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Case No. 2022-PB-00119

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BOBSIE R. WILLIAMS

IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT, STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

TODD ROBBEN,

Petitioner,

vs.

THE ESTATE OF THOMAS JOSEPH HARRIS; THOMAS J. HARRIS TRUST,

Respondents.

OBJECTION TO PETITIONER TODD ROBBEN'S VERIFIED PETITION TO INVALIDATE THE THOAMS J. HARRIS WILL AND TRUST; PETITOINER'S REQUEST FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL PURSUANT TO NRS § 136.200; EMERGENCY REQUEST FOR STAY OF FINAL **DISTRIBUTION; PERMPTORY** CHALLENGE TO JUDGE NATHAN **TOD YOUNG**

The Estate of Thomas J. Harris (the "Estate"), by and through its duly appointed Successor Executor, Tara M. Flanagan, presents its Objection to Petitioner Todd Robben's Verified Petition to Invalidate the Thomas J. Harris Will and Trust; Petitioner's Request for Appointment of Counsel Pursuant to NRS 136.200; Emergency Request for Stay of Final Distribution; Preemptory Challenge to Judge Nathan Todd Young (the "Petition"). Specifically, the Estate objects to the Petition

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in full, and timely presents its objection in writing in advance of any initial hearing on the Petition in accordance with NRS 155.160.

INTRODUCTION / STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE

The Petition is properly dismissed against the Estate with prejudice, as fully set forth in the Estate's separate Motion to Dismiss filed in this matter on October 6, 2022.

Without undermining the merit of the Estate's Motion to Dismiss, the Estate files this objection to the Petition stating its full and complete objection to the contents of the Petition, and fully objecting to and opposing any and all relief requested by the Petition in this matter.

STATEMENT OF RELEVANT PROCEDURE CONCERNING THE ESTATE OF THOMAS JOSEPH HARRIS

- 1. Thomas Joseph Harris (the "Decedent") died on December 30, 2019, as a resident of Douglas County, Nevada.
- 2. The Last Will and Testament of Thomas Joseph Harris was duly lodged with this Court on April 6, 2021.
- 3. The Decedent's Last Will and Testament (the "Decedent's Will" or the "Will") is a pour over will, identifying the Decedent's Trust as the beneficiary of his Will. The Decedent's Trust is The Declaration of Trust Known as the Thomas J Harris Trust, dated June 12, 2019 (the "Decedent's Trust" or the "Trust").
- 4. The Decedent's Last Will and Testament nominated the following line of Executors: Jeff Robben, Scott Barton, and Tara Flanagan. *Id.*
- 5. On March 10, 2021, Scott Barton filed his Verified Petition for Letters of Special Administration and for Probate of Will and Issuance of Letters Testamentary before Department 1 of the Ninth Judicial District Court. Mr. Barton was the appropriate individual to seek appointment as the Personal Representative of the Estate because the first nominated executor, Jeff Robben, had passed away on November 11, 2020. Mr. Barton's initial petition seeking to administer the Estate

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pursuant to the Decedent's Will was assigned case number 2021-PB-00034 (the "Estate Case").

- 6. On April 6, 2021, the Court in the Estate Case entered its Order Admitting Will to Probate and Issuing Letters Testamentary appointing Scott Barton to serve as the Personal Representative of the Estate, and resultingly, Letters Testamentary were issued to Scott Barton on April 22, 2021, after which Mr. Barton began administering the Estate. See Exhibit 1.
- Several months thereafter, Mr. Barton notified The Honorable Tara 7. Flanagan he was resigning as both the Personal Representative of the Decedent's Estate and as Trustee of the Decedent's Trust. Consistent with her nomination as the next named Executor of the Estate by the Decedent's Will, Ms. Flanagan filed her Petition for Appointment of Successor Executor and for Issuance of Letters Testamentary on June 25, 2021, in the Estate Case.
- 8. On July 27, 2021, the Court entered its Order Appointing Successor Executor and Issuing Successor Letters Testamentary, and on August 17, 2021 Letters Testamentary were issued to Tara M. Flanagan. See Exhibit 2.
- 9. Pursuant to her appointment as the Successor Executor of the Estate, Ms. Flanagan (hereinafter the "Successor Executor" or the "Petitioner") continued the Estate's administration and worked to diligently conclude the administration of the Estate.
- 10. On April 14, 2022, the Successor Executor filed her Petition to Confirm First and Final Accounting, Request for Final Distribution, and Request for Payment of Professional's Fees and Costs (the "First and Final Petition") in the Estate Case. A hearing was scheduled on the Successor Executor's First and Final Petition for May 24, 2022.
- 11. On May 23, 2022, Todd Robben appeared for the first time in the Estate Case through the filing of his Notice of Motion for Continuance and Motion for

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Continuance. Mr. Robben's request for a continuance was based on allegations concerning the validity of the Decedent's Will. See Exhibit 3.

- A hearing was conducted in the Estate Case regarding the First and 12. Final Petition on May 24, 2022. The Court heard the presentation of Mr. Robben, as well as multiple arguments from Counsel for the Estate, including but not limited to presentation of the fact Mr. Robben was not an "interested person" in the Estate as defined by Nevada law, and had no standing upon which to appear, to contest the validity to the Decedent's Will, or otherwise state any objection in the Estate Case. At the conclusion of the hearing, the Court granted Mr. Robben a brief continuance out of an "abundance of caution" to present any basis upon which he could be identified as an interested person in the Estate Case, continuing the hearing on the First and Final Petition to June 21, 2022.
- 13. Thereafter, on June 15, 2022 Mr. Robben filed a Request for Appointment of Counsel in advance of the June 21, 2022 continued hearing. See Exhibit 4.
- A continued hearing was conducted on the First and Final Petition in 14. the Estate Case on June 21, 2022. At the conclusion of the hearing, having heard arguments from Mr. Robben and Counsel for the Estate, the Court granted the Successor Executor's First and Final Petition in full and without exception. Moreover, the Court in the Estate Case ruled Mr. Robben was not an interested person to the proceeding, had produced no evidence upon which he could be found to be an interested person in the Estate Case, and as such had no basis to be appointed Counsel. As a result of the Court's ruling in the Estate case, Mr. Robben has no standing to appear in the Estate Case, and as such has no standing to contest the validity of the Last Will and Testament of Thomas J. Harris. See Exhibit 5.
- The Court codified its ruling through entry of its written Order Granting 20. the First and Final Petition in the Estate Case on June 22, 2022, wherein it specifically found as follows:

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Finally, upon thorough review by the court, including review of Mr. Robben's written filings and hearing Mr. Robben's oral presentation at both the May 24, 2022 hearing as well as the June 21, 2022 continued hearing, the Court determines Mr. Robben is not an "interested person" in this Estate as defined by NRS 132.185, and as such has no standing to object to the [First and Final] Petition, be appointed Counsel, or otherwise appear in this proceeding. Specifically, the Court heard from Mr. Robben, and after giving him additional time, Mr. Robben was unable to present any legal basis or admissible evidence to potentially allow a determination he is an interested person in this Estate. Therefore, Mr. Todd Robben is not an interested person to this Estate, and as such has no standing to oppose or object to the Petition, or otherwise appear in these proceedings. Id. at p. 5-6, \P 32.

- 18. Thereafter, on June 22, 2022, Mr. Robben filed an Emergency Stay Request – Emergency Verified Motion to Reconsider seeking reconsideration of the Court's Order granting the Estate's First and Final Petition and concluding Mr. Robben was not an interested person and had no standing in the Estate Case. Mr. Robben also filed separate Supplemental Points and Authorities in Support of his Motion to Reconsider on June 23, 2022, and filed a Motion to Expedite Stay Request Pending Reconsideration on June 24, 2022 (these papers are collectively referred to hereafter as Mr. Robben's "Motion to Reconsider").
- 19. On July 1, 2022, the Estate filed its Opposition to Mr. Robben's Motion to Reconsider, to which Mr. Robben filed a Reply brief on July 5, 2022.
- 20. Separately, Mr. Robben sought to appeal the Court's July 22, 2022 Order in the Estate Case, filing a Notice of Appeal with the Nevada Supreme Court on June 27, 2022. The Appeal was assigned Appeal No.: 84948. See Exhibit 6.

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- 21. Thereafter, on July 8, 2022, the Nevada Supreme Court filed its Order Dismissing Appeal, dismissing in its entirety Mr. Robben's appeal in the Estate Case. See Exhibit 7.
- 22. Additionally, on July 13, 2022, the District Court entered its Order denying Mr. Robben's Motion to Reconsider and all filings associated with Mr. Robben's Motion to Reconsider. As a result, Mr. Robben's efforts to, in any way, oppose or object to any aspect of the administration of the Decedent's Estate, including any contest of the Decedent's Will, was forever foreclosed and concluded. See Exhibit 8.
- 23. Now, by and through his initial Petition in this matter, filed in or around July 20, 2022, Mr. Robben identifies the Estate of Thomas J. Harris as a Respondent for purposes of contesting the validity of the Decedent's Will.
- 24. The Estate filed its Motion to Dismiss the Petition in this matter against the Estate, with prejudice on October 6, 2022. The Motion to Dismiss is fully briefed and pending before the Court.
- 25. Separately, the Trust filed a Motion for Summary Judgment seeking dismissal of the Petition with prejudice on October 6, 2022. The Motion for Summary Judgment is fully briefed and pending before the Court.
 - 26. The Estate now files its Objection to the Petition.

NARRATIVE RESPONSE & OBJECTION TO THE

RELIEF REQUESTED BY THE PETITION

The Estate presents this full and general Objection to the entirety of the Petition, as well as its objection to all relief requested by the Petition. See NRS 155.160. This Objection is presented in accordance with the meritorious legal arguments presented in the Estate's separately filed Motion to Dismiss, the relevant factual history presented above, and the legal presentation presented below.

In filing this Objection, the Estate will endeavor to follow the order of the presentation of the Petition's allegations pertinent to the Estate.

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OBJECTION TO THE BEGINNING PORTION OF THE PETITION

The Petition begins by making broad, unsupported allegations regarding the validity of the Decedent's Will, all of which are objected to and denied by the Estate. See generally Petition, pgs. 2-5.

Namely, the Estate objects to any and all allegations contesting the validity of the Will, which has already been conclusively determined to be valid in the Estate Case. See Exhibits 1, 5 & 7. In as much, the Estate denies and objects to any allegations of undue influence related to the Decedent's Will or the Decedent's Estate, as well as to the application of any statutory burden shifting based on wholly unsubstantiated allegations unrelated to the Decedent's Will or the Decedent's Estate.

OBJECTION TO THE "INTRODUCTION" OF THE PETITION II.

The "Introduction" of the Petition does not specifically reference the Decedent's Will or Estate. See generally Petition, pgs. 5-7. However, the Estate maintains its general objection to the Petition, including the "Introduction" section of the Petition in an abundance of caution.

By and through the "Introduction" section of the Petition, the Estate notes Petitioner alleges his Petition is timely. The Estate denies and opposes this statement, and identifies the Petition is not only untimely, but time-barred, as presented in detail in the Estate's separately filed Motion to Dismiss. See generally Estate's Motion to Dismiss; see also NRS 137.080.

The "Introduction" section of the Petition also references the Estate Case, noting this Court's ability to review the proceedings in the Estate Case in full wherein the Court ruled the Petitioner is not an "interested person in the Estate, with no standing to make any allegations regarding the validity of the Decedent's Will." See **Exhibit 5.** The Estate notes it has no opposition to this Court accessing, considering, and reviewing the proceedings in the Estate Case.

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PETITIONERS REQUEST TO DISQUALIFY JUDGE YOUNG III.

The Petition next seeks to disqualify Judge Nathan Young from presiding over this matter. The Petition's request to disqualify Judge Young is now moot, as this matter was assigned to Department II of the Ninth Judicial District Court and is being presided over by the Honorable Robert Estes.

However, the Estate maintains its general objection to the Petition, and denies and opposes all allegations and comments in the Petition contending Judge Young acted with any bias or unfairness in presiding over the Estate Case. To the contrary, Judge Young reviewed multiple filings and heard multiple presentations by the Petitioner, after careful consideration of which Judge Young determined the Petitioner has no interest in the Estate and no standing to appear in the Estate Case. See generally Docket in Estate Case; see also Exhibit 5. Judge Young's ruling was sustained by the Nevada Supreme Court, which dismissed the Petitioner's appeal of Judge Young's final Order. See Exhibit 7.

THE PETITIONER IS NOT AN INTERESTED PERSON TO THE DECEDENT'S IV. **ESTATE**

The Petition goes on to make arguments about the Petitioner's status as an interested person. As set forth above, the Petitioner was conclusively found to not be an interested person in the Estate by final orders issued in the Estate Case. See **Exhibits 5 & 7.** The preclusive effects of the Orders issued in the Estate Case bar the Petitioner from attempting to relitigate this adjudicated issue before this Court. Moreover, the rulings in the Estate Case correctly applied governing Nevada law the Petitioner is not an "interested person" in the Estate, and as such cannot contest the validity of the Decedent's Will in this matter. See Exhibit 5.

NRS 132.185 defines an "interested person" as a "person whose right or interest under an estate or trust may be materially affected by a decision of the court. The fiduciary or court shall determine who is an interested person according to the particular purpose of, and matter involved in, a proceeding." NRS 132.390 goes onto

establish "a person may <u>not</u> claim to have a right or interest under an estate after the entry of an order of the court declaring the right or interest invalid."

Here, the Petitioner is disinherited from the Decedent's valid Will, and as the Decedent's step-son is not an intestate heir of the Decedent's Estate. See generally NRS Ch. 134. Thus, the Petitioner is neither a beneficiary nor an heir of the Estate, and has no interest of any kind in the Estate which could be affected by a decision of this or any Court. Id.; see also Exhibit 5. As such, and although this section of the Petition again refers almost exclusively to the Trust, the Decedent's Estate objects to, denies, and opposes any allegation the Petitioner is an "interested person" in the Estate, and again identifies the Petitioner is barred from bringing any such allegations in this proceeding. Stated otherwise, the Petitioner has been determined to have no interest in the Estate, and as such cannot attempt to relitigate the validity of the Decedent's Will in this matter. See Exhibits 5 & 7.

Next, as it relates to this section of his Petition, the Petitioner alleges "[t]he NRS 132.185 issue was never decided on the merits in any court and does not preclude adjudication in this case on the grounds of res judicata." This statement is factually and legally incorrect. At the risk of being duplicitous to the Estate's separately filed Motion to Dismiss, the Estate identifies the Petitioner was determined to not be an "interested person" in the Estate Case by final orders with a preclusive effect barring him from making such allegations and claims in this matter. Specifically, a valid final judgement was entered in the Estate Case regarding Mr. Robben's attempt to contest the Decedent's Will. In the Estate Case, the Court issued its Order Granting the First and Final Petition on June 22, 2022. See Exhibit 5. NRCP 41(b) states "any dismissal not under this rule – except one for lack of jurisdiction, improper venue, or failure to join a party under Rule 19 – operates as an adjudication on the merits." (emphasis added). The Court's June 22, 2022 Order was entered after multiple hearings where the Court considered Mr. Robben's attempt to contest the validity of the Decedent's Will, and is a final order regarding Mr. Robben's ability to

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contest the Decedent's Will or otherwise object to the administration of the Decedent's Estate. Specifically, the Court's June 22, 2022 Order in the Estate Case dismissing Mr. Robben from the Estate Case was not a dismissal for lack of jurisdiction, improper venue, or failure to join a party under Rule 19 and as such is an "adjudication on the merits" under NRCP 41(b). See Exhibit 5, p. 5-6, \P 32. Moreover, the Court's June 22, 2022 Order in the Estate Case was upheld after Mr. Robben's subsequent Motion to Reconsider was denied, and Mr. Robben's appeal of the Court's June 22, 2022 Order was dismissed by the Nevada Supreme Court. See NRCP 41(b); see also Exhibits 7 & 8. Furthermore, the United States Supreme Court has interpreted the phrase "adjudication on the merits" to preclude the refiling of the same claim in the same court. Five Star Capital Corp. v. Rudy, 124 Nev. 1048, 1058, 194 P.3d 709, 715 (2008) citing to Semtek Int'l Inc. v. Lockheed Martin Corp., 531 U.S. 497, 506, 121 S.Ct 1020 (2001). As both the Estate Case and this matter were filed in the Ninth Judicial District Court of the State of Nevada, it is "clearly proper to give preclusive effect" to the Orders issued in the Estate Case. Id. Consequently, "the NRS 132.185" issue was decided on the merits, enacting a preclusive effect barring the Petitioner from his current efforts to relitigate the validity of the Decedent's Will before this Court Id.; see also Alcantara ex rel. Alcantara v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., 130 Nev. at 257; see also NRCP 41(b). Therefore, the Petitioner "may not claim to have a right or interest in the [Estate]" because final orders were entered in the Estate Case "declaring [his alleged] right or interest invalid." See 132.390.

In presenting this flawed argument, the Petitioner goes on to reference NRS 30.040. NRS 30.040 allows a person "interested" in certain written instruments to seek declaratory relief regarding the construction or validity of the instrument. Consistent with prior analysis, this statue is inapplicable. Specifically, NRS 30.040 requires a person to be "interested" in the instrument at issue. With regard to the Estate, the instrument would be the Decedent's Will. Mr. Robben has already been held to not be an interested person to the Decedent's Estate, and to lack standing to

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question the validity of the Decedent's Will. See Exhibits 5 & 7; see also NRS 132.390. Stated plainly, Mr. Robben has no legal interest in the Decedent's Estate or the Decedent's Will upon which he could request any relief regarding the construction or validity of the Decedent's Will. As such, and for additional reasons set forth in this objection. NRS 30.040 is inapplicable to the Decedent's Estate in this matter.

Despite Mr. Robben's efforts to relitigate this previously decided issue, the fact remains he is not an "interested person" in the Decedent's Estate under NRS 132.185 and as such, has no basis upon which to obtain any audience with, or relief from, this Court

V. NRS 134 IS INAPPLICABLE TO THIS MATTER

Moving forward, the Petition cites to NRS 134.210. NRS 134.210 sets forth one of Nevada's laws of intestate succession. The reason for this reference in the Petition is unclear since the Petitioner only refers to the Trust in reference to this statute. Still, regardless of the purpose behind the Petitioner's reference to NRS 134.210 - it is wholly inapplicable to this matter.

Step-children are not intestate heirs of a decedent under Nevada's laws of intestate succession. See NRS Ch. 134. Similarly, NRS 134.210 only allows for distribution under intestacy when a surviving spouse dies intestate and without leaving any heirs. Here, the Decedent died testate, having had his valid Will admitted to probate in the Estate Case, where the Decedent's Estate was fully administered by and through the terms of his valid Will. See Exhibits 1 & 5. As such, NRS 134.210 is inapplicable to the Decedent's Estate because the Decedent did not die intestate.

VI. PETITIONER CANNOT BE APPOINTED COUNSEL

The Petition goes onto request the Court appoint him Counsel pursuant to NRS 136.200. NRS 136.200(1) states "[i]f a will is offered for probate and it appears there are minors or unborn members of a class who are interested, or if it appears there are other interested persons who reside out of the county and are unrepresented, the

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court may, whether there is a contest or not, appoint an attorney for them." Here, Mr. Robben is unable to be appointed Counsel pursuant to NRS 136.200 because 1) there is no will being admitted to probate in this matter, and 2) Mr. Robben has been determined to not be an interested person in the Decedent's Estate.

First, appointment of Counsel under NRS 136.200 requires the matter to involve a will being admitted to probate. See NRS 136.200(1). In this matter no will is being admitted to probate. The Last Will and Testament of Thomas Harris was previously admitted to probate and administered in a separate proceeding before Department 1 of the Ninth Judicial District Court in Case No. 2021-PB-00034. Resultingly, NRS 136.200 is wholly inapplicable to this matter.

Second, by final order of the Court in the Estate Case, Mr. Robben has been ruled to not be an "interested person" regarding the Decedent's Estate or the Decedent's Will, again making him unable to receive an appointment of Counsel under NRS 136.200.

For these reasons, Mr. Robben's request for the immediate appointment of Counsel is unlawful and cannot be granted.

VII. THE PETITION PRESENTS NO ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE AND IS BASED ON INCORRECT LEGAL ANALYSIS

The Petition concludes with several pages of unsupported, hearsay allegations almost exclusively related to the Trust. Most notably, throughout the Petition Petitioner alleges the Decedent's Trust is invalid due to the Decedent being unduly influenced. Relying on this bald and unsupported allegation, the Petitioner argues the Trust is to be presumed invalid under NRS 155.096(2), shifting the burden to the Trustee of the Trust to prove its validity. The Petitioner's argument is incorrect. While NRS 155.097 does allow a transfer instrument to be presumed invalid upon the fulfillment of certain criteria, the application of this presumption and the associated burden shifting provided for in NRS 155.097 can only be made by a ruling of the Court after a demonstration of admissible evidence subject to argument and

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Therefore, although the Petition's allegation of undue influence and arguments related to NRS 155.097 appear aimed at the Trust, the Estate makes clear its denial of, and objection to, these bald unsupported allegations contained in the Petition. Moreover, the Estate identifies the Petitioner's legal arguments are incorrect, as any burden shifting allowed under NRS 155.097 can only be made by the Court after a proper evidentiary presentation by the Petitioner. In this matter, consistent with his deficient efforts in the Estate Case, the Petitioner has made nothing more than unsupported allegations absent any admissible evidentiary support.

Moreover, the only possible evidence the Petitioner even refers to is inadmissible hearsay and does not provide any legal or factual credibility to the baseless assertions in the Petition, which he is barred from even bringing in this case.

VIII. SUMMARY

Therefore, the Estate states the following in summary of its general objection to the Petition:

- 1. The Estate denes and objects to the Petitioner's claims he is an interested person in the Estate.
- 2. The Estate denies and objects to any and all allegations of undue influence regarding the Will or the Estate.
- 3. The Estate denies and objects to any and all allegations contesting the validity of the Will.
- 4. The Estate objects to the Court taking judicial notice of Exhibit A to the Petition because the request does not comport with NRS 47.130-47.140.
- 5. Petitioner's request for a peremptory challenge against the Honorable Nathan Tod Young is moot as Judge Young no longer presides over this matter.

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- 6. The Estate denies and objects to Petitioner's allegation that Judge Young's orders are null and void. The Executor further denies and objects to any statement regarding bias or impropriety alleged against Judge Young.
- The Estate denies Petitioner has a right to appointment of Counsel under 7. NRS 136.200.
- To the extent any allegation of theft in the Petition related to the Estate, 8. the Estate denies any assets were stolen from the Estate and, therefore, Petitioner's request for an accounting of alleged stolen assets should be denied.
- 9. The Successor Executor denies she, or her legal counsel, have committed theft or fraud from the Estate and asserts this statement is made in violation of NRCP 11, meriting sanctions against the Petitioner as deemed appropriate by the Court.
- 10. The Estate denies Petitioner has a prima facie case of undue influence regarding the Will of the Estate.
 - 11. The Estate denies the Petition is timely filed.
- The Estate denies Petitioner is entitled to notice of any Estate proceeding because he is not an interested person in the Estate.
- 13. The Estate denies any transfer of the Settlor's assets were the product of fraud or theft. The Estate re-iterates Petitioner has no standing to pursue said claims regardless because even if he prevailed, he would receive nothing from the Estate as he is not an intestate beneficiary of the Estate, rendering this entire proceeding nothing more than advisory without any benefit or damage inuring to Petitioner.
- 14. The Estate denies Petitioner is an interested person in the Estate because he is not a beneficiary of the Will, nor is he an intestate beneficiary of the Estate of Thomas J. Harris, which the Court has already determined in Case No. 2021-PB-00034.
- 15. The Estate denies Petitioner may seek Declaratory Relief under NRS 34.040 related to the Will.

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- 16. The Estate denies any step-child of Thomas J. Harris would be an intestate beneficiary of his Estate.
- 17. The Estate denies the Petitioner is entitled to an accounting of the Estate because he is not a beneficiary or interested person of the Estate.
- 18. The Estate denies the Trust or Will of Thomas J. Harris is the product of undue influence perpetrated on the Decedent by any person.
- 19. The Estate lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief about the statements made in the Petition related to the personal life, medical history and career of Jeff D. Robben, and based upon this lack of knowledge denies the same in and abundance of caution.
- 20. The Estate denies any and all allegations of conspiracy to defraud Petitioner from Trust or Estate Assets.
- 21. The Successor Executor of the Estate denies any unlawful conduct alleged against her personally, or any violation of judicial ethics.
- 22. The Estate denies any statements of wrongdoing alleged in the prior Estate Case and further posits Petitioner is barred from making such allegations in this Case as all probate related issues alleged by Petitioner were litigated in a separate matter -2021-PB-00034.
- 23. The Estate denies all factual allegations in the Petition not specifically and expressly admitted herein. The Estate denies and objects to all forms of relief requested in the Petition. The Estate posits the Petition must be summarily adjudicated against Petitioner for reasons addressed separately in motion practice before the Court.
- WHEREFORE, the Estate objects to the Petition in this matter in full, and respectfully request the following relief from this Court:
 - Dismissal of the Petition with prejudice and/or judgment in favor of the Α. Estate and against Todd Robben on all claims, theories, or requests for relief in the Petition;

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- B. Reimbursement of attorney's fees as allowed by law, statute, rule, common law, equity, and/or the inherent powers of the Court;
- C. Reimbursement of costs as allowed by law, statute, rule, common law, equity, and/or inherent powers of the Court;
- D. For any other relief this Court deems appropriate or just.

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

- 1. Petitioner lacks standing to bring his claims, causes of action and requests for relief alleged in his July 20, 2022 Petition.
 - 2. Petitioner is not an interested person or beneficiary of the Estate.
 - 3. Petitioner is estopped from seeking the relief demanded in the Petition.
- 4. The Petition is barred by the doctrine of issue preclusion, claim preclusion, and/or res judicata.
 - 5. The Petition is barred by estoppel.
 - 6. The Petition is barred by the applicable statute of limitations.
 - 7. There is no subject-matter jurisdiction over this matter by this Court.
- 8. Petitioner cannot obtain the relief he requests because it is unlawful and/or illegal.
 - 9. Petitioner's claims are barred by the statute of frauds.
 - 10. Petitioner's claims are barred by laches and/or unclean hands.
- 11. The Estate reserves the right to include additional affirmative defenses at any point in this litigation as evidence becomes available for review and inspection giving rise to additional affirmative defenses.
- 12. The Estate reserves the right to amend this document and assert additional affirmative defenses at trial to conform to the evidence presented at trial, which is not fully known at this preliminary phase of litigation.
- 13. The Estate asserts any affirmative defense listed in NRCP 8 to the extent applicable in this proceeding, and does not intend to waive any affirmative defenses

510 W Plumb Ln., Reno, Nevada / (775) 683-9599

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by electing not to assert said defense in this preliminary response and objection to the Petition.

AFFIRMATION

The undersigned affirms this document does not contain the social security number or legally private information of any person.

DATED this 15th day of December, 2022.

By:

F. McClure Wallace, Esq. Nevada Bar No.: 10264 Wallace & Millsap 510 W Plumb Ln., Ste. A Reno, Nevada 89509 (775) 683-9599

mcclure@wallacemillsap.com Attorneys for Tara M. Flanagan in her capacity as the Personal Representative of the Estate of Thomas Harris

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies the foregoing document was served upon Petitioner Todd Robben via United States Mail at the address of P.O. Box 4251 Sonora, California 95370. The foregoing Motion was placed in the mail for service on the date shown below.

Dated this 15th day of December, 2022

Caroline Carter, Paralegal

	775) 683-9599
Wallace & Millsap	510 W Plumb Ln., Reno, Nevada / (775)

1		LIST OF EXHIBITS
2	Exhibit 1 -	Order Admitting Will to Probate and Issuing Letters Testamentary; Letters Testamentary issued to Scott Barton
3		
4	Exhibit 2 -	Order Appointing Successor Executor, and Issuing Successor Letters Testaments; Letters Testamentary issued to Tara M. Flanagan
5	Exhibit 3 -	Notice of Motion for Continuance & Motion for Continuance
6	EXHIBIT 9 -	Notice of Motion for Continuance & Motion for Continuance
7	Exhibit 4 -	Petitioner's Request for Appointment of Counsel
8	Exhibit 5 -	Order Granting Petition to Confirm First & Final Accounting, Request for Final Distribution, and Request for Payment of
9		Professional Fees and Costs
10	Exhibit 6 -	Notice of Appeal
11	Exhibit 7 -	Order Dismissing Appeal
12	Exilibit 7 -	Order Dismissing Appear
13	Exhibit 8 –	Order
14		
15		

Exhibit 1

Exhibit 1

IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE 5 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS 6 IN RE: 9 THE ESTATE OF THOMAS JOSEPH ORDER ADMITTING WILL TO HARRIS, 10 PROBATE AND ISSUING LETTERS **TESTAMENTARY** Deceased. 11 12 13 The Petitioner, Scott Barton, having proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the time 14 for hearing the verified Petition for Probate of Will and Issuance of Letters Testamentary (the 15 "Petition") was, by the Clerk, set for April 6, 2021, and that notice of said hearing has been duly 16 given as required by law, and the Court having reviewed the evidence finds that the facts alleged 17 in said Petition are true and correct, and that said Petition for the Probate of Will and Issuance of 18 Letters Testamentary should be granted. 19 The Court finds as follows: 20 Thomas Joseph Harris died on December 30, 2019, in the County of Washoe, 21 State of Nevada, and at the time of his death was a resident of the County of Douglas, State of 22 Nevada. 23 Said Decedent left personal property located within the state of Nevada at a value 24 in excess of Three Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$300,000). 25 Decedent left a Last Will and Testament dated June 12, 2019 and such Will has been filed with the Clerk of this Court, as provided by law. 26 Decedent's Will dated June 12, 2019, was duly executed in all particulars as 27 required by law, and at the time of the execution of this Will, the Decedent was of sound mind, 28

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District Court Clerk

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Case No .:

Dept. No.:

Case No. 2021-PB00034

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over the age of eighteen (18) and was not acting under undue influence or duress.

- Decedent's Will appoints Scott Barton as Executor thereof, and Scott Barton has consented to act as Executor. The Will provides that no bond shall be required of Scott Barton. Scott Barton is qualified for and entitled to Letters Testamentary pursuant to the laws of the State of Nevada.
- IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, the Will of the Decedent dated June 12, 2019, is 6. admitted to probate as the Last Will and Testament of said Decedent.
- IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Scott Barton be appointed Executor of said estate, to serve without bond, and that Letters Testamentary shall issue to him upon his taking the oath required by law.

Submitted by:

Abigail G. Stephenson (NV Bar 13593) BLANCHARD, KRASNER & FRENCH 5470 Kietzke Lane, Suite 200

Reno, Nevada 89511

(775) 384-0022

Attorneys for Petitioner

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6		IN AND	FOR THE COUNTY OF	DOUGLAS
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8	IN RE:			
9		TE OF THOMAS JOS		o a marcano y mancinario y 1077.
10	HARRIS,		LETTE	RS TESTAMENTARY
11	Dece	ased.		
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14	The	Last Will and Testar	nent of Thomas Joseph	Harris, deceased, having been duly
15	admitted to 1	probate in our Court,	Scott Barton who is nam	ed therein, was, by our Court on the
16	6th day of A	pril, 2021 duly appoir	nted Personal Representat	ive, who, having qualified as such, is
17	hereby author	orized to act by virtue	thereof. In testimony w	hereof, I have officially signed these
18	letters and a	ffixed hereto the Seal	of said Court this 22	day of <u>April</u> ,
19	2021.			
20	·	,		
21			Bobbie	R. Williams, CCE, CMP, Clerk
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1	OFFICIAL OATH		
2.	STATE OF WASHINGTON)		
3	COUNTY OF CLARK)		
4			
5	I, Scott Barton, whose mailing address is 12505 NE 246th Court, Brush Prairie, WA		
6	98606, solemnly affirm that I will faithfully perform according to the law the duties of the office		
7	of Executor of the Estate of Thomas Joseph Harris, deceased, and that all matters stated in any		
8	petition or paper filed with the Court by me are true of my own knowledge, or if any matters are		
9	stated on information and belief, I believe them to be true.		
10	f(d+)		
11	SCOTT BARTON		
12			
13	CALLE CONTROL AND AND A CONTROL CONTRO		
14	SUBSCRIBED AND AFFIRMED before me		
15	on <u>April 9111,</u> 2021.		
16			
17	Idhum		
18	NOTARY PUBLIC		
19	K SHANER		
20	Notary Public State of Washington License Number 139142		
21	My Commission Expires October 15, 2024		
22	(SEAL)		
23			
	CERTIFIED COPY		
24 25	The document to which this certificate is attached is a full, true and correct copy of the original in file and of		
26 26	record in my office. DATE: 04/72/202		
27	BOBBIE R. WILLIAMS Clark of Court of the State of Neverty for the County of Douglas,		
28	By Deputy		
	il		

Exhibit 2

Exhibit 2

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Douglas County 2021 JUL 27 PM 2: 21
District Court Clark
BOBBIE R. VALLIAMS

BA. PONCE PEPUTY

IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS

IN RE:

THE ESTATE OF THOMAS JOSEPH HARRIS,

CASE NO.: 2021 PB00034

DEPT NO.: I

Deceased

[PROPOSED] ORDER APPOINTING SUCCESSOR EXECUTOR AND ISSUING SUCCESSOR LETTERS TESTAMENTARY

Tara M. Flanagan, by and through her counsel of record, F. McClure Wallace and Patrick R. Millsap of Wallace & Millsap, petitioned this Court for appointment of Tara M. Flanagan as Successor Executor of the Estate of Thomas Joseph Harris ("Decedent").

The Court finds as follows:

The Decedent's Last Will and Testament was admitted to probate and Letters Testamentary were issue to Scott Barton on April 6, 2021.

Scott Barton, was appointed and qualified, but has resigned prior to completing the administration of the Estate.

There is a need to appoint a Successor Executor to complete the administration of the Estate.

Tara M. Flanagan was nominated by the Decedent in his Will to serve as 1 2 Successor Executor and has consented to serve. 3 Notice was served on all interested beneficiaries, and no objections to the 4 appointment of Tara M. Flanagan as Successor Executor have been filed with this 5 Court. 6 THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that TARA M. FLANAGAN, has leave to 7 8 qualify as Successor Executor by taking the required oath, and upon so doing, 9 Successor Letters Testamentary shall issue. 10 IT IS FURTHERED ORDERED that the Letters Testamentary previous 11 issued to Scott Barton are hereby rescinded. 12 SO ORDERED this 27 day of _____ 13 14 15 16 17 Submitted by: 18 19 WALLACE & MILLSAP 20 21 F. MCCLURE WALLACE, ESQ. State Bar No. 10264 22 PATRICK R. MILLSAP, ESQ. 23. State Bar No. 12043 WALLACE & MILLSAP LLC 24 510 West Plumb Lane, Suite A

Reno, Nevada 89509

(775) 683-9597 Fax

Attorneys for Petitioner

(775) 683-9599 Telephone

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AUG 17 2021

CASE NO.: 2021 PB00034 Douglas County District Court Clerk 1 2 DEPT NO.: I 2021 AUG 17 PM 3: 56 3 BOBBIE R. WILLIAMS 4 CL FRK 5 BY A. PONCE UTY IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 6 IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS 7 8 IN RE: 9 THE ESTATE OF THOMAS JOSEPH HARRIS, 10 11 Deceased. 12 LETTERS TESTAMENTARY 13 14 On the July 27, 2021, the Court entered its Order Appointing Successor 15 Executor and Issuing Successor Letters Testamentary appointing TARA M. 16 FLANAGAN, as Successor Executor of the Estate of THOMAS JOSEPH HARRIS. 17 Tara M. Flanagan, who having duly qualified is hereby authorized to act and 18 has the authority and shall perform the duties of Executor of the Estate of Thomas 19 Joseph Harris, including the authority vested by the Court's Order of July 27, 2021. 20 In testimony of which I have this date signed these Letters and affixed the seal 21 of the Court. 22 Dated this 17 day of August 2021. 23 24 CLERK OF COURT 25 By: A. PONCE 26 Deputy Clerk

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OATH

I, TARA M. FLANAGAN as Successor Executor of the Estate of THOMAS JOSEPH HARRIS whose mailing address is in care of Wallace & Millsap LLC, 510 W. Plumb Lane, Suite A, Reno, Nevada 89509 solemnly affirms that I will faithfully perform according to law, the duties of Successor Executor.

Tara M. Flanagan

State of California) ss County of Almula)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this __l()__ day of August 2021.

NOTARY PUBLIC

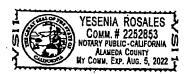


Exhibit 3

Exhibit 3

Todd Robben
In Pro per
PO Box 4251
Sonora, CA 95370
Robben.ty@gmail.com
(209)540-7713

IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN RE: THE ESTATE OF THOMAS
JOSEPH HARRIS,

Deceased

CASE NO.: 2021 pb00034

DEPARTMENT: 1

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR CONTINUANCE AND MOTION FOR CONTINUANCE

This notice and motion for continuance is made by Todd C. Robben, the stepson of Thomas J. Harris. Todd C. Robben only recently learned of the death of Thomas J. Harris and Jeff D. Robben. This motion will be filed and made orally at the petition hearing on May 24th at 1:00pm in Department 1. This motion is made on the following points and authority.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITY

Todd C. Robben was not notified of the death of Thomas J. Harris or Jeff D. Robben or any wills or trusts until the beginning on May 2022. Pursuant to local rule DCR 9 and NRS 155.160, Todd C. Robben objects to any final distribution and

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requests a continuance to obtain counsel and file legal arguments and affidavits showing Jeff D. Robben had undue influence over Thomas J. Harris to which let to the disinheritance of Todd C. Robben in the last will and testament of Thomas J. Harris and Thomas J. Harris trust.

There appears to be no affidavit and reason as to why Todd C. Robben was disinherited. Nevada also mandate mandatory mediation pursuant to NRS 164.930.

In addition to undue influence, there appears to be fraud, embezzlement, misappropriation and theft of assets and they manner of how the trust was managed. See NRS 155.007 and NRCP Rule 60.

RELIEF REQUEST

Todd C. Robben objects to the final distribution and requests a continuance of up to six months to obtain legal counsel and evidence.

Respectfully signed under penalty of perjury,

/s/ Todd Robben 05/23/2022

Exhibit 4

Exhibit 4

1 Todd Robben In Pro per 2 PO Box 4251 Sonora, CA 95370 3 Robben.ty@gmail.com 4 (209)540-7713 5 6 IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 7 8 9 IN RE: THE ESTATE OF THOMAS CASE NO.: 2021 PB00034 10 JOSEPH HARRIS, 11 **DEPARTMENT: 1** 12 PETITIONER'S REQUEST FOR Deceased 13 APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL **PURSUANT TO NRS § 136.200** 14 15 16 Petitioner, Todd Robben, respectfully requests the Court to appoint counsel 17 18 NRS § 132.185 and a non resident of Douglas County, Nevada. 19 20

pursuant to NRS § 136.200 since the Petitioner is an interested person pursuant to

The Petitioner is indigent and this Court has granted indigent status to file this motion without any filing fee. This petition is based on the following points and authority.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS & AUTHORITY

Petitioner, Todd Robben, requests the Court to appoint counsel in this civil/probate matter for good cause and pursuant to NRS § 136.200 since the

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Petitioner is an interested person who resides outside the county. The Petitioner, a "non-resident" of Douglas County, Nevada, Petitioner resides in Tuolumne County, California. "being non-residents — Judge Waters appointed appellant Flangas as their counsel pursuant to NRS 136.200." *Matter of Estate of Herrmann, 677 P. 2d 594 - Nev: Supreme Court 1984*

NRS136.200 Appointment of attorney to represent minors, unborn members of interested class or nonresidents; retention of other counsel.

If a will is offered for probate and it appears there are minors or unborn members of a class who are interested, or if it appears there are other interested persons who reside out of the county and are unrepresented, the court may, whether there is a contest or not, appoint an attorney for them.

Petitioner, Todd Robben, the step-son of Thomas J. Harris and son of Olga Harris is an "interested person" pursuant to NRS 132.185 "Interested person" defined. "Interested person" means a person whose right or interest under an estate or trust may be materially affected by a decision of a fiduciary or a decision of the court. The fiduciary or court shall determine who is an interested person according to the particular purposes of, and matter involved in, a proceeding.

The Petitioner is indigent, the Court has granted Petitioner indigent status. At the hearing on May 24th, 2022 in this instant case, the Court granted the Petitioner's request for a continuance, "in an abundance of caution", and gave the Petitioner to June 21st, 2022 to obtain counsel.

The Petitioner being indigent and the short notice on top of holiday schedules for lawyers and COVID-19 and a long list of various "conflicts" of interests the Petitioner has been unable to secure legal counsel and counsel willing to work Pro Bono or on contingency.

The Nevada Supreme Court has identified NRS 136.200 as a "statutory right" to appointment of counsel in other types of civil cases. "there is no statutory right to appointment of counsel for appellate review in this type of civil case as there is in criminal cases and other types of civil cases. …NRS 136.200" <u>Casper v. Huber</u>, 456 P. 2d 436 - Nev: Supreme Court 1969

This Petitioner requests the Court to grant the request and appoint a reputable and conflict free attorney "in an abundance of caution"... The Petitioner has a *prima facie* case of undue influence based on the undisputed facts that Jeff D. Robben, the brother of the Petitioner, was 1: The caretaker of Thomas J. Harris; 2: The Financial advisor for Thomas J. Harris; 3: Helped create the current Thomas J. Harris trust; 4. Had "undue influence" and "presumed undue influence" of Thomas J. Harris; 5: Jeff D. Robben influenced Thomas J. Harris to disinherit based on the animus and vexation of Jeff D. Robben.

"A rebuttable presumption of undue influence is raised if the testator and the beneficiary shared a fiduciary relationship, but undue influence may also be proved without raising this presumption." In re Estate of Bethurem, 313 P. 3d 237, 241 (2013), at 329. "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." Hoopes v. Hammargren, 725 P. 2d 238, 242 (1986) quoting Barbara A. v. John G., 145 Cal.App.3d 369, 193 Cal.Rptr. 422, 432 (1983).

"Once raised, a beneficiary may rebut such a presumption by clear and convincing evidence." <u>Betherum</u>, at 241. The highest standard of proof, "beyond a reasonable doubt," exists only in criminal litigation. In civil litigation, "clear and convincing evidence" is the highest evidentiary standard. "Clear and convincing evidence" is "evidence establishing every factual element to be highly probable, or as

evidence [which] must be so clear as to leave no substantial doubt." <u>In re Discipline of Drakulich</u>, 908 P. 2d 709, 715 (1995)(internal quotations and citations omitted).

Thus, the Defendants' must meet a difficult, nearly impossible burden, after the burden shift. The burden shift occurs when the contesting party establishes the existence of a fiduciary of confidential relationship.

Under NRS 155.097(2), estate planning documents and other beneficiary designations are presumptively invalid as a result of undue influence, fraud or duress under the following circumstances, where the beneficiary:

- is the person who drafted the document or instrument.
- is the caregiver of the person executing the document or instrument.
- "materially participated in formulating the dispositive provisions" of the instrument or document.

In addition to the fact Jeff D. Robben was the caretaker, financial advisor and helped draft the Thomas J. Harris trust, the Petitioner has at least three affidavits to support facts proving Jeff D. Robben influenced Thomas J. Harris to disinherit based on the animus and vexation of Jeff D. Robben. Petitioner indents to include all beneficiaries, administrators and lawyers of the Thomas J. Harris Trust and Thomas J. Harris and Olga Harris Trust. Additionally, the pleading/filings in a federal lawsuit 2:13-cv-00238-MCE-DAD UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA describe the animus and vexation of Jeff D. Robben against his brother, Todd Robben, the Petitioner. The complaint named Jeff D. Robben as one of the defendants and the following facts:

On or about October 18, 2012 Plaintiff Todd Robben was out on bail, which was bonded and insured by defendant Bail Bonds Inc (BBI) of Fallon, Nevada, a Nevada Corporation dba Justin Brothers Bail Bonds, herein "Justin Bros." Defendants Richard Justin is the President and Treasurer, and employee of said Nevada Corporation, Dennis Justin is the employee and agent of Justin Bros. and co-participant in the events complained of herein.

On or about the same said date the brother of plaintiff Jeff Robben acting as an officious intermeddler implored and insisted to his mother (also the mother of plaintiff) who was assuring the bond to withdraw her assurance out of a black heart and with the vile intent to vex, annoy, inflict emotional distress, and injure plaintiff (his own brother) as much as possible; Defendant Jeff Robben knowingly and falsely asserted that plaintiff was both suicidal and homicidal to their mother and to defendants Justin Bros. and Richard and Dennis Justin. This caused plaintiff to lose his bail bond when his mother withdrew her assurance, at the insistence of officious intermeddler Defendant Jeff Robben. The said withdrawal off assurance started a chain reaction where tortfeasors Justin Bros. and their owner/actors Richard Justin and Dennis Justin, employees and agents of (BB1)/ Justin Bros. crossed the state line from Carson City, Nevada where their office is located and entered the state of California, City of South Lake Tahoe, went to plaintiff's residence without any legal authority, or warrant pursuant to California Penal Code Section 847.5, but under color of state law(either California or Nevada or both) went to plaintiff's home, broke down his home's front door with brute force, assaulted and battered plaintiff with a taser gun, shooting him no less than three times with said device, and beating him. Plaintiff was further brutalized under color of law. He was handcuffed and brutally taken from his home into unlawful custody under color of law. Plaintiff never consented to this touching which was both painful and injurious both physically and mentally to plaintiff.

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Untimely, the federal civil case was dismissed with the Plaintiff settling with the various defendants including Jeff D. Robben with an understanding/contract that the Petitioner was not to be disinherited.

The Petitioner has the right to challenge the validity of the trust pursuant to NRS 30.040 Questions of construction or validity of instruments, contracts and statutes:

1. Any person interested under a deed, written contract or other writings constituting a contract, or whose rights, status or other legal relations are affected by a statute, municipal ordinance, contract or franchise, may have determined any question of construction or validity arising under the instrument, statute, ordinance, contract or franchise and obtain a declaration of rights, status or other legal relations thereunder.

 The Petitioner also alleges fraud and the failure of the Thomas J. Harris trust to notify the Petitioner of any disinheritance or even the death of Thomas J. Harris and anything related to the will, trust, instruments and probate of the Thomas J. Harris trust.

Since NRCP Rule 60 includes provisions for fraud and other things like surprises, there is no limiting Petitioner's ability to challenge the validity of the Thomas J. Harris trust. The Petitioner can successfully render the current Thomas J. Harris trust null and void to which the original Thomas J. Harris and Olga Harris Trust would be controlling and to which the Petitioner is a beneficiary.

The Petitioner is interested in pursuing an amicable resolution to this matter using the court/legal system. The Petitioner feels there is settlement potential since the facts, and as a matter of law, create a presumption of undue influence by Jeff D. Robben over Thomas J. Harris to disinherit the Petitioner and also transfer asserts including the home of Thomas J. Harris in Minden, Nevada into the name and/or trust/instrument of Jeff D. Robben. The entire contents of a Wells Fargo safe deposit box in the name of Thomas J. Harris and may include Olga Harris is missing. Said safe deposit box contained various assets including stock certificates, property, and other legal documents.

This Petitioner demands a full accounting and paper trails of all assets of Thomas J. Harris, Olga Harris and Jeff Robben and any and all trusts and sustrusts, shell trusts or corporations, etc.

This Petitioner's intent is not to have the current beneficiaries of the Thomas J. Harris trust lose anything. The lawyer for the trust, F. McClure Wallace, has the authority to encourage the trust manager/trustee to settle the matter in an amicable fashion.

The lawyer, F. McClure Wallace has been unethical in his conduct before this very court when he denied existence of the Thomas J. Harris and Olga Harris trust.

Since there appears to be evidence and eyewitnesses to these facts, the Petitioner is starting the process of working with the proper authorities in various jurisdictions to pursue any and all criminal matters. This includes the Douglas Co. Sheriff and D.A. Mark Jackson who remembers Todd Robben from a set of previous false charges:

Source: http://www.nevadaappeal.com/news/crime/10985994-113/robben-charges-jackson-carson

and

https://www.mtdemocrat.com/news/da-protester-charged-with-trying-to-solicit-murder/comment-page-2/

and here

https://www.mtdemocrat.com/news/charges-dropped-da-protester-out-of-prison/

All charges against South Tahoe resident Ty Robben have now been dropped in jailhouse HIT MAN to kill corrupt Carson City Judge Tatro and

Slander/Libel/Internet Stalking by Geoff Dornan gdornan@nevadaappeal.com

Douglas County District Attorney Mark Jackson, the special prosecutor named to handle the cases, previously dismissed libel and harassment charges.

He served notice Thursday that he was dropping the charge Ty Robben AKA "Top Ramen" (new 'jail name' obtained at the Carson City jailhouse since it sounds like his name) tried to hire a hit man to kill Justice of the Peace John Tatro.

Mark Jackson was brought in after the Carson City DA's office was disqualified from handling the case.

"Based on a full and complete review of all the evidence and the existing constitutional, statutory and case law, I filed a notice of dismissal today in the Carson Township Justice Court," Jackson said in a statement.

He said that means Robben's \$50,000 bail has been lifted, and all pending charges against him have been dismissed. "It is my understanding that Mr. Robben is in the process of being released from the Carson City Jail," Jackson said. Robben stopped by the Tahoe Daily Tribune Friday and said he was hoping to restore his life and family. He thanked his attorneys for their work to get him released.

"Thank you to Mark Jackson for standing up and supporting the U.S. Constitution," Robben said.

Two weeks ago, Jackson dismissed the other case against Robben, which accused him of libel and stalking and two counts of attempting to intimidate Tatro and his family. He did so stating that Nevada's libel law was "unconstitutionally vague." The stalking charge, he said, simply didn't have enough evidence to support it.

Robben has been battling the state and criminal justice system since he was terminated by the Taxation Department.

He was angry with Tatro for his conviction on charges of disorderly conduct centered on his attempt to — allegedly — serve papers on behalf of a friend on then-NDOT Director Susan Martinovich. Robben said Judge Tatro and Assistant DA Mark "Freddie" Krueger must resign and criminal charges must be filed against Judge Tatro for filing a

false report against me. Thank you Douglas County DA Mark Jackson for respecting the US Constitution and my 1st & 14th Amendment rights in these matters and the honor to respect the law(s) and look at the facts unbiased.

Robben also posted a story and photos of an alleged requirement for Judge Tatro to take a breathalyzer test prior to taking the bench everyday. Special thanks Attorney Jarrod Hickman and to the entire State of Nevada Public Defenders office including the folks behind the scenes answering my numerous phone calls from jail.

Are you aware of the ruling in <u>Times v. Sullivan</u> (1964) which states this, in part:

As Americans we have a profound national commitment to the principle that debate on Public Issues should be uninhibited, robust, and wide open. And that it may well include vehement, caustic, and sometimes unpleasantly sharp attacks on government and public officials.

The Petitioner has been subject to vexation by the Thomas J. Harris trust administrator, Tara M. Flanagan who has abuse her position as a California Superior Court Judge in volition the state judicial ethics & canons to have the Alameda County authorities attempt to intimate this Petitioner from his legal rights to pursue his claims and expose the corruption. According to Cal. Judicial Canon 2: A Judge Shall Avoid Impropriety and the Appearance of Impropriety in All of the Judge's Activities A. Promoting Public Confidence B. Use of the Prestige of Judicial Office.

ccording to Cal. Judicial Canon 4: A Judge Shall So Conduct the Judge's Quasi-Judicial and Extrajudicial Activities as to Minimize the Risk of Conflict with Judicial Obligations

- A. Extrajudicial Activities in General
- B. Quasi-judicial and Avocational Activities
- C. Governmental, Civic, or Charitable Activities

[]

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 D. Financial Activities

E. Fiduciary Activities

F. Service as Arbitrator or Mediator

G. Practice of Law

H. Compensation and Reimbursement

There has been a total break-down and failure to communicate by Tara M. Flanagan, F. McClure Wallace and Scott Barton. Tara M. Flanagan knows of the fraud and theft conducted by Scott William Barton Cal. State BAR # 160262, a California lawyer. Pursuant to California Judicial Canon III, D II: (2) Whenever a judge has personal knowledge that a lawyer has violated any provision of the Rules of Professional Conduct, the judge shall take appropriate corrective action.

"Silence can only be equated with fraud where there is a legal or moral duty to speak or where an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading." <u>United States v. Prudden</u>, 424 F.2d 1021 p. 1032.(5th Cir. 1970), cert. denied, 400 U.S. 831, 91 S.Ct. 62, 27 L.Ed.2d 62 (1970).

In an effort to carry out any litigation in this case, a court appointed lawyer is requested to act as an intermediary and legal counsel. The Petitioner cannot be subjected to false claims of harassment or threats to harm anyone. An honest lawyer will be able to work with the opposing counsel to obtain an amicable solution and justice for any criminal wrongdoings.

In an abundance of caution, and in the interests and furtherance of justice, the Petitioner has a "statutory right" to counsel in this matter and the Court has an opportunity to remedy the situation simply by appointing counsel to which any

costs, fees, etc can be paid back by the Petitioner upon a successful resolution and the inclusion of attorneys fees and costs.

In good faith, this Petition is holding back evidence, facts and the names of certain individuals to preserve confidentiality upon the Courts decision on appointing counsel. Once counsel is appointed, the evidence can be disclosed to the Defendants' counsel and/or the court.

If the Court decides against appointing counsel, the Petitioner will pursue this case in pre per. The Petitioner reserves all rights including using extra-judicial remedies, common law liens, salvage liens and any and all other tolls and resources to accomplish justice and a fair remedy

Respectfully signed under penalty of perjury,

/s/ Todd Robben

June 15, 2022

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I, Stephen James Robben, declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the following is true and correct copy of the filed document. That on (month) June (day) 15th, 2022, service of the document was made pursuant to NRCP 5(b) by depositing a email to: F. McClure Wallace, counsel for Respondent, mcclure@wallacemillsap.com

DATED this 15th day of June, 2022

Submitted By: /s/ Stephen James Robben

Exhibit 5

Exhibit 5

Mallace 4 Millsax

510 W Plumb Ln., Reno, Nevada / (775) 683-9599

CASE NO.: 2021 PB00034

DEPT NO.: I

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RECEIVED

JUN 22 2022

Douglas County District Court Clerk

M. CARNEY

IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS

IN RE:

THE ESTATE OF THOMAS JOSEPH HARRIS,

Deceased

ORDER GRANTING PETITION TO CONFIRM FIRST AND FINAL ACCOUNTING. REQUEST FOR FINAL DISTRIBUTION. AND REQUEST FOR PAYMENT OF PROFESSIONAL'S FEES AND COSTS

Tara M. Flanagan, in her capacity as the Court appointed Personal Representative (aka "Successor Executor") of the Estate of Thomas Joseph Harris (the "Estate"), by and through her counsel of record, F. McClure Wallace and Patrick R. Millsap of Wallace & Millsap, has presented her Petition to Confirm First and Final Accounting, Request for Final Distribution and Request for Payment of Professional Fees and Costs (the "Petition").

The Court conducted a properly noticed hearing on the Petition on May 24, 2022. The Court received no objections to the Petition. However, also on or about May 24, 2022, Mr. Todd Robben filed a Notice of Motion for Continuance and Motion for Continuance requesting up to a six-month continuance of the matter. Based on the presentations of Mr. Robben and Counsel for the Estate at the hearing, the Court granted Mr. Robben a short extension to demonstrate a basis upon which he could assert any standing in this matter, continuing the hearing on the Petition to June 21, 2022. Thereafter, Mr. Robben filed a Request for Appointment of Counsel on June 15,

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2022. The Court then conducted a continued hearing for approval of the Petition on June 21, 2022. Again, the Court received no objections to the Petition beyond the filings and presentation of Mr. Robben. Counsel for the Estate argued in favor of granting the Petition and presented legal arguments in opposition to Mr. Robben's filings and oral presentation, namely that Mr. Robben is not an interested person in this matter as defined by NRS 132.185, and as such lacks standing to object to the Petition or be appointed counsel by the Court pursuant to NRS 136.200.

Having considered the Personal Representative's Petition, Mr. Todd Robben's filings, and having heard the presentation of the Personal Representative by and through her Counsel, as well as the presentation of Mr. Todd Robben, appearing in pro per, the Court finds as follows:

FINDINGS AND ORDER

- Thomas Joseph Harris (the "Decedent") died on December 30, 2019, as 1. a resident of Douglas County, Nevada.
- The Decedent's death was caused by a motor vehicle accident in Washoe 2. County, Nevada on or about December 19, 2019. The Decedent was not at fault for the motor vehicle accident.
- The Last Will and Testament of Thomas Joseph Harris was duly lodged 3. with this Court on April 6, 2021.
- The Decedent's Last Will and Testament is a pour over will, identifying 4. the Decedent's Trust as the beneficiary of his Will. The Decedent's Trust is The Declaration of Trust Known as the Thomas J. Harris Trust, Dated June 12, 2019 (the "Decedent's Trust" or the "Trust").
- The Decedent's Last Will and Testament identified the following line of 5. Executors: Jeff Robben, Scott Barton, and Tara Flanagan.
- On March 10, 2021, Scott Barton filed his Verified Petition for Letters of 6. Special Administration (NRS 140.010) and for Probate of Will and Issuance of Letters Testamentary (NRS 136.090). Mr. Barton was the appropriate individual to seek

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appointment as the Personal Representative of the Estate because the first nominated executor, Mr. Robben, had passed away on November 11, 2020.

- On April 6, 2021, this Court entered its Order Admitting Will to Probate 7. and Issuing Letters Testamentary appointing Scott Barton to serve as the Personal Consistent with the Court's Order, Letters Representative of the Estate. Testamentary were issued to Scott Barton on April 22, 2021.
- Upon information and belief, pursuant to his appointment as the 8. Estate's Personal Representative, Scott Barton began his efforts to administer the Decedent's Estate. Namely for purposes of this Petition, Mr. Barton continued Mr. Robben's previously initiated efforts to prosecute the wrongful death claims related to the Decedent's death, including retaining Ms. Julie Throop, Esq. to represent the Estate regarding the wrongful death of the Decedent.
- By and through its retained litigation Counsel, the Estate was able to 9. reach a pre-litigation resolution of all claims regarding the wrongful death of the Decedent, as discussed in greater detail below.
- Thereafter, and before completing the negotiated settlement or gaining 10. Court approval of the settlement on behalf of the Estate, Scott Barton notified Tara Flanagan he was resigning as the Personal Representative of the Estate.
- Consistent with her nomination as the next named executor of the 11. Estate by the Decedent's Will, Ms. Flanagan filed her Petition for Appointment of Successor Executor and for Issuance of Letters Testamentary on June 25, 2021.
- On July 27, 2021, the Court entered its Order Appointing Successor 12. Executor and Issuing Successor Letters Testamentary, and on August 17, 2021, the Court issued Letters Testamentary to Tara M. Flanagan.
- Pursuant to her appointment as the Personal Representative of the 13. Estate, on August 30, 2021, Ms. Flanagan filed her Petition to Approve Settlement (the "Petition"), seeking this Court's confirmation of the settlement negotiated by Mr. Barton and Ms. Throop on behalf of the Estate regarding the Decedent's death, as

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well as authorizing Ms. Flanagan, in her capacity as the Estate's Personal Representative, to complete all remaining steps necessary to effectuate the settlement for the benefit of the Estate.

- Thereafter, the Court held a hearing on September 9, 2021 on the 14. Personal Representative's Petition. The hearing was attended by Thomas A. Harris, Counsel for Mr. Thomas A. Harris, the Personal Representative, Counsel for the Personal Representative, and the Estate's wrongful death Counsel, Julie Throop, Esq. At the hearing the Judge heard from all Counsel regarding the issue of Ms. Throop's attorney fees as raised by Mr. Thomas A. Harris by and through his Counsel. At the conclusion of the hearing, Mr. Harris withdrew any objection he had previously presented to Ms. Throop's fees incurred as wrongful death Counsel for the Estate. As a result, there is no objection before the Court to the Petition to Approve the Settlement filed by the Personal Representative, nor any objection to the settlement placed before the Court for confirmation.
- On September 9, 2021 the Court entered its Order Granting Petition to 15. Approve Settlement.
- Pursuant to the Court's Order Granting Petition to Approve Settlement 16. Tara M. Flanagan, in her capacity as the Estate's Personal Representative, finalized the settlement for the benefit of the Estate and deposited all settlement proceeds in the Estate's bank account. The Court finds Ms. Flanagan's efforts in this regard to have been dutifully and properly fulfilled.
- On April 15, 2022, the Personal Representative filed the subject Petition 17. to Confirm First and Final Accounting, Request for Final Distribution, and Request for Payment of Professional's Fees and Costs.
- Shortly thereafter, the Estate's Inventory and Record of Value was 18. appropriately filed.
- As reported in the Personal Representative's Petition, Notice to 19. Creditors was properly filed on April 22, 2021, and published in the Record Courier

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on April 29, May 6, and May 13, 2021. Proof of Publication of the Notice to Creditors was filed with the Court on May 20, 2021. No creditor's claims were filed against the Estate.

- All tax returns appropriately required of the Decedent have been filed. 20. A final estate tax return will be filed. There is no known liability due on this return.
- The Administrator has received no other communication or inquiry from 21. any other taxing authority or any other claimant.
- The acts of the Tara Flanagan, in her capacity as the Successor 22. Executor, are ordinary, necessary, and reasonable without exception.
- After all administrative expenses, legal expenses, and claims have been 23. paid, all remaining assets, including any after discovered assets, will be distributed to the Estate's sole beneficiary, the Thomas J. Harris Trust, dated June 12, 2019.
- The time necessary for the Successor Executor to complete the tasks 24. required of her has been ordinary, necessary, and reasonable.
- The gross value of the Estate for computing the Petitioner's Commission 25. is \$620,000.00.
- Pursuant to NRS 150.020, the Petitioner is entitled to \$13,550.00 in 26. ordinary compensation.
- Counsel has rendered valuable services to the Petitioner. 27.
- The rates charged by Wallace & Millsap LLC are ordinary, necessary, 28. and reasonable.
- The services performed by Wallace & Millsap LLC are appropriate, 29. necessary, and reasonable without exception.
- Wallace & Millsap LLC has requested the sum \$20,638.00 in attorney's 30. fees.
- Wallace & Millsap LLC has requested the sum of \$994.78 for costs 31. advanced.
 - Finally, upon thorough review by this court, including review of Mr. 32. Page 5 of 8

Wallace 4 Milbap

510 W Plumb Ln., Reno, Nevada / (775) 683-9599

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Robben's written filings and hearing Mr. Robben's oral presentation at both the May 24, 2022 hearing as well as the June 21, 2022 continued hearing, the Court determines Mr. Robben is not an "interested person" in this Estate as defined by NRS 4 | 132.185, and as such has no standing to object to the Petition, be appointed Counsel, or otherwise appear in this proceeding. Specifically, the Court heard from Mr. Robben, and after giving him additional time, Mr. Robben was unable to present any legal basis or admissible evidence to potentially allow a determination he is an interested person in this Estate. Therefore, Mr. Todd Robben is not an interest person to this Estate, and as such has no standing to oppose or object to the Petition, or to otherwise appear in these proceedings.

WHEREFORE, as a result of the foregoing, considering the Petition to Confirm First and Final Accounting, Request for Final Distribution, and Request for Payment of Professional's Fees and Costs filed by the Personal Representative, considering Mr. Todd Robben's Notice of Motion for Continuance and Motion for Continuance, and hearing the presentation of Counsel and Mr. Robben, the Court having good cause ORDERS as follows:

- A. The First and Final Accounting of the Estate is approved without exception.
- B. The acts of the Personal Representative with respect to the administration of the Estate are confirmed without exception
- C. It was proper to generally administer this Estate.
- D. There were no known prior distributions.
- E. The Personal Representative's requested ordinary fees and costs are necessary and reasonable in all respects.
- F. The Personal Representative is authorized and directed to pay herself \$13,550.00 in ordinary fees.

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- G. All actions and services rendered by Counsel for the Personal Representative were reasonable and appropriate.
- H. Counsel for the Personal Representative's requested fees and costs were necessary and reasonable in all respects.
- I. The Personal Representative is authorized and directed to pay the law firm of Wallace & Millsap LLC, the sum of \$20,638.00 as compensation for legal services rendered, and to be rendered by said attorney and paralegal for the benefit of the Estate.
- J. The Personal Representative is authorized and directed to pay the law firm of Wallace & Millsap LLC, the sum of \$994.78 for costs advanced and to be advanced in this Estate, for a total payment of fees and costs in the amount of \$21,632.78.
- K. The Personal Representative is authorized and directed to holdback \$5,000.00 for completion of all the Estate's tax needs, including paying the final accounting fees of the Estate.
- L. After all administrative expenses and professional fees are paid, the Personal Representative is authorized and directed to distribute the Estate's remaining assets, including any after discovered assets to The Declaration of Trust Known as the Thomas J. Harris Trust, Dated June 12, 2019, by and through Tara Flanagan as Successor Trustee.

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- M. The Personal Representative shall complete any and all remaining task necessary to complete the administration of this Estate, at which time the Executor shall request her discharge from this Court.
- N. Mr. Todd Robben is not an interested person in this matter, has no standing in the proceedings, and as such his Request for Appointment of Counsel is denied.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 27 day of June 2022.

District Court Judge

Submitted by:

WALLACE & MILLSAP

/s / F. McClure Wallace

F. MCCLURE WALLACE, ESQ.

18 State Bar No. 10264

PATRICK R. MILLSAP, ESQ.

19 State Bar No. 12043

WALLACE & MILLSAP LLC

510 West Plumb Lane, Suite A

Reno, Nevada 89509

(775) 683-9599 Telephone 22

(775) 683-9597 Fax

Attorneys for Petitioner

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Exhibit 6

Exhibit 6

1 Todd Robben JUN 27 2022 022 JUN 27 PM 3: 42 In Pro per 2 PO Box 4251 Douglas County BOBBIER WILLIAMS Sonora, CA 95370 3 Robben.ty@gmail.com Electronically Filed District Court Clerk 4 (209)540-7713 DEPUTUIN 29 2022 04:09 p.m. Elizabeth A. Brown 5 Clerk of Supreme Court 6 IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA 7 8 9 IN RE: THE ESTATE OF THOMAS CASE NO.: 2021 PB00034 10 JOSEPH HARRIS, 11 NOTICE OF APPEAL 12 **DEPARTMENT: 1** Deceased 13 JUDGE: Nathan Tod Young 14 15 16 Petitioner, Todd C. Robben appeals the decision, order and judgment pursuant 17 to NRS §§ 155.190 from Judge Nathan Tod Young on June 21, 20221 denying 13 Petitioner counsel and granting the final accounting and final distribution in the above 19 titled case. 20 Respectfully, 21 22 2.3 Isl Todd Robben 24 06/27/2022 25

The order appears to be dated June 22, 2022.

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I, Stephen James Robben, declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the following is true and correct copy of the filed document. That on June 27, 2022, service of the document was made pursuant to NRCP 5(b) by depositing a email to: F. McClure Wallace, counsel for Respondent, mcclure@wallacemillsap.com

DATED this 27 day of June, 2022

Submitted By: /s/ Stephen James Robben

RECEIVED

Form 2. Case Appeal Statement

JUN 28 2022

FILED

No. 2021-PB-00034

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Douglas County Dept. No. I District Court Clerk

2022 JUN 28 AH 10: 06

IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THEST OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUG

IN RE: THE ESTATE OF THOMAS JOSEPH HARRIS,

Deceased'

CASE APPEAL STATEMENT

1. Name of appellant filing this case appeal statement: 10 Todd Robben.

2. Identify the judge issuing the decision, judgment, or order appealed from: Nathan Tod Young.

3. Identify each appellant and the name and address of counsel for each appellant: Todd Robben - P.O. Box 4251, Sonora CA 95370.

13 4. Identify each respondent and the name and address of appellate counsel, if known, for each respondent (if the name of a respondent's appellate counsel is unknown, indicate as much and provide the name and address of that respondent's trial counsel):

5. Indicate whether any attorney identified above in response to question 3 or 4 is not licensed to practice law in Nevada and, if so, whether the district court granted that attorney permission to appear under SCR 42 (attach a copy of any district court order granting such permission): N/A.

6. Indicate whether appellant was represented by appointed or retained counsel in the district court: N/A

7. Indicate whether appellant is represented by appointed or retained counsel on appeal: Proper Person.

8. Indicate whether appellant was granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis, and the date of entry of the district court order granting such leave: 22

Appellant was granted leave to proceed in forma pauperis filed May 23, 2022.

9. Indicate the date the proceedings commenced in the district court (e.g., date complaint, indictment, information, or petition was filed): Order granting Petition to Confirm First and Final Accounting, Request for Final Distribution, and Request for Payment of Professional's Fees and Costs filed June 22, 2022.

10. Provide a brief description of the nature of the action and result in the district court, including the type of judgment or order being appealed and the relief granted by the court:

This is a probate matter in which the appellant is appealing the Order granting Petition to Confirm First and Final Accounting, Request for Final Distribution, and Request for Payment of Professional's Fees and Costs filed June 22, 2022.

11. Indicate whether the case has previously been the subject of an appeal to or original writ proceeding in the Supreme Court and, if so, the caption and Supreme Court docket number of the prior proceeding: N/A 12. Indicate whether this appeal involves child custody or visitation: No. 13. If this is a civil case, indicate whether this appeal involves the possibility of settlement. N/A Dated this 28th day of June, 2022 Minden, Weyada 89423

510 W Plumb Ln., Reno, Nevada / (775) 683:9599

CASE NO.: 2021 PB00034 DEPT NO.: I

RECEIVED

JUN 2 2 2022

Douglas County District Court Clerk

FILED

2022 JUN 22 AN 11: 04

IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE O IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS

IN RE: 8

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THE ESTATE OF THOMAS JOSEPH HARRIS.

Deceased

REQUEST FOR FINAL DISTRIBUTION, AND REQUEST FOR PAYMENT OF PROFESSIONAL'S FEES AND COSTS

Tara M. Flanagan, in her capacity as the Court appointed Personal Representative (aka "Successor Executor") of the Estate of Thomas Joseph Harris (the "Estate"), by and through her counsel of record, F. McClure Wallace and Patrick R. Millsap of Wallace & Millsap, has presented her Petition to Confirm First and Final Accounting, Request for Final Distribution and Request for Payment of Professional Fees and Costs (the "Petition").

The Court conducted a properly noticed hearing on the Petition on May 24, 2022. The Court received no objections to the Petition. However, also on or about May 24, 2022, Mr. Todd Robben filed a Notice of Motion for Continuance and Motion for Continuance requesting up to a six-month continuance of the matter. Based on the presentations of Mr. Robben and Counsel for the Estate at the hearing, the Court granted Mr. Robben a short extension to demonstrate a basis upon which he could assert any standing in this matter, continuing the hearing on the Petition to June 21, 28 | 2022. Thereafter, Mr. Robben filed a Request for Appointment of Counsel on June 15,

Page 1 of 8

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2022. The Court then conducted a continued hearing for approval of the Petition on June 21, 2022. Again, the Court received no objections to the Petition beyond the filings and presentation of Mr. Robben. Counsel for the Estate argued in favor of granting the Petition and presented legal arguments in opposition to Mr. Robben's filings and oral presentation, namely that Mr. Robben is not an interested person in this matter as defined by NRS 132.185, and as such lacks standing to object to the Petition or be appointed counsel by the Court pursuant to NRS 136:200.

Having considered the Personal Representative's Petition, Mr. Todd Robben's filings, and having heard the presentation of the Personal Representative by and through her Counsel, as well as the presentation of Mr. Todd Robben, appearing in pro per, the Court finds as follows:

FINDINGS AND ORDER

- Thomas Joseph Harris (the "Decedent") died on December 30, 2019, as 1. a resident of Douglas County, Nevada.
- 2. The Decedent's death was caused by a motor vehicle accident in Washoe County, Nevada on or about December 19, 2019. The Decedent was not at fault for the motor vehicle accident.
- The Last Will and Testament of Thomas Joseph Harris was duly lodged with this Court on April 6, 2021.
- The Decedent's Last Will and Testament is a pour over will, identifying the Decedent's Trust as the beneficiary of his Will. The Decedent's Trust is The Declaration of Trust Known as the Thomas J. Harris Trust, Dated June 12, 2019 (the "Decedent's Trust" or the "Trust").
- The Decedent's Last Will and Testament identified the following line of 5. Executors: Jeff Robben, Scott Barton, and Tara Flanagan.
- On March 10, 2021, Scott Barton filed his Verified Petition for Letters of 6. Special Administration (NRS 140.010) and for Probate of Will and Issuance of Letters 28 Testamentary (NRS 136.090). Mr. Barton was the appropriate individual to seek

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appointment as the Personal Representative of the Estate because the first nominated executor, Mr. Robben, had passed away on November 11, 2020.

- On April 6, 2021, this Court entered its Order Admitting Will to Probate 7. and Issuing Letters Testamentary appointing Scott Barton to serve as the Personal Representative of the Estate. Consistent with the Court's Order, Letters Testamentary were issued to Scott Barton on April 22, 2021.
- Upon information and belief, pursuant to his appointment as the 8. Estate's Personal Representative, Scott Barton began his efforts to administer the Decedent's Estate. Namely for purposes of this Petition, Mr. Barton continued Mr. Robben's previously initiated efforts to prosecute the wrongful death claims related to the Decedent's death, including retaining Ms. Julie Throop, Esq. to represent the Estate regarding the wrongful death of the Decedent.
- 9'. By and through its retained litigation Counsel, the Estate was able to reach a pre-litigation resolution of all claims regarding the wrongful death of the Decedent, as discussed in greater detail below.
- Thereafter, and before completing the negotiated settlement or gaining 10. Court approval of the settlement on behalf of the Estate, Scott Barton notified Tara Flanagan he was resigning as the Personal Representative of the Estate.
- Consistent with her nomination as the next named executor of the 11. Estate by the Decedent's Will, Ms. Flanagan filed her Petition for Appointment of Successor Executor and for Issuance of Letters Testamentary on June 25, 2021.
- On July 27, 2021, the Court entered its Order Appointing Successor 12. Executor and Issuing Successor Letters Testamentary, and on August 17, 2021, the Court issued Letters Testamentary to Tara M. Flanagan.
- Pursuant to her appointment as the Personal Representative of the 13. Estate, on August 30, 2021, Ms. Flanagan filed her Petition to Approve Settlement (the "Petition"), seeking this Court's confirmation of the settlement negotiated by Mr. Barton and Ms. Throop on behalf of the Estate regarding the Decedent's death, as

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well as authorizing Ms. Flanagan, in her capacity as the Estate's Personal Representative, to complete all remaining steps necessary to effectuate the settlement for the benefit of the Estate.

- 14. Thereafter, the Court held a hearing on September 9, 2021 on the Personal Representative's Petition. The hearing was attended by Thomas A. Harris, Counsel for Mr. Thomas A. Harris, the Personal Representative, Counsel for the Personal Representative, and the Estate's wrongful death Counsel, Julie Throop, Esq. At the hearing the Judge heard from all Counsel regarding the issue of Ms. Throop's attorney fees as raised by Mr. Thomas A. Harris by and through his Counsel. At the conclusion of the hearing, Mr. Harris withdrew any objection he had previously presented to Ms. Throop's fees incurred as wrongful death Counsel for the Estate. As a result, there is no objection before the Court to the Petition to Approve the Settlement filed by the Personal Representative, nor any objection to the settlement placed before the Court for confirmation.
- 15, On September 9, 2021 the Court entered its Order Granting Petition to Approve Settlement.
- Pursuant to the Court's Order Granting Petition to Approve Settlement Tara M. Flanagan, in her capacity as the Estate's Personal Representative, finalized the settlement for the benefit of the Estate and deposited all settlement proceeds in the Estate's bank account. The Court finds Ms. Flanagan's efforts in this regard to have been dutifully and properly fulfilled.
- On April 15, 2022, the Personal Representative filed the subject Petition 17. to Confirm First and Final Accounting, Request for Final Distribution, and Request for Payment of Professional's Fees and Costs.
- Shortly thereafter, the Estate's Inventory and Record of Value was 18. appropriately filed.
- As reported in the Personal Representative's Petition, Notice to 19. Creditors was properly filed on April 22, 2021, and published in the Record Courier

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1 on April 29, May 6, and May 13, 2021. Proof of Publication of the Notice to Creditors was filed with the Court on May 20, 2021. No creditor's claims were filed against the Estate.

- 20. All tax returns appropriately required of the Decedent have been filed. A final estate tax return will be filed. There is no known liability due on this return
- 21. The Administrator has received no other communication or inquiry from any other taxing authority or any other claimant.
- 22. The acts of the Tara Flanagan, in her capacity as the Successor Executor, are ordinary, necessary, and reasonable without exception.
- 23. After all administrative expenses, legal expenses, and claims have been paid, all remaining assets, including any after discovered assets, will be distributed to the Estate's sole beneficiary, the Thomas J. Harris Trust, dated June 12, 2019.
- 24. The time necessary for the Successor Executor to complete the tasks required of her has been ordinary, necessary, and reasonable.
- The gross value of the Estate for computing the Petitioner's Commission 25. is \$620,000.00.
- Pursuant to NRS 150.020, the Petitioner is entitled to \$13,550.00 in 26. ordinary compensation.
 - 27. Counsel has rendered valuable services to the Petitioner.
- The rates charged by Wallace & Millsap LLC are ordinary, necessary, 28. and reasonable.
- The services performed by Wallace & Millsap LLC are appropriate, 29. necessary, and reasonable without exception.
- Wallace & Millsap LLC has requested the sum \$20,638.00 in attorney's 30. fees.
- Wallace & Millsap LLC has requested the sum of \$994.78 for costs 31. advanced.
 - Finally, upon thorough review by this court, including review of Mr. 32.

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1 | Robben's written filings and hearing Mr. Robben's oral presentation at both the May 24, 2022 hearing as well as the June 21, 2022 continued hearing, the Court determines Mr. Robben is not an "interested person" in this Estate as defined by NRS 132.185, and as such has no standing to object to the Petition, be appointed Counsel, or otherwise appear in this proceeding. Specifically, the Court heard from Mr. Robben, and after giving him additional time, Mr. Robben was unable to present any legal basis or admissible evidence to potentially allow a determination he is an interested person in this Estate. Therefore, Mr. Todd Robben is not an interest person to this Estate, and as such has no standing to oppose or object to the Petition, or to otherwise appear in these proceedings.

WHEREFORE, as a result of the foregoing, considering the Petition to Confirm First and Final Accounting, Request for Final Distribution, and Request for Payment of Professional's Fees and Costs filed by the Personal Representative, 15 considering Mr. Todd Robben's Notice of Motion for Continuance and Motion for Continuance, and hearing the presentation of Counsel and Mr. Robben, the Court having good cause ORDERS as follows:

- A. The First and Final Accounting of the Estate is approved without exception.
- B. The acts of the Personal Representative with respect to the administration of the Estate are confirmed without exception
- C. It was proper to generally administer this Estate.
- D. There were no known prior distributions.
- E. The Personal Representative's requested ordinary fees and costs are necessary and reasonable in all respects.
- F. The Personal Representative is authorized and directed to pay herself \$13,550.00 in ordinary fees.

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- G. All actions and services rendered by Counsel for the Personal Representative were reasonable and appropriate.
- H. Counsel for the Personal Representative's requested fees and costs were necessary and reasonable in all respects.
- I. The Personal Representative is authorized and directed to pay the law firm of Wallace & Millsap LLC, the sum of \$20,638.00 as compensation for legal services rendered, and to be rendered by said attorney and paralegal for the benefit of the Estate.
- J. The Personal Representative is authorized and directed to pay the law firm of Wallace & Millsap LLC, the sum of \$994.78 for costs advanced and to be advanced in this Estate, for a total payment of fees and costs in the amount of \$21,632.78.
- K. The Personal Representative is authorized and directed to holdback \$5,000.00 for completion of all the Estate's tax needs, including paying the final accounting fees of the Estate.
- L. After all administrative expenses and professional fees are paid, the Personal Representative is authorized and directed to distribute the Estate's remaining assets, including any after discovered assets to The Declaration of Trust Known as the Thomas J. Harris Trust, Dated June 12, 2019, by and through Tara Flanagan as Successor Trustee.

•	/ (775) 683-9599	
	Reno, Nevada	
	510 W Plumb Ln., I	
	510	

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M. The Personal Representative shall complete any and all remaining task
necessary to complete the administration of this Estate, at which time
the Executor shall request her discharge from this Court.

N. Mr. Todd Robben is not an interested person in this matter, has no standing in the proceedings, and as such his Request for Appointment of Counsel is denied.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 27 day of June 2022.

District Court Judge

Submitted by:

WALLACE & MILLSAP

/s / F. McClure Wallace

F. MCCLURE WALLACE, ESQ.

18 State Bar No. 10264

PATRICK R. MILLSAP, ESQ.

19 State Bar No. 12043

20 WALLACE & MILLSAP LLC

510 West Plumb Lane, Suite A

21 | Reno, Nevada 89509

22 (775) 683-9599 Telephone

(775) 683-9597 Fax

23 Attorneys for Petitioner

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Douglas County District Court Case Summary Report

Case #: 2021-PB-00034

Case Title: In the Matter of the Estate of Harris; Thomas Joseph

Filed: 03/10/2021

Cause: Probate: Special Administration

DV: N

Case Status: Reopened Date: 06/24/2022

Archived: 06/24/2022, 06/21/2022, 06/17/2022, 06/01/2022, 05/24/2022, 05/20/2022, 05/18/2022,

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Parties				
Party Petitioner Petitioner Other Decedent	<u>Name</u> Barton, Scott Flanagan, Tara M Robben, Todd Harris, Thomas Joseph		<u>Status</u>	
Party Attorney Attorney Attorney Attorney	<u>Name</u> Stephenson, Abigail G. Wallace, F. McClure Millsap, Patrick R. Hales, James R.	<u>Bar #</u> 13593 10264 12043 2716	Status Current Current Current Current Substituted Out	Representing
Events				
Date/Time 04/06/2021 07/27/2021 09/07/2021 09/21/2021 05/24/2022 06/21/2022	Type Petition Hearing Petition Hearing Petition Hearing Petition Hearing Petition Hearing Petition Hearing		Result Concluded Concluded Concluded Vacated Concluded Concluded	<u>Reason</u>
Documents				

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Documents		
<u>Date</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
	MINS	Minutes
03/10/2021	DFVD	Verified - Petition for Letters of Special Administration and for Probate of
		Will and Issuance of Letters Testamentary
03/11/2021	DOAP	Order Appointing - Special Administrator
03/15/2021	NHRG	Notice of Hearing
03/15/2021	DCOS	Certificate of Service
03/17/2021	DCOS	Certificate of Service
03/31/2021	DN	Notice of - Remote Appearance
04/02/2021	DPOP	Proof of Publication - Proof and Statement o Publication
04/02/2021	DNAC	Notice of Appearance of Counsel - and Request for remote appearance
04/06/2021	DWIL	Last Will and Testament
04/06/2021	DORD	Order - Admitting Will to Probate and Issuing Letters Testamentary
04/22/2021	DPLT	Letters Testamentary
04/22/2021	DSNA	Statement of Name and Address - of Personal Representative in Accordance With NRS 143.190
04/22/2021	DNTC	Notice to Creditors
04/22/2021	DINP	Instructions for Personal Representative
05/21/2021	DPOP	Proof of Publication - Proof and Statement of Publication
06/25/2021	DPSA	Petition for Appointment of - Successor Executor and for Issuance of Successor Letters Testamentary

Page 1 of 2 510 06/28/2022 9:40 AM

<u>Date</u>	<u>Code</u> .	<u>Description</u>
06/25/2021	DNAC	Notice of Appearance of Counsel - Notice of Appearance; Request for
		Special Notice
06/29/2021	NHRG	Notice of Hearing
06/29/2021	COM	Certificate of Mailing
07/01/2021	DREQ	Request - for Special Notice
07/21/2021	DN	Notice of - Notice and Request of Tara M. Flanagan to Appear Remotely
	-	Via Zoom at the July 27, 2021 Hearing
07/22/2021	DMIS	Misc. Document - Nature of Response
07/27/2021	DORD	Order - Appointing Successor Executor and Issuing Successor Letters
		Testamentary
08/17/2021	DPLT	Letters Testamentary
08/30/2021	DIPT	Petition - to Approve Settlement
08/30/2021	NĤRG	Notice of Hearing
08/31/2021	MMOT	Motion - Emergency Motion to Dispense of Notice of Hearing, for a
		Telephonic Hearing at the Courts very Earliest Convenience and
		Response to the Petition
09/01/2021	DVER	Verification - of Petition to Confirm Settlement
09/03/2021	DOSH	Order Setting Hearing
09/03/2021	DOSH	Order Setting Hearing
09/08/2021	DINP	Instructions for Personal Representative
09/09/2021	DORD	Order - Granting Petition to Approve Settlement
09/16/2021	DNEO	Notice of Entry of Order
04/15/2022	DIPT	Petition - to Confirm First and Final Accounting, Request for Final
		Distribution, and Request for Payment of Professional's Fees and Costs
04/15/2022	NHRG	Notice of Hearing
04/21/2022	DGIA	Inventory and Appraisement
04/25/2022	DSOA	Substitution of Attorneys
05/12/2022	DREQ	Request - to Appear via Zoom for Hearing
05/16/2022	DORD	Order - Granting Request for Remote Appearance
05/23/2022	DATP	Application to Proceed in Forma Pauperis
05/23/2022	DOPA	Order to Proceed in Forma Pauperis
05/23/2022	MMOT	Motion - Notice of Motion for Continuance and Motion for Continuance
06/15/2022	DREQ	Request - to Appear Remotely Via Zoom for Court Appearance/Hearing
06/16/2022	DREQ	Request - for Appointment of Counsel Pursuant to NRS 136.200
06/16/2022	DORD	Order - Granting Request
06/22/2022	DEXM	Ex Parte Motion - Emergency Stay Request Emergency Verified Motion to
		Reconsider; Request for Calcification; Notice on Non Hearsay Proof of the
		Thomas Joseph and Olga Harris Living Trust
06/22/2022	DORD	Order - Granting Petition to Confirm First and Final Accounting, Request
		for Final Distribution, and Request for Payment of Professional's Fees and
•		Costs
06/23/2022	DSUP	Supplement - Supplemental Points & Authority
06/24/2022	MMOT	Motion - to Expedite Stay Request Pending Reconsideration Request for
		Submission

06/28/2022 9:40 AM Page 2 of 2 5/1

DEPT NO. I .

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

Thomas Joseph Harris,

DATE: 06/21/2022

JUDGE: Nathan Tod Young

CLERK: Courtni Walker

COURT REPORTER: Not Reported

PETITIONER'S COUNSEL: F. McClure Wallace

LAW CLERK: John Seddon

BAILIFFS: George Schramm/Les Vido

OTHERS PRESENT:

Todd Robben - Step-son of the decedent (via Zoom)

Thomas A. Harris - Beneficiary (via Zoom)

The above-entitled matter was before the Court this being the time set for CONTINUED PETITION TO CONFIRM FIRST AND FINAL ACCOUNTING, REQUEST FOR FINAL DISTRIBUTION, AND REQUEST FOR PAYMENT OF PROFESSIONAL'S FEES AND COSTS. The petitioner was present in court and represented by counsel.

The verified Petition is on file with the Court and due notice was given as required by law.

The Court is in receipt of Mr. Robben's Request for Appointment of Counsel.

Mr. Wallace opposed the request for appointment of counsel.

The Court finds that Mr. Robben has failed to demonstrate that he is an interested party in this case and the request for appointment of counsel is denied and the petition is granted.

Mr. McClure Wallace will prepare the order.

DEPT NO. I

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

Thomas Joseph Harris,

DATE: 05/24/2022

JUDGE: Nathan Tod Young

CLERK: Courtni Walker

COURT REPORTER: Not Reported

PETITIONER'S COUNSEL: F. McClure Wallace

LAW CLERK: John Seddon

BAILIFFS: George Schramm/Eric Lindsay

OTHERS PRESENT:

Tara Flanagan - Petitioner

Todd Robben - Stepson of the Decendant

The above-entitled matter was before the Court this being the time set for PETITION TO CONFIRM FIRST AND FINAL ACCOUNTING, REQUEST FOR FINAL DISTRIBUTION, AND REQUEST FOR PAYMNET OF PROFESSIONAL'S FEES AND COSTS. The petitioner was present in court (via Zoom) and represented by counsel.

The verified Petition is on file with the Court and due notice was given as required by law.

Mr. Robben requested a continuance.

Mr. Wallace presented argument regarding Mr. Robben's interest in this matter.

The Court continued this matter to June 21, 2022 at 1:30 p.m.

DEPT NO. I

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

Thomas Joseph Harris,

DATE: 09/07/2021

JUDGE: Nathan Tod Young

CLERK: Marilyn Carney

COURT REPORTER: Not Reported

PETITIONER'S COUNSEL: Abigail G. Stephenson

LAW CLERK: John Seddon

BAILIFFS: Les Vido

OTHERS PRESENT:

Preston Mathews (via Zoom) - Counsel for Thomas Harris Julie Throop (via Zoom) - Counsel for Scott Barton Tara Flanagan (via Zoom) - Petitioner F. McClure Wallace - Counsel for Tara Flanagan

The above-entitled matter was before the Court this being the time set for Petition to Approve Settlement. The petitioner was present in court and represented by counsel.

The Petition is on file with the Court and due notice was given as required by law.

Hearing no objection, the Court entered an order granting the prayer of the petition.

Mr. McClure will prepare the Order.

DEPT NO. I

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

Thomas Joseph Harris,

DATE: 07/27/2021

JUDGE: Nathan Tod Young

CLERK: Marilyn Carney

COURT REPORTER: Not Reported

PETITIONER'S COUNSEL: Abigail G. Stephenson

LAW CLERK: Not Present

BAILIFFS: Les Vido/George Schramm

OTHERS PRESENT:

Steven Silva - Counsel for Scott Barton Tara Flanagan (via Zoom) James Hales - Counsel for Protected Person F. McClure Wallace - Counsel for Tara Flanagan

The above-entitled matter was before the Court this being the time set for Petition for Appointment of Successor Executor and for Issuance of Successor Letters Testamentary. The petitioner was present in court via Zoom and represented by counsel.

Mr. Wallace presented statements.

The Petition is on file with the Court and due notice was given as required by law.

Hearing no objection, the Court entered an order granting the prayer of the petition.

DEPT NO. I

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF

Thomas Joseph Harris,

DATE: 04/06/2021

JUDGE: Nathan Tod Young

CLERK: Delores Goelz

COURT REPORTER: Not Reported

PETITIONER'S COUNSEL: Abigail G. Stephenson

LAW CLERK: John Seddon

BAILIFFS: William Addington

OTHERS PRESENT: James Hales (Zoom) - Counsel for Thomas Haris

The above-entitled matter was before the Court this being the time set for VERIFIED PETITION FOR APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL GUARDIAN. The petitioner was not present in court but was represented by counsel.

The verified Petition is on file with the Court and due notice was given as required by law.

Hearing no objection, the Court entered an order granting the prayer of the petition.

RECEIVED

MAY 2 3 2022

Douglas County District Court Clerk

Your Name: Todd Robben
Address: P.O. Box 4251 City, State, Zip Telephone: 209-540-Email Address: Tobben . T. Pg. moil.con Self-Represented

FILED

2022 HAY 23 PH 1: 57

BOSSIE R. WILLIAMS CLERK

	- COOMINIMENTOS
THOMAS J. HARRIS	case no.: 2021 PB00034
Plaintiff.	DEPT: 1:

Application to Proceed in Forma Pauperls

DISTRICT COURT

Pursuant to NRS 12.015, and based upon the information contained in this Application and Affidavit, I request permission from this Court to proceed without paying filing fees, or other costs and fees as provided in NRS 12.015 because I lack sufficient financial ability.

I understand that if approved, the order allowing me to proceed in forma pauperis will be valid for one year. I will be required to file a new Application to Proceed in Forma Pauperis if I need further filing fees and court costs and fees waived after one year.

EMPLOYMENT: (check one)

п	l am un	connl	oved.
┗.			v j •••

Plaintiff,

Defendant:

TODD C. ROBBEN

I I'um employed. My employer is Waste Monegement lille is Scale house A Mendon

☐ I am self-employed. The name of my business is

O 2017 Nevada Supreme Court

Page 1 of 3 Application to Proceed in Forms Pauperis

	<u> </u>	
	Personal likome (write 10 to rany income you do not he	(ve) 45-41-16
A	Monthly Wages from Employment (before taxes)	s 2,722
B,	Monthly Tip Income	s o
C.	Monthly Unemployment Benefits	s ₋₀
D	Public Benefits/Assistance received each month TANF DSSD DSSI a food stamps to other: WEUTCH	\$
E	Social Security	\$.0
F	Retirement / Pension	2 ∶0
G	Monthly Child Support received	\$ 0
Ħ	Other:	\$ 0
	TOTAL INCOME (add lines A-H)	\$ 2,722.00

Household information	
A How many adults (18 and up) live in the home (include yourself)	7 0
B How many children (under 18) live with you?	Ö
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD SIZE (add A+B)	Ō

	The Household Income	
List the names of the ac	lults you live with and their estimated m	onthly earnings:
Name:	Relationship:	2,0
Name:	Relationship:	2.0.
Name	Relationship:	\$ 0

	Monthly it xperies (write=0; for any expense you do not	HEVD HE SHE
٨	Rent / Mortgage	s.750.00
B.	Utilities (electricity, gas, phone, other utilities)	\$200.00
C	Food	\$400.00
D.	Child Cure	\$0
Ę	Medical Expenses (including health insurance)	. s. O.
F	Transportation (finsurance, gas, bus fare, etc.)	\$350.00
G	Other: UEPT PAYDACK	\$ 1000.00
'	TOTAL EXPENSES (add lines A-G)	\$:2700.00

Page 2 of 3 - Application to Proceed in Forma Pauperis

Asset	What It's Worth	What you Owe
Checking Account	s ₀	n/o
Savings Account	\$ 0	ıγā
Car (year/make/model): 2002 Subaru	\$ 2,000	\$ O
House / Real Estate You Own (address:	\$0	50
Olher: none	s ₀	80

Declaration in Support of Request to Proceed in Forma Pauperis

Briefly explain your current financial situation and why you are unable to pay the filing-fee. For example, if you are unemployed explain why, for how long, and what efforts you are making to obtain employment. If you are temporarily living with a friend or relative explain for how long and how they help you financially.

I was released from Cal. State prison in April 2020 on false charges. I had no employment during COVID19 lockdown and only started working in October 2021 for\$16.75. I receive food stamps and state Medical healthcare. I can't afford a \$200+ filing fee and I have due process rights to challenge probate. If any money is obtained in my efforts, I can reimburse the court.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the foregoing is true and correct.

05/23/2022 Date

Printed Name

Signature

Page 3 of 3 - Application to Proceed in Forms Pauperis

RECEIVED

MAY 2 3 2022

Douglas County District Court Clerk

Your Name: Todd Robben
Address: Po. Box 425)
City, State, Zip Sonora, CA 95370
Telephone: 209-540-7713
Email Address: Tobben. Ty (2 g mail. com
Self-Represented

FILED

BOBBIE R. WILLIAMS
CLERK

DISTRICT COURT DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEVADA

THOMAS J. HARRIS	CASE NO.: 2021 PB00034
Plaintiff,	DEPT: 1
TODD ROBBEN	,
Defendant.	

Order to Proceed in Forma Pauperis

Upon consideration of the movant's Application to Proceed in Forma Pauperis Gudge will check one box).

Denied. The Court finds that the applicant is not indigent, therefore, It is HEREBY

ORDERED that the applicant's request to proceed in Forma Pauperis is DENIED.

Granted. The Court finds that there is not sufficient income, property, or resources with which to maintain the action, and good cause appearing therefore,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that applicant's request to proceed in Forma Pauperis is GRANTED and (your name) _______ shall be permitted to proceed with this action pursuant to the terms of this Order.

O 2017 Nevada Supreme Court

Page I of 2 · Order to Proceed in Forma Pauperis

TT IS FURTHER ORDERED that if the above-named party prevails in this action, the Court shall enter an order pursuant to NRS 12:015 requiring the opposing party to pay the Court, within five (5) days, the costs which would have been incurred by the prevailing party; and those costs must then be paid as provided by law.

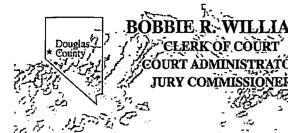
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the above-named party shall be permitted to commence or defend the action without costs. The Clerk of Court shall file or issue any necessary writ, process, pleading, or paper without charge.

IT IS FURTIER ORDERED that the Sheriff or other appropriate officer within this State shall make personal service of any necessary writ, pleading, or paper without charge.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Order shall not apply to costs for transcripts or recordings of court proceedings. A separate application and order shall be required to waive any such fees:

IT'IS FURTHER ORDERED that this Order shall expire one year from the delether order is filed. The party shall be required to reapply for any further waiver after this Order expires.

Page 2 of 2 - Order to Proceed in Forma Pauperls



District Court Clerk's Office (775) 782 9820 Tahoe Justice Court (775) 586 7200 East Fork Justice Court (775) 782-9955

Transmittal to the Supreme Court

To: Nevada Supreme Court 210 South Carson Street Carson City, Nevada 89710

Date: June 28, 2022

Re: District Court Case #: 2021-PB-00034
District Court Case Name: IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS JOSEPH HARRIS

The following documents are transmitted to the Supreme Court pursuant to the July 22, 1996 revisions to the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure. Checked items are NOT included in this appeal:

Ц	Notice of Appeal
	Case Appeal Statement
/	Certificate That No Transcript Is Being Requested
/	Defendant's Request for Transcript of Proceedings
	Notice of Posting of Appeal Bond
	District Court Docket entries
	Judgment(s) or order(s) appealed from
	Order (NRAP FORM 4)
/	Notice of entry of the judgment(s) or order(s) appealed from
\(\)	Certification order directing entry of judgment pursuant to NRCP 54(b)
.□ ·	District Court Minutes
✓.	Exhibit Lists .
1	Supreme Court filing fee (\$250.00), if applicable
Ħ	Application and Order to Drogged in Forma Dayporis

Respectfully, BOBBIE WILLIAMS S CLERK OF THE COUR

Deputy Clerk

STATE OF NEVADA) ; ss COUNTY OF DOUGLAS)

I, Alondra Ponce, Deputy Clerk Douglas County, State of Nevada; said Court being a Court of Record, having common law jurisdiction, and a Clerk and a Seal, do hereby certify that the foregoing are true copies of the following originals in Case No. 2021-PB-00034 - IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS JOSEPH HARRIS; Notice of Appeal; Case Appeal Statement; District Court Docket Entries; Judgment(s) or Order(s) appealed from; District Court Minutes; Application and Order to Proceed in Forma Pauperis.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my Official Seal at Minden, in said County and State this 28th day of June, A.D., 2022.

Tlark of the Courts

Clerk of the Court

eputy Court Clerk

Exhibit 7

Exhibit 7

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS JOSEPH HARRIS, DECEASED.

TODD ROBBEN,

Appellant,

TARA FLANAGAN, IN HER CAPACITY
AS THE COURT APPOINTED
PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE,
Respondent.

No. 84948

FILED

JUL 08 2022

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT
BY DEPUTY CLERK

ORDER DISMISSING APPEAL

This is a pro se appeal from a district court order entered in a probate matter. Ninth Judicial District Court, Douglas County; Nathan Tod Young, Judge.

Review of the notice of appeal and documents before this court reveals a jurisdictional defect. NRAP 3A(a) allows only an aggrieved party to appeal. Generally, a party is a person who has been named as a party to the lawsuit and who has been served with process or appeared. Valley Bank of Nev. v. Ginsburg, 110 Nev. 440, 447, 874 P.2d 729, 734 (1994). It does not appear that appellant was named as a party in the proceedings below. And while any "interested person" may participate in probate actions, an "interested person" is defined as someone "whose right or interest under an estate or trust may be materially affected by a decision of a fiduciary or a decision of the court. The fiduciary or court shall determine who is an interested person according to the particular purposes of, and matter involved in, a proceeding." NRS 132.185; see also NRS 132.390.

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

(O) 1947A - 1947A

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Here, the district court determined that appellant was not an interested person in the underlying matter under NRS 132.185 and thus lacked standing to object to the probate petition or otherwise appear in the proceedings. Under these circumstances, it appears appellant lacks standing to appeal under NRAP 3A(a). Accordingly, this court lacks jurisdiction and

ORDERS this appeal DISMISSED.

Silver

Colyn ,

Cadish

Pickering

cc: Hon. Nathan Tod Young, District Judge

Todd Robben

Wallace & Millsap LLC

Douglas County Clerk

Exhibit 8

Exhibit 8

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Case No. 2021-PB-00034

Douglas County District Court Clark FILED

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BOBBIE R. WILLIAMS CLERK

C.WALKER DEPUTY

IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS

In Re:

The Estate of

ORDER

THOMAS JOSEPH HARRIS,

Deceased.

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THIS MATTER comes before the court upon the following filings: "Emergency Stay Request[;] Emergency Verified Motion to Reconsider; Request for Calcification;

Notice of Non Hearsay Proof of The Thomas Joseph and Olga Harris Living Trust" filed

on June 22, 2022; Supplemental Points and Authorities filed on June 23, 2022; "Motion to

Expedite Stay Request Pending Reconsideration[;] Request for Submission" filed on June

24, 2022; an opposition filed on July 1, 2022; and "Petitioner's Reply in Support of

Emergency Stay Request & Emergency Verified Motion to Reconsider; Request for

Clarification; Notice of Non Hearsay Proof of The Thomas Joseph and Olga Harris Living

Trust" filed on July 5, 2022.

Having examined all relevant pleadings and papers on file herein, the court now enters the following order, good cause appearing:

THAT the requests set forth above are DENIED.

An "Order Granting Petition to Confirm First and Final Accounting, Request for

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HON. NATHAN TOD YOUNG 911 JUDICIAL DISTRICT JUDGE DOUGLAS COUNTY P.O. BOX 218 MINDEN, NY 89423 Final Distribution, and Request for Payment of Professional's Fees and Costs" was entered in writing on June 22, 2022. A Notice of Appeal was filed on June 27, 2022, by Todd Robben, with a Case Appeal Statement filed on June 28, 2022. An Order Dismissing Appeal issued on July 8, 2022, by the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada.

Separate from the appeal, Todd Robben requests this court reconsider the ruling set forth within the Order dated June 22, 2022. "A district court may reconsider a previously decided issue if substantially different evidence is subsequently introduced or the decision is clearly erroneous." Masonry and Tile Contractors Ass'n of S. Nev. v. Jolley, Urga & Wirth, Ltd., 113 Nev. 737, 741, 941 P.2d 486, 489 (1997). Reviewing the filings entered after the written order issued on June 22, 2022, the court does not find substantially different evidence subsequently introduced or that the court's decision is clearly erroneous. Therefore, the motion to reconsider is denied.

Tod Robben also requests this court's order dated June 22nd be stayed. The Supreme Court of the State of Nevada considers the following factors in deciding whether to issue a stay:

- (1) whether the object of the appeal will be defeated if the stay is denied;
- (2) whether appellant will suffer irreparable or serious injury if the stay is denied;
- (3) whether respondent will suffer irreparable or serious injury if the stay is granted; and
- (4) whether appellant is likely to prevail on the merits in the appeal.

Mikohn Gaming Corp. v. McCrea, 120 Nev. 248, 251, 89 P.3d 36, 38 (2004) (citing NRAP 8(c)); see also Fritz Hansen A/S, Petitioner v. Eighth Jud. Dist. Ct., 116 Nev. 650, 657, 6 P.3d 982, 986 (2000). "We have not indicated that any one factor carries more weight than the others, although Fritz Hansen A/S v District Court recognizes that if one or two factors are especially strong, they may counterbalance other weak factors." Mikohn

1	Gaming Corp., 120 Nev. at 251, 89 P.3d at 38.		
2	Considering the appeal has now been dismissed, it does not appear likely that		
3	appellant is to prevail on the merits given that the object of the appeal has already been		
4	defeated. The court finds this to be an especially strong factor. Balancing the relevant		
5	considerations, the court finds insufficient reason to grant the requested stay.		
6			
7	IT IS SO ORDERED.		
8	Dated this 13 day of July, 2022.		
9	NATHAN TOD YOUNG District Judge		
10			
11	Copies served by mail this 13 day of July, 2022, to:		
12			
13	Wallace & Millsap 510 W. Plumb Lane, Suite A		
14	- > WY 00 500		
15			
16	P.O. Box 4251 Sonora, CA 95370		
17			
18	Kélly Wagstaff () // Department I Judicial Executive Assistant		
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HON. NATHAN TOD YOUNG
971 JUDICIAL DISTRICT JUDGE
DOUGLAS COUNTY
P.O. BOX 218
MINDEN, NV 89423

510 W Plumb Ln., Reno, Nevada / (775) 683-9599 Mallace & Millsap

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BOBBIE R. WILLIAMS

The undersigned affirms this document does not contain the social security number or legally private information of any person.

22-PB-00119

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Case No.:

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IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS

Petitioner:

vs.

TODD ROBBEN,

THE ESTATE OF THOMAS J. HARRIS and THE THOMAS J. HARRIS TRUST,

Respondents.

LIMITED OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S MOTION FOR A **DECISION ON THE PLEADINGS:** PETITIONER'S MOTION DECLINING ORAL ARGUMENT

The Honorable Tara Flanagan, in her capacity as Successor Trustee of the 18 Thomas J. Harris Trust dated June 19, 2019 (the "Trust"), and as the Court-appointed Successor Executor of the Estate of Thomas Joseph Harris (the "Estate"), by and through her attorneys of record, Wallace & Millsap LLC, respectfully presents this Limited Opposition to Petitioner's Motion for a Decision on the Pleadings; Petitioner's Motion Declining Oral Argument (the "Motion"). This Opposition is based on the following Points & Authorities, any exhibits attached thereto, any oral argument this Court wishes to entertain, and the papers and pleadings on file before the Court of utility in deciding Petitioner's Motion.

¹ The Trust and the Estate may be collectively referred to herein as the "Respondents."

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POINTS & AUTHORITIES

RELEVANT HISTORY

- 1. On or about July 20, 2022, Petitioner Todd Robben (the "Petitioner") filed his Verified Petition to Invalidate the Thomas J. Harris Will and Trust, Petitioner's Request for Appointment of Counsel Pursuant to NRS § 136.200, Emergency Request for Stay of Final Distribution, Preemptory Challenge to Judge Nathan Todd Young, Related Case Number: 2021 PB00034 (the "Petition"). The Court assigned this matter to the Honorable Robert Estes by and through Department II of this Honorable Court. See generally Court Docket.
- 2. On October 6, 2022, the Estate filed its Motion to Dismiss the Petition. The Estate's Motion to Dismiss the Petition has been fully briefed and has been submitted to the Court for decision. *Id*.
- 3. On October 6, 2022, the Trust filed a separate Motion for Summary Judgment. The Parties have fully briefed the Trust's Motion for Summary Judgment and have submitted that Motion to the Court for decision. *Id*.
- 4. Thereafter, on November 30, 2022, the Court issued an Order Setting Hearing, wherein the Court scheduled oral argument for January 6, 2023 on the Estate's Motion to Dismiss and the Trust's Motion for Summary Judgment. *Id*.
- 5. Most recently, on December 8, 2022, Petitioner filed his Motion requesting the Court rule on the briefing when deciding the Estate's Motion to Dismiss and the Trust's Motion for Summary Judgment. *Id*.
- 6. To date, the Court has not set an evidentiary hearing to consider the Petition. *Id.* Similarly, the Petitioner has not noticed an evidentiary hearing to consider his Petition.

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ORAL ARGUMENT ON THE TRUST'S AND ESTATE'S PENDING DISPOSITIVE MOTIONS

The Respondents do not oppose Petitioner's Motion to the extent it requests the Court rule on the Trust's Motion for Summary Judgment, as well as the Estate's Motion to Dismiss, without conducting oral argument. The Respondents' identified Motions have been fully briefed and are ripe for decision.

With that said, the Respondents recognize the Court's ability to order oral argument, and if the Court maintains the current January 6, 2023, hearing for the purpose of receiving oral argument on the Trust's Motion for Summary Judgment and the Estate's Motion to Dismiss, the Respondents will abide the Court's Order. See NJDCR 6(e).

THE PETITIONER'S REQUEST FOR JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS MUST BE DENIED

The Respondents oppose Petitioner's Motion to the extent it requests a judgment on the pleadings regarding the initial Petition filed in this matter. Specifically, if the Respondents' meritorious dispositive motions, or either of them, are not granted by the Court, an evidentiary hearing must be properly noticed and held on the Petition before any ruling on the Petition can be made. See NRS 164.005, 164.015, 155.010 & 155.160. Stated otherwise, the Court cannot, as a matter of procedure or as a matter of law, rule on the Petition absent an evidentiary hearing as Petitioner seemingly requests.

Specifically, the initial Petition attempts to contest the validity of the Trust. As such, if the Trust's Motion for Summary Judgment is not granted an evidentiary hearing must be scheduled, and the Trust must receive proper notice of the hearing. See NRS 164.005, 164.015, 155.010. Moreover, any interested party may object to the Petition and the relief it requests in writing at or before a properly noticed hearing on the Petition, or may appear and object to the Petition orally at a properly noticed hearing on the Petition. See NRS 155.160. Thus, should the Court not grant the Trust's dispositive motion, the Petition cannot be ruled on before an evidentiary

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hearing is properly noticed and held or else it would improperly eliminate the Respondents' right to object in writing, or orally at the hearing, to the Petition pursuant to NRS 155.160.

Similarly, the initial Petition attempts to contest the validity of the Last Will and Testament of Thomas J. Harris. As such, if the Estate's Motion to Dismiss is not granted an initial hearing must be scheduled, and the Petitioner must provide proper notice of the hearing to the Estate. See NRS 137, NRS 155.010. Likewise, and again, any interested party may object to the Petition and the relief it requests in writing ator before an evidentiary hearing on the Petition, or may appear and object to the Petition or ally at a hearing on the Petition. See NRS 155.160. Thus, should the Court not grant the Estate's dispositive motion, the Petition cannot be ruled on before an initial hearing is properly noticed and held, as doing so would deny the Estate its right to object to the Petition at or before any such hearing. Id.

The Respondents' respective dispositive motions are meritorious, and if granted, will conclude this matter. However, in an abundance of caution the Respondents each confirm they do fully object to the Petition, and will provide their respective objections to the Petition in writing in advance of any initial hearing noticed on the Petition. See NRS 155.160. In this vein, the Petitioner's Motion states ["[t]here is not bench or jury trial to decide facts so the hearing and oral argument are not needed." See Motion, pg. 3, ln. 11-12. The Petitioner's position is incorrect, as should the Respondents' dispositive motions not be granted, they will timely object to the Petition, this will become a contested matter where an evidentiary hearing will be scheduled, and the Petitioner will bear a significant burden of proof.

Therefore, the Respondents fully oppose any ruling on the pleadings by this Court on the initial Petition itself, as such a ruling cannot be made as a matter of law because it would violate the governing procedural statutes, and deny the Respondents of their statutorily protected right to object to the Petition at any point prior to, or at, an initial hearing in this matter on the Petition itself. See NRS 155.160.

510 W Plumb Ln., Reno, Nevada / (775) 683-9599

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CONCLUSION

The Respondents do not oppose Petitioner's Motion to the extent it seeks a ruling on the pending Motion to Dismiss, as well as the pending Motion for Summary Judgment, without oral argument. However, the Respondents both fully oppose any request for a ruling on the pleadings regarding the initial Petition in this matter, as such a ruling would be on violation of the statutorily required procedure for this case, and would deny the Respondents their statutory right to object to the Petition.

DATED this 15th day of December 2022.

By:

F. McClure Wallace, Esq. Nevada State Bar No. 10264 WALLACE & MILLSAP

510 W. Plumb Lane, Suite A

Reno, Nevada 89509 Ph: (775) 683-9599

mcclure@wallacemillsap.com

Uallace & Millage 510 W Plumb Ln., Reno, Nevada / (775) 683-9599

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies the foregoing Opposition was served upon Petitioner Todd Robben via United States Mail at the address of P.O. Box 4251 Sonora, California 95370. The foregoing Opposition was placed in the mail for service on the date shown below.

Dated this 15th day of December 2022

Bv:

Caroline Carter, Paralegal

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Todd Robben In Proper PO Box 4251 Sonora, CA 95370 Robben.ty@gmail.com (209)540-7713

Dougles County District Court Clerk

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BOBBIER. WILLIAMS CLERK

IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

TODD ROBBEN.

Petitioner

CASE NO.: 2022-PB-00119

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PETITIONER'S VERIFIED REPLY IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR A **DECISION ON THE PLEADINGS;** PETITIONER'S MOTION DECLINING

ORAL ARGUMENT

THE ESTATE OF THOMAS JOSEPH HARRIS; THOMAS J. HARRIS TRUST,

Deceased.

Respondent.

Petitioner, Todd Robben¹, is in receipt of the November 30th, 2022 order setting a hearing for oral arguments on January 06, 2023 at 9:00am in this instant case and Respondent's Limited Opposition filed on December 13, 2022.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

^{1 &#}x27;however inartfully pleaded,' [are] held to 'less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers." Fed. Express Corp. v. Holowecki, 552 U.S. 389. 402 (2008).

. This Petitioner nor the Respondent has requested oral arguments pursuant to "Ninth Judicial District Court Rule (NJDCR) 6(e) states that decisions on all motions will be rendered without oral argument unless oral argument is requested by the court or the parties. Moreover, District Court Rule 13(1) requires that all motions include a notice of the motion setting the matter on the court law and motion calendar. " *Garrettson v. State, 967 P. 2d 428 - Nev: Supreme Court 1998.*

The Respondents did not comply with DCR 13(1) or request a hearing for its Motion to Dismiss and Motion for Summary Judgment, nor did they provide notice to the Petitioner. The Court may strike the Motion to Dismiss and Motion for Summary Judgment on its own motion for failure to set a hearing. The Petitioner did not request a hearing in his petition.

Under NRCP 8(f), "[a]II pleadings shall be so construed as to do substantial justice." See <u>Chastain v. Clark Cnty. Sch. Dist.</u>, 109 Nev. 1172, 1178, 866 P.2d 286, 290 (1993).

NRCP Rule 12(c) Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings states "After the pleadings are closed—but early enough not to delay trial—a party may move for judgment on the pleadings." At this point the pleadings are closed unless ordered by the court pursuant to NRCP 12 (a)(3)(A) or (B).

"Under Rule 12(c), "any party may move for judgment on the pleadings," and under Rule 12(h)(2), the "defense of failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted . . . may be made . . . by motion for judgment on the pleadings" See also <u>Duff v. Lewis</u>, 114 Nev. 564, 568 (1998) ("It is well established that a motion

under NRCP 12(c) is designed to provide a means of disposing of cases when material facts are not in dispute and a judgment on the merits can be achieved by focusing on the content of the pleadings." (internal citations and quotations omitted))." Rogich v. Clark County School District, Dist. Court, D. Nevada 2021.

"A Rule 12(c) motion is designed to provide a means of disposing of cases when material facts are not in dispute and a judgment on the merits can be achieved by focusing on the content of the pleadings.[3] 5 C. Wright & A. Miller, Federal Practice and Procedure § 1367 (1969). The motion for a judgment on the pleadings has utility only when all material allegations of fact are admitted in the pleadings and only questions of law remain. Id. See also <u>Duhame v. United States</u>, 127 Ct.Cl. 679, 119 F. Supp. 192 (1954)." <u>Bernard v. Rockhill Development Co.</u>, 734 P. 2d 1238 - Nev: Supreme Court 1987.

There are no disputed facts because the Respondent has conceded to the facts in the Petitioner's petition and Petitioner's oppositions to Respondents motion to dismiss & motion for summary judgment.

The Respondent concedes to Petitioner's purely legal arguments including <u>Barefoot v. Jennings</u>, 456 P. 3d 447 - Cal: Supreme Court 2020 which legally mandates that the petitioner is an interested party and beneficiary. The matters of law as to other issues such as timeliness, jurisdiction, issue preclusion, etc. The Respondent also concede to Petitioner's Constitutional arguments which combined

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with the facts – the totality & cumulatively² mandate the Petitioner's relief request (prayer for relief). The Respondent get another-bite-at-the-apple in a hearing to which is not identified as a hearing on the pending motions or the petition itself to which the Petitioner did not request a hearing, or jury trial pursuant to NRS 137.020, to this point and he reserves all rights to change his mind in the future.

The Respondent did not deny the *presumed undue influence* by Jeff D. Robben, along with the other fraud described in the petition (missing safe deposit box contents and the Minden, NV Pebble Beach house were transferred out of the will or trust) and intrinsic/extrinsic fraud-upon-the-court³ which is the factual *gravamen* of the case. Indeed this case is about MASSIVE FRAUD & THEFT "undue influence ... is a species of fraud." *In re Estate of Peterson*, 77 Nev. 87, 111, 360 P.2d 259, 271 (1961).

The Petitioner provided admissible evidence including the existence of presumed undue influence & undue influence, fraud, the existence of the previous trust to which Petitioner was a beneficiary (and interested person) and at least three witness to attest under penalty of perjury that Petitioner was, in fact, named in the previous trust before the undue influence occurred. Said facts are in a verified

² Nevada Judicial Code of Conduct Canon Rule 2.2 [4] It is not a violation of this Rule for a judge to make reasonable accommodations to ensure self-represented litigants the opportunity to have their matters fairly heard.

³ Fraud on the court is "a species of fraud which does, or attempts to, subvert the integrity of the court itself, or is a fraud perpetrated by officers of the court so that the judicial machinery cannot perform in the usual manner its impartial task of adjudging cases...." NC-DSH, INC. v. Garner, 218 P. 3d 853 - Nev: Supreme Court 2009

petition which acts as an affidavit to the facts since it is signed under penalty of perjury by the Petitioner. The Respondent cannot overcome this on the pleadings or any evidence proffered to the Court ...or even an offer of proof.

The Petitioner, and all other Beneficiaries, are being robbed and molested of their inheritance and statutory rights and State and U.S. Constitutional Rights to due-process and equal protection in front of the Petitioner's face. This is *very, very* provocative.

The Respondent does not provide any proof or affidavits to support its defense when they had the burden of proof.

NRCP Rule 15 Motions, issues of law: Oral hearings or submission on briefs; notice of and compliance with decisions states:

If the court and the parties agree any issue of law and any motion of any nature or kind may be considered in chambers at any time or place in the state; or such question of law or motion may be submitted on briefs to such judge, and the decision may be filed thereafter at any time. Any proceeding which requires evidence, testimony, or fact finding must be heard in open court within the district that the case is filed and where court is regularly held, except as provided by:

- 1. NRS 1.050(4). The decision shall fix the time when the decision of the court is to be complied with. In all such cases the party who is required to act by such decision shall receive due written notice thereof from the opposite party.
- 2. Time for complying with such decision shall commence to run from the time when service is made in the manner required by N.R.C.P. for service of pleadings in a case, but when the parties are present by their respective attorneys when the decision is rendered no notice shall be required.

The Respondent responded in the Trust objections:

3. Petitioner claims the Trust is the product of undue influence perpetrated by Jeff D. Robben. *The Trust* denies any allegation that Jeff D. Robben unduly influenced the Settlors of the Trust.

And in the Respondent responded in the Estate objections:

I, OBJECTION TO THE BEGINNING PORTION OF THE PETITION The Petition begins by making broad, unsupported allegations regarding the validity of the Decedent's Will, all of which are objected to and denied by the Estate. See generally Petition, pgs. 2-5.

Namely, *the Estate* objects to any and all allegations contesting the validity of the Will, which has already been conclusively determined to be valid in the Estate Case. See Exhibits 1, 5 & 7. In as much, *the Estate* denies and objects to any allegations of undue influence related to the Decedent's Will or the Decedent's Estate, as well as to the application of any statutory burden shifting based on wholly unsubstantiated allegations unrelated to the Decedent's Will or the Decedent's Estate.

II. OBJECTION TO THE "INTRODUCTION" OF THE PETITION
The "Introduction" of the Petition does not specifically reference the Decedent's Will or Estate. See generally Petition, pgs. 5-7. However, *the Estate* maintains its general objection to the Petition, including the "Introduction" section of the Petition in an abundance of caution.
By and through the "Introduction" section of the Petition, the Estate notes Petitioner alleges his Petition is timely. *The Estate* denies and opposes this statement, and identifies the Petition is not only untimely, but timebarred, as presented in detail in *the Estate's* separately filed Motion to Dismiss. See generally Estate's Motion to Dismiss; see also NRS 137.080.

The "Introduction" section of the Petition also references the Estate Case, noting this Court's ability to review the proceedings in the Estate Case in full wherein the Court ruled the Petitioner is not an "interested person in the Estate, with no standing to make any allegations regarding the validity of the Decedent's Will." See Exhibit 5. *The Estate* notes it has no opposition to this Court accessing, considering, and reviewing the proceedings in the Estate Case.

The "Estate" and the "Trust" are not interested "parties", interested "persons", a "beneficiary" or the "Trustee" and therefore not allowed to file objections in this instant cast and must be stricken from the record pursuant to NRS 132.185, NRS 132.390 and NRS 155.160.

NRS 132.185 "Interested person" defined. "Interested person" means a person whose right or interest under an estate or trust may be materially affected by a decision of a fiduciary or a decision of the court. The fiduciary or court shall determine who is an interested person according to the particular purposes of, and matter involved in, a proceeding.

NRS 155.160 Responses and objections to proceedings.

- 1. An interested person may appear and make a response or objection in writing at or before the hearing.
- 2. An interested person may appear and make a response or objection orally at the hearing. The court may hear and determine the response or objection at the hearing or grant a continuance to allow the response or objection to be made in writing.
- 3. If the court is not in session at the time set for the hearing of any matter concerning the settlement of the estate of a decedent, anyone opposing the petition therein made may file objections thereto with the clerk.

NRS 132.390 Circumstances in which person is interested person.

- 1. For the purposes of this title, a person is an interested person with respect to:
- (a) A judicial proceeding, a notice of a proposed action or a nonjudicial settlement, if the person has or claims to have an enforceable right or interest that may be materially affected by the outcome of that proceeding, proposed action or nonjudicial settlement. While living, a settlor or a testator shall be deemed to have an enforceable right with

respect to any trust or will that he or she created. For the purposes of this paragraph, a person may not claim to have a right or interest under an estate or trust after the entry of an order of the court declaring the right or interest invalid.

- (b) An estate of a decedent, if the person:
- (1) Is an heir, devisee, child, spouse, creditor, settlor or beneficiary;
- (2) Has a property right in or claim against the estate of a decedent, including, without limitation, the Director of the Department of Health and Human Services in any case in which money is owed to the Department of Health and Human Services as a result of the payment of benefits for Medicaid;
 - (3) Has priority for appointment as a personal representative; or
 - (4) Is any other fiduciary representing an interested person.
 - (c) A trust, if the person:
- (1) Is a living settlor or, if a court has appointed a guardian of the estate of the settlor, the guardian of the estate appointed by the court;
- (2) Is the trustee, including, without limitation, each acting cotrustee;
- (3) Holds the presently exercisable right to remove or replace the trustee or a cotrustee;
 - (4) Asserts the right to serve as the trustee or as a cotrustee;
 - (5) Is a current beneficiary or a remainder beneficiary of that trust;
- (6) Holds a presently exercisable power of appointment that permits the holder to designate or change the designation of a current beneficiary or a remainder beneficiary of that trust;
- (7) Holds a presently exercisable power that permits the holder to designate, remove or otherwise change the designation of a person who, pursuant to this paragraph, would be an interested person;

- (8) Is a creditor of the settlor who has a claim which has been accepted by the trustee or who has asserted the trustee's liability therefor in a probate proceeding or in a civil action under subsection 8 or 9 of NRS 111.779; or
- (9) Is a creditor of the trust who has given the trustee written notice of its claim.
- (d) A revocable trust that is the subject of a petition under NRS 164.015 relating to the validity of the trust or any trust-related document, if the person, after the death of the settlor, under the terms of any version of the trust documents in dispute, would be:
- (1) A current beneficiary or a remainder beneficiary of that trust; or
- (2) A trustee or a successor trustee, including, without limitation, a cotrustee.
- (e) A will that, while the testator is still living, is the subject of a petition under subsection 2 of NRS 30.040, if the person, after the death of the testator, would be:
 - (1) A beneficiary of that will; or
 - (2) A fiduciary designated in or pursuant to the terms of that will.
- 2. For the purposes of this title, the following persons are not interested persons:
- (a) With respect to a motion, petition or proceeding, any person holding or claiming an interest or right that is not affected by the motion, petition or proceeding.
- (b) The Director of the Department of Health and Human Services after any money owed to the Department has been paid in full or with respect to the estate or trust of a decedent who did not receive any benefits from Medicaid.
- (c) A vexatious litigant with regard to a motion, petition or proceeding for which the vexatious litigant has been denied standing pursuant to NRS 155.165.
 - (d) As to the estate of a decedent:

- (1) After a will has been admitted to probate, an heir, child or spouse who is not a beneficiary of the will, except for the purposes of NRS 133.110, 133.160 and 137.080.
- (2) A creditor whose claim has not been accepted by the personal representative, if the enforcement of the claim of the creditor is barred under the provisions of chapter 11 or 147 of NRS or any other applicable statute of limitations.

(e) As to a trust:

- (1) The guardian of the person of an interested person, unless the guardian is expressly permitted to act for the interested person under the terms of the trust instrument;
- (2) A beneficiary or creditor whose right or claim is barred by any applicable statute of limitations, including, without limitation, the statute of limitations found in chapter 11 of NRS or NRS 164.021, 164.025 or 166.170;
- (3) Any beneficiary of a revocable trust, except as expressly provided in paragraph (d) of subsection 1; or
- (4) Any disclaimant as to a disclaimed interest, except with respect to the enforcement of the disclaimer.

3. As used in this section:

- (a) "Current beneficiary" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 165.020.
- (b) "Remainder beneficiary" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 165.020.

The Petitioner has an undisputed *prima facie* case of presumed undue influence based on the undisputed facts that Jeff D. Robben, the brother of the Petitioner, was 1: The caretaker of Thomas J. Harris; 2: The Financial advisor for Thomas J. Harris; 3: Helped create the current Thomas J. Harris trust; 4. Had

 Robben influenced Thomas J. Harris to disinherit this Petitioner based on the animus and vexation of Jeff D. Robben against his brother and allowed Jeff D. Robben to gain financially.

"A rebuttable presumption of undue influence is raised if the testator and the

"undue influence" and "presumed undue influence" of Thomas J. Harris; 5: Jeff D.

"A rebuttable presumption of undue influence is raised if the testator and the beneficiary shared a fiduciary relationship, but undue influence may also be proved without raising this presumption." *In re Estate of Bethurem, 313 P. 3d 237, 241 (2013), at 329.* "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." *Hoopes v. Hammargren, 725 P. 2d 238, 242 (1986) quoting Barbara A. v. John G., 145 Cal.App.3d 369, 193 Cal.Rptr. 422, 432 (1983).*

"Once raised, a beneficiary may rebut such a presumption by clear and convincing evidence." <u>Bethurem, supra</u>, at 241. The highest standard of proof, "beyond a reasonable doubt," exists only in criminal litigation. In civil litigation, "clear and convincing evidence" is the highest evidentiary standard. "Clear and convincing evidence" is "evidence establishing every factual element to be highly probable, or as evidence [which] must be so clear as to leave no substantial doubt." <u>In re</u> <u>Discipline of Drakulich</u>, 908 P. 2d 709, 715 (1995)(internal quotations and citations omitted).

In RE: Jane Tiffany Living Trust 2001, 124 NEV. 74, 78, 177 P.3D 1060, 1062 (2008): "A presumption of undue influence arises when a fiduciary relationship exists and the fiduciary benefits from the questioned transaction. Once raised, a beneficiary may rebut such a presumption by clear and convincing evidence."

Thus, the Respondent must meet a difficult, nearly impossible burden, after the burden shift. The burden shift occurs when the contesting party establishes the

existence of a fiduciary of confidential relationship. The Respondent cannot overcome the Petitioner's undisputed presumed undue influence and undue influence claims and the Petitioner must prevail on the merits if the court allows the Petitioner his due process as mandated by the Nevada an U.S. Constitutions.

The Petitioner's verified petition serves as an affidavit since it is signed under penalty of perjury. The Petitioner asserted in his petition that Jeff D. Robben was the fiduciary and caretaker of Thomas J. Harris which automatically creates <u>presumed</u> undue influence. The Respondent does not deny <u>presumed</u> undue influence or even deny Jeff D. Robben was the fiduciary and caretaker thus conceding to that fact.

The Petitioner asserts facts to also support undue influence which is different than *presumed* undue influence in addition to the presumed undue influence. The Petitioner states these facts in his verified petition under penalty of perjury. The Respondent offers no proof or offer of proof to which a hearing is required. The Respondent simply concedes but claims a right to an evidentiary hearing to which they offer no proof or facts to defend itself on the pleadings.

If the Court still requires a hearing, and the Petitioner reserves all rights and requests a tentative ruling or something to narrow the case down to any issue. The Petition will attend via phone or Skype or Zoom. If the Court orders Petitioner's witnesses affidavits to be verified by a Notary, the Petitioner can provide that or a telephone conference call and/or Zoom.

The Petitioner is willing to have a hearing the fraud and essentially the Court should issue an order to show cause to the Respondent's counsel, the Trustee and former Trustees named in the petition the identify the location of the safe deposit box

contents described in the petition. A paper trail with all accounting must be reviewed by the proper authority to determine how, who, why is there missing assets, stocks, bonds, insurance, cash ,etc – there's also a undisputed house from Minden, NV on Pebble Beach Ct. and other properties in Genoa, NV and perhaps more. Everything must be explained as to why Scott Barton resigned and the previous law firm, Blanchard, Krasner & French and its layers all withdrew. The lack of transparency has been unacceptable.

"Silence can only be equated with fraud when there is a legal or moral duty to speak, or when an inquiry left unanswered would be intentionally misleading... We cannot condone this shocking conduct... If that is the case we hope our message is clear. This sort of deception will not be tolerated and if this is routine it should be corrected immediately" <u>U.S. v. Tweel, 550 F2d 997, 299-300</u>

"Fraud: An intentional perversion of truth for the purpose of inducing another in reliance upon it to part with some valuable thing belonging to him or to surrender a legal right." Black's 5th, 594 (emphasis added.) "Where a party desires to rescind upon the grounds of mistake or fraud he must upon the discovery of the facts, at once announce his purpose, and adhere to it." *Grymes v Saunders*, 93 US 55, 62.

"...If they proposed to rescind, their duty was to assert that right promptly, unconditionally, and invasively," Richardson v. Lowe, 149 Fed Rep 625, 627-28. "Fraud vitiates the most solemn contracts, documents, and even judgments." <u>U.S. vs. Throckmorton</u>, 98 U.S. 61. documents"; ("Constitutions")

This Petitioner has to assert all rights and front load all possible arguments in this pleading. The plaintiff's civil rights pleading was 150 pages and described by a federal judge as "inept". Nevertheless, it was held "Where a plaintiff pleads pro se in a suit for protection of civil rights, the Court should endeavor to construe Plaintiff's Pleadings without regard to technicalities." *Picking v. Pennsylvania Railway, supra*

"Pro Se parties have the right to Appeal, and submit their briefs on appeal even though they may be in artfully drawn", see <u>Vega v. Johnson</u>, 149 F.3d 354 (5th Cir. 1998).

"Courts will go to particular pains to protect pro se litigants consequences of technical errors if injustice would otherwise result." *U. S. v. Sanchez*, 88F.3d 1243 (D.C. Cir. 1996). Moreover, "the court is under a duty to examine the complaint to determine if the allegations provide for relief on any possible theory." *Bonner v. Circuit Court of St. Louis*, 526 F.2d 1331, 1334 (8th Cir. 1975) quoting *Bramlet v. Wilson*, 495 F.2d 714, 716 (8th Cir. 1971).

The history of bias and prejudice against pro se litigants within the Courts is long. Stephen Elias who had been with Nolo Press, the nation's leading publisher of self-help law books, back in 1997, in an article Bias Against Pro Per Litigants . . . stated: "From the moment they first contact the court system, most people who want to represent themselves, without a lawyer, encounter tremendous resistance. Within the closed universe of the courts, this bias is as pernicious as that based on race, ethnic origins or sex." "People who cannot afford a lawyer are a rebuke to the organized bar's monopoly . . . , because that monopoly is morally—if not legally—justified. . . the ABA has admitted that 100 million Americans can't afford lawyers." ". . . the right to file a lawsuit pro se is one of the most important rights under the constitution and laws." Elmore v.

McCammon (1986) 640 F. Supp. 905.

Justice Bradley, "It may be that it is the obnoxious thing in its mildest form; but illegitimate and unconstitutional practices get their first footing in that way; namely, by

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silent approaches and slight deviations from legal modes of procedure. This can only be obviated by adhering to the rule that constitutional provisions for the security of persons and property should be liberally construed. A close and literal construction deprives them of half their efficacy, and leads to gradual depreciation of the right, as if it consisted more in sound than in substance. It is the duty of the Courts to be watchful for the Constitutional Rights of the Citizens, and against any stealthy encroachments thereon. Their motto should be Obsta Principiis." <u>Boyd v. United</u>, 116 U.S. 616 at 635 (1885).

"It will be an evil day for American Liberty if the theory of a government outside supreme law finds lodgement in our constitutional jurisprudence. No higher duty rests upon this Court than to exert its full authority to prevent all violations of the principles of the Constitution." <u>Downs v. Bidwell</u>, 182 U.S. 244 (1901).

"To protect the integrity of the litigation process, the court has the inherent power to set aside a judgment for fraud on the court itself. (*Aldrich v. San Fernando Valley Lumber Co., supra, 170 Cal. App.3d 725, 735-736.*) Although reversal does not necessarily follow, such fraud may be found to include "'fraud perpetrated by officers of the court so that the judicial machinery cannot perform in the usual manner its impartial task of adjudging cases that are presented for adjudication." (*Alexander v. Robertson, supra, 882 F.2d 421, 424,* quoting 7 Moore & Lucas, Moore's Federal Practice (2d ed. 1978) [¶] 60.33, p. 515.)" *Russell v. Dopp, 36 Cal. App. 4th 765 - Cal: Court of Appeal, 4th Appellate Dist., 2nd Div. 1995.*

Respectfully signed under penalty of perjury,

1.1

/s/ Todd Robben

December 23, 2022

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Stephen James Robben, declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the following is true and correct copy of the filed document. That on December 23, 2022, service of the document was made pursuant to NRCP 5(b) by depositing a email to: F. McClure Wallace, counsel for Respondent, mcclure@wallacemillsap.com

DATED December 23, 2022

Submitted By: /s/ Stephen James Robben

Todd Robben
In Pro per
PO Box 4251
Sonora, CA 95370
Robben.ty@gmail.com
(209)540-7713

RECEIVED

DEC 23 2022

Douglas County District Court Clerk



2022 DEC 23 PH 5: 04

BOSDIE A. WILLIAMS CLERK

IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

TODD ROBBEN,

Petitioner

Vs.

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CASE NO.: 2022-PB-00119

PETITIONER'S MOTION TO STRIKE RESPONDENT'S OBJECTIONS, MOTION TO DISMISS AND MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

THE ESTATE OF THOMAS JOSEPH HARRIS; THOMAS J. HARRIS TRUST,

Deceased,

Respondent.

Petitioner, Todd Robben¹, moves to strike Respondent's objections and motions to dismiss and motion for summary judgment.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

¹ 'however inartfully pleaded,' [are] held to 'less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.'" <u>Fed. Express Corp. v. Holowecki</u>, 552 U.S. 389, 402 (2008).

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This Petitioner nor the Respondent has requested oral arguments pursuant to "Ninth Judicial District Court Rule (NJDCR) 6(e) states that decisions on all motions will be rendered without oral argument unless oral argument is requested by the court or the parties. Moreover, District Court Rule 13(1) requires that all motions include a notice of the motion setting the matter on the court law and motion calendar. " *Garrettson v. State*, 967 P. 2d 428 - Nev: Supreme Court 1998.

The Respondents did not comply with DCR 13(1) or request a hearing for its Motion to Dismiss and Motion for Summary Judgment, nor did they provide notice to the Petitioner. The Court may strike the Motion to Dismiss and Motion for Summary Judgment on its own motion for failure to set a hearing. The

NRCP Rule 15 Motions, issues of law: Oral hearings or submission on briefs; notice of and compliance with decisions states:

If the court and the parties agree any issue of law and any motion of any nature or kind may be considered in chambers at any time or place in the state; or such question of law or motion may be submitted on briefs to such judge, and the decision may be filed thereafter at any time. Any proceeding which requires evidence, testimony, or fact finding must be heard in open court within the district that the case is filed and where court is regularly held, except as provided by:

- 1. NRS 1.050(4). The decision shall fix the time when the decision of the court is to be complied with. In all such cases the party who is required to act by such decision shall receive due written notice thereof from the opposite party.
- 2. Time for complying with such decision shall commence to run from the time when service is made in the manner required by N.R.C.P. for service of pleadings in a case, but when the parties are present by their respective attorneys when the decision is rendered no notice shall be required.

The Respondent responded in the Trust objections:

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3. Petitioner claims the Trust is the product of undue influence perpetrated by Jeff D. Robben. *The Trust* denies any allegation that Jeff D. Robben unduly influenced the Settlors of the Trust.

And in the Respondent responded in the Estate objections:

I, OBJECTION TO THE BEGINNING PORTION OF THE PETITION The Petition begins by making broad, unsupported allegations regarding the validity of the Decedent's Will, all of which are objected to and denied by the Estate. See generally Petition, pgs. 2-5.

Namely, *the Estate* objects to any and all allegations contesting the validity of the Will, which has already been conclusively determined to be valid in the Estate Case. See Exhibits 1, 5 & 7. In as much, *the Estate* denies and objects to any allegations of undue influence related to the Decedent's Will or the Decedent's Estate, as well as to the application of any statutory burden shifting based on wholly unsubstantiated allegations unrelated to the Decedent's Will or the Decedent's Estate.

II. OBJECTION TO THE "INTRODUCTION" OF THE PETITION
The "Introduction" of the Petition does not specifically reference the Decedent's Will or Estate. See generally Petition, pgs. 5-7. However, *the Estate* maintains its general objection to the Petition, including the "Introduction" section of the Petition in an abundance of caution.
By and through the "Introduction" section of the Petition, the Estate notes Petitioner alleges his Petition is timely. *The Estate* denies and opposes this statement, and identifies the Petition is not only untimely, but timebarred, as presented in detail in *the Estate's* separately filed Motion to Dismiss. See generally Estate's Motion to Dismiss; see also NRS 137.080.

The "Introduction" section of the Petition also references the Estate Case, noting this Court's ability to review the proceedings in the Estate Case in full wherein the Court ruled the Petitioner is not an "interested person in the Estate, with no standing to make any allegations regarding the validity of the Decedent's Will." See Exhibit 5. *The Estate* notes it has no opposition to this Court accessing, considering, and reviewing the proceedings in the Estate Case.

The "Estate" and the "Trust" are not interested "parties", interested "persons", a "beneficiary" or the "Trustee" and therefore not allowed to file objections in this instant cast and must be stricken from the record pursuant to NRS 132.185, NRS 132.390 and NRS 155.160.

NRS 132.185 "Interested person" defined. "Interested person" means a person whose right or interest under an estate or trust may be materially affected by a decision of a fiduciary or a decision of the court. The fiduciary or court shall determine who is an interested person according to the particular purposes of, and matter involved in, a proceeding.

NRS 155.160 Responses and objections to proceedings.

- 1. An interested person may appear and make a response or objection in writing at or before the hearing.
- 2. An interested person may appear and make a response or objection orally at the hearing. The court may hear and determine the response or objection at the hearing or grant a continuance to allow the response or objection to be made in writing.
- 3. If the court is not in session at the time set for the hearing of any matter concerning the settlement of the estate of a decedent, anyone opposing the petition therein made may file objections thereto with the clerk.

NRS 132.390 Circumstances in which person is interested person.

- 1. For the purposes of this title, a person is an interested person with respect to:
- (a) A judicial proceeding, a notice of a proposed action or a nonjudicial settlement, if the person has or claims to have an enforceable right or interest that may be materially affected by the outcome of that proceeding, proposed action or nonjudicial settlement. While living, a settlor or a testator shall be deemed to have an enforceable right with

respect to any trust or will that he or she created. For the purposes of this paragraph, a person may not claim to have a right or interest under an estate or trust after the entry of an order of the court declaring the right or interest invalid.

- (b) An estate of a decedent, if the person:
- (1) Is an heir, devisee, child, spouse, creditor, settlor or beneficiary;
- (2) Has a property right in or claim against the estate of a decedent, including, without limitation, the Director of the Department of Health and Human Services in any case in which money is owed to the Department of Health and Human Services as a result of the payment of benefits for Medicaid:
 - (3) Has priority for appointment as a personal representative; or
 - (4) Is any other fiduciary representing an interested person.
 - (c) A trust, if the person:
- (1) Is a living settlor or, if a court has appointed a guardian of the estate of the settlor, the guardian of the estate appointed by the court;
- (2) Is the trustee, including, without limitation, each acting cotrustee;
- (3) Holds the presently exercisable right to remove or replace the trustee or a cotrustee;
 - (4) Asserts the right to serve as the trustee or as a cotrustee;
 - (5) Is a current beneficiary or a remainder beneficiary of that trust;
- (6) Holds a presently exercisable power of appointment that permits the holder to designate or change the designation of a current beneficiary or a remainder beneficiary of that trust;
- (7) Holds a presently exercisable power that permits the holder to designate, remove or otherwise change the designation of a person who, pursuant to this paragraph, would be an interested person;

- (8) Is a creditor of the settlor who has a claim which has been accepted by the trustee or who has asserted the trustee's liability therefor in a probate proceeding or in a civil action under subsection 8 or 9 of NRS 111.779; or
- (9) Is a creditor of the trust who has given the trustee written notice of its claim.
- (d) A revocable trust that is the subject of a petition under NRS 164.015 relating to the validity of the trust or any trust-related document, if the person, after the death of the settlor, under the terms of any version of the trust documents in dispute, would be:
- (1) A current beneficiary or a remainder beneficiary of that trust; or
- (2) A trustee or a successor trustee, including, without limitation, a cotrustee.
- (e) A will that, while the testator is still living, is the subject of a petition under subsection 2 of NRS 30.040, if the person, after the death of the testator, would be:
 - (1) A beneficiary of that will; or
 - (2) A fiduciary designated in or pursuant to the terms of that will.
- 2. For the purposes of this title, the following persons are not interested persons:
- (a) With respect to a motion, petition or proceeding, any person holding or claiming an interest or right that is not affected by the motion, petition or proceeding.
- (b) The Director of the Department of Health and Human Services after any money owed to the Department has been paid in full or with respect to the estate or trust of a decedent who did not receive any benefits from Medicaid.
- (c) A vexatious litigant with regard to a motion, petition or proceeding for which the vexatious litigant has been denied standing pursuant to NRS 155.165.
 - (d) As to the estate of a decedent:

- (1) After a will has been admitted to probate, an heir, child or spouse who is not a beneficiary of the will, except for the purposes of NRS 133.110, 133.160 and 137.080.
- (2) A creditor whose claim has not been accepted by the personal representative, if the enforcement of the claim of the creditor is barred under the provisions of chapter 11 or 147 of NRS or any other applicable statute of limitations.

(e) As to a trust:

- (1) The guardian of the person of an interested person, unless the guardian is expressly permitted to act for the interested person under the terms of the trust instrument;
- (2) A beneficiary or creditor whose right or claim is barred by any applicable statute of limitations, including, without limitation, the statute of limitations found in chapter 11 of NRS or NRS 164.021, 164.025 or 166.170:
- (3) Any beneficiary of a revocable trust, except as expressly provided in paragraph (d) of subsection 1; or
- (4) Any disclaimant as to a disclaimed interest, except with respect to the enforcement of the disclaimer.

3. As used in this section:

- (a) "Current beneficiary" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 165.020.
- (b) "Remainder beneficiary" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 165.020.

Respectfully signed under penalty of perjury,

/s/ Todd Robben

December 23, 2022

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Stephen James Robben, declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the following is true and correct copy of the filed document. That on December 23, 2022, service of the document was made pursuant to NRCP 5(b) by depositing a email to: F. McClure Wallace, counsel for Respondent, mcclure@wallacemillsap.com

DATED December 23, 2022

Submitted By: /s/ Stephen James Robben

	(*)			
1 2 3 4 5	Your Name: Todd Robben Your Address: PO Box 4251	DEC 2 8 2022 Ouglas County Irrict Court Clerk	FILED 2022 DEC 28 PM 2: 39 BOBBIE R. WILLIAMS CLERA BY CLARALDEPUTY	
6 7	IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA			
8	IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS			
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10				
11	TODD ROBBEN			
12	Plaintiff/Petitioner,	REQUEST TO APPEAR F FOR COURT APPEARAN		
13	vs.	01-0 HEARING DATE:	6-2023	
14	THOMAS J. HARRIS TRUST	TIME OF HEARING:9:	:00am	
15	,			
16	Defendant/Respondent.	Todd Robb	pen	
17	(☐ check one) 🗷 Plaintiff / ☐ Defendant (your name)			
18	hereby submits their request to appear remotely via Zoom for the Court hearing currently scheduled for the (day) 06 January 2000			
19	day of (month), 20_23			
20	I acknowledge that it is my responsibility to connect to Zoom at the date and time of the hearing			
21	using the instructions provided on the Douglas County District Court, Department I website. I also acknowledge			
22	that it is my responsibility to pre-test my audiovisual connection and camera equipment prior to the hearing and			
23	familiarize myself with the mute and camera functions of Zoom. If I fail to connect and appear at the time of my			
24	hearing, I acknowledge that it will be considered a failure to appear.			
25	/s/ Todd Robben			
26	Your Signature			
27				
28	REQUEST TO APPEAR REMOTELY	1		

1	CERTIFICATE OF MAILING		
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7	OFFICIATE OF OFFICIAL		
8	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE		
9	I, Stephen James Robben, declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the following is true and correct copy of the filed document. That on December 28, 2022, service of the document was made pursuant to NRCP 5(b) by depositing a email to: F. McClure Wallace, counsel for		
10	Respondent, mcclure@wallacemillsap.com		
11	DATED December 28, 2022 Submitted By: /s/ Stephen James Robben		
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21	DATED this day of		
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23			
24	Submitted By: (your signature)		
25			
26			
27			
28	REQUEST TO APPEAR REMOTELY 2		



DEC 3 0 2022

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Case No. 2022-PB-00119

Douglas County District Court Clerk

2022 DEC 30 AM 8: 52

BOBBIE R. WILLIAMS

ORDER DENYING REQUEST TO

APPEAR REMOTELY VIA ZOOM FOR COURT APPEARANCE/HEARING

BYSOUTH

Dept. No. II

TODD ROBBEN,

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vs.

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27 28 IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS

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Petitioner,

THE ESTATE OF THOMAS JOSEPH

HARRIS; THOMAS J. HARRIS TRUST,

Respondent.

THIS MATTER comes before the Court on Petitioner's Request to Appear Via Zoom for Court Appearance/Hearing filed on December 28, 2022. Petitioner's personal appearance will materially assist the Court in assessing the course of action.

Defendant's Request to Appear Via Zoom for Court

Appearance/Hearing is DENIED. Petitioner shall appear in person
for the January 6, 2023 hearing.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 21 day of December, 2022.

ROBERT E ESTE

SENIOR JUDGE

1	Copies served by mail on December	3. L., 2022, addressed to:
2		
3	Todd Robben P.O. Box 4251	
4	Sonora, California 95370	
5	F. McClure Wallace, Esq.	
6	510 West Plumb Lane Reno, Nevada 89509	2 c. Pente
7	Relio, Revada 05505	
8		Erin C. Plante
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510 W Plumb Ln., Reno, Nevada / (775) 683-9599 Mallace 4 Millaap

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Douglas County District Court Clark

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BOBBIE R. WILLIAMS

The undersigned affirms this document does not contain the social security number or legally private information of any person.

 \mathbf{II}

22-PB-00119

IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS

TODD ROBBEN,

Case No.:

Dept. No.:

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Petitioner:

vs.

THE ESTATE OF THOMAS J. HARRIS and THE THOMAS J. HARRIS TRUST,

Respondents.

REQUEST TO APPEAR REMOTELY VIA ZOOM

HEARING DATE: January 6, 2023

HEARING TIME: 9:00 a.m.

The Honorable Tara M. Flanagan, in her capacity as Successor Trustee of the Thomas J. Harris Trust dated June 19, 2019 and as the Court-appointed Successor Executor of the Estate of Thomas J. Harris, hereby submits her request to appear remotely via Zoom for the Court hearing currently scheduled for January 6, 2023 at 9:00 a.m.

Ms. Flanagan has a necessary medical procedure recently scheduled for the same time as the January 6, 2023 hearing which may prevent her from appearing in person at the hearing. Ms. Flanagan is making a diligent effort to reschedule her procedure for another date which will allow her to appear in person, and if that is not possible she is attempting to reschedule her medical procedure until the afternoon of January 6, 2023 so that she may appear via Zoom at the morning hearing. Counsel for Ms. Flanagan will appear in person on the date and time set for the hearing. If

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Ms. Flanagan is unable to reschedule her medical procedure and appear at the hearing either in person or via Zooms, she confirms her attorney F. McClure Wallace, has full authority to present oral argument on behalf of the Estate of Thomas J. Harris and the Thomas J. Harris Trust.

Ms. Flanagan notes she, by and through her Counsel, is advised the Petitioner intends to appear for the January 6, 2023 hearing via Zoom. Ms. Flanagan has no objection to Petitioner's Request.

Tara M. Flanagan acknowledges that it is her responsibility to connect to Zoom at the date and time of the hearing using the instructions provided on the Douglas County District Court, Department I website. She also acknowledges that it is her responsibility to pre-test her audio/visual connection and camera equipment prior to the hearing and familiarize herself with the mute and camera functions of Zoom.

A proposed Order Granting Request to Appear Via Zoom is attached hereto as Exhibit 1.

DATED this 30th day of December 2022.

TARA M. FLANAGAN

Successor Trustee of the Thomas J. Harris Trust and Successor Executor of the Estate of Thomas J. Harris

/s/ Tara M. Flanagan

Tara M. Flanagan

WALLACE & MILLSAP

Counsel for Tara M. Flanagan

F. McClure Wallace, Esq.

State Bar No.: 10264 Patrick R. Millsap, Esq.

Nevada Bar No.: 12043

510 W. Plumb Lane, Suite A

Reno, Nevada 89509 Ph: (775) 683-9599

mcclure@wallacemillsap.com patrick@wallacemillsap.com

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LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit 1 - Proposed Order Granting Request to Appear Via Zoom

Wallace & Millage 510 W Plumb Ln., Reno, Nevada / (775) 683-9599

Exhibit 1

Exhibit 1

Wallace 4 Millsap

510 W Plumb Ln., Reno, Nevada / (775) 683-9599

Case No.: 22-PB-00119

Dept. No.:

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The undersigned affirms this document does not contain the social security number or legally private information of any person.

IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS

TODD ROBBEN,

Petitioner;

vs.

THE ESTATE OF THOMAS J. HARRIS and THE THOMAS J. HARRIS TRUST,

Respondents.

ORDER GRANTING REQUEST FOR REMOTE APPEARANCE

HEARING DATE: January 6, 2023

HEARING TIME: 9:00 a.m.

Tara M. Flanagan in her capacity as Successor Trustee of the Thomas J. Harris Trust and as the Court appointed Successor Executor of the Estate of Thomas J. Harris has requested to appear remotely at the January 6, 2023 hearing in the abovecaptioned matter via the Court's electronic Zoom platform. F. McClure Wallace of Wallace & Millsap, counsel for Tara M. Flanagan will appear at said hearing in person. Accordingly, the Court hereby grants Tara M. Flanagan's request to appear remotely at the January 6, 2023 hearing in the above-captioned matter via Zoom. The Court admonishes Ms. Flanagan that it is her responsibility to connect to Zoom at the date and time of the Hearing.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated this ____ day of January 2023.

The Honorable Robert E. Estates Senior Judge

Uallace # Milhap 510 W Plumb Ln., Reno, Nevada / (775) 683-9599

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Douglas County District Court Clerk

The undersigned affirms this document does not contain the social security number or legally private information of any person.

22-PB-00119

FILED

2022 DEC 30 PM 3: 52

BOBBIE R. WILLIAMS

CLERK DEPUTY

IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS

TODD ROBBEN,

Petitioner;

vs.

THE ESTATE OF THOMAS J. HARRIS and THE THOMAS J. HARRIS TRUST,

Respondents.

OPPOSITION TO PETITIONER'S
MOTION TO STRIKE
RESPONDENT'S OBJECTION,
MOTION TO DISMISS AND MOTION
FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

The Honorable Tara Flanagan, in her capacity as Successor Trustee of the Thomas J. Harris Trust dated June 19, 2019 (the "Trust"), and as the Court-appointed Successor Executor of the Estate of Thomas Joseph Harris (the "Estate"), by and through her attorneys of record, Wallace & Millsap LLC, respectfully presents this Opposition to Petitioner's Motion to Strike Respondent's Objection, Motion to Dismiss and Motion for Summary Judgment (the "Motion"). This Opposition is based on the following Points & Authorities, any exhibits attached thereto, any oral argument this Court wishes to entertain, and the papers and pleadings on file before the Court of utility in deciding Petitioner's Motion.

The Trust and the Estate may be collectively referred to herein as the "Respondents."

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS & AUTHORITIES

I. RELEVANT PROCEDURAL HISTORY

- 1. On or about July 20, 2022, Petitioner Todd Robben (the "Petitioner") filed his Verified Petition to Invalidate the Thomas J. Harris Will and Trust, Petitioner's Request for Appointment of Counsel Pursuant to NRS § 136.200, Emergency Request for Stay of Final Distribution, Preemptory Challenge to Judge Nathan Todd Young, Related Case Number: 2021 PB00034 (the "Petition"). The Court assigned this matter to the Honorable Robert Estes by and through Department II of this Honorable Court. See generally Court Docket.
- 2. On October 6, 2022, the Estate filed its Motion to Dismiss the Petition. The Estate's Motion to Dismiss the Petition has been fully briefed and has been submitted to the Court for decision. *Id*.
- 3. On October 6, 2022, the Trust filed a separate Motion for Summary Judgment. The Parties have fully briefed the Trust's Motion for Summary Judgment and have submitted that Motion to the Court for decision. *Id.*²
- 4. Thereafter, on November 30, 2022, the Court issued an Order Setting Hearing, wherein the Court scheduled oral argument for January 6, 2023 on the Estate's Motion to Dismiss and the Trust's Motion for Summary Judgment. *Id*.
- 5. More recently, on December 8, 2022, Petitioner filed his Motion requesting the Court rule on the briefing when deciding the Estate's Motion to Dismiss and the Trust's Motion for Summary Judgment. *Id.* On December 15, 2022, the Respondents filed their Limited Opposition to the Petitioner's Request for a Decision on the Pleadings.
- 6. On December 15, 2022, each Respondent filed its individual Objection to the Petitioner's initial Petition in this matter in accordance with NRS 155.160. Those Objections timely denied all allegations, claims, and any causes of action set

² The Estate's Motion to Dismiss and the Trust's Motion for Summary Judgment may be collectively referred to as the "dispositive motions."

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forth in the Petition. Still, in presenting their written objections, the Respondents maintain the merit of their respective dispositive motions pending before this Court for decision.

- 7. On December 23, 2022 the Petitioner filed his Reply to the Respondent's Opposition to his Motion for a Decision on the Pleadings. Unfortunately, the improper content of the Petitioner's Reply brief will necessitate a Sur-Reply by the Respondents which will be filed in the immediate future.
- 8. On December 23, 2022, the Petitioner also served his Motion to Strike, which is the subject of this paper and is opposed as set forth in detail below.
- 9. To date, the Court has not set an evidentiary hearing to consider the Petition. Id. Similarly, the Petitioner has not noticed an evidentiary hearing to consider his Petition or provided notice of any such evidentiary hearing.

INTRODUCTION & FACTS RELEVANT TO THE MOTION II.

Petitioner's Motion to Strike is an unlawful attempt to deny the Respondents their statutory right to object to Petitioner's initial Petition in this matter, and to bring meritorious dispositive motions seeking to timely and cost-effectively conclude this matter. Motions to Strike are governed by Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure ("NRCP") 12(f). However, the Petitioner's Motion to Strike does provides no analysis of, or a single reference to, NRCP 12(f). Stated simply, the Petitioner's Motion to Strike is a baseless document which unnecessarily required the Respondent's to incur attorney's fees and costs. Still, out of respect for this Court and in an abundance of caution, the Estate and Trust provide the Court additional grounds upon which the Motion to Strike should be denied.

Procedurally speaking, the Court should deny the Motion because NRCP 12(f) motions cannot be used to invalidate, contradict or supersede the rights of the Respondents. Indeed, NRS 155.180 states the Rules of Civil Procedure may be applied to estate matters only when they are not inconsistent with Title 12 of the Nevada Revised Statutes. To strike the Respondents' Objections would be

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inconsistent with the Trust's and the Estate's statutory right for the Court to hear their respective objections to the Petition pursuant to NRS 155.160. As such, the Petitioner's Motion to Strike is procedurally barred by NRS 155.160. Similarly, the Motion is procedurally barred by the plain language of NRCP 12(f), because motions to strike only apply to a "pleading." Neither of the Respondents' Objections filed under NRS 155.160, nor their respective dispositive motions, are "pleadings" as defined by the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure.

Substantively, motions to strike are granted to eliminate spurious issues from litigation. However, motions to strike are disfavored and should never be granted when the material at issue bears on the litigation. The Respondents' Objections bear directly on the issues in this litigation, serving as the statutorily prescribed document by which the Respondents may object to and deny the allegations in the initial Petition. See NRS 155.160 & 155.180. Likewise, the Estate's Motion to Dismiss and the Trust's Motion for Summary Judgment are procedurally recognized motions which identify the legal infirmities suffered by the Petition which render the initial Petition unable to proceed. As such, the Petitioner's Motion to Strike should be denied because the Respondents' Objections and dispositive motions have a direct bearing on litigated issues before the Court.

III. LAW & ARGUMENT

NRCP 12(f) states "[t]he court may strike from a pleading an insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous matter." The Petitioner has unlawfully deployed his Motion to Strike to deprive the Respondents of their statutory right to respond and object to the initial Petition in this case. Therefore, the Respondents respectfully request the Court deny the Motion because a) the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure cannot be applied to contradict or supersede the rights of interested persons in a matter filed under Title 12 of the Nevada Revised Statutes; b) a motion to strike only applies to pleadings, and neither a NRS 155.160 objection and response, a motion to dismiss, nor a motion for summary judgment is a

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pleading as defined by the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure; and c) even if a motion to strike was a procedurally permitted response to an objection or dispositive motion filed in a probate matter, granting the Petitioner's Motion to Strike is inappropriate because Respondents' Objections as well as their dispositive motions bear directly on litigated issues before the Court.

An NRCP 12(f) motion to strike cannot be employed to supersede or contradict the statutory and procedural rights of the Respondents in a probate matter proceeding under Title 12 of the Nevada Revised Statutes.

NRS 155.180 states "[e]xcept as otherwise specially provided in this title, all the provisions of law and the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure regulating proceedings in civil cases apply in matters of probate, when appropriate, or may be applied as auxiliary to the provisions of this title." (emphasis added). Thus, the language of "except as otherwise specially provided in this title" clarifies the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure do not apply to probate matters when the Rules of Procedure conflict with the statutory rights of interested persons under Title 12 of the Nevada Revised NRS 155.160 confers upon an interested person a right to object and respond to petitions. Thus, the Executor cannot employ a Nevada Rule of Civil Procedure, such as NRCP 12(f), to deprive the Respondents of their statutory right to object to the initial Petition which commenced this matter.

In a related but separate analysis, NRS Chapter 155 does not prescribe specific rules regarding the filing of dispositive motions by an interested person in response to a petition brought under Title 12 or 13 of the Nevada Revised Statutes. Thus, per NRS 155.180, the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure related to the filing of dispositive motions are applicable to this matter. As a result, the Estate's Motion to Dismiss filed pursuant to NRCP 12(b), and the Trust's Motion for Summary Judgment filed pursuant to NRCP 56, are procedurally proper filings brought in accordance with the governing rules. Moreover, these dispositive motions are already fully briefed and

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have been submitted to the Court for decision. Therefore, there is no procedural ground upon which the Petitioner can seek to strike these meritorious dispositive motions.

В. The Petitioner's Motion to Strike is procedurally deficient, requiring denial of the Motion, because an NRS 155.160 objection and response is a not a "pleading" to which NRCP 12(f) applies.

Assuming arguendo the Petitioner's Motion to Strike is not procedurally barred by the qualifying language of NRS 155.180, the Motion is fatally flawed upon review of NRCP 12(f)'s plain language. Specifically, the rules of statutory interpretation apply to interpretation of the Rules of Civil Procedure. See Logan v. Abe, 131 Nev. 260, 264, 350 P.3d 1139, 1141-42 (2015) (holding that "[b]ecause the rules of statutory interpretation apply to Nevada's Rules of Civil Procedure, we interpret unambiguous statutes, including rules of civil procedure, by their plain meaning."). NRCP 12(f) unambiguously states it is limited to striking a "pleading." NRCP 7(a) limits pleadings in a civil action to: a complaint, an answer to a complaint, an answer to a counterclaim, an answer to a crossclaim, a third-party complaint, an answer to a third-party complaint, and a reply to an answer. Thus, motions to strike filed pursuant to NRCP 12(f) only apply to complaints, answers and replies to answers filed under the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure. In other words, NRCP 12(f) does not state a party may file a motion to strike a statutory objection, and to conclude otherwise would read language into the rule that does not exist in violation of the rules of interpretation. See Orion Portfolio Servs. 2 LLC v. Cty. of Clark ex rel. Univ. *Med. Ctr. of S. Nevada*, 126 Nev. 397, 402, 245 P.3d 527, 531 (2010) (holding "[w]hen a statute is clear and unambiguous, this court gives effect to the plain and ordinary meaning of the words and does not resort to the rules of construction.").

Similarly, per NRCP 7(a), neither the Estate's Motion to Dismiss nor the Trust's Motion for Summary Judgment are "pleadings." Thus, NRCP 12(f) does not

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allow the Petitioner to file a motion to strike the Respondents' dispositive motion practice, necessitating denial of the Petitioner's Motion to Strike.

C. Substantively, the Petitioner's Motion to Strike should be denied because Respondents' filings are not immaterial or redundant and, instead, address the merits of this matter.

Under Rule 12(f), "[t]he court may strike from a pleading an insufficient defense or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent, or scandalous matter." Roadhouse v. Las Vegas Metro. Police Dep't, 290 F.R.D. 535, 543 (D. Nev. 2013). "Motions to strike are generally regarded with disfavor...." Id. The function of a motion to strike pursuant to Rule 12(f) is avoidance of the expenditure of time and money that must arise from litigating spurious issues by dispensing with those issues prior to trial. Id. Given their disfavored status, courts often require a showing of prejudice by the moving party before granting a motion to strike. *Id.* Thus, a 12(f) motion is a "drastic remedy" and, therefore, is generally disfavored by courts. Nevada Fair Hous. Ctr., Inc. v. Clark Cty., 565 F. Supp. 2d 1178, 1187 (D. Nev. 2008).

Motions to strike should not be granted unless it is clear the matter to be stricken could have no possible bearing on the subject matter of the litigation Cardinale v. La Petite Acad., Inc., 207 F. Supp. 2d 1158, 1161 (D. Nev. 2002). Moreover, motions to strike are also disfavored because they are often used as delaying tactics, and because of the limited importance of pleadings in civil practice. Id. at 1162. When evaluating a motion to strike, the Court must view the challenged pleading in the light most favorable to the [non-moving party]. *Id.*

Here, the Court should deny the Petitioner's Motion to Strike, because the Respondents' Objections and dispositive motions bear directly on the subject matter of the litigation. Like in Cardinale where the Court held a motion to strike cannot be granted whenever the challenged material has a bearing on the subject matter of the litigation; here, the Respondents' Objections serve as the statutorily directed filing by which they are to respond to and present their denial of the allegations contained

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in the Petitioner's initial Petition. Likewise, the Respondents' dispositive motions present meritorious legal arguments demonstrating in detail mandatory reasons this matter is properly dismissed with prejudice. Moreover, the Respondents' dipositive motions are procedurally proper mechanisms by and through which the Respondents can identify the legal infirmities of the initial Petition in an effort for avoid unnecessary delay and expense being incurred by both the Estate and Trust, which would enact prejudice upon their respective beneficiaries. Thus, the Court cannot grant Petitioner's Motion to Strike because the Respondents' Objections and their respective dispositive motions directly relate to the subject matter of the litigation and do not violate NRCP 12(f).

D. The Limited Content of the Petitioner's Motion to Strike is Wrong.

Finally, the Petitioner's Motion to Strike is comprised of only bare, lengthy block citations. Still, attempting to identify its premise, the Motion to Strike appears to have two limited arguments, both of which are flawed. First, Petitioner states the Respondents did not set a required hearing on their dispositive motions. argument is wrong. The Respondents fully complied with the governing local rule regarding the submission of motions, NJDCR 6(e), stating decisions on all motions shall be rendered without oral argument unless otherwise ordered by the Court. See NJDCR 6(e). The Respondents dispositive motions have been fully briefed, including the filing of oppositions by the Petitioner, and are currently scheduled for oral argument by order of this Court. See Court Docket. Thus, all procedural rules have been fulfilled by the Respondents. In this regard, even if, arguendo, a hearing was to be set, it has now been scheduled by the Court, with notice given to all parties. See NJDCR 6(e)(1). As a result there has been no prejudice to the Petitioner from any procedural process related to the Respondents filing dispositive motions. Notably, the Petitioner's argument in this regard is contrary to his positions taken in separate papers. Specifically, after the Court recently scheduled oral argument on the

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Respondents' dispositive motions, the Petitioner filed a filed a motion requesting the Court rule upon the dispositive motions on the papers, and without conducting a hearing. See Petitioner's December 8, 2022, Motion for a Decision on the Pleadings. The Petitioner cannot disingenuously make contrary arguments in separate papers and expect this Court to not be wise to such inconsistent behavior.

Second, the Petitioner's Motion to Strike appears to assert the Trust and Estate are not interested persons to this matter. This argument is nonsensical. First, the Trust and Estate are the named Respondents to this matter. As such they are parties to this case bearing the legal protections and allowances of both the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure and all applicable provisions of the Nevada Revised Statutes. See generally NRCP; see NRS 137.080, NRS 164.010, NRS 164.015, and NRS 155. Moreover, the Trust and Estate are indeed interested persons in this matter as they have "an enforceable right or interest that may be materially affected by the outcome of this proceeding." See NRS 132.390(1)(a). Moreover, Judge Flanagan, as the appointed fiduciary of both the Trust and Estate and their acting legal representative is an interested person in this matter, who has a protected right to appear by and through the Trust and Estate for purposes of defending against the baseless allegations made by the Petitioner. See NRS 132.390(b)(4) and NRS 132.390(c)(1). To claim the named Respondents to this matter are not interested persons is absent reason or awareness, and highlights the baseless nature of the Petitioner's Motion to Strike.

Third, as previously referenced, the Petitioner's Motion to Strike is comprised entirely of "bare citations" to statutes, rules, and copied language from the Respondent's Objections. See generally Motion to Strike. As such, the Motion to Strike violates NJDCR 6(b) and further illuminates to the Court the baseless nature of this entire proceeding, as only continually brought further into focus by the Petitioner's repetitive filings lacking any basis in law or substance. Given the "bare"

presentation of the Motion to Strike, the Court may deny the Motion without consideration. See NJDCR 6(b).

IV. CONCLUSION & REQUESTED RELIEF

Based on the foregoing facts, law, and argument; the Respondents respectfully request the Court deny the Motion to Strike.

DATED this 30th day of December 2022.

By:

F. McClure Wallace, Esq. Nevada State Bar No. 10264 WALLACE & MILLSAP 510 W. Plumb Lane, Suite A Reno, Nevada 89509

Ph: (775) 683-9599

mcclure@wallacemillsap.com

Wallace & Millacp 510 W Plumb Ln., Reno, Nevada / (775) 683-9599

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies the foregoing Opposition was served upon Petitioner Todd Robben via United States Mail at the address of P.O. Box 4251 Sonora, California 95370. The foregoing Opposition was placed in the mail for service on the date shown below.

Dated this 30th day of December 2022.

Caroline Carter, Paralegal

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FILED

Todd Robben In Pro per PO Box 4251 Sonora, CA 95370 Robben.ty@gmail.com (209)540-7713

Douglas County District Court Clerk 2023 JAN - 3 AM IO: 4 I BOBBIE R. WILLIAMS

BY Wala DEPUTY

IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

TODD ROBBEN,

Petitioner

Vs.

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PETITIONER'S NOTICE AND PROVISIONAL MOTION TO STRIKE RESPONDENT'S OBJECTIONS, MOTION TO DISMISS AND MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT

THE ESTATE OF THOMAS JOSEPH HARRIS; THOMAS J. HARRIS TRUST,

S J. HARRIS TRUST, No hearing requested

Deceased,

Respondent.

Petitioner, Todd Robben¹, gives notice and requests leave to file a "provisional" or amended or supplemental motion to strike at the discretion of the court. No hearing is requested since the court can decide on the pleadings/motions.

¹ 'however inartfully pleaded,' [are] held to 'less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.'" <u>Fed. Express Corp. v. Holowecki,</u> 552 U.S. 389, 402 (2008).

Petitioner's previously filed motion to strike and reply in support of said motion is refilled to comply with the due-process requirements and understanding new arguments are not allowed on a reply brief.

This motion to strike is not made pursuant to NRCP 12(f). See <u>Maheu v. Eighth</u>

<u>Judicial Dist. Court</u>, 89 Nev. 214, 217, 510 P.2d 627, 629 (1973) (recognizing the court's inherent power to "control the disposition of the causes on its docket with economy of time and effort for itself, for counsel, and for litigants").

"Respondent arguing as the "Trust", and not the Trustee, the Trust is not an interested party, or interested person and therefore lacked standing to file and/or argue in this instant case and filed a fugitive filing(s)."

This filing also adds a point of authority that Respondent did not provide the mandated notice pursuant to NRCP Rule §§ 6 and DCR §§ 13 .Motions: "All motions and similar moving documents, unless made during a hearing or trial, shall be in writing, and if requiring testimony, shall comply with the notice requirements of(a) NRCP 6(c)."

The Respondents objections are pleadings pursuant to NRCP Rule §§ 8 since the objections answer the complaint/petition.

The Respondent is not made prejudice because they can still file any opposition by seeking leave or at the January 06,2022 hearing – it there is even a hearing to be had since the Respondent did not request a hearing (or provide notice) pursuant to NRCP Rule §§ 6 and DCR §§ 13.

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

This Petitioner nor the Respondent has requested oral arguments pursuant to "Ninth Judicial District Court Rule (NJDCR) 6(e) states that decisions on all motions will be rendered without oral argument unless oral argument is requested by the court or the parties. Moreover, District Court Rule 13(1) requires that all motions include a notice of the motion setting the matter on the court law and motion calendar. " *Garrettson v. State*, 967 P. 2d 428 - Nev: Supreme Court 1998.

The Respondents did not comply with DCR 13(1) by providing proper notice or request a hearing for its Motion to Dismiss and Motion for Summary Judgment, nor did they provide notice to the Petitioner. The Court may strike the Motion to Dismiss and Motion for Summary Judgment on its own motion for failure to set a hearing.

NRCP Rule 15 Motions, issues of law: Oral hearings or submission on briefs; notice of and compliance with decisions states:

If the court and the parties agree any issue of law and any motion of any nature or kind may be considered in chambers at any time or place in the state; or such question of law or motion may be submitted on briefs to such judge, and the decision may be filed thereafter at any time. Any proceeding which requires evidence, testimony, or fact finding must be heard in open court within the district that the case is filed and where court is regularly held, except as provided by:

1. NRS 1.050(4). The decision shall fix the time when the decision of the court is to be complied with. In all such cases the party who is required to act by such decision shall receive due written notice thereof from the opposite party.

2. Time for complying with such decision shall commence to run from the time when service is made in the manner required by N.R.C.P. for service of pleadings in a case, but when the parties are present by their respective attorneys when the decision is rendered no notice shall be required.

The Respondent responded in the Trust objections:

3. Petitioner claims the Trust is the product of undue influence perpetrated by Jeff D. Robben. *The Trust* denies any allegation that Jeff D. Robben unduly influenced the Settlors of the Trust.

And in the Respondent responded in the Estate objections:

I, OBJECTION TO THE BEGINNING PORTION OF THE PETITION The Petition begins by making broad, unsupported allegations regarding the validity of the Decedent's Will, all of which are objected to and denied by the Estate. See generally Petition, pgs. 2-5.

Namely, *the Estate* objects to any and all allegations contesting the validity of the Will, which has already been conclusively determined to be valid in the Estate Case. See Exhibits 1, 5 & 7. In as much, *the Estate* denies and objects to any allegations of undue influence related to the Decedent's Will or the Decedent's Estate, as well as to the application of any statutory burden shifting based on wholly unsubstantiated allegations unrelated to the Decedent's Will or the Decedent's Estate.

II. OBJECTION TO THE "INTRODUCTION" OF THE PETITION
The "Introduction" of the Petition does not specifically reference the Decedent's Will or Estate. See generally Petition, pgs. 5-7. However, *the Estate* maintains its general objection to the Petition, including the "Introduction" section of the Petition in an abundance of caution.
By and through the "Introduction" section of the Petition, the Estate notes Petitioner alleges his Petition is timely. *The Estate* denies and opposes this statement, and identifies the Petition is not only untimely, but timebarred, as presented in detail in *the Estate's* separately filed Motion to Dismiss. See generally Estate's Motion to Dismiss; see also NRS 137.080.

The "Introduction" section of the Petition also references the Estate Case, noting this Court's ability to review the proceedings in the Estate Case in full wherein the Court ruled the Petitioner is not an "interested person in the Estate, with no standing to make any allegations regarding the validity of the Decedent's Will." See Exhibit 5. *The Estate* notes it has no

opposition to this Court accessing, considering, and reviewing the proceedings in the Estate Case.

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The "Estate" and the "Trust" are not interested "parties", interested "persons", a "beneficiary" or the "Trustee" and therefore not allowed to argue in the motions and objections in this instant cast and must be stricken from the record pursuant to NRS 132.185, NRS 132.390 and NRS 155.160.

NRS 132.185 "Interested person" defined. "Interested person" means a person whose right or interest under an estate or trust may be materially affected by a decision of a fiduciary or a decision of the court. The fiduciary or court shall determine who is an interested person according to the particular purposes of, and matter involved in, a proceeding.

NRS 155.160 Responses and objections to proceedings.

- 1. An interested person may appear and make a response or objection in writing at or before the hearing.
- 2. An interested person may appear and make a response or objection orally at the hearing. The court may hear and determine the response or objection at the hearing or grant a continuance to allow the response or objection to be made in writing.
- 3. If the court is not in session at the time set for the hearing of any matter concerning the settlement of the estate of a decedent, anyone opposing the petition therein made may file objections thereto with the clerk.

NRS 132.390 Circumstances in which person is interested person.

1. For the purposes of this title, a person is an interested person with respect to:

- (a) A judicial proceeding, a notice of a proposed action or a nonjudicial settlement, if the person has or claims to have an enforceable right or interest that may be materially affected by the outcome of that proceeding, proposed action or nonjudicial settlement. While living, a settlor or a testator shall be deemed to have an enforceable right with respect to any trust or will that he or she created. For the purposes of this paragraph, a person may not claim to have a right or interest under an estate or trust after the entry of an order of the court declaring the right or interest invalid.
 - (b) An estate of a decedent, if the person:
- (1) Is an heir, devisee, child, spouse, creditor, settlor or beneficiary;
- (2) Has a property right in or claim against the estate of a decedent, including, without limitation, the Director of the Department of Health and Human Services in any case in which money is owed to the Department of Health and Human Services as a result of the payment of benefits for Medicaid;
 - (3) Has priority for appointment as a personal representative; or
 - (4) Is any other fiduciary representing an interested person.
 - (c) A trust, if the person:
- (1) Is a living settlor or, if a court has appointed a guardian of the estate of the settlor, the guardian of the estate appointed by the court;
- (2) Is the trustee, including, without limitation, each acting cotrustee;
- (3) Holds the presently exercisable right to remove or replace the trustee or a cotrustee;
 - (4) Asserts the right to serve as the trustee or as a cotrustee;
 - (5) Is a current beneficiary or a remainder beneficiary of that trust;
- (6) Holds a presently exercisable power of appointment that permits the holder to designate or change the designation of a current beneficiary or a remainder beneficiary of that trust;

- (7) Holds a presently exercisable power that permits the holder to designate, remove or otherwise change the designation of a person who, pursuant to this paragraph, would be an interested person;
- (8) Is a creditor of the settlor who has a claim which has been accepted by the trustee or who has asserted the trustee's liability therefor in a probate proceeding or in a civil action under subsection 8 or 9 of NRS 111.779; or
- (9) Is a creditor of the trust who has given the trustee written notice of its claim.
- (d) A revocable trust that is the subject of a petition under NRS 164.015 relating to the validity of the trust or any trust-related document, if the person, after the death of the settlor, under the terms of any version of the trust documents in dispute, would be:
- (1) A current beneficiary or a remainder beneficiary of that trust; or
- (2) A trustee or a successor trustee, including, without limitation, a cotrustee.
- (e) A will that, while the testator is still living, is the subject of a petition under subsection 2 of NRS 30.040, if the person, after the death of the testator, would be:
 - (1) A beneficiary of that will; or
 - (2) A fiduciary designated in or pursuant to the terms of that will.
- 2. For the purposes of this title, the following persons are not interested persons:
- (a) With respect to a motion, petition or proceeding, any person holding or claiming an interest or right that is not affected by the motion, petition or proceeding.
- (b) The Director of the Department of Health and Human Services after any money owed to the Department has been paid in full or with respect to the estate or trust of a decedent who did not receive any benefits from Medicaid.

(c) A vexatious litigant with regard to a motion, petition or proceeding for which the vexatious litigant has been denied standing pursuant to NRS 155.165.

(d) As to the estate of a decedent:

- (1) After a will has been admitted to probate, an heir, child or spouse who is not a beneficiary of the will, except for the purposes of NRS 133.110, 133.160 and 137.080.
- (2) A creditor whose claim has not been accepted by the personal representative, if the enforcement of the claim of the creditor is barred under the provisions of chapter 11 or 147 of NRS or any other applicable statute of limitations.

(e) As to a trust:

- (1) The guardian of the person of an interested person, unless the guardian is expressly permitted to act for the interested person under the terms of the trust instrument;
- (2) A beneficiary or creditor whose right or claim is barred by any applicable statute of limitations, including, without limitation, the statute of limitations found in chapter 11 of NRS or NRS 164.021, 164.025 or 166.170:
- (3) Any beneficiary of a revocable trust, except as expressly provided in paragraph (d) of subsection 1; or
- (4) Any disclaimant as to a disclaimed interest, except with respect to the enforcement of the disclaimer.

3. As used in this section:

- (a) "Current beneficiary" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 165.020.
- (b) "Remainder beneficiary" has the meaning ascribed to it in NRS 165.020.

"Respondent arguing as the "Estate" or "Trust", and not the Trustee, the Trust is not an interested party, an interested person or a beneficiary and therefore lacked standing to file and/or argue in this instant case and filed a fugitive filing(s)."

In <u>Dawes v. State</u>, 881 P. 2d 670 - Nev: Supreme Court 1994 "Trial courts have broad discretion in deciding whether terms within an instruction should be further defined." See <u>Pena v. Ludwig</u>, 766 S.W.2d 298, 305 (Tex.Ct.App. 1989); 75B Am.Jur.2d Trial § 1237 (1992). Words used in an instruction in their ordinary sense and which are commonly understood require no further defining instructions. See <u>State v. Smith</u>, 160 Ariz. 507, 774 P.2d 811 (1989) ("knowingly" need not be defined); <u>State v. Barnett</u>, 142 Ariz. 592, 594-95, 691 P.2d 683, 685-86 (1984) (failure to define "intentionally" not error); 75B Am. Jur.2d Trial § 1237 (collecting numerous cases holding that "gross and willful misconduct," "knowingly," "corroboration," "deliberately" and "conspiracy" need no definition)." Id.

"However, when a phrase has a technical legal meaning, that phrase should be defined so that a jury is not misled or confused into applying the plain language as commonly understood. See <u>McBride v. Woods</u>, 124 Colo. 384, 238 P.2d 183, 186 (1951) ("unavoidable accident"); see also 75B Am.Jur.2d Trial § 1237 (collecting cases holding that some terms requiring definition include "premeditation and deliberation" in first degree murder cases, "mental incapacity," and procedural phrases)." <u>Dawes v. State, supra.</u>

"Perhaps this argument ...is merely semantic, but in law semantics are rarely properly characterized as mere. If words mean things, and if we should mean the

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words that we use" <u>Youngblood v. GC Services Ltd. Partnership</u>, 186 F. Supp. 2d 695 - Dist. Court, WD Texas 2002.

The Respondent did not comply with the District Court Rule DCR 13(1) and the Respondent arguing as the "Estate" and/or "Trust", and not the Trustee, the Trust is not an interested party, or interested person and therefore lacked standing to file and/or argue in this instant case and filed a fugitive filing(s). The Estate and Trust are not interests persons which have statutory or constitutional rights.

The amended filing also adds a point of authority that Respondent did not provide the mandated notice pursuant to NRCP Rule 6 and DCR 13 .Motions: "All motions and similar moving documents, unless made during a hearing or trial, <u>shall</u> be in writing, and if requiring testimony, shall comply with the notice requirements of NRCP 6(a)."

"Motions filed in the district court "shall contain a notice of motion. . . with due proof of the service of the same." District Court Rule 13. Hamilton's inquiries did not satisfy the requirements for a motion as they did not contain a notice of motion"

Hamilton v. State, Nev: Court of Appeals 2018.

Shall is mandatory - "This court has stated that in statutes, "may" is permissive and "shall" is mandatory unless the statute demands a different construction to carry out the clear intent of the legislature." *Givens v. State*, 99 Nev. 50, 54, 657 P.2d 97, 100 (1983). The "use of 'shall' is mandatory unless a rule's construction demands a different interpretation to carry out the rule's

purpose." Moseley v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Ct., 188 P. 3d 1136 - Nev: Supreme Court 2008.

"The court is to strike "fugitive documents," which are those papers "not allowed" by the Local or Federal Rules." See <u>Reiger v. Nevens</u>, No. 3:12-cv-00218-MMD-VPC, 2014 WL 537613, at *3 (D. Nev. Feb. 14, 2014). <u>Jones v. Skolnik, Dist.</u>
Court, D. Nevada 2015 No. 3:10-cv-00162-LRH-VPC.

Respondent requests the court to ignore NRS 2.120 (Such rules shall not abridge, enlarge or modify any substantive right and shall not be inconsistent with the Constitution of the State of Nevada) and the enabling act of the Nevada [Chapter 40, Statutes of Nevada 1951; now NRS 2.120] - AN ACT relating to rules of civil practice and procedure, and authorizing the supreme court to prescribe such rules for all courts.

(Approved February 28, 1951)

NRS 2.120 Adoption of rules for government of courts and State Bar of Nevada; adoption of rules for civil practice and procedure.

- 1. The Supreme Court may make rules not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the State for its own government, the government of the district courts, and the government of the State Bar of Nevada. Such rules shall be published promptly upon adoption and take effect on a date specified by the Supreme Court which in no event shall be less than 30 days after entry of an order adopting such rules.
- 2. The Supreme Court, by rules adopted and published from time to time, shall regulate original and appellate civil practice and procedure, including, without limitation, pleadings, motions, writs, notices and forms of process, in judicial proceedings in all courts of the State, for the purpose of simplifying the same and of promoting the speedy determination of litigation upon its merits. Such rules shall not abridge, enlarge or modify any substantive right and shall not be inconsistent with the Constitution of the State of Nevada. Such rules shall be published

promptly upon adoption and take effect on a date specified by the Supreme Court which in no event shall be less than 60 days after entry of an order adopting such rules.

The Petitioner objects to the Respondents motions to strike and summary judgment and both objections based on the above points and authorities. NRS 47.040(1)(a) requires a party who objects to the admission of evidence to make "a timely objection or motion to strike..., stating the specific ground of objection." The "failure to specifically object on the grounds urged on appeal preclude[s] appellate consideration on the grounds not raised below." *Pantano v. State, 122 Nev. 782, 795 n. 28, 138 P.3d 477, 486 n. 28 (2006).* "This rule is more than a formality," since an objection educates both the trial court and the opposing party, who is entitled to revise course according to the objections made. 1 Stephen A. Saltzburg, Michael M. Martin & Daniel J. Capra, Federal Rules of Evidence Manual § 103.02[9], at 103-18 (9th ed. 2006).

The Respondent, the Trustee or its lawyers have not even attempted to correct their mistake by amending their pleadings, motions ,objections, etc. The Respondent has conceded and therefore the Petitioner has prevailed in this action on the merits and requests the relief requested in the petition.

RELIEF REQUEST

Because the Respondent has defaulted and not complied with the Rules and Statutes to properly file its motions to dismiss and motion for summary judgment along with Respondents objections which also do not comply the Rules and Statutes – the Respondents filings must be stricken from the record

and judgment entered in favor of the Petitioner and against the Respondent declaring the Thomas J Harris Trust invalid and the Petitioner is the single remaining beneficiary of the previous Thomas and Olga Harris Living Trust.

Respectfully signed under penalty of perjury,

/s/ Todd Robben

January 03, 2023

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Stephen James Robben, declare under penalty of perjury under the law of the State of Nevada that the following is true and correct copy of the filed document. That on January 03, 2023, service of the document was made pursuant to NRCP 5(b) by depositing a email to: F. McClure Wallace, counsel for Respondent, mcclure@wallacemillsap.com

DATED January 03, 2023

Submitted By: /s/ Stephen James Robben