirement to do so while Dr. Michaels claimed that there was never any intent to do so because she never intended to be validly married. Dr. Michaels claim in this regard is more credible than Mr. Pickens especially in light of the totality of the evidence.
- 25. Mr. Pickens' claim that the reason the parties had a "wedding" in Slovakia was because, prior to doing so, the parties discussed asset protection. Specifically, Mr. Pickens testified that there was an alleged concern that assets could be "attacked" and that, "if we got married in Slovakia that it would take creditors much more time to figure out that we were married." This testimony is directly contradicted by Mr. Pickens' instructions to the title company to record two deeds to real property (one for 9517 Queen Charlotte Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 and the other for 7608 Lowe Ave, Las Vegas, Nevada 89131) as "husband and wife" when such deeds are readily searchable online in Clark County, Nevada.
- 26. Two deeds were recorded (for the Queen Charlotte and Lowe properties) as "husband and wife." However, Dr. Michaels' testimony that Mr. Pickens dealt with the title company and advised them on how title should be taken was credible and the title documents showed that Mr. Pickens directed how title should be taken. Further, both Dr. Michaels and Mr. Pickens testified that he picked her up during her lunch hour and took her to the signing for both properties wherein Dr. Michaels was presented with a large stack of paperwork and was advised to sign on certain pages which she did without

reading the any of the paperwork. Those deeds were later corrected by the parties to reflect that they were individual, unmarried persons.

- 27. Mr. Pickens' testimony, even on the last day of trial *insisting* that he always intended on being married to Dr. Michaels and always believed that he was married is especially damaging to his credibility because it is contradicted and belied by a substantial amount of evidence in the record including, but not necessarily limited to, the following:
 - a. Mr. Pickens' long-time friend and co-worker, Todd Kilde, testified that shortly after the ceremony in Slovakia, Mr. Pickens told Mr. Kilde that he and Dr. Michaels were not legally married. Mr. Kilde's testimony was credible.
 - b. The parties' CPA, Robert Semonian, testified that Mr. Pickens told him that he and Dr. Michaels were not legally married. Mr. Semonian further testified that the issue of marital status was discussed every year during tax season. Mr. Semonian's testimony was credible.
 - c. Each year during the parties' relationship, Mr. Pickens and Dr. Michaels filed federal income tax returns as single, unmarried persons. Mr. Pickens signed tax documents each year from 2002 through 2016 confirming his marital status as unmarried. These were sworn documents, signed under oath pursuant to Federal law. Mr. Pickens executed his tax documents without any fraud, duress, or coercion and did so freely, voluntarily and

with full knowledge and understanding of the contents of the documents and their legal significance year after year. Mr. Pickens' explanation of why he did so, if he purportedly believed that he was legally married, was not credible. Mr. Pickens also argued in his Closing Brief that he would not lie to the IRS, so his signing as a single, unmarried person is further evidence of his knowledge that he was not married.

- d. The parties' estate planning attorney, Shannon Evans, Esq., testified that Mr. Pickens told her the parties were not legally married. Ms. Evans testimony was credible.
- e. Mr. Pickens hired Ms. Evans to prepare estate planning documents on his behalf. Those estate planning documents, executed as far back as 2012, also confirmed that Mr. Pickens was unmarried. Mr. Pickens executed his estate planning documents without any fraud, duress, or coercion and did so freely, voluntarily and with full knowledge and understanding of the contents of the documents and their legal significance. Mr. Pickens' explanation of why he did so, if he purportedly believed that he was not married, was not credible.
- f. Tom purchased his current residence as a single person and the deed to the property recorded on May 30, 2017 is titled as such. The mortgage for said property is also in Mr. Pickens' sole name and he applied for said mortgage (his application being submitted under oath) as a single unmarried man. An

email from Jeffrey Zachow, the Wells Fargo Mortgage Officer, to Mr. Pickens on March 24, 2017, (admitted into evidence as Exhibit P) states: "I understand that you weren't officially married to Danka, so obviously there isn't a Divorce Decree." Mr. Pickens testified that Mr. Zachow would have obtained that information from Mr. Pickens. (3-12-21 video 3 32:28). Mr. Pickens did so approximately eight months after he executed the transfer documents and five months before he filed his Complaint in this action wherein, he swore, under the penalty of perjury, that the parties, "were legally married on the 7th day of April 2002, in Bratislava, Slovakia, and ever since have been and now are husband and wife," (this claim was also repeated by Pickens in his First Amended Complaint) and before his Second Amended Complaint wherein Mr. Pickens swore under the penalty of perjury that, "at all times prior to, during, and after the parties 2002 marriage ceremony in Slovakia, Pickens maintained an unwavering, honest, and good faith belief that the parties marriage ceremony was legally valid, enforceable, and binding at the of the ceremony, and that the parties were legally married."

g. Mr. Pickens claimed to be concerned about gift taxes on the transfers to Dr. Michaels however, transfers between spouses are not taxable; if Mr. Pickens truly believed that he was legally married, he would not have been concerned about gift taxes.

- h. Mr. Pickens testified that, "I believed for the fifteen years we were together, we were *basically* married." (emphasis added). Being "basically married" is not the same as being "actually married" or "legally married" and this testimony further shows that Mr. Pickens understood that he was not actually or legally married.
- 28. The parties were not legally married in Slovakia and, accordingly, there is no valid marriage to be legally recognized by this Court; the parties are not legally married.
- 29. Mr. Pickens knew from the outset that he was not legally married to Dr. Michaels, and he confirmed that to multiple witnesses, and signed multiple documents over the course of multiple years, and each year, during the relationship confirming that he was not married. Mr. Pickens did not have an honest and reasonable belief that the marriage was valid at the time of the ceremony. Accordingly, Mr. Pickens did not have a good faith belief that he and Dr. Michaels were legally married.
- 30. There was no prior legal impediment to the parties' marriage (they were never married) as they never intended on being legally married and the choice by the parties not to comply with the legal requirements necessary to be legally married in Slovakia was a conscious and intentional one.
 - 31. Mr. Pickens is not a putative spouse.

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C. THERE IS NO BASIS TO SET ASIDE THE TRANSFERS FROM MR. PICKENS TO DR. MICHAELS.

- 32. While the parties held themselves out socially as married persons, unlike in *Michoff*, they filed federal tax returns as single, unmarried persons.
- 33. Since the parties were not married, they do not owe each other fiduciary duties as spouses.
- 34. The parties did not have an express or an implied agreement to pool all of their assets and debts jointly. Indeed, the testimony of both parties evidenced that they kept their assets separate, they kept track of who paid for what, loans that were extended and repaid or not repaid, and most notably, Mr. Pickens testified (as to a business that was started during the relationship and that had grown substantially in value) that, "Bluepoint was my company 100%, why would I pay her anything?" Mr. Pickens even referred to a jointly titled account as "Tom's account" because he believed that title was irrelevant and the account was "his."
- 35. Beginning in 2015, Mr. Pickens became involved in a romantic relationship with another woman, Stacey Middlestadt. Mr. Pickens testified that he was living in a condominium with Stacey that was owned by her father.
 - 36. The parties closed joint bank accounts in the summer of 2016.
- 37. On September 8, 2016, Ms. Middlestadt reached out to Dr. Michaels to tell her that she was pregnant with Mr. Pickens child and that she also knew about a personal tragedy that Dr. Michaels suffered during her childhood (this information could only

have come from Mr. Pickens). Mr. Pickens testified that he was in Mississippi (contrary to his testimony from a year earlier that he was in Marco Island) when he learned of Ms. Middlestadt and Dr. Michaels communications.

- 38. That same day, Mr. Pickens sent a text message to Danka volunteering to sign everything over to her, to wit: "Danka, there's nothing that I can say that will change anything. It should have not happened, but it did. I will sign everything that we have together over to you. I should have not put myself into this position. I know you will never forgive me and you shouldn't." Mr. Pickens confirmed this in his testimony.
- 39. On September 9, 2016, attorney Shannon Evans had already been contacted to prepare the deeds and transfer documents, noting to her staff "they do not need a divorce, and he will agree to assets being Danka's since she pays for the properties and he is guilty."
- 40. Mr. Pickens booked his own flight to Las Vegas, Nevada on September 10, 2016 with the intention of signing the deeds and transfer documents for the Lowe, Queen Charlotte, and Patience One properties to Danka. Once he arrived, he found his own transportation from the airport and stayed at the Red Rock Resort.
- 41. On September 13, 2016, Mr. Pickens drove himself to attorney Shannon Evans' office. Mr. Pickens was lucid, coherent, and not impaired. Mr. Pickens was advised by Ms. Evans to seek the advice of his own independent legal counsel; he executed a Waiver of Conflict wherein he was so advised in writing. Mr. Pickens had a

full and fair opportunity to get his own independent legal counsel and waived his right to do so.

- 42. While at Ms. Evans' office, Mr. Pickens executed various transfer documents including the deeds to the Queen Charlotte and Lowe properties and an Assignment and Assumption of Membership Interest From LV Blue Trust to Mich-Mich Trust ("Assignment").
- 43. Mr. Pickens voluntarily transferred the Queen Charlotte and Lowe properties to Dr. Michaels and delivered the deeds to her. Dr. Michaels accepted Mr. Pickens transfer of those properties to her.
 - 44. The Assignment stated:
 - a. WHEREAS, Assignor owns a 50% interest in Patience One, LLC, a Nevada Limited Liability Company ("LLC"), which was formed pursuant to the Articles of Organization dated My [sic] 9, 2012(the "Articles"); and
 - b. WHEREAS, Assignor desires to assign for good and valuable consideration, all of its right title, duties, obligations and interest in and to the 50% interest in the LLC to Assignee.
- 45. Tom was relieved of substantial debt obligations associated with Patience One LLC.
 - 46. There was good and valuable consideration for the Assignment.
- 47. Dr. Michaels did not exert any undue influence or coerce Mr. Pickens in any way into signing the transfer documents. In fact, Mr. Pickens testified that he was not

threatened, he was not harmed, and he was not confined by Dr. Michaels at any time prior to or during his execution of the transfer documents. Mr. Pickens did so freely, voluntarily, knowingly, and without any fraud, coercion or duress. In Mr. Pickens own words, he did what was "right" and the "fair" thing to do at the time.

- 48. Mr. Pickens paid Ms. Evans for the preparation and recording of the transfer documents.
- 49. Dr. Michaels was originally Mr. Pickens physician when they first met in 2001 and before they began a romantic relationship. Dr. Michaels advised Mr. Pickens that she would no longer be his primary care physician when they began an intimate relationship. Dr. Michaels and Mr. Pickens intimate relationship ended in early 2004.
- 50. Other than Dr. Michaels prescribing Mr. Pickens the occasional prescription, and seeing him for cross-coverage, Roberto Carillo, R.N., F.N.P, became Mr. Pickens primary care provider who was responsible for his care and prescriptions beginning in 2008. Mr. Carillo is able to independently see and treat patients, and prescribe for them, under his own licensure.
- 51. In all of 2016, save and except for a single prescription in May 2016 by Dr. Michaels which was filled by her after speaking with Mr. Carillo, all prescriptions and visits by Mr. Pickens were handled by Mr. Carillo.
- 52. Dr. Michaels did not see or treat Mr. Pickens in 2016 other than a single occasion in or about April 2016 and certainly did not do so in or around September 2016.

	53.	Dr. Mich	naels	did not ta	ake a	dvan	ıtage	of a pa	tient	for l	ner own fi	nancial	gair
as	alleged	because	Mr.	Pickens	was	not	her	patient	and	Dr.	Michaels	never	took
advantage of him.													

- 54. To the extent that Dr. Michaels owed Mr. Pickens any fiduciary duties, there has been no breach of those duties by Dr. Michaels.
- 55. As a result of the division of their assets, which included the transfer to Dr. Michaels of the Queen Charlotte and Lowe properties as well as the membership interest in Patience One, LLC, Mr. Pickens also received assets of substantial value including, but not necessarily limited to:
 - a. Bluepoint Development which was earning millions of dollars in revenue;
 - b. A 401(k) from Dr. Michaels medical practice worth over \$200,000;
 - c. Multiple vehicles;
 - d. Bank accounts with hundreds of thousands of dollars; and
 - e. And various other assets.
- 56. After executing the transfer documents, the parties performed their agreements; e.g. Mr. Pickens vacated the Queen Charlotte property, he transferred the leases and control of Patience One to Dr. Michaels and paid rent each month for the space he occupied in the Patience One building.
- 57. Tom Pickens filed each of his first two Complaints falsely representing to this Court that the parties were legally married.

- 58. Tom Pickens filed each of his Complaints falsely representing to this Court that he maintained a good faith belief that the religious ceremony was intended and/or resulted in a valid marriage.
- 59. Tom Pickens filed each of his Complaints falsely representing to this Court that there are community assets of the parties.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Based upon the foregoing Findings of Fact, the Court hereby makes the following conclusions of law:

- 1. As a matter of comity, Nevada's recognition or non-recognition of a purported foreign marriage depends on its legality in the foreign country. *Gonzales-Alpizar v. Griffith*, 130 Nev. 10, 317 P. 3d 820 (2014), quoting *Mianecki v. Second Judicial Dist. Court*, 99 Nev. 93, 98, 658 P.2d 422, 424-25 (1983).
- 2. Since Slovakia did not recognize a valid marriage between the parties, Nevada will not either. *Gonzales-Alpizar v. Griffith*, 130 Nev. 10, 317 P. 3d 820 (2014); see also 1978 HAGUE CONVENTION ON CELEBRATION AND RECOGNITION OF THE VALIDITY OF MARRIAGES; Ann Estin, *Marriage and Divorce Conflicts in International Perspective*, 27 Duke Journal of Comparative & International Law 485 (2017), reprinted in 16 I.L.M. 18-21 (1977), 25 Am. J. Comp. L. 399 (1977).
- 3. Since there was no intent by either Dr. Michaels or Mr. Pickens to legally marry, there can be no marriage. See, e.g., *In re JKNA*, 454 P.3d 642, 650 (Mont. 2019)

Callen v. Callen, 620 S.E.2d 59 (SC 2005); Renshaw v. Heckler, 787 F.2d 50 (2nd Cir. 1986); McNee v. McNee, 49 Nev. 90, 237 P. 534 (1925); NRS 122.010.

- 4. Mr. Pickens did not have a good faith belief that he was legally married to Dr. Michaels and there was no prior legal impediment; as such, Mr. Pickens is not a putative spouse under *Williams v. Williams*, 120 Nev. 559, 97 P.3d 1124 (2004).
- 5. Mr. Pickens must prove the existence of a physician-patient relationship before a fiduciary duty can be established. See Jennings v. Badgett, 2010 OK 7, 230 P.3d 861, 865-66 (Okla. 2010); Mead v. Legacy Health System, 352 Ore. 267, 283 P.3d 904, 909-10 (Ore. 2010); Seeber v. Ebeling, 36 Kan. App. 2d 501, 141 P.3d 1180 (Kan. Ct. App. 2006); St. John v. Pope, 901 S.W.2d 420, 423 (Tex. 2005); Gross v. Burt, 149 S.W.3d 213 (Tex. Ct. App. 2004); Millard v. Corrado, 14 S.W.3d 42 (Mo. Ct. App. 1999); Roberts v. Hunter, 310 S.C. 364, 426 S.E.2d 797 (S.C. 1993). Mr. Pickens failed to establish that he and Dr. Michaels were in a physician-patient relationship at the time of the execution of the transfer documents. As such, Dr. Michaels did not owe Mr. Pickens any fiduciary duties.
- 6. Even if Mr. Pickens was able to establish a physician-patient relationship and the corresponding fiduciary duties applied, he must still prove that such duties were breached. *Hoopes v. Hammargren*, 102 Nev. 425 (1986). Further, Mr. Pickens must have also proved that he was vulnerable and unstable due to his medical problem and, at that point, he was taken advantage of by Dr. Michaels. Vulnerability is absolutely essential and a necessary predicate of a confidential relationship. *Richelle L. v. Roman Catholic*

Archbishop, 106 Cal. App. 4th 257, 270-72, 130 Cal. Rptr. 2d 601 (Cal. Ct. App. 2003). Mr. Pickens failed to prove any such relationship, vulnerability, or breach.

- 7. In order to establish undue influence under Nevada law, 'it must appear, either directly or by justifiable inference from the facts proved, that the influence . . . destroyed the free agency of the testator.' *In re Estate of Bethurem*, 129 Nev. 869 (2013). Mr. Pickens did not even allege, nor did the preponderance of the evidence show, that his free agency was destroyed.
- 8. Duress is defined as the threat of confinement or detention, or other threat of harm, used to compel a person to do something against his or her will or judgment. Black's Law Dictionary (7th ed. 1999) at 520. Mr. Pickens confirmed through his testimony that he was not threatened, confined or detained when executing the transfer documents and, as such, he was not under duress when he did so.
- 9. Coercion is defined as "compulsion by physical force or threat of physical force." Black's Law Dictionary (7th ed. 1999) at 520. Mr. Pickens confirmed through his testimony that he was not compelled by physical force or threat thereof when executing the transfer documents and, as such, he was not coerced when he did so.
- 10. Parties are free to contract, and the courts will enforce their contracts if they are not unconscionable, illegal, or in violation of public policy. *Rivero v. Rivero*, 125 Nev. 410, 216 P.3d 213 (2009).
- 11. Unmarried cohabiting couples who purchase property titled in both parties' names, with or without the right of survivorship, own the property in proportion to the

amounts they each contributed to the purchase price. *Sack v. Tomlin*, 110 Nev. 2014, 871 P.,2d 298 (1994); *Langevin v. Langevin*, 111 Nev. 1481, 907 P.2d 981 (1995). The testimony of both Tom and Danka established that Danka paid the down payments for the Lowe, Queen Charlotte, and Patience One properties. There was conflicting testimony as to the mortgage payments. Tom testified that payments towards the mortgage of the Lowe and Queen Charlotte properties were made by him from "his" account but the account to which he referred was titled jointly. Tom did not present a forensic analysis or tracing to establish the source of funds in that account.

- 12. In Nevada, a valid donative transfer requires a donor's intent to voluntarily make a present transfer of property to a donee without consideration, the donor's actual or constructive delivery of the gift to the donee, and the donee's acceptance of the gift. *Howard v. Hughes*, 427 P.3d 1045 (2018).
- 13. It is well established in Nevada law that a contract entered during incapacity, insanity, or even as a result of fraud can be ratified by subsequent conduct. c.f. NRS 125.320-.340; *Shelton v. Shelton*, 119 Nev. 492, 78 P.3d 507 (2003); *Whiston v. McDonald*, 85 Nev. 508, 510, 458 P.2d 107, 108 (1969).
 - 14. Mr. Pickens has not made a legal claim for recission.
- 15. It is a presumption under Nevada law that there is good and sufficient consideration for a written contract. NRS 47.250(18)(d).
- 16. Courts do not generally inquire into the adequacy of consideration because the values exchanged are often difficult to measure and the parties are thought to be

better at evaluating the circumstances of particular transactions. *Oh v. Wilson*, 112 Nev. 38, 42, 910 P.2d 276, 279 (1996). Further, inadequacy of consideration, standing alone, does not justify rescission; without more, inadequacy of consideration alone will not merit the rescission of a contract. Id.

- 17. Consideration may be any benefit conferred or any detriment suffered. *Gray* v. Wells Fargo Home Mortg., Inc., 130 Nev. 1183 (2014).
- 18. A gift requires no consideration and requires only an intent to voluntarily make a transfer to a donee with actual or constructive delivery, and the donee's acceptance of the gift. *In re Irrevocable Tr. Agreement of 1979*, 130 Nev. 597, 603, 331 P.3d 881, 885 (2014).
- 19. Under Nevada law, "[a] fiduciary relationship is deemed to exist when one party is bound to act for the benefit of the other party, a fiduciary relation exists between two persons when one of them is under a duty to act for or to give advice for the benefit of another upon matters within the scope of the relation. *Stalk v. Mushkin*, 125 Nev. 21, 28, 199 P.3d 838, 843 (2009).
- 20. To prevail on a breach of fiduciary duty claim, the plaintiff must establish: "(1) the existence of a fiduciary duty; (2) breach of that duty; and (3) the breach proximately caused the damages." *Klein v. Freedom Strategic Partners, LLC*, 595 F.Supp.2d 1152, 1162 (D.Nev.2009). Mr. Pickens failed to do so.
- 21. Mr. Pickens misrepresented his marital status, his purported "belief" regarding his marital status, and the existence of purported "community property" to this

Court to pursue this lengthy and expensive litigation, which is a breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing as well as an abuse of the legal process.

Based upon the foregoing, and for good cause appearing:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that based upon the fact that the religious ceremony did not constitute a valid, legal marriage under the laws of any State, declaratory relief is granted that the parties were never legally married.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that based on Mr. Pickens' knowledge that there was no valid marriage, he is not a putative spouse. As such, he is not entitled to any relief as a result thereof.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the transfers of the Queen Charlotte and Lowe properties were valid transfers and shall not be set aside.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the assignment of Mr. Pickens interest in Patience One, LLC was a valid transfer and shall not be set aside. To the extent that the paperwork transferring Mr. Pickens interest to Dr. Michaels erroneously listed his trust and not himself personally as the transferor, said error was clerical in nature and shall be corrected. Mr. Pickens shall execute the appropriate documentation to correct any such error upon presentment.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that all other joint assets and obligations of the parties have already been divided and each shall retain those assets and obligations in his or her, respective, names, titles, possession and control.

1	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that based on Mr.				
2	Pickens' misrepresentations, breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and				
3	abuse of the legal process, and Dr. Michaels' being the prevailing party in this litigation,				
4	Dr. Michaels is awarded her attorney's fees and costs. Counsel for Dr. Michaels shall				
5	submit the appropriate memorandum of fees and costs setting forth their analysis under				
6	Brunzell and shall also submit their redacted billing statements in accordance with Love				
7	within twenty (20) days following the Notice of Entry of this FFCL.				
8	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this matter is CLOSED.				
9	IT IS SO ORDERED this day of June, 2021.				
10					
11	DISTRICT COURT JUDGE				
12					
13	Dated: May 28, 2021. Dated: May 28, 2021				
14	Goldstein Law Ltd. Dated: Wlay 28, 2021 THE ABRAMS & MAYO LAW FIRM				
15	Goldstelli Law Etd. THE ADRAMS & MATO LAW PIKWI				
16	By: <u>/s/ Shawn M. Goldstein, Esq.</u> Shawn M. Goldstein, Esq. Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq. Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq.				
17	Nevada Bar No. 009814 Nevada Bar No. 007575				
18	10161 Park Run Dr., STE 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Atterney for Defendant				
19	Attorney for Defendant, Danka K. Michaels Attorney for Defendant, Danka J. Michaels				
20					

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Electronically Filed 06/14/2021 11:11 AM CLERK OF THE COURT

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	2	JONES & LOBELLO						
	- 91	John D. Jones						
	3	Nevada Bar No. 6699						
	4	Michele LoBello						
	100	Nevada Bar No. 5527						
	5	9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A Las Vegas, Nevada 89144						
	6	Telephone No.: 702-318-5060						
	7	Facsimile No.: 702-318-5070						
	8	Email: lobello@joneslobello.com						
	٥	Attorneys for Plaintiff,						
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	11	DISTRICT COURT FAMILY DIVISION						
		CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA						
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9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 702-318-5060 FAX: 702-318-5070		Blue Trust,	a beautiful and a state of					
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202 202		DANKA K. MICHAELS,						
7	18	Individually and as Trustee of the Mich-						
	19	Mich Trust						
	20	Defendant						
	21	Defendant						
	60.7	STIDIU ATION AND ODDED TO EVI	TEND DEADI INF EOD DI AINTIEF					
	22	STIPULATION AND ORDER TO EXTEND DEADLINE FOR PLAINTIFF TO FILE HIS REBUTTAL BRIEF						
	23	TO FILE IIIS REDUITAL DIVIEL						
	24	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND ORDERED that based upon the						
	25	agreement between Plaintiff, THOMAS A. PICKENS, by and through his attorneys,						
	26	Michele LoBello and the law firm of JONES & LOBELLO, and Defendant,						
	27	DANKA K. MICHAELS, by and through her attorneys, Shawn M. Goldstein and						

JONES & LOBELLO

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Page 1 of 2

AA07920

Case Number: D-17-560737-D

1 **CSERV** 2 DISTRICT COURT 3 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 4 5 Thomas A. Pickens, Plaintiff CASE NO: D-17-560737-D 6 DEPT. NO. Department J VS. 7 8 Danka K. Michaels, Defendant. 9 10 **AUTOMATED CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE** 11 This automated certificate of service was generated by the Eighth Judicial District Court. The foregoing Stipulation and Order was served via the court's electronic eFile system 12 to all recipients registered for e-Service on the above entitled case as listed below: 13 Service Date: 6/14/2021 14 Jennifer Abrams JVAGroup@TheAbramsLawFirm.com 15 Jeanette Lacker jeanette@goldsteinlawltd.com 16 17 Shawn Goldstein shawn@goldsteinlawltd.com 18 Michele LoBello lobello@joneslobello.com 19 Heather Ritchie heather@joneslobello.com 20 Mariella Dumbrique mariella@joneslobello.com 21 Shannon Wilson wilson@joneslobello.com 22 23 24 25 26 27

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9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A

Electronically Filed 6/15/2021 3:27 PM Steven D. Grierson CLERK OF THE COURT MISC 1 JONES & LOBELLO 2 John D. Jones (NV Bar No. 6699) Michele LoBello (NV Bar No. 5527) 3 9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A 4 Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 Telephone No.: 702-318-5060 5 Email: jones@joneslobello.com 6 Email: lobello@joneslobello.com 7 Attorneys for Plaintiff,

DISTRICT COURT FAMILY DIVISION CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THOMAS A. PICKENS,

THOMAS A. PICKENS

Individually and as Trustee of the LV Blue Trust,

Plaintiff/Counterdefendant.

VS.

DANKA K. MICHAELS, Individually and as Trustee of the Mich-Mich Trust,

Defendant/Counterclaimant;

and related Counterclaims.

CASE NO.: D-17-560737-D

DEPT. J

Dates of Trial: February 14, 2020 & February 21, 2020, March 5, 2021 and March 12, 2021 & April 2, 2021

PLAINTIFF'S REBUTTAL TO DEFENDANT'S CLOSING ARGUMENT

Plaintiff, THOMAS ALLEN PICKENS ("Tom"), by and through his attorneys, Jones D. Jones, Michele LoBello and JONES & LOBELLO hereby submits his Rebuttal to Defendant's Closing Argument.

Page 1 of 8

INTRODUCTION

It cannot go unnoted that despite multiple extensions of time being granted to Dr. Michaels in which to file her responsive closing argument, and despite knowing that the final extension was, in fact, a final extension, and despite a Court order confirming the extended deadline, Dr. Michaels chose to file her closing argument brief when she chose to, rather than complying with a Court order. This contempt and disregard for this Court's orders has been a recurring event in this case and is exactly in line with Dr. Michaels' 2020 sale of one of the properties owned by the parties in violation of the Joint Preliminary Injunction. Tom would request that the Court disregard Dr. Michaels' closing argument as untimely and filed contrary to the controlling Court order.

In the event that the Court reviewed or considered Dr. Michaels' closing argument, it was likely as surprised as Tom was at the positions taken therein which are clearly contrary to the evidence in this case. Because Tom is confident of this Court's recall of the evidence, and because Tom's Closing Argument contained all of the evidence upon which this Court should grant Tom's requested relief, this Rebuttal argument will be brief and will merely point out the inconsistencies in Dr. Michaels' Brief so that this Court can enter a final order based upon both law and equity.

II

ARGUMENT

One notable absence from Dr. Michaels' argument is the recognition of basic legal principles like consideration and fiduciary duties. While these are very simple concepts recognized by Nevada law, they are incredibly important to this Court's decision. Dr. Michaels argues that the parties were "free to contract", but ignores that every Nevada contract must be founded on consideration. (See May v. Anderson

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Moreover, even the case authority cited by Dr. Michaels for the proposition that the parties were free to contract, and that such contracts should be enforced by Courts, contains an exception for unconscionable contracts. (See Dr. Michaels' Closing Argument, page 4, line 3.) For Dr. Michaels to argue that the purported contract was not unconscionable is to ignore the basic definition of unconscionability.

Finally, Dr. Michaels' attempts to ignore the many levels of fiduciary duty she owed to Tom when the alleged contract was presented. Again, there is no dispute that the parties were co-members of Patience One LLC. There is no dispute, regardless of Dr. Michaels' revisionist history, that Dr. Michaels, at the time of the alleged contract, was Tom's primary care physician. As set forth in Plaintiff's Closing Argument, Dr. Michaels' own testimony on Day One of Trial, and Exhibit 3, established that as late as September 2016, Dr. Michaels was still referring Tom to specialists.

From a factual standpoint, Dr. Michaels' recitation of the financial history of the parties' financial relationship is nothing but revisionist history. The bank statements for the parties' joint account establish conclusively that Tom deposited significant income (including Tom's portion of his business' \$1 Million bonus). Indeed, the early years of the parties' relationship were lean years for Tom, but that is the very nature of partnerships. Moreover, Tom's company's \$1 Million bonus went to purchase the car that Dr. Michaels is still, to this day, driving.

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Moreover, for years, Dr. Michaels utilized Tom's American Express card to purchase the supplies needed for her medical practice. Dr. Michaels has the audacity to claim that Tom "walked away" with his business, even though she knows and testified that she was seeking an interest in Blue Point Development in the pending civil law suit. Moreover, Tom is more than happy for this Court to equally divide all that the parties accumulated during their partnership, including Blue Point Development.

It is worthy of note that Dr. Michaels does not really address the massive evidence of an implied partnership and asset pooling agreement. This is likely because even as incredible as Dr. Michaels' positions and testimony are, she cannot avoid the following reality:

- 1. They held two residential properties as "Wife and Husband".
- 2. They signed the deeds of trust for the mortgages as wife and husband.
- 3. They jointly formed Patience One, LLC and jointly purchased the office building it owns.
- 4. They were joint obligors on the mortgage for the Patience One Building.
- 5. They held a joint account into which they each contributed funds.
- 6. Dr. Michaels used Tom's credit card to finance her medical practice.

These are facts which absolutely establish a partnership. Moreover, Dr. Michaels' own email established that she believed the parties were "partners". While there is competing evidence on other issues in this case, there is no evidence which supports the fact that the parties were not partners. The existence of this partnership is yet another level of fiduciary duty that Dr. Michaels owed to Tom which she violated.

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Another factual misrepresentation made by Dr. Michaels is that she "primarily paid" for the properties transferred on September 13th. The evidence reveals the opposite. Their joint account, into which all of Tom's income was deposited, but only a portion of Dr. Michaels' was deposited, was the account through which the mortgage payments were made for the two residential properties. This is clear on the thousands of pages of statements admitted at trial. After trying to prevent the Court from receiving evidence of Tom's payoff of the mortgage on the Lowe property, Dr. Michaels admitted that Tom had paid it off.

The bank statements further show that when Tom deposited Blue Point Development's million dollar bonus into the joint account, this money was used for over \$100,000.00 in improvements to the home in which Dr. Michaels currently resides.

Finally, the evidence established that both parties were obligors on all three mortgages in question. There is no credible way to assert that Dr. Michaels "primarily paid" for the three properties. The argument that Tom believes he was "entitled to even more than he had already taken from Dr. Michaels over the years" (see Dr. Michaels' Closing Argument, page 18, line 15) is so contrary to the actual evidence presented at trial that it is insulting to the intelligence of the Court.

Yet another misrepresentation that cannot go uncorrected is the claim that over the 13 months following the September 13, 2016 transfers, Dr. Michaels "refinanced the Queen Charlotte and Patience One properties". It was conclusively established that neither refinance occurred prior to the filing of the lawsuit. Moreover, as set forth in one of Tom's Requests for Judicial Notice, as of the date of trial, the Patience One mortgage had not been refinanced at all.

It is one thing to advocate from the contents of the trial record, it is another thing altogether to create statements which were never uttered. The statement that Tom "checked the box on the escrow paperwork" (page 18, line 13) on two home

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purchases appears nowhere in this record. This fabrication, like the drastic changes in Dr. Michaels' testimony over the course of trial, are very telling on the issue of Moreover, the statement that the Deeds were later corrected is disingenuous at best. The Deeds were only "corrected" when Dr. Michaels breached her fiduciary duty to Tom on September 13, 2016.

VI.

CONCLUSION

This Court must have certainly noticed that, while plenty of attempted mudslinging is contained in Dr. Michaels' Closing Argument, there are significant legal and factual issues which Dr. Michaels has chosen to ignore entirely. It is very telling that, while trying to distort the evidence regarding certain issues, not once did Dr. Michaels argue that there was any legally valid consideration for the transfers which Tom seeks to set aside. Nowhere does Dr. Michaels state that she did not owe Tom a fiduciary duty on multiple levels. Nowhere does Dr. Michaels even bother to respond to the fact that the purported transferor of Patience One, LLC as listed on the alleged transfer documents was not, in fact, the recorded owner of the LLC. Her only commentary is that such fact was not alleged in Tom's Complaints, but the reality is that the evidence that this could never have been a valid transfer is uncontroverted. Dr. Michaels' silence on this issue is conclusive of the outcome. Moreover, these admissions are compelling.

What is so disheartening about Dr. Michaels' positions before this Court is that she is seeking this Court's assistance in her taking advantage of her patient and her partner. Although the legal bases as to why this cannot be allowed to occur are fully briefed in Tom's Closing Argument Brief, the level of unjust enrichment Dr. Michaels is seeking this Court's assistance in achieving is staggering. Fortunately for Tom, both legal and equitable principles on multiple levels preclude such a result. 111

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Attached to Tom's Closing Argument Brief were Tom's proposed "Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Orders". The same sets forth with specificity the appropriate relief, and the factual and legal bases for the relief. The result of these Findings are equity and fairness, and nothing more.

Dated this // day of June, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

JONES & LOBELLO

D. Jones (NV Bar No. 6699) Michele LoBello (NV Bar No. 5527) 9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A Las Vegas, Nevada 89144

Telephone No.: 702-318-5060 Email: jones@joneslobello.com Email: lobello@joneslobello.com

Attorneys for Plaintiff, THOMÁS A. PICKENS

JONES & LOBELLO

9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 (702) 318-5060 FAX: (702) 318-5070

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of JONES &				
LOBELLO and that on theday of June, 2021, I caused the above and				
foregoing document entitled foregoing PLAINTIFF'S REBUTTAL TO DEFENDANT'S CLOSING ARGUMENT, 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				
ivevada, and				
pursuant to N.E.F.C.R. 9, to be sent via electronic service;				
pursuant to EDCR 7.26, to be sent via facsimile;				
by email to				
to the party or their attorney(s) listed below at the address and/or facsimile number indicated below:				
Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq.				
The Abrams & Mayo Law Firm				
6252 South Rainbow Blvd., #100				
Las Vegas, NV 89118				
Email: JVAGroup@TheAbramsLawFirm.com				
Attorney for Defendant				
Shawn M. Goldstein, Esq.				
GOLDSTEIN LAW, LTD.				
1980 Festival Plaza Drive, Suite 300				
Las Vegas, NV 89135				
Email: shawn@goldsteinlawltd.com Attorney for Defendant,				
Attorney for Belendant,				
and that there is regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and				
the place(s) so addressed.				
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Page 8 of 8

Case Number: D-17-560737-D

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Shannon M. Wilson: wilson@joneslobello.com
Heather Ritchie: heather@joneslobello.com
Mariella Dumbrique: mariella@joneslobello.com

Please direct all future pleadings, papers, correspondence, etc. to the abovereferenced address. The firm's telephone number and facsimile number remain unchanged.

DATED this 30th day of July, 2021.

JONES & LOBELLO

/s/ Michele LoBello

Michele LoBello, Esq. Nevada State Bar No. 5527 John D. Jones, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 6699 9900 Covington Cross Dr., #210A Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 Attorneys for Plaintiff, THOMAS A. PICKENS

JONES & LOBELLO 9900 Covington Cross, Suite 210A Las Vegas, Nevada 89144 702-318-5060 FAX: 702-318-5070

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

2	Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of JONES &					
3	LOBELLO and that on the 30 th day of July 2021, I caused the above and foregoing					
4	document entitled NOTICE OF CHANGE OF FIRM ADDRESS to be served as					
5	follows:					
6	Tollows.					
7 8	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,					
9	Nevada; and					
10	pursuant to N.E.F.C.R. 9, to be sent via electronic service;					
11	pursuant to EDCR 7.26, to be sent via facsimile;					
12	by email to					
13	to the party or their attorney(s) listed below at the address and/or facsimile number					
14	indicated below:					
15	Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq. Abrams & Mayo					
16	6252 S. Rainbow Blvd., Suite 100					
17	Las Vegas, NV 89118 Email: jvagroup@theabramslawfirm.com					
18	Attorney for Defendant,					
19	Danka K. Michaels					
20	Shawn M. Goldstein, Esq.					
21	Goldstein Law Ltd. 10161 West Park Run Drive, Suite 150					
22	Las Vegas, NV 89145					
23	Email: <u>shawn@goldsteinlawltd.com</u> Co-Counsel for Defendant,					
24	Danka K. Michaels					
25	and that there is regular communication by mail between the place of mailing and					
26	the place(s) so addressed.					
27	/s/ Heather Ritchie					
28	An Employee of Jones & LoBello					

Electronically Filed 8/3/2021 3:35 PM Steven D. Grierson **CLERK OF THE COURT FFCL** 1 2 **DISTRICT COURT** FAMILY DIVISION 3 **CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA** 4 5 CASE NO.: D-17-560737-D THOMAS A. PICKENS, Individually and as Trustee of the LV 6 DEPT. J Blue Trust, 7 8 Dates of Trial: February 14, 2020 & Plaintiff/Counterdefendant; February 21, 2020, March 5, 2021 VS. 9 and March 12, 2021 & April 2, 2021 10 DR. DANKA K. MICHAELS, Individually and as Trustee of the 11 Mich-Mich Trust, 12 Defendant/Counterclaimant; 13 14 and related Counterclaims. 15

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND JUDGMENT

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The above captioned matter having come before this Honorable Court for trial on February 14, 2020; February 21, 2020; March 5, 2021; March 12, 2021 and April 2, 2021, upon the Second Amended Complaint of Plaintiff, THOMAS ALLEN PICKENS ("Mr. Pickens"), present and represented by his attorneys, John D. Jones, Michele LoBello and JONES & LOBELLO; and upon the Counterclaim of Defendant, DR. DANKA K. MICHAELS ("Dr. Michaels"), present and represented by her attorneys, Jennifer Abrams and THE ABRAMS & MAYO LAW FIRM, and Shawn M. Goldstein and the law firm of GOLDSTEIN LAW LTD., the Court, having reviewed the papers and pleadings on file, having received and considered the testimony of the parties and other witnesses, having

Page 1 of 31

weighed the credibility of the witnesses, having reviewed the substantial documents and information received into evidence, having heard the argument of counsel, and for good cause appearing, hereby FINDS, CONCLUDES AND ORDERS as follows:

I.

FINDINGS OF FACT

THE COURT FINDS this Court has complete jurisdiction in the premises both as to the subject matter hereof and the parties hereto; Defendant Dr. Danka K. Michaels (Dr. Michaels) has established residency in Clark County, Nevada and she is and has been for at least six (6) weeks prior to filing her Answer and Counterclaim and up to the present, an actual and bona fide resident of Clark County, State of Nevada and has maintained a residence in the State of Nevada, and has the intent to indefinitely reside in the State of Nevada.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that

- September 8, 2016, Mr. Pickens' new significant other called Dr. Michaels to inform her that she was pregnant with Mr. Pickens child and revealed that she knew of a great personal tragedy suffered by Dr. Michaels as a child. Later that same day, Mr. Pickens volunteered to sign everything over to Dr. Michaels, to wit: "Danka, there's nothing that I can say that will change anything. It should have not happened, but it did. I will sign everything that we have together over to you. I should have not have put myself into this position. I know you will never forgive me and you shouldn't."
- September 9, 2016, Attorney Shannon Evans, Esq., in a note to her staff stated "they do not need a divorce, and he will agree assets being Danka's since she pays for the properties and he is guilty."
- September 13, 2016, Mr. Pickens and Dr. Michaels met with Attorney Shannon Evans, Esq., and, after signing a waiver of conflict, Mr. Pickens signed over the deeds to two real properties, [Queen Charlotte and Lowe Properties] and his interest in Patience One,

LLC. The Parties had already closed their joint checking account during the summer.

- May 30, 2017, Mr. Pickens recorded the deed to his current residence which he purchased as a single, unmarried person.
- October 24, 2017, Mr. Pickens filed a Complaint for Divorce and for Set Aside of Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of LLC Interest. His claims for relief were (1) Divorce; (2) Set Aside of Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of LLC Interest;
- November 1, 2017, Dr. Michaels was served with a Joint Preliminary Injunction, as evidenced in the Affidavit of Process Server filed in this matter on November 2, 2017.
- November 29, 2017, Dr. Michaels filed a Motion to Dismiss;
- December 20, 2017 Mr. Pickens filed his Opposition and Counterclaim for Attorney Fees;
- January 19, 2018, Dr. Michaels filed her Reply and Opposition to Counterclaim;
- January 25, 2018, Judge Marquis denied the Motion to Dismiss after hearing argument;
- March 9, 2018, Judge Marquis issued her Order denying the Motion to Dismiss and denying Summary Judgment. Jurisdiction was established in the Family Court pursuant to NRS 3.223; Landreth v. Malik, 127 Nev. 175, 177, 251 P.3d 163, 164 (2011); and Hay v. Hay, 100 Nev. 196, 199, 678 P.2d. 672, 674 (1984).
- March 22, 2018, Mr. Pickens filed his First Amended Complaint for Divorce; For Set Aside of Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of L.L.C. Interest; and For Alternative Equitable Relief Under the Putative Spouse Doctrine;
- May 2, 2018, Dr. Michaels filed her Answer to First Amended Complaint for Divorce; For Set Aside of Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of L.L.C. Interest; and For Alternative Equitable Relief

Under the Putative Spouse Doctrine; Affirmative Defenses and Counterclaim;

- September 7, 2018. Mr. Pickens filed his Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint; (no opposition filed by Dr. Michaels)
- October 15, 2018, Mr. Pickens filed his Second Amended Complaint for Equitable Relief Under (1) The Putative Spouse Doctrine, and (2) Pursuant to Express and/or Implied Agreement to Hold Property as if the Parties Were Married Under *Michoff*; and to Set Aside Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of L.L.C. Interest; (Dropping his request for Divorce, acknowledging that the Parties were not legally or validly married).
- November 19, 2018, Dr. Michaels filed her Answer to Second Amended Complaint for Equitable Relief Under (1) The Putative Spouse Doctrine, and (2) Pursuant to Express and/or Implied Agreement to Hold Property as if the Parties Were Married Under Michoff; and to Set Aside Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of L.L.C. Interest; Affirmative Defenses and Counterclaim;
- November 21, 2018, Dr. Michaels filed her Declaration in Support of her Answer to Second Amended Complaint for Equitable Relief Under (1) The Putative Spouse Doctrine, and (2) Pursuant to Express and/or Implied Agreement to Hold Property as if the Parties Were Married Under *Michoff*; and to Set Aside Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of L.L.C. Interest; Affirmative Defenses and Counterclaim;
- August 1, 2019, Dr. Michaels filed her Motion for Summary Judgment, to Dismiss, for Protective Order and For Attorney Fees;
- August 12, 2019, Mr. Pickens filed his Opposition to Dr. Michaels' Motion for Summary Judgment, To Dismiss, For Protective Order and For Attorney Fees and Countermotion for Leave of Court to File Supplemental Points and Authorities;
- August 19, 2019, Mr. Pickens filed his Opposition to Dr. Michaels' Motion for Summary Judgment, To Dismiss, For Protective Order and For Attorney Fees And Countermotion (1) To Dismiss, Or In The Alternative, for Summary Judgment As to Dr. Michaels' Causes of

Action for Intentional Misrepresentation/Fraud; Negligent Misrepresentation; Breach of Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing; Promissory Estoppel; Express Agreement' Implied Agreement; And Malicious Abuse of Process; (2) For Summary Judgment Setting Aside Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of LLC Interest; And (3) For Permission to Submit Points and Authorities in Excess of 30 Pages Pursuant to EDCR 5.503(E);

- September 6, 2019, Dr. Michaels filed her Reply to Mr. Pickens Opposition and Opposition to Countermotion;
- September 10, 2019, Judge Hughes issued a Minute Order Advising that the court would not reconsider or reverse its previous order denying summary judgement and it vacated the hearings for the motions, setting the first day of Trial. No Order was prepared, signed or filed;
- February 14, 2020 was the first day of trial. The next 4 days of trial spanned various interruptions including Covid, various requests of the parties and stipulations of the parties. The trial was resumed on February 21, 2020, March 5, 2021, March 12, 2021 and concluded on April 2, 2021.
- August 26, 2020, Dr. Michaels sold the 7608 Lowe Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89131 (APN 125-16-511-008) residence during the pendency of this action. Recorded Document No. 20200826:04179, according to the Clark County Assessor.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the Court admitted 138 Exhibits and heard testimony of the parties, and the testimony of percipient witnesses including Shannon Evans, Esq., Robert Semonian CPA, Dara Lesmeister, Todd Kilde, and Roberto Carrillo, APRN.

MARITAL STATUS FINDINGS

THE COURT FINDS the parties met in 2000 when Dr. Michaels became the treating physician for Mr. Pickens as a result of a hospitalization.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens and his then wife both

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used Dr. Michaels as their primary care physician.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that following his divorce from his second wife, Mr. Pickens and Dr. Michaels began dating in late 2001, after which they moved in together on or about September, 2001.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that seven (7) months later Mr. Pickens and Dr. Michaels had a church ceremony in Bratislava, Slovakia on April 7, 2002. The ceremony was held in a Catholic Church. The document memorializing the event was not signed by either party. The church document was never registered with the government of Slovakia pursuant to their laws and/or procedures rendering it unenforceable in Slovakia and not enforceable in Nevada.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS credible the initial reason for the trip was to celebrate Dr. Michaels' brother's birthday per her testimony and to introduce Mr. Pickens to her family and friends. In addition, Dr. Michaels testified that her parents were concerned that she was living outside of marriage with Mr. Pickens. This is also credible. She further testified that he did not want to be referred to as her "boyfriend" so they agreed on a commitment ceremony to enable them to refer to each other as husband and wife.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the parties did take pictures at the ceremony and sent out announcements after the ceremony. (See Exhibit 1). Their participation in the ceremony was with the full knowledge that they did not intend to legally marry each other. Dr. Michaels testified that her divorce experience regarding a prior marriage was bad and she did not want to go through that She also testified that Mr. Pickens understood her position situation again. completely. Her testimony regarding the couple's agreement not to marry is credible.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens testified that he believed he and Dr. Michaels were legally married in the Bratislava Catholic

Church ceremony on April 7, 2002. Mr. Pickens testified that he intended to be legally married to Dr. Michaels. In planning for the ceremony, the parties selected rings, made travel arrangements, made hotel arrangements, set up a photographer, purchased a dress for Dr. Michaels for the ceremony and invited guests. In order to participate in the ceremony in the Catholic Church in Bratislava, parties were first required to meet with a Priest to receive a blessing and have pre-marriage instruction in Las Vegas. According to Mr. Pickens, Dr. Michaels arranged for the meeting with the Priest in Las Vegas. According to Dr. Michaels, Mr. Pickens acquired the document. As neither person is catholic, the court is hard pressed to believe the document was legitimate. The letter was never produced.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens testified the wedding was a formal marriage ceremony, and Dr. Michaels translated the ceremony for him as he did not speak the language the Priest used while officiating. Following the ceremony, Mr. Pickens testified he and Dr. Michaels signed a book at the church. The overwhelming information points to a ceremony to merely appear married. Mr. Pickens' claim that he did not understand what was being said is not a factor under the circumstances herein.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the parties referred to each other as spouses to multiple individuals. The parties celebrated their anniversary every April 7th thereafter until they separated in September of 2016.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens' testimony that they agreed to a wedding in Slovakia to slow down discovery of creditors is not credible. The parties purchased real property, held title and recorded the property as a married man and a married woman. Their marital status would have been easily discoverable by anyone.

THE COURT NOTES that there was no clear testimony or evidence presented that Mr. Pickens had any assets to protect from attacks by creditors at the

time of the ceremony. The only information gleaned by the court was that he came into the relationship with Dr. Michaels in heavy debt while paying spousal support to his ex-wife. He possessed an old car and some furniture. Additional testimony revealed that she paid most of the expenses, the down payment on the real estate properties and the Patience One building. She also financed entertainment and vacations for the couple.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens' argument that Dr. Michaels' testimony changed in an attempt to undo the unequivocal testimony she offered on Day One of trial is not supported by the record as a whole. Her "yes" and "no" answers to questions posed by Mr. Pickens' attorneys on direct examination were expounded upon during her testimony on cross and her case-inchief.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS Mr. Pickens' testimony that he was unaware of a legal impediment to the marriage until such time as he filed this action and his lawyer obtained an expert opinion, is not credible. If true, it does not explain all the tax returns and estate planning documents he filed as a single, unmarried man. In fact, five (5) months prior to filing his initial complaint for divorce Mr. Pickens purchased real property as a single, unmarried man. His conduct was expressly contrary to his belief that he was married until after he filed for divorce.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the parties' joint effort to appear married in social settings was a fraud on their family and friends, but in this case it does not rise to the level of proof of marriage.

PUTATIVE SPOUSE STATUS FINDINGS

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the parties shared an accountant, Robert Semonian, CPA.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Witness Semonian, CPA, testified that Mr. Pickens told him that he and Dr. Michaels were not legally married. He further testified that the issue of marital status was discussed every year during tax season. Witness Semonian's testimony was credible.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that each year, between 2002 and 2015, Mr. Pickens and Dr. Michaels filed their federal income tax returns and confirmations verifying their tax status as individual, unmarried persons. These are sworn documents, signed under oath pursuant to federal law. They did not testify that they executed the documents pursuant to fraud, duress or coercion, leaving the Court to deduct that they signed freely, voluntarily and with full knowledge and understanding of the contents of the documents and their legal significance 13 years in a row.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the parties filed tax returns as single, unmarried persons, rather than married, filing jointly or married, filing separate, for 13 years during their relationship. The testimony of Robert Semonian, was that until 2016, each year, he would apportion the income of and deductions of the parties to each party's individual returns such that both parties would legally avoid as much tax as possible. *See* Transcript Re: Non-Jury Trial dated February 21, 2020, page 82, lines 4-14.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the testimony of witness Robert Semonian further corroborates that Mr. Pickens and Dr. Michaels held themselves out as husband and wife for social purposes.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that testimony was given that witness Dara Lesmeister, who worked with Mr. Pickens and who also knew Dr. Michaels, believed the parties were husband and wife. The Court finds her testimony plausible, as she was in the social setting wherein the parties were holding themselves out to be a married couple.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens' long-time friend, Todd Kilde, testified that shortly after the ceremony in Slovakia, Mr. Pickens told Mr. Kilde that he and Dr. Michaels were not legally married. His testimony is contradicted by his statement to the Division of Unemployment giving Dr. Michaels the status of Mr. Pickens' wife. *See* Exhibit "156" (Mr. Kilde's Request to Appeal the Denial of Unemployment Benefits wherein he referred to Dr. Michaels as Mr. Pickens' wife).

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the testimony of Shannon Evans, Esq., who represented both parties for estate planning during the relationship, was credible when she testified that Mr. Pickens informed her that he and Dr. Michaels were not legally married, even though they held themselves out to be a married couple.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS witness Evans, ESQ. was initially hired by Mr. Pickens to prepare estate planning documents on his behalf. The estate planning documents, executed in 2012, confirmed that Mr. Pickens was unmarried. Mr. Pickens executed his estate planning documents without any fraud, duress, or coercion and did so freely, voluntarily and with full knowledge and understanding of the contents of the documents and their legal significance.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that witness Evans, ESQ., represented only Dr. Michaels on September 13th, 2016 and thereafter. Additionally, Mr. Pickens signed a waiver of conflict to that effect.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens' testimony that he believed he was married to Dr. Michaels is not credible as his actions in 2016 do not support his statements in court.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens had been married and divorced prior to engaging in his relationship with Dr. Michaels. His current conduct at the close of this relationship in dividing property without benefit of a

divorce complaint or decree of divorce, together with signed documents under oath the he was a single, unmarried man during the relationship, belies his belief that he thought he was married. Filing the Second Amended Complaint, which excluded the claim for divorce, along with testimony and evidence presented makes it moot for this court to consider the requested relief and serves to solidify the court's finding that Mr. Pickens did not believe he was actually married to Dr. Michaels through intent or otherwise. Mr. Pickens even testified that he and Dr. Michaels were "basically" married. Mr. Pickens initially filed for divorce and maintained that position in his First Amended Complaint. He dropped the claim for Divorce in his Second Amended Complaint.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens' contradictory positions on whether or not he was married leads the Court to question his candor with the court in light of his conduct, his pleadings and his testimony.

DOCTOR/PATIENT FIDUCIARY DUTY FINDINGS

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Dr. Michaels did testify she was Mr. Pickens' primary care physician from 2000 to 2017. She also testified that he refused to acquire another treating physician, so she was between a rock and a hard place in her duty to do no harm.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that after the Doctor-Patient relationship began, the parties engaged in a romantic relationship primarily initiated by Mr. Pickens. Dr. Michaels testified this began in the summer of 2001, and that she continued being Mr. Pickens' physician after the romantic relationship commenced.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that it takes judicial notice of the following law pursuant to NRS 47.130:

1. NAC 630.230 prohibits physicians from failing to adequately supervise

APRN's in their employ.

2. NRS 630.301 makes it grounds for discipline for a physician to engage in sexual relations with a patient.

NRS 630.301 makes it a ground for discipline for a physician to exploit a relationship with a patient for financial or other personal gain.

THE COURT HEREBY NOTES that is not a criminal or disciplinary hearing.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that as a result of the Doctor-Patient relationship, Dr. Michaels could have been held a fiduciary duty to Mr. Pickens as long as the doctor/patient relationship existed under certain circumstances. Testimony revealed that Dr. Michaels advised Mr. Pickens that she would no longer be his primary care physician once an intimate relationship had developed.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that NRS 630.031 provides it is grounds for discipline of physicians if they engage in a sexual relationship with a patient or if they exploit a patient for their own financial gain. According to the parties, their intimate (sexual) relationship ended in 2004, however, they remained a couple and partners for an additional 14 years until 2016. The Court is not aware of any potential disciplinary proceeding initiated by Mr. Pickens against Dr. Michaels for violation of any statute or administrative code involving their doctor/patient relationship.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the crux of the relationship between Mr. Pickens and Dr. Michaels was their partnership and business pursuits, and not on the need of this patient for this doctor.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens transferred the responsibility of his medical coverage to the nurse practitioner working in Dr. Michaels' practice as his medical provider. Other than Dr. Michaels prescribing Mr. Pickens the occasional prescription and seeing him for cross-coverage when

the nurse was unavoidably unavailable, Roberto Carrillo, A.P.R.N., F.N.P., became Mr. Pickens primary care provider who was responsible for his care and prescriptions beginning in 2008. Mr. Carrillo is able to independently see and treat patients, and prescribe for them, under his own license.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Dr. Michaels began prescribing medication to Mr. Pickens beginning in 2001, including Xanax, Ambien, Oxycodone and Tramadol, and Exhibit "4", the Nevada Prescription Monitoring Program log for Mr. Pickens dated 2015-2017 proves Dr. Michaels or Mr. Carrillo, APRN, (Mr. Carrillo's primary care provider) continued to prescribe Mr. Pickens medication until 2017. Dr. Michaels later clarified that after 2008 she was only involved if cross coverage was necessary.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens was treated for gout, anxiety, cholesterol, and high blood pressure at various points during the relationship.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that pursuant to Nevada law, Dr. Michaels is and was required to supervise her Nurse Practitioner, Mr. Carrillo, APRN. Dr. Michaels' testimony confirmed she did, in fact adequately supervise Roberto Carrillo, a Registered Nurse Practitioner working within her medical practice.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens was also seeing his cardiologist care center, a rheumatologist, an orthopedic doctor, two GI doctors and an Ear, Nose and Throat doctor during the course of their relationship.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that in 2016, the year of the separation, save and except for a single refill in May 2016 by Dr. Michaels, (which was filled after speaking with Mr. Carrillo), all prescriptions and visits by Mr. Pickens were handled by Mr. Carrillo.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that it was Mr. Pickens who had to

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prove by a preponderance of the evidence that Dr. Michaels "violated her fiduciary responsibilities" to him. He needed to show that the doctor held a superior authoritative position in the relationship and that, as a result of his illness, Mr. Pickens was vulnerable. He further was required to show that Dr. Michaels exploited that vulnerability.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens never made a claim that he was emotionally unstable due to his illness.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the fact Dr. Michaels referred Mr. Pickens to a specialist in September of 2017 is of no consequence as there was no known romantic relationship, transactions, partnership or pending lawsuits filed to alert Dr. Michaels of an existing duty after the 2016 transfers.

THE COURT NOTES that there was no professional expert witness presented to show that Mr. Pickens suffered from an illness, treated by Dr. Michaels that rendered him unable to tend to his own business without the aid or assistance of Dr. Michaels.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens' assertion that he lacked capacity fails as he presented no evidence that his emotional state was fragile because of Dr. Michaels' actions, without whom he could not manage his affairs. The facts show that Mr. Pickens was capable of spending extended periods of time away from Dr. Michaels without incident. He also managed a construction management business where he preformed oversight on large construction projects.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens offered to transfer the real properties to Dr. Michaels and the "Assignment" to Dr. Michaels' Trust while he was in Florida. He then traveled to Nevada, and several days later, he signed off on the transfers he initiated. Dr. Michaels did not have access or opportunity to abuse her position as a doctor to influence his decision.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Dr. Michaels had no duty owed to

Mr. Pickens, neither doctor/patient nor spousal, when considering his request to set aside the property transfers and the "Assignment" on September 13, 2016.

PARTNERSHIP STATUS

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that credible evidence was presented demonstrating that the parties did behave as partners with regard to some properties and investments.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the conduct of the parties regarding their financial affairs provides evidence that the parties intended to pool their assets, financial support and management skills when they saw fit to do so. (Living expenses, residential needs, business with regard to Patience One, LLC and for a limited time Blue Point Development and Consulting, Corp.)

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the parties had one joint bank account (see Exhibits "72", "76", "78", "79" and "80"), while maintaining separate accounts in their own names. The joint account was held first at Bank of America and was moved to Wells Fargo. The stated purpose of the account was to pay household bills, mortgages and business expenses. Mr. Pickens testified he asked for loans from Dr. Michaels. He did not testify that he had equal, community property rights to all her assets.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens deposited his income from his business, and the income paid to him by Dr. Michaels' business, into the parties' joint account at Wells Fargo, and that Dr. Michaels deposited her income from her medical practice into the same joint checking account. Dr. Michaels also wrote additional checks to cover her half of the expenses pursuant to any unsupported request from Mr. Pickens.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that during the course of the parties' relationship, specifically in 2014, when Mr. Pickens' company received a

\$1,000,000.00 bonus on a project, that Mr. Pickens deposited over \$200,000.00 of said bonus into the parties' joint bank account, and further testified that those funds were used to pay for extensive renovations and improvements on the Queen Charlotte home.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that during the course of the parties' relationship, Mr. Pickens paid off, from his earnings or from the funds in the parties' joint account, the mortgage on the Lowe residence. The bank statements and Mr. Pickens' testimony support this finding, unfortunately there was no forensic accounting presented to the court to verify the effect of the mortgage payoff or the various deposits made by the parties or on the respective parties' interests.

THE COURT FURTHER NOTES that the parties did testify that while they paid their joint household bills and mortgages from the joint account, and that they both placed funds into the joint account from their earnings, there was no accounting, forensic or otherwise to show that one party or another put more than their fair share into the joint account to cover those expenses. As the parties did not extrapolate on the terms under which they closed the joint account in the summer of 2016, the court can only surmise that the closure terms were acceptable to both. Without further information it can only be assumed that any funds placed in the joint account was a gift, one to the other, and to cover their necessary living expenses.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the parties shared at least one credit card account (see Exhibits "82" - "90"), while the parties had other lines of credit in their own names. Evidence at trial revealed the continued use by Dr. Michaels of Mr. Pickens' credit card to purchase supplies for her medical practice even after the September 13, 2016 "transactions", discussed below. Once again, there was no accounting, forensic or otherwise, as to the charges and payments made on the

REAL PROPERTY

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the parties acquired two residential real properties together. They acquired the residential property where they lived together located at 9517 Queen Charlotte Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89145, in 2004. The title on the Deed indicates "Dr. Danka Michaels, a married woman and Thomas Pickens, a married man..." (See Exhibit "7"). The mortgage was in both parties' names. Dr. Michaels sold her separate property residence and placed the proceeds down on the purchase. The parties also purchased an investment property located at 7608 Lowe Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89131 (see Exhibit "6"), as Husband and Wife, and again, the mortgage on the investment property was in both parties' names. Dr. Michaels placed \$29,000 down on the purchase. The mortgage on the investment was paid in full before the parties separated.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that on or about September 13, 2016, Mr. Pickens signed documents transferring his interest in the two residential real properties owned jointly by the parties. The transfers involved two steps. First the parties had to change the titles to the real properties from being held incorrectly as husband and wife, to being held by two single unmarried persons, then a second signing changing the properties from held as two single unmarried persons jointly, to Dr. Michaels as a single unmarried woman.

INVESTMENT AND BUSINESS HOLDINGS

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens and Dr. Michaels founded Blue Point Development & Construction as an "S" Corp., in 2002. Testimony showed that Dr. Michaels provided the seed money of \$30,000.00 to get the business off the ground. Both parties held a 50% interest in the business.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens, as the resident agent let the company fall into default with the Secretary of State and the entity was revoked. Mr. Pickens then transferred all assets of the Blue Point Development & Construction into a new business, Blue Point Development, Inc., and held the business in his name alone.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the parties acquired the Patience One real property and the "buffalo" building for investment purposes. They formed the company Patience One, LLC and placed the investment property, the "buffalo" building, as an asset of the LLC. Each party operated their respective businesses out of this building. (Dr. Michaels' medical practice and her health spa; Mr. Pickens' business Blue Point Development, Inc., both occupied their own independent suites).

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the Patience One Building was acquired in 2012. Dr. Michaels provided the 10% down payment for the property and Mr. Pickens used his skill and professional contacts for the new building tenant improvements. The parties each held a 50% membership in the LLC. The parties acted as if this was a joint venture. Evidence of this fact is found in Schedule K-1's issued by Patience One, LLC, Exhibits "47" – "51"; Deed of Trust for Patience One, LLC's, 2014 loan, Exhibit "153"; and Dr. Michaels' email in which she tells the parties' attorney, Andy Glendon, Esq., that she and her husband (referring to Mr. Pickens) were partners in the Patience One, LLC deal which held and managed the "buffalo" building.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Dr. Michaels admitted during her testimony that they both were guarantors on the original mortgage :buffalo" building and on the subsequent 2014 refinance. (see Exhibit "153").

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that at all times relevant to the September 13, 2016 transaction, the parties were equal members of the Nevada

Limited-Liability Company, Patience One, LLC.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens voluntarily executed an Assignment and Assumption of Membership Interest in the LLC [the "Assignment"], from his LV Blue Trust [Mr. Pickens' estate planning trust] to the Mich-Mich Trust [Dr. Michaels' estate planning trust] regarding his 50% interest in Patience One LLC. The "Assignment" read:

- a. WHEREAS, Assignor owns a 50% interest in Patience One. LLC,
 a Nevada Limited Liability Company (LLC), which was formed
 pursuant to the Articles of Organization dated MY [sic] 9, 2012
 (the "Articles"); and
- b. WHEREAS, Assignor desires to assign for good and valuable consideration, all if its right title, duties, obligations and interest in and to the 50% interest in the LLC to Assignee.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that pursuant to the K-1's of Patience One, LLC, the parties owned their respective membership interests in Patience One, LLC as individuals (see Exhibits "47" – "50"). It was not until after the September 13, 2016 transaction that the K-1 of Patience One, LLC reflected the Mich-Mich Trust was the owner of Dr. Michaels' interest in Patience One, LLC (see Exhibit "51").

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the only going business wherein both parties held interests at the time of the September 13, 2016 transfer was the Patience One, LLC. There was no evidence presented that Mr. Pickens had an interest established in Dr. Michaels medical practice or spa, save and except for his salary and his IRA account paid out of her business. There was no evidence presented that Dr. Michaels had any interest in Blue Point Development, Inc.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the transfer of Mr. Pickens' interest in Patience One, LLC by the "Assignment" prepared by Shannon Evans

transferring Mr. Pickens' interest in Patience One, LLC, reflects Mr. Pickens' Trust, LV Blue Trust, as the transferor. Testimony by Mr. Pickens indicated Mr. Pickens Trust did not own his personal 50% interest in Patience One LLC when he signed the transfer document. No evidence was presented that Mr. Pickens' Trust ever owned his individual interest in Patience One, LLC, however, Dr. Michaels relied on the representation by Mr. Pickens through his signature on the above noted "Assignment," that he HAD placed his 50% interest in his trust. There was no testimony or evidence provided that Mr. Pickens corrected the document to reflect the actual owner, himself as an individual, at the time of the transfer or since.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that to date, there has been no recording of a satisfaction of the original Patience One, LLC Mortgage on the Clark County Recorder's website. (See request for judicial notice filed 4/23/21). Testimony at trial revealed that Dr. Michaels and the Mich-Mich Trust, in reliance on the "Assignment," re-financed the "buffalo" building held by Patience One, LLC and made improvements to the property after the interest was transferred to her. The guarantors on the "buffalo" building are now Dr. Michaels, personally, and the Mich-Mich trust, which holds the LLC.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that even if the parties were married or that Mr. Pickens was a putative spouse, NRS 123.080 permits spouses to alter their legal relations as to property.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that no interest in any other company or joint asset was transferred by Dr. Michaels to Mr. Pickens in exchange for the September 13, 2016 transfer of assets received by Dr. Michaels.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens received no tangible consideration from Dr. Michaels for the above transfers of real property and his interest in Patience One, LLC.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that subsequent to the Assignment, the new managers of Patience One, LLC refinanced the loan. Under the new ownership, Patience One, LLC refinanced the "buffalo" property with Danka and the Mich-Mich Trust serving as personal guarantors. Because the Deed of Trust is in the name of Patience One, LLC, it was not necessary for a new Deed of Trust to be recorded in order to remove Mr. Pickens from the obligation.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens received valuable consideration when he was indemnified from a great deal of debt as to the transfer of his interest in Patience One, LLC to Dr. Michaels. By executing the Assignment, divesting himself completely from Patience One, LLC, which resulted in a refinance of the loan on the "buffalo" building to which neither Tom nor his Trust were now parties, there is no more legal basis under which Mr. Pickens could be held personally liable for the responsibility for the Patience One, LLC debts.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens was also able to assuage his self-imposed guilt for engaging in an affair with a woman, impregnating her, and revealing a significant secret about Dr. Michaels' childhood to his new significant other. Consideration is a legal term of art. Mr. Pickens had inquired whether the transactions could be reversed in a couple years if they were to reconcile. The record does not reflect that the parties shared a meeting of the minds on this point. Additionally, there was no testimony that an attempt for reconciliation had been initiated by either party.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that once the transfer documents were executed, the parties performed their agreements; e.g., Mr. Pickens vacated the Queen Charlotte property, he transferred the leases and control of rent collection for Patience One, LLC to Dr. Michaels. Additionally, Mr. Pickens paid rent each month for the space his company, Blue Point Development, occupied in the "buffalo" building. When he ceased making his rental payment, Dr. Michaels had

him evicted. The Court does not know the legal procedure to evict an owner from his own property.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens also exhausted his IRA which he acquired as an employee for Dr. Michaels and purchased his current residence as a single unmarried man five (5) months prior to filing the initial underlying complaint.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that rescission to set aside the transfers of real property and to set aside the "Assignment" is an equitable remedy. Laches is a defense to a set aside. The delay between the transfers of real property and the "Assignment" spanned from September 13, 2016 to October 24, 2017. undisputed that more than 1 year passed before Mr. Pickens filed his complaint. His first request for equitable relief was filed March 22, 2018. During that time Dr. Michaels entered into transactions which she would not have entertained had Mr. Pickens filed his complaint prior to entering into the transfers and the Assignment on September 13, 2016.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Dr. Michaels engaged in transactions to re-finance, pay down loans and mortgages, improve property, and/or sell property in reliance on the September 13, 2016 transfers from Mr. Pickens to her and the Mich-Mich Trust.

MISCELLANEOUS ASSETS

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Blue Point Development, Inc. was formed during the relationship of the parties, and that Dr. Michaels testified during the course of trial that she is asserting an ownership claim to Mr. Pickens' company, Blue Point Development, in a pending civil lawsuit between the parties.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that both parties acquired retirement accounts during their relationship.

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THE COURT FURTHER FINDS both parties acquired an interest in, and deposited earnings into, various bank accounts during their relationship.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens purchased the Porsche Cayenne vehicle from his 2014 bonus, which Dr. Michaels, to this day, continues to drive. Dr. Michaels testified that she was surprised by the car and told Mr. Pickens at the time that she did not need the car. Mr. Pickens testified the car was a Christmas/Birthday present for Dr. Michaels.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens received his company, Bluepoint Development, Inc., free from transfer of any value to Dr. Michaels. There was no evidence presented in this case that Dr. Michaels had any documented ownership interest in the newly formed company. The company was resurrected from Blue Point Development and Management Corporation (where Dr. Michaels and Mr. Pickens were documented a co-owners which had fallen into default and its Articles of Incorporation revoked by the Secretary of State of Nevada. The assets, previously acquired from the Blue Point Development and Management Corporation, were transferred into Blue Point Development, Inc., at its formation in 2008.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Based upon the forgoing findings of fact, the Court makes the following conclusions of law:

II

1. As a matter of comity, Nevada's recognition or non-recognition of a purported foreign marriage depends on its legality in the foreign Gonzales-Alpizar v. Griffith, 130 Nev. 10, 317 P.3d 820 (2014) quoting Mianecki v. Second Judicial Dist. Court, 99 Nev. 93, 98, 658 P.2d 422, 424-25 (1983). Since the parties did not follow the

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- procedures in Slovakia, no legal marriage can be found in Nevada courts.
- 2. The Court found no credible intent by either Mr. Pickens or Dr. Michaels to legally marry, taking the evidence and testimony as a whole, it therefore follows that there was no marriage. See e.g., *In re JKNA*, 454 P.3d 642, 650 Mont. 2019), *Callen v. Callen* 620 S.E. 2nd 59 (SC 2005), *Renshaw v. Heckler*, 787 F.2nd 50 (2ns Cir. 1986); *McNee v McNee*, 49 Nev. 90, 237 P. 534 (1925); NRS 010.
- 3. Mr. Pickens did not have a credible, good faith belief that he was legally married to Dr. Michaels and there was no prior legal impediment; as such, Mr. Pickens is not a putative spouse under *Williams v. Williams*, 120 Nev. 559, 97 P.3d 1124 (2004).
- 4. Pursuant to Nevada law, spouses owe a fiduciary duty to one another.

 See Williams v. Waldman, 108 Nev. 466 (1992). Since the parties were not legally married, this duty does not apply.
- 5. Mr. Pickens must prove the existence of a physician-patient relationship before a fiduciary duty can be established. See *Jennings v. Badget*, 2010 OK 7, 230 P.3d 861, 865-866 (Okla. 2010); *Mead v. Legacy Health System*, 352 Ore. 267, 283 P.3d 904, 909-910 (Ore. 2010); *Seeber v. Ebeling*, 36 Kan. App. 2d 501, 141 P.3d 1180 (Kan. Ct App. 2006); *St. John v. Pope*, 901 S.W. 2d 420, 423 (Tex. 2005); *Gross v. Burt*, 149 S.W. 3d 213 (Tex. Ct. App 2004); *Millard v. Corrado*, 14 S.W.3D 42, (Mo. Ct. App. 1999); *Roberts v. Hunter*, 310 S.C. 364, 426 S.E.2D 797 (S.C. 1993). Mr. Pickens failed to establish that he and Dr. Michaels were in a physician-patient relationship at the time of the execution of the transfer of documents. As such, Dr. Michaels did not owe Mr. Pickens any fiduciary duty.

- 6. Pursuant to Nevada law, a physician is required to supervise any APRN in their employ. See NAC 630.230. There is no finding by the court that Dr. Michaels violated her duty of supervision.
- 7. Pursuant to Nevada law, a physician is precluding from taking advantage of a patient for their own financial gain. See NRS 630.301. The Court did not find that Mr. Pickens was impaired to the extent that he could not manage his financial circumstances on an equal footing with Dr. Michaels. Additionally, the parties both prospered during their partnership between 2002 and 2016 when their relationship fell apart.
- 8. Even if Mr. Pickens was able to establish a physician-patient relationship and the corresponding fiduciary duties applied, he must still prove that such duties were breached. *Hoopes v. Hammargren*, 102 Nev. 425 (1986). Further, Mr. Pickens must have also proved that he was vulnerable and unstable due to his medical problem and, that due to his reliance on Dr. Michaels' medical skills being retracted he was taken advantage of by Dr. Michaels. Vulnerability is an essential and necessary element of a confidential relationship. *Richelle L. v. Roman Catholic Archebiship*, 106 Cal. App. 4th 257, 270-72, 130 Cal. Rptr. 2d 601 (Cal. Ct. App. 2003). Mr. Pickens failed to prove any such relationship, vulnerability, or breach.
- 9. Pursuant to Nevada law, parties to a joint venture owe a fiduciary duty to one another. (See Leavitt v. Leisure Sports Inc., 103 Nev. 81 (1987). There was no evidence presented that either party kept the other party in the dark regarding any aspect of the transfer of property and assets, to and including the value of same. [With the exception of Mr. Pickens' lack of candor when signing the "Assignment"

document without correcting the document to reflect the actual holder of the 50% membership was himself as an individual and not his Trust]. Testimony showed that Mr. Pickens was in charge of the payments made from the joint account, including the payments on the American Express account. He was also informed as to the tax basis for the preparation of the tax documents.

- 10. Nevada law recognizes the rights of putative spouses to a division of property consistent with community property law when one or both of the parties reasonably believed that the marriage was valid. (See *Williams v. Williams*,120 Nev. 559 (2004). This point is moot as the court does not find that either party reasonably believed they were married, a putative spouse relationship test cannot be met in this case.
- 11. Nevada law recognizes the rights of parties who voluntarily agree to pool their assets and become implied partners to an equal division of the property acquired during their relationship. (See Western States Construction v. Michoff, 108 Nev. 931 (1987). There was no quasimarital relationship found by the court. Further, the transfers were for satisfactory value to both parties. Parties, married or not may engage in contracts with each other.
- 12. Parties are free to contract, and the courts will enforce their contracts if they are not unconscionable, illegal, or in violation of public policy. *Rivero v. Rivero*, 125 Nev. 410, 216 P.3d 213 (2009). The court finds, under the totality of the circumstances, that the parties engaged in lawful, valid and enforceable contracts on September 13, 2016.
- 13. A spouse-to-spouse conveyance of title to real property creates a presumption of gift that can only be overcome by clear and convincing evidence. *Kerly v. Kerly*, 112 Nev. 36 (1996); *Graham v.*

Graham, 104 Nev. 473 (1988); Todkill v. Todkill, 88 Nev. 231 (1972); Peardon v. Peardon, 65 Nev. 717 (1948). As Mr. Pickens conveyed title to the properties to Dr. Michaels for the purpose of making her less unhappy about the discovery of his conduct in revealing her most personal tragedy to a new significant other, the transfers could be considered as gifts. How much more so when the parties were not married.

- 14. Property acquired by gift during marriage is separate property pursuant to NRS 123.130, and therefore not community property pursuant to 123.220.
- 15. Nevada law recognizes that consideration is a requirement of any valid contract. (See Manning v. Coryell, 130 Nev 1213 (2014) Consideration can come in tangible and non-tangible forms. Mr. Pickens testimony that he wanted to be able start fresh in his new life was important to him, as well as his need to assuage his guilty feelings due to his conduct.
- 16. Nevada law recognizes the equitable authority of this Court to correct unjust enrichment. (See Certified Fire Protection v. Precision Construction, 128 Nev 371(2012). Testimony and evidence satisfied the court that there was no unjust enrichment by Dr. Michaels. In light of the fact that she supported the couple, without question, off and on throughout the relationship, and that Mr. Pickens ended the relationship on his own terms, the court finds the resolution of their partnership equitable. This finding is not intended to reflect a division based on "dollar-for-dollar," as there was no forensic accountant hired to provide such evidence to the court.

- 17. NRS 163.417(2) states that Trust property is not subject to the personal obligations of the trustee, even if the trustee is insolvent or bankrupt. Patience One, LLC, the entity which owned the "buffalo" building, is held by the Mich-Mich Trust where Mr. Pickens directed his 50% membership to be assigned.
- 18. Mr. Pickens has not requested rescission as a remedy to cancel the written contracts of transfer of real property and business interest "Assignment."
- 19. Mr. Pickens did not name the Mich-Mich Trust as a party to this lawsuit; there was no claim against the Mich-Mich Trust, therefore there is no legal basis for Tom to set aside the Assignment in this matter pursuant to rescission.
- 20. According to Mr. Pickens the transfer of his 50% interest in Patience One LLC was not valid or enforceable due to the fact that the purported transfer was from his LV Blue Trust and not Mr. Pickens, the individual. The Court disagrees and finds that the document misstated the actual owner, a fact which could not have been evident to Dr. Michaels at the time of the transfer. Mr. Pickens did not correct the over-sight and led Dr. Michaels to believe he had placed his 50% ownership into his personal trust sometime prior to transferring it to her Mich-Mich Trust. Dr. Michaels then re-financed the building under her authority as the 100% Member of the LLC.
- 21. Unmarried cohabitating couples who purchase property titled in both parties' names, with or without the right of survivorship, own the property in proportion to the amounts they each contributed to the purchase price. *Sack v. Tomlin*, 110 Nev. 2014, 871 P.2d 298 (1994); *Langevin v. Langevin*, 111 New. 1481, 907 P.2d 981 (1995). The

testimony of both Mr. Pickens and Dr. Michaels established that Dr. Michaels paid the down payments for the Lowe, Queen Charlotte and Patience One properties. There was conflicting testimony as to the mortgage payments. Mr. Pickens testified that payments towards the mortgage of the Lowe and Queen Charlotte properties were made by him from the joint account ("his" account according to testimony at trial). Dr. Michaels testified that Mr. Pickens would take care of paying the bills from the joint account and had her write a check for her half of the bills to the joint checking account. Mr. Pickens did not present a forensic analysis or tracing to establish the source of funds in that account.

- 22. Mr. Pickens failed to prove any credible theory of Dr. Michaels having breached any fiduciary duty owed from her to him. As a matter of law, the transfers of the Lowe Avenue and Queen Charlotte properties are not void based on a breach of fiduciary duty.
- 23. As a matter of law, all transfers which occurred on September 13, 2016, which included the transfer of the Lowe Avenue residence, the Queen Charlotte residence, and Mr. Pickens' interest in Patience One, LLC were not found by the court to be void for want of consideration for the transaction.
- 24. As a matter of law, the Court found evidence of good and sufficient consideration supporting the conclusion that the assets were legally transferred for good cause and now rest with the individual wherein the real property titles and the Assignment are currently being held.

III. ORDERS AND JUDGMENT

Based upon the forgoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of law, it is

hereby:

ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that based on the fact that the religious ceremony did not constitute a valid, legal marriage under the laws of any State, declaratory relief is granted to Dr. Michaels that the parties were never legally married.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that based on the Mr. Pickens knowledge that there was no valid marriage, he is not a putative spouse. As such, he is not entitled to any relief as a putative spouse.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED the two real estate properties now held by Dr. Michaels were transferred to her pursuant to valid transfers by Mr. Pickens for good and sufficient consideration and will not be set aside.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Dr. Michaels will maintain 100% ownership of Patience One LLC pursuant to the transfer from Mr. Pickens for good and sufficient consideration. The Assignment of Patience One, LLC was a valid transfer and shall not be set aside. To the extent that the paperwork transferring Mr. Pickens' interest to Dr. Michaels erroneously listed his trust and not himself personally as the transferor, said error was clerical in nature and shall be corrected. Mr. Pickens shall execute the appropriate documentation to correct any such error upon presentment.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED the parties will keep any personal property now in their possession as a gift from one to the other based on testimony gathered during trial, the time which elapsed between the parties' closure of their joint accounts and partnership, and the filing of the action herein.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that all other joint assets and obligations of the parties have already been divided and each

shall retain those assets and obligations in his or her respective names, titles, possession and control.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Dr. Michaels is determined to be the prevailing party in this matter. Dr. Michaels is awarded attorney fees and costs subject to application for the relief and information provided therein. Counsel for Dr. Michaels shall submit the appropriate memorandum of fees and costs setting forth their analysis under Brunzell and shall also submit their redacted billing statements in accordance with Love within twenty days following the Notice of Entry of Order of the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Judgment.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant shall file Notice of Entry of this Order upon receipt.

SO ORDERED this

day of lugust, 2021

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

SR. Judge

for Department J.

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NEOJ THE ABRAMS & MAYO LAW FIRM Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 007575 6252 South Rainbow Blvd., STE 100 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 T: 702.222.4021 4 F: 702.248.9750 jvagroup@theabramslawfirm.com Attorney for Defendant, Danka J. Michaels 6 GOLDSTEIN LAW LTD. Shawn M. Goldstein, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 009814 10161 Park Run Dr., STE 150 10161 W. PARK RUN DR., STE 150 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89145 T: 702.919.191 | F: 702.637.4357 7 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 T: 702.919.1919 F: 702.637.4357 shawn@goldsteinlawltd.com co-counsel for Defendant **DISTRICT COURT** FAMILY DIVISION 13 CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA 14 THOMAS A. PICKENS, individually, and as trustee of the LV Blue Trust CASE NO. D-17-560737-D 15 Plaintiff. DEPT. NO. J. 16 VS. 17 DANKA K. MICHAELS, individually, and as trustee of the Mich-Mich Trust, 18 Defendant. 19 NOTICE OF ENTRY OF FINDINGS OF FACT, 20 CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND JUDGMENT

Page 1 of 3

1	TO: THOMAS A. PICKENS, Plaintiff; and
2	TO: JOHN D. JONES, ESQ., Counsel for Plaintiff.
3	PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and
4	Judgment was entered in the above-entitled action on the 3 rd day of August 2021.
5	A true and correct copy of the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and
6	Judgment is attached hereto.
7	Dated: August 5, 2021.
8	GOLDSTEIN LAW LTD.
GOLDSTEIN LAW LTD. 10161 W. PARK RUN DR., STE 150 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89145 T: 702.919.1919 F: 702.637.4357 5 1	By:/s/ Shawn M. Goldstein Shawn M. Goldstein, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 009814 10161 W. Park Run Dr., STE 150 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 Attorney for Defendant, Danka J. Michaels
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DISTRICT COURT FAMILY DIVISION CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THOMAS A. PICKENS,

FFCL

VS.

Individually and as Trustee of the LV Blue Trust,

Plaintiff/Counterdefendant;

DR. DANKA K. MICHAELS, Individually and as Trustee of the Mich-Mich Trust,

Defendant/Counterclaimant;

and related Counterclaims.

CASE NO.: D-17-560737-D

DEPT. J

Dates of Trial: February 14, 2020 & February 21, 2020, March 5, 2021 and March 12, 2021 & April 2, 2021

FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW, AND JUDGMENT

The above captioned matter having come before this Honorable Court for trial on February 14, 2020; February 21, 2020; March 5, 2021; March 12, 2021 and April 2, 2021, upon the Second Amended Complaint of Plaintiff, THOMAS ALLEN PICKENS ("Mr. Pickens"), present and represented by his attorneys, John D. Jones, Michele LoBello and JONES & LOBELLO; and upon the Counterclaim of Defendant, DR. DANKA K. MICHAELS ("Dr. Michaels"), present and represented by her attorneys, Jennifer Abrams and THE ABRAMS & MAYO LAW FIRM, and Shawn M. Goldstein and the law firm of GOLDSTEIN LAW LTD., the Court, having reviewed the papers and pleadings on file, having received and considered the testimony of the parties and other witnesses, having

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weighed the credibility of the witnesses, having reviewed the substantial documents and information received into evidence, having heard the argument of counsel, and for good cause appearing, hereby FINDS, CONCLUDES AND ORDERS as follows:

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FINDINGS OF FACT

THE COURT FINDS this Court has complete jurisdiction in the premises both as to the subject matter hereof and the parties hereto; Defendant Dr. Danka K. Michaels (Dr. Michaels) has established residency in Clark County, Nevada and she is and has been for at least six (6) weeks prior to filing her Answer and Counterclaim and up to the present, an actual and bona fide resident of Clark County, State of Nevada and has maintained a residence in the State of Nevada, and has the intent to indefinitely reside in the State of Nevada.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that

- September 8, 2016, Mr. Pickens' new significant other called Dr. Michaels to inform her that she was pregnant with Mr. Pickens child and revealed that she knew of a great personal tragedy suffered by Dr. Michaels as a child. Later that same day, Mr. Pickens volunteered to sign everything over to Dr. Michaels, to wit: "Danka, there's nothing that I can say that will change anything. It should have not happened, but it did. I will sign everything that we have together over to you. I should have not have put myself into this position. I know you will never forgive me and you shouldn't."
- September 9, 2016, Attorney Shannon Evans, Esq., in a note to her staff stated "they do not need a divorce, and he will agree assets being Danka's since she pays for the properties and he is guilty."
- September 13, 2016, Mr. Pickens and Dr. Miehaels met with Attorney Shannon Evans, Esq., and, after signing a waiver of eonflict, Mr. Pickens signed over the deeds to two real properties, [Queen Charlotte and Lowe Properties] and his interest in Patience One,

Under the Putative Spouse Doctrine; Affirmative Defenses and Counterclaim;

- September 7, 2018. Mr. Pickens filed his Motion for Leave to File Second Amended Complaint; (no opposition filed by Dr. Michaels)
- October 15, 2018, Mr. Pickens filed his Second Amended Complaint for Equitable Relief Under (1) The Putative Spouse Doctrine, and (2) Pursuant to Express and/or Implied Agreement to Hold Property as if the Parties Were Married Under *Michoff*; and to Set Aside Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of L.L.C. Interest; (Dropping his request for Divorce, acknowledging that the Parties were not legally or validly married).
- November 19, 2018, Dr. Michaels filed her Answer to Second Amended Complaint for Equitable Relief Under (1) The Putative Spouse Doctrine, and (2) Pursuant to Express and/or Implied Agreement to Hold Property as if the Parties Were Married Under Michoff; and to Set Aside Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of L.L.C. Interest; Affirmative Defenses and Counterclaim;
- November 21, 2018, Dr. Michaels filed her Declaration in Support of her Answer to Second Amended Complaint for Equitable Relief Under (1) The Putative Spouse Doctrine, and (2) Pursuant to Express and/or Implied Agreement to Hold Property as if the Parties Were Married Under *Michoff*; and to Set Aside Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of L.L.C. Interest; Affirmative Defenses and Counterclaim;
- August 1, 2019, Dr. Michaels filed her Motion for Summary Judgment, to Dismiss, for Protective Order and For Attorney Fees;
- August 12, 2019, Mr. Pickens filed his Opposition to Dr. Michaels' Motion for Summary Judgment, To Dismiss, For Protective Order and For Attorney Fees and Countermotion for Leave of Court to File Supplemental Points and Authorities;
- August 19, 2019, Mr. Pickens filed his Opposition to Dr. Michaels' Motion for Summary Judgment, To Dismiss, For Protective Order and For Attorney Fees And Countermotion (1) To Dismiss, Or In The Alternative, for Summary Judgment As to Dr. Michaels' Causes of

Action for Intentional Misrepresentation/Fraud; Negligent Misrepresentation; Breach of Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing; Promissory Estoppel; Express Agreement' Implied Agreement; And Malicious Abuse of Process; (2) For Summary Judgment Setting Aside Deeds of Real Property and Assignment of LLC Interest; And (3) For Permission to Submit Points and Authorities in Excess of 30 Pages Pursuant to EDCR 5.503(E);

- September 6, 2019, Dr. Michaels filed her Reply to Mr. Pickens Opposition and Opposition to Countermotion;
- September 10, 2019, Judge Hughes issued a Minute Order Advising that the court would not reconsider or reverse its previous order denying summary judgement and it vacated the hearings for the motions, setting the first day of Trial. No Order was prepared, signed or filed;
- February 14, 2020 was the first day of trial. The next 4 days of trial spanned various interruptions including Covid, various requests of the parties and stipulations of the parties. The trial was resumed on February 21, 2020, March 5, 2021, March 12, 2021 and concluded on April 2, 2021.
- August 26, 2020, Dr. Michaels sold the 7608 Lowe Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89131 (APN 125-16-511-008) residence during the pendency of this action. Recorded Document No. 20200826:04179, according to the Clark County Assessor.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the Court admitted 138 Exhibits and heard testimony of the parties, and the testimony of percipient witnesses including Shannon Evans, Esq., Robert Semonian CPA, Dara Lesmeister, Todd Kilde, and Roberto Carrillo, APRN.

MARITAL STATUS FINDINGS

THE COURT FINDS the parties met in 2000 when Dr. Michaels became the treating physician for Mr. Pickens as a result of a hospitalization..

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens and his then wife both

used Dr. Michaels as their primary care physician.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that following his divorce from his second wife, Mr. Pickens and Dr. Michaels began dating in late 2001, after which they moved in together on or about September, 2001.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that seven (7) months later Mr. Pickens and Dr. Michaels had a church ceremony in Bratislava, Slovakia on April 7, 2002. The ceremony was held in a Catholic Church. The document memorializing the event was not signed by either party. The church document was never registered with the government of Slovakia pursuant to their laws and/or procedures rendering it unenforceable in Slovakia and not enforceable in Nevada.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS credible the initial reason for the trip was to celebrate Dr. Michaels' brother's birthday per her testimony and to introduce Mr. Pickens to her family and friends. In addition, Dr. Michaels testified that her parents were concerned that she was living outside of marriage with Mr. Pickens. This is also credible. She further testified that he did not want to be referred to as her "boyfriend" so they agreed on a commitment ceremony to enable them to refer to each other as husband and wife.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the parties did take pictures at the ceremony and sent out announcements after the ceremony. (See Exhibit 1). Their participation in the ceremony was with the full knowledge that they did not intend to legally marry each other. Dr. Michaels testified that her divorce experience regarding a prior marriage was bad and she did not want to go through that situation again. She also testified that Mr. Pickens understood her position completely. Her testimony regarding the couple's agreement not to marry is credible.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens testified that he believed he and Dr. Michaels were legally married in the Bratislava Catholic

Church ceremony on April 7, 2002. Mr. Pickens testified that he intended to be legally married to Dr. Michaels. In planning for the ceremony, the parties selected rings, made travel arrangements, made hotel arrangements, set up a photographer, purchased a dress for Dr. Michaels for the ceremony and invited guests. In order to participate in the ceremony in the Catholic Church in Bratislava, parties were first required to meet with a Priest to receive a blessing and have pre-marriage instruction in Las Vegas. According to Mr. Pickens, Dr. Michaels arranged for the meeting with the Priest in Las Vegas. According to Dr. Michaels, Mr. Pickens acquired the document. As neither person is catholic, the court is hard pressed to believe the document was legitimate. The letter was never produced.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens testified the wedding was a formal marriage ceremony, and Dr. Michaels translated the ceremony for him as he did not speak the language the Priest used while officiating. Following the ceremony, Mr. Pickens testified he and Dr. Michaels signed a book at the church. The overwhelming information points to a ceremony to merely appear married. Mr. Pickens' claim that he did not understand what was being said is not a factor under the circumstances herein.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the parties referred to each other as spouses to multiple individuals. The parties celebrated their anniversary every April 7th thereafter until they separated in September of 2016.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens' testimony that they agreed to a wedding in Slovakia to slow down discovery of creditors is not credible. The parties purchased real property, held title and recorded the property as a married man and a married woman. Their marital status would have been easily discoverable by anyone.

THE COURT NOTES that there was no clear testimony or evidence presented that Mr. Pickens had any assets to protect from attacks by creditors at the

time of the ceremony. The only information gleaned by the court was that he came into the relationship with Dr. Michaels in heavy debt while paying spousal support to his ex-wife. He possessed an old car and some furniture. Additional testimony revealed that she paid most of the expenses, the down payment on the real estate properties and the Patience One building. She also financed entertainment and vacations for the couple.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens' argument that Dr. Michaels' testimony changed in an attempt to undo the unequivocal testimony she offered on Day One of trial is not supported by the record as a whole. Her "yes" and "no" answers to questions posed by Mr. Pickens' attomeys on direct examination were expounded upon during her testimony on cross and her case-inchief.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS Mr. Pickens' testimony that he was unaware of a legal impediment to the marriage until such time as he filed this action and his lawyer obtained an expert opinion, is not credible. If true, it does not explain all the tax returns and estate planning documents he filed as a single, unmarried man. In fact, five (5) months prior to filing his initial complaint for divorce Mr. Pickens purchased real property as a single, unmarried man. His conduct was expressly contrary to his belief that he was married until after he filed for divorce.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the parties' joint effort to appear married in social settings was a fraud on their family and friends, but in this case it does not rise to the level of proof of marriage.

PUTATIVE SPOUSE STATUS FINDINGS

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the parties shared an accountant, Robert Semonian, CPA.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Witness Semonian, CPA, testified that Mr. Pickens told him that he and Dr. Michaels were not legally married. He further testified that the issue of marital status was discussed every year during tax season. Witness Semonian's testimony was credible.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that each year, between 2002 and 2015, Mr. Pickens and Dr. Michaels filed their federal income tax returns and confirmations verifying their tax status as individual, unmarried persons. These are sworn documents, signed under oath pursuant to federal law. They did not testify that they executed the documents pursuant to fraud, duress or coercion, leaving the Court to deduct that they signed freely, voluntarily and with full knowledge and understanding of the contents of the documents and their legal significance 13 years in a row.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the parties filed tax returns as single, unmarried persons, rather than married, filing jointly or married, filing separate, for 13 years during their relationship. The testimony of Robert Semonian, was that until 2016, each year, he would apportion the income of and deductions of the parties to each party's individual returns such that both parties would legally avoid as much tax as possible. *See* Transcript Re: Non-Jury Trial dated February 21, 2020, page 82, lines 4-14.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the testimony of witness Robert Semonian further corroborates that Mr. Pickens and Dr. Michaels held themselves out as husband and wife for social purposes.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that testimony was given that witness Dara Lesmeister, who worked with Mr. Pickens and who also knew Dr. Michaels, believed the parties were husband and wife. The Court finds her testimony plausible, as she was in the social setting wherein the parties were holding themselves out to be a married couple.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens' long-time friend, Todd Kilde, testified that shortly after the ceremony in Slovakia, Mr. Pickens told Mr. Kilde that he and Dr. Michaels were not legally married. His testimony is contradicted by his statement to the Division of Unemployment giving Dr. Michaels the status of Mr. Pickens' wife. *See* Exhibit "156" (Mr. Kilde's Request to Appeal the Denial of Unemployment Benefits wherein he referred to Dr. Michaels as Mr. Pickens' wife).

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the testimony of Shannon Evans, Esq., who represented both parties for estate planning during the relationship, was credible when she testified that Mr. Pickens informed her that he and Dr. Michaels were not legally married, even though they held themselves out to be a married couple.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS witness Evans, ESQ. was initially hired by Mr. Pickens to prepare estate planning documents on his behalf. The estate planning documents, executed in 2012, confirmed that Mr. Pickens was unmarried. Mr. Pickens executed his estate planning documents without any fraud, duress, or coercion and did so freely, voluntarily and with full knowledge and understanding of the contents of the documents and their legal significance.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that witness Evans, ESQ., represented only Dr. Michaels on September 13th, 2016 and thereafter. Additionally, Mr. Pickens signed a waiver of conflict to that effect.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens' testimony that he believed he was married to Dr. Michaels is not credible as his actions in 2016 do not support his statements in court.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens had been married and divorced prior to engaging in his relationship with Dr. Michaels. His current conduct at the close of this relationship in dividing property without benefit of a

divorce complaint or decree of divorce, together with signed documents under oath the he was a single, unmarried man during the relationship, belies his belief that he thought he was married. Filing the Second Amended Complaint, which excluded the claim for divorce, along with testimony and evidence presented makes it moot for this court to consider the requested relief and serves to solidify the court's finding that Mr. Pickens did not believe he was actually married to Dr. Michaels through intent or otherwise. Mr. Pickens even testified that he and Dr. Michaels were "basically" married. Mr. Pickens initially filed for divorce and maintained that position in his First Amended Complaint. He dropped the claim for Divorce in his Second Amended Complaint.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens' contradictory positions on whether or not he was married leads the Court to question his candor with the court in light of his conduct, his pleadings and his testimony.

DOCTOR/PATIENT FIDUCIARY DUTY FINDINGS

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Dr. Michaels did testify she was Mr. Pickens' primary care physician from 2000 to 2017. She also testified that he refused to acquire another treating physician, so she was between a rock and a hard place in her duty to do no harm.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that after the Doctor-Patient relationship began, the parties engaged in a romantic relationship primarily initiated by Mr. Pickens. Dr. Michaels testified this began in the summer of 2001, and that she continued being Mr. Pickens' physician after the romantic relationship commenced.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that it takes judicial notice of the following law pursuant to NRS 47.130:

1. NAC 630.230 prohibits physicians from failing to adequately supervise

APRN's in their employ.

2. NRS 630.301 makes it grounds for discipline for a physician to engage in sexual relations with a patient.

NRS 630.301 makes it a ground for discipline for a physician to exploit a relationship with a patient for financial or other personal gain.

THE COURT HEREBY NOTES that is not a criminal or disciplinary hearing.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that as a result of the Doctor-Patient relationship, Dr. Michaels could have been held a fiduciary duty to Mr. Pickens as long as the doctor/patient relationship existed under certain circumstances. Testimony revealed that Dr. Michaels advised Mr. Pickens that she would no longer be his primary care physician once an intimate relationship had developed.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that NRS 630.031 provides it is grounds for discipline of physicians if they engage in a sexual relationship with a patient or if they exploit a patient for their own financial gain. According to the parties, their intimate (sexual) relationship ended in 2004, however, they remained a couple and partners for an additional 14 years until 2016. The Court is not aware of any potential disciplinary proceeding initiated by Mr. Pickens against Dr. Michaels for violation of any statute or administrative code involving their doctor/patient relationship.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the crux of the relationship between Mr. Pickens and Dr. Michaels was their partnership and business pursuits, and not on the need of this patient for this doctor.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens transferred the responsibility of his medical coverage to the nurse practitioner working in Dr. Michaels' practice as his medical provider. Other than Dr. Michaels prescribing Mr. Pickens the occasional prescription and seeing him for cross-coverage when

the nurse was unavoidably unavailable, Roberto Carrillo, A.P.R.N., F.N.P., became Mr. Pickens primary care provider who was responsible for his care and prescriptions beginning in 2008. Mr. Carrillo is able to independently see and treat patients, and prescribe for them, under his own license.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Dr. Michaels began prescribing medication to Mr. Pickens beginning in 2001, including Xanax, Ambien, Oxycodone and Tramadol, and Exhibit "4", the Nevada Prescription Monitoring Program log for Mr. Pickens dated 2015-2017 proves Dr. Michaels or Mr. Carrillo, APRN, (Mr. Carrillo's primary care provider) continued to prescribe Mr. Pickens medication until 2017. Dr. Michaels later clarified that after 2008 she was only involved if cross coverage was necessary.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens was treated for gout, anxiety, cholesterol, and high blood pressure at various points during the relationship.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that pursuant to Nevada law, Dr. Michaels is and was required to supervise her Nurse Practitioner, Mr. Carrillo, APRN. Dr. Michaels' testimony confirmed she did, in fact adequately supervise Roberto Carrillo, a Registered Nurse Practitioner working within her medical practice.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens was also seeing his cardiologist care center, a rheumatologist, an orthopedic doctor, two GI doctors and an Ear, Nose and Throat doctor during the course of their relationship.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that in 2016, the year of the separation, save and except for a single refill in May 2016 by Dr. Michaels, (which was filled after speaking with Mr. Carrillo), all prescriptions and visits by Mr. Pickens were handled by Mr. Carrillo.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that it was Mr. Pickens who had to

prove by a preponderance of the evidence that Dr. Michaels "violated her fiduciary responsibilities" to him. He needed to show that the doctor held a superior authoritative position in the relationship and that, as a result of his illness, Mr. Pickens was vulnerable. He further was required to show that Dr. Michaels exploited that vulnerability.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens never made a claim that he was emotionally unstable due to his illness.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the fact Dr. Michaels referred Mr. Pickens to a specialist in September of 2017 is of no consequence as there was no known romantic relationship, transactions, partnership or pending lawsuits filed to alert Dr. Michaels of an existing duty after the 2016 transfers.

THE COURT NOTES that there was no professional expert witness presented to show that Mr. Pickens suffered from an illness, treated by Dr. Michaels that rendered him unable to tend to his own business without the aid or assistance of Dr. Michaels.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens' assertion that he lacked capacity fails as he presented no evidence that his emotional state was fragile because of Dr. Michaels' actions, without whom he could not manage his affairs. The facts show that Mr. Pickens was capable of spending extended periods of time away from Dr. Michaels without incident. He also managed a construction management business where he preformed oversight on large construction projects.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens offered to transfer the real properties to Dr. Michaels and the "Assignment" to Dr. Michaels' Trust while he was in Florida. He then traveled to Nevada, and several days later, he signed off on the transfers he initiated. Dr. Michaels did not have access or opportunity to abuse her position as a doctor to influence his decision.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Dr. Michaels had no duty owed to

Mr. Pickens, neither doctor/patient nor spousal, when considering his request to set aside the property transfers and the "Assignment" on September 13, 2016.

PARTNERSHIP STATUS

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that credible evidence was presented demonstrating that the parties did behave as partners with regard to some properties and investments.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the conduct of the parties regarding their financial affairs provides evidence that the parties intended to pool their assets, financial support and management skills when they saw fit to do so. (Living expenses, residential needs, business with regard to Patience One, LLC and for a limited time Blue Point Development and Consulting, Corp.)

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the parties had one joint bank account (see Exhibits "72", "76", "78", "79" and "80"), while maintaining separate accounts in their own names. The joint account was held first at Bank of America and was moved to Wells Fargo. The stated purpose of the account was to pay household bills, mortgages and business expenses. Mr. Pickens testified he asked for loans from Dr. Michaels. He did not testify that he had equal, community property rights to all her assets.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens deposited his income from his business, and the income paid to him by Dr. Michaels' business, into the parties' joint account at Wells Fargo, and that Dr. Michaels deposited her income from her medical practice into the same joint checking account. Dr. Michaels also wrote additional checks to cover her half of the expenses pursuant to any unsupported request from Mr. Pickens.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that during the course of the parties' relationship, specifically in 2014, when Mr. Pickens' company received a

\$1,000,000.00 bonus on a project, that Mr. Pickens deposited over \$200,000.00 of said bonus into the parties' joint bank account, and further testified that those funds were used to pay for extensive renovations and improvements on the Queen Charlotte home.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that during the course of the parties' relationship, Mr. Pickens paid off, from his earnings or from the funds in the parties' joint account, the mortgage on the Lowe residence. The bank statements and Mr. Pickens' testimony support this finding, unfortunately there was no forensic accounting presented to the court to verify the effect of the mortgage payoff or the various deposits made by the parties or on the respective parties' interests.

THE COURT FURTHER NOTES that the parties did testify that while they paid their joint household bills and mortgages from the joint account, and that they both placed funds into the joint account from their earnings, there was no accounting, forensic or otherwise to show that one party or another put more than their fair share into the joint account to cover those expenses. As the parties did not extrapolate on the terms under which they closed the joint account in the summer of 2016, the court can only surmise that the closure terms were acceptable to both. Without further information it can only be assumed that any funds placed in the joint account was a gift, one to the other, and to cover their necessary living expenses.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the parties shared at least one credit card account (see Exhibits "82" - "90"), while the parties had other lines of credit in their own names. Evidence at trial revealed the continued use by Dr. Michaels of Mr. Pickens' credit card to purchase supplies for her medical practice even after the September 13, 2016 "transactions", discussed below. Once again, there was no accounting, forensic or otherwise, as to the charges and payments made on the

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REAL PROPERTY

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the parties acquired two residential real properties together. They acquired the residential property where they lived together located at 9517 Queen Charlotte Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada 89145, in 2004. The title on the Deed indicates "Dr. Danka Michaels, a married woman and Thomas Pickens, a married man..." (See Exhibit "7"). The mortgage was in both parties' names. Dr. Michaels sold her separate property residence and placed the proceeds down on the purchase. The parties also purchased an investment property located at 7608 Lowe Avenue, Las Vegas, Nevada 89131 (see Exhibit "6"), as Husband and Wife, and again, the mortgage on the investment property was in both parties' names. Dr. Michaels placed \$29,000 down on the purchase. The mortgage on the investment was paid in full before the parties separated.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that on or about September 13, 2016, Mr. Pickens signed documents transferring his interest in the two residential real properties owned jointly by the parties. The transfers involved two steps. First the parties had to change the titles to the real properties from being held incorrectly as husband and wife, to being held by two single unmarried persons, then a second signing changing the properties from held as two single unmarried persons jointly, to Dr. Michaels as a single unmarried woman.

INVESTMENT AND BUSINESS HOLDINGS

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens and Dr. Michaels founded Blue Point Development & Construction as an "S" Corp., in 2002. Testimony showed that Dr. Michaels provided the seed money of \$30,000.00 to get the business off the ground. Both parties held a 50% interest in the business.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens, as the resident agent let the company fall into default with the Secretary of State and the entity was revoked. Mr. Pickens then transferred all assets of the Blue Point Development & Construction into a new business, Blue Point Development, Inc., and held the business in his name alone.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS the parties acquired the Patience One real property and the "buffalo" building for investment purposes. They formed the company Patience One, LLC and placed the investment property, the "buffalo" building, as an asset of the LLC. Each party operated their respective businesses out of this building. (Dr. Michaels' medical practice and her health spa; Mr. Pickens' business Blue Point Development, Inc., both occupied their own independent suites).

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the Patience One Building was acquired in 2012. Dr. Michaels provided the 10% down payment for the property and Mr. Pickens used his skill and professional contacts for the new building tenant improvements. The parties each held a 50% membership in the LLC. The parties acted as if this was a joint venture. Evidence of this fact is found in Schedule K-1's issued by Patience One, LLC, Exhibits "47" – "51"; Deed of Trust for Patience One, LLC's, 2014 loan, Exhibit "153"; and Dr. Michaels' email in which she tells the parties' attorney, Andy Glendon, Esq., that she and her husband (referring to Mr. Pickens) were partners in the Patience One, LLC deal which held and managed the "buffalo" building.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Dr. Michaels admitted during her testimony that they both were guarantors on the original mortgage :buffalo" building and on the subsequent 2014 refinance. (see Exhibit "153").

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that at all times relevant to the September 13, 2016 transaction, the parties were equal members of the Nevada

Limited-Liability Company, Patience One, LLC.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens voluntarily executed an Assignment and Assumption of Membership Interest in the LLC [the "Assignment"], from his LV Blue Trust [Mr. Pickens' estate planning trust] to the Mich-Mich Trust [Dr. Michaels' estate planning trust] regarding his 50% interest in Patience One LLC. The "Assignment" read:

- a. WHEREAS, Assignor owns a 50% interest in Patience One. LLC,
 a Nevada Limited Liability Company (LLC), which was formed
 pursuant to the Articles of Organization dated MY [sic] 9, 2012
 (the "Articles"); and
- b. WHEREAS, Assignor desires to assign for good and valuable consideration, all if its right title, duties, obligations and interest in and to the 50% interest in the LLC to Assignee.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that pursuant to the K-1's of Patience One, LLC, the parties owned their respective membership interests in Patience One, LLC as individuals (see Exhibits "47" – "50"). It was not until after the September 13, 2016 transaction that the K-1 of Patience One, LLC reflected the Mich-Mich Trust was the owner of Dr. Michaels' interest in Patience One, LLC (see Exhibit "51").

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the only going business wherein both parties held interests at the time of the September 13, 2016 transfer was the Patience One, LLC. There was no evidence presented that Mr. Pickens had an interest established in Dr. Michaels medical practice or spa, save and except for his salary and his IRA account paid out of her business. There was no evidence presented that Dr. Michaels had any interest in Blue Point Development, Inc.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that the transfer of Mr. Pickens' interest in Patience One, LLC by the "Assignment" prepared by Shannon Evans

transferring Mr. Pickens' interest in Patience One, LLC, reflects Mr. Pickens' Trust, LV Blue Trust, as the transferor. Testimony by Mr. Pickens indicated Mr. Pickens Trust did not own his personal 50% interest in Patience One LLC when he signed the transfer document. No evidence was presented that Mr. Pickens' Trust ever owned his individual interest in Patience One, LLC, however, Dr. Michaels relied on the representation by Mr. Pickens through his signature on the above noted "Assignment," that he HAD placed his 50% interest in his trust. There was no testimony or evidence provided that Mr. Pickens corrected the document to reflect the actual owner, himself as an individual, at the time of the transfer or since.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that to date, there has been no recording of a satisfaction of the original Patience One, LLC Mortgage on the Clark County Recorder's website. (See request for judicial notice filed 4/23/21). Testimony at trial revealed that Dr. Michaels and the Mich-Mich Trust, in reliance on the "Assignment," re-financed the "buffalo" building held by Patience One, LLC and made improvements to the property after the interest was transferred to her. The guarantors on the "buffalo" building are now Dr. Michaels, personally, and the Mich-Mich trust, which holds the LLC.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that even if the parties were married or that Mr. Pickens was a putative spouse, NRS 123.080 permits spouses to alter their legal relations as to property.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that no interest in any other company or joint asset was transferred by Dr. Michaels to Mr. Pickens in exchange for the September 13, 2016 transfer of assets received by Dr. Michaels.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens received no tangible consideration from Dr. Michaels for the above transfers of real property and his interest in Patience One, LLC.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that subsequent to the Assignment, the new managers of Patience One, LLC refinanced the loan. Under the new ownership, Patience One, LLC refinanced the "buffalo" property with Danka and the Mich-Mich Trust serving as personal guarantors. Because the Deed of Trust is in the name of Patience One, LLC, it was not necessary for a new Deed of Trust to be recorded in order to remove Mr. Pickens from the obligation.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens received valuable consideration when he was indemnified from a great deal of debt as to the transfer of his interest in Patience One, LLC to Dr. Michaels. By executing the Assignment, divesting himself completely from Patience One, LLC, which resulted in a refinance of the loan on the "buffalo" building to which neither Tom nor his Trust were now parties, there is no more legal basis under which Mr. Pickens could be held personally liable for the responsibility for the Patience One, LLC debts.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens was also able to assuage his self-imposed guilt for engaging in an affair with a woman, impregnating her, and revealing a significant secret about Dr. Michaels' childhood to his new significant other. Consideration is a legal term of art. Mr. Pickens had inquired whether the transactions could be reversed in a couple years if they were to reconcile. The record does not reflect that the parties shared a meeting of the minds on this point. Additionally, there was no testimony that an attempt for reconciliation had been initiated by either party.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that once the transfer documents were executed, the parties performed their agreements; e.g., Mr. Pickens vacated the Queen Charlotte property, he transferred the leases and control of rent collection for Patience One, LLC to Dr. Michaels. Additionally, Mr. Pickens paid rent each month for the space his company, Blue Point Development, occupied in the "buffalo" building. When he ceased making his rental payment, Dr. Michaels had

him evicted. The Court does not know the legal procedure to evict an owner from his own property.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens also exhausted his IRA which he acquired as an employee for Dr. Michaels and purchased his current residence as a single unmarried man five (5) months prior to filing the initial underlying complaint.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that rescission to set aside the transfers of real property and to set aside the "Assignment" is an equitable remedy. Laches is a defense to a set aside. The delay between the transfers of real property and the "Assignment" spanned from September 13, 2016 to October 24, 2017. undisputed that more than 1 year passed before Mr. Pickens filed his complaint. His first request for equitable relief was filed March 22, 2018. During that time Dr. Michaels entered into transactions which she would not have entertained had Mr. Pickens filed his complaint prior to entering into the transfers and the Assignment on September 13, 2016.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Dr. Michaels engaged in transactions to re-finance, pay down loans and mortgages, improve property, and/or sell property in reliance on the September 13, 2016 transfers from Mr. Pickens to her and the Mich-Mich Trust.

MISCELLANEOUS ASSETS

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Blue Point Development, Inc. was formed during the relationship of the parties, and that Dr. Michaels testified during the course of trial that she is asserting an ownership elaim to Mr. Piekens' company, Blue Point Development, in a pending civil lawsuit between the parties.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that both parties acquired retirement accounts during their relationship.

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THE COURT FURTHER FINDS both parties acquired an interest in, and deposited earnings into, various bank accounts during their relationship.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens purchased the Porsche Cayenne vehicle from his 2014 bonus, which Dr. Michaels, to this day, continues to drive. Dr. Michaels testified that she was surprised by the car and told Mr. Pickens at the time that she did not need the car. Mr. Pickens testified the car was a Christmas/Birthday present for Dr. Michaels.

THE COURT FURTHER FINDS that Mr. Pickens received his company, Bluepoint Development, Inc., free from transfer of any value to Dr. Michaels. There was no evidence presented in this case that Dr. Michaels had any documented ownership interest in the newly formed company. The company was resurrected from Blue Point Development and Management Corporation (where Dr. Michaels and Mr. Pickens were documented a co-owners which had fallen into default and its Articles of Incorporation revoked by the Secretary of State of Nevada. The assets, previously acquired from the Blue Point Development and Management Corporation, were transferred into Blue Point Development, Inc., at its formation in 2008.

II

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Based upon the forgoing findings of fact, the Court makes the following conclusions of law:

1. As a matter of comity, Nevada's recognition or non-recognition of a purported foreign marriage depends on its legality in the foreign country. *Gonzales-Alpizar v.* Griffith, 130 Nev. 10, 317 P.3d 820 (2014) quoting *Mianecki v. Second Judicial Dist. Court*, 99 Nev. 93, 98, 658 P.2d 422, 424-25 (1983). Since the parties did not follow the

procedures in Slovakia, no legal marriage can be found in Nevada courts.

- 2. The Court found no credible intent by either Mr. Pickens or Dr. Michaels to legally marry, taking the evidence and testimony as a whole, it therefore follows that there was no marriage. See e.g., *In re JKNA*, 454 P.3d 642, 650 Mont. 2019), *Callen v. Callen* 620 S.E. 2nd 59 (SC 2005), *Renshaw v. Heckler*, 787 F.2nd 50 (2ns Cir. 1986); *McNee v McNee*, 49 Nev. 90, 237 P. 534 (1925); NRS 010.
- 3. Mr. Pickens did not have a credible, good faith belief that he was legally married to Dr. Michaels and there was no prior legal impediment; as such, Mr. Pickens is not a putative spouse under *Williams v. Williams*, 120 Nev. 559, 97 P.3d 1124 (2004).
- 4. Pursuant to Nevada law, spouses owe a fiduciary duty to one another.

 See Williams v. Waldman, 108 Nev. 466 (1992). Since the parties were not legally married, this duty does not apply.
- 5. Mr. Pickens must prove the existence of a physician-patient relationship before a fiduciary duty can be established. See *Jennings v. Badget*, 2010 OK 7, 230 P.3d 861, 865-866 (Okla. 2010); *Mead v. Legacy Health System*, 352 Ore. 267, 283 P.3d 904, 909-910 (Ore. 2010); *Seeber v. Ebeling*, 36 Kan. App. 2d 501, 141 P.3d 1180 (Kan. Ct App. 2006); *St. John v. Pope*, 901 S.W. 2d 420, 423 (Tex. 2005); *Gross v. Burt*, 149 S.W. 3d 213 (Tex. Ct. App 2004); *Millard v. Corrado*, 14 S.W.3D 42, (Mo. Ct. App. 1999); *Roberts v. Hunter*, 310 S.C. 364, 426 S.E.2D 797 (S.C. 1993). Mr. Pickens failed to establish that he and Dr. Michaels were in a physician-patient relationship at the time of the execution of the transfer of documents. As such, Dr. Michaels did not owe Mr. Pickens any fiduciary duty.

- 6. Pursuant to Nevada law, a physician is required to supervise any APRN in their employ. See NAC 630.230. There is no finding by the court that Dr. Michaels violated her duty of supervision.
- 7. Pursuant to Nevada law, a physician is precluding from taking advantage of a patient for their own financial gain. See NRS 630.301. The Court did not find that Mr. Pickens was impaired to the extent that he could not manage his financial circumstances on an equal footing with Dr. Michaels. Additionally, the parties both prospered during their partnership between 2002 and 2016 when their relationship fell apart.
- 8. Even if Mr. Pickens was able to establish a physician-patient relationship and the corresponding fiduciary duties applied, he must still prove that such duties were breached. *Hoopes v. Hammargren*, 102 Nev. 425 (1986). Further, Mr. Pickens must have also proved that he was vulnerable and unstable due to his medical problem and, that due to his reliance on Dr. Michaels' medical skills being retracted he was taken advantage of by Dr. Michaels. Vulnerability is an essential and necessary element of a confidential relationship. *Richelle L. v. Roman Catholic Archebiship*, 106 Cal. App. 4th 257, 270-72, 130 Cal. Rptr. 2d 601 (Cal. Ct. App. 2003). Mr. Pickens failed to prove any such relationship, vulnerability, or breach.
- 9. Pursuant to Nevada law, parties to a joint venture owe a fiduciary duty to one another. (See Leavitt v. Leisure Sports Inc., 103 Nev. 81 (1987). There was no evidence presented that either party kept the other party in the dark regarding any aspect of the transfer of property and assets, to and including the value of same. [With the exception of Mr. Pickens' lack of candor when signing the "Assignment"

document without correcting the document to reflect the actual holder of the 50% membership was himself as an individual and not his Trust]. Testimony showed that Mr. Pickens was in charge of the payments made from the joint account, including the payments on the American Express account. He was also informed as to the tax basis for the preparation of the tax documents.

- 10. Nevada law recognizes the rights of putative spouses to a division of property consistent with community property law when one or both of the parties reasonably believed that the marriage was valid. (See *Williams v. Williams*,120 Nev. 559 (2004). This point is moot as the court does not find that either party reasonably believed they were married, a putative spouse relationship test cannot be met in this case.
- 11. Nevada law recognizes the rights of parties who voluntarily agree to pool their assets and become implied partners to an equal division of the property acquired during their relationship. (See Western States Construction v. Michoff, 108 Nev. 931 (1987). There was no quasimarital relationship found by the court. Further, the transfers were for satisfactory value to both parties. Parties, married or not may engage in contracts with each other.
- 12. Parties are free to contract, and the courts will enforce their contracts if they are not unconscionable, illegal, or in violation of public policy. *Rivero v. Rivero*, 125 Nev. 410, 216 P.3d 213 (2009). The court finds, under the totality of the circumstances, that the parties engaged in lawful, valid and enforceable contracts on September 13, 2016.
- 13. A spouse-to-spouse conveyance of title to real property creates a presumption of gift that can only be overcome by clear and convincing evidence. *Kerly v. Kerly*, 112 Nev. 36 (1996); *Graham v.*

Graham, 104 Nev. 473 (1988); Todkill v. Todkill, 88 Nev. 231 (1972); Peardon v. Peardon, 65 Nev. 717 (1948). As Mr. Pickens conveyed title to the properties to Dr. Michaels for the purpose of making her less unhappy about the discovery of his conduct in revealing her most personal tragedy to a new significant other, the transfers could be considered as gifts. How much more so when the parties were not married.

- 14. Property acquired by gift during marriage is separate property pursuant to NRS 123.130, and therefore not community property pursuant to 123.220.
- 15. Nevada law recognizes that consideration is a requirement of any valid contract. (See Manning v. Coryell, 130 Nev 1213 (2014) Consideration can come in tangible and non-tangible forms. Mr. Pickens testimony that he wanted to be able start fresh in his new life was important to him, as well as his need to assuage his guilty feelings due to his conduct.
- 16. Nevada law recognizes the equitable authority of this Court to correct unjust enrichment. (See Certified Fire Protection v. Precision Construction, 128 Nev 371(2012). Testimony and evidence satisfied the court that there was no unjust enrichment by Dr. Michaels. In light of the fact that she supported the couple, without question, off and on throughout the relationship, and that Mr. Pickens ended the relationship on his own terms, the court finds the resolution of their partnership equitable. This finding is not intended to reflect a division based on "dollar-for-dollar," as there was no forensic accountant hired to provide such evidence to the court.

- 17. NRS 163.417(2) states that Trust property is not subject to the personal obligations of the trustee, even if the trustee is insolvent or bankrupt. Patience One, LLC, the entity which owned the "buffalo" building, is held by the Mich-Mich Trust where Mr. Pickens directed his 50% membership to be assigned.
- 18. Mr. Pickens has not requested rescission as a remedy to cancel the written contracts of transfer of real property and business interest "Assignment."
- 19. Mr. Pickens did not name the Mich-Mich Trust as a party to this lawsuit; there was no claim against the Mich-Mich Trust, therefore there is no legal basis for Tom to set aside the Assignment in this matter pursuant to rescission.
- 20. According to Mr. Pickens the transfer of his 50% interest in Patience One LLC was not valid or enforceable due to the fact that the purported transfer was from his LV Blue Trust and not Mr. Pickens, the individual. The Court disagrees and finds that the document misstated the actual owner, a fact which could not have been evident to Dr. Michaels at the time of the transfer. Mr. Pickens did not correct the over-sight and led Dr. Michaels to believe he had placed his 50% ownership into his personal trust sometime prior to transferring it to her Mich-Mich Trust. Dr. Michaels then re-financed the building under her authority as the 100% Member of the LLC.
- 21. Unmarried cohabitating couples who purchase property titled in both parties' names, with or without the right of survivorship, own the property in proportion to the amounts they each contributed to the purchase price. Sack v. Tomlin, 110 Nev. 2014, 871 P.2d 298 (1994); Langevin v. Langevin, 111 New. 1481, 907 P.2d 981 (1995). The

testimony of both Mr. Pickens and Dr. Michaels established that Dr. Michaels paid the down payments for the Lowe, Queen Charlotte and Patience One properties. There was conflicting testimony as to the mortgage payments. Mr. Pickens testified that payments towards the mortgage of the Lowe and Queen Charlotte properties were made by him from the joint account ("his" account according to testimony at trial). Dr. Michaels testified that Mr. Pickens would take care of paying the bills from the joint account and had her write a check for her half of the bills to the joint checking account. Mr. Pickens did not present a forensic analysis or tracing to establish the source of funds in that account.

- 22. Mr. Pickens failed to prove any credible theory of Dr. Michaels having breached any fiduciary duty owed from her to him. As a matter of law, the transfers of the Lowe Avenue and Queen Charlotte properties are not void based on a breach of fiduciary duty.
- 23. As a matter of law, all transfers which occurred on September 13, 2016, which included the transfer of the Lowe Avenue residence, the Queen Charlotte residence, and Mr. Pickens' interest in Patience One, LLC were not found by the court to be void for want of consideration for the transaction.
- 24. As a matter of law, the Court found evidence of good and sufficient consideration supporting the conclusion that the assets were legally transferred for good cause and now rest with the individual wherein the real property titles and the Assignment are currently being held.

III. ORDERS AND JUDGMENT

Based upon the forgoing Findings of Fact and Conclusions of law, it is

hereby:

ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that based on the fact that the religious ceremony did not constitute a valid, legal marriage under the laws of any State, declaratory relief is granted to Dr. Michaels that the parties were never legally married.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that based on the Mr. Pickens knowledge that there was no valid marriage, he is not a putative spouse. As such, he is not entitled to any relief as a putative spouse.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED the two real estate properties now held by Dr. Michaels were transferred to her pursuant to valid transfers by Mr. Pickens for good and sufficient consideration and will not be set aside.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Dr. Michaels will maintain 100% ownership of Patience One LLC pursuant to the transfer from Mr. Pickens for good and sufficient consideration. The Assignment of Patience One, LLC was a valid transfer and shall not be set aside. To the extent that the paperwork transferring Mr. Pickens' interest to Dr. Michaels erroneously listed his trust and not himself personally as the transferor, said error was clerical in nature and shall be corrected. Mr. Pickens shall execute the appropriate documentation to correct any such error upon presentment.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED the parties will keep any personal property now in their possession as a gift from one to the other based on testimony gathered during trial, the time which elapsed between the parties' closure of their joint accounts and partnership, and the filing of the action herein.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that all other joint assets and obligations of the parties have already been divided and each

shall retain those assets and obligations in his or her respective names, titles, possession and control.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that Dr. Michaels is determined to be the prevailing party in this matter. Dr. Michaels is awarded attorney fees and costs subject to application for the relief and information provided therein. Counsel for Dr. Michaels shall submit the appropriate memorandum of fees and costs setting forth their analysis under Brunzell and shall also submit their redacted billing statements in accordance with Love within twenty days following the Notice of Entry of Order of the Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Judgment.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant shall file Notice of Entry of this Order upon receipt.

SO ORDERED this _____ day of Qugust, 2021.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

SR. Judge

for Department J.

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MEMO 1 GOLDSTEIN LAW LTD. Shawn M. Goldstein, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 009814 10161 Park Run Dr., STE 150 3 Las Vegas, Nevada 89145 T: 702.919.1919 F: 702.637.4357 shawn@goldsteinlawltd.com 5 Attorney for Defendant, Danka K. Michaels 6 THE ABRAMS & MAYO LAW FIRM 7 Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq. Nevada Bar No. 007575 6252 South Rainbow Blvd., STE 100 Las Vegas, Nevada 89118 T: 702.222.4021 F: 702.248.9750 10 jvagroup@theabramslawfirm.com Attorney for Defendant 11

DISTRICT COURT FAMILY DIVISION CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

THOMAS A. PICKENS, individually, and as trustee of the LV Blue Trust

Plaintiff,

DEPT. NO. J

DANKA K. MICHAELS, individually, and as trustee of the Mich-Mich Trust,

Defendant.

VS.

DEFENDANT DANKA K.
MICHAELS
MEMORANDUM OF FEES
AND COSTS

CASE NO. D-17-560737-D

2021

10161 PARK RUN DR., STE 150 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89145 T: 702.919.1919 | F: 702.637.4357

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COMES NOW, Defendant Danka K. Michaels by and through her counsel of
record Shawn M. Goldstein, Esq. of Goldstein Law Ltd. and Jennifer V. Abrams, Esq.
of The Abrams & Mayo Law Firm and hereby submits her Memorandum of Fees and
Costs and specifically requests that the Court enter the following orders pursuant to the
Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Judgment filed on August 3, 2021:

- Confirming the amount awarded to Defendant as and for her attorney's fees 1. and costs in the amount of \$268,908.19 plus interest.
- 2. Reducing said amount to judgment in favor of Defendant and against Plaintiff;
 - For such other and further relief as this Court deems just and necessary. 3.

This Memorandum is based upon the papers and pleadings on file herein, the

instant Memorandum of Points and Authorities, the Declaration of counsel for

Defendant attached as Exhibits "A" and "B", and the other exhibits in support hereof.

Dated: August 25, 2021.

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GOLDSTEIN LAW LTD.

Shawn M. Goldstein, Esq.

Nevada Bar No. 009814

10161 W. Park Run Dr., STE 150

Las Vegas, Nevada 89145

Attorney for Defendant, Danka K. Michaels

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