When Recorded Mail To: Todd L. Torvinen, Esq. 560 East Plumb Lane Reno. NV 89502 FILED CASE NO: DV98-01077 2 99 JUL -2 P1:09 DEPT. NO.: 11 3 AMY HARVEY, CLERM 4 S. CRAWFORD BY_ 5 IN THE FAMILY DIVISION OF

THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHOE

Elaine Hager,

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Plaintiff,

11 -vs-

12 Robert Hager,

Defendant.

15 Robert Hager,

Counterclaimant,

17|| -vs-

Elaine Hager,

Counterdefendant

This matter came before this Court through a contested trial on May 3 and May 4, 1999. At trial, the Plaintiff/Counterdefendant (hereafter "Plaintiff"), Elaine Hager was represented by Todd L. Torvinen, Esq., and the Defendant/Counterclaimant (hereafter "Defendant") represented

26 himself in pro per.

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FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS

LAW AND DECREE OF DIVORCE

Now therefore, after trial, the Court being fully informed upon the taking of evidence and testimony, now makes the following:

FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. That Plaintiff, Elaine Hager, for more than six (6) weeks preceding the commencement of this action has been actually, physically and corporeally present in the State of Nevada, and that during all of said time was and now is a bona fide resident of the State of Nevada.
- 2. The Social Security Numbers and Nevada Driver's License Numbers of the parties and children are as follows:

Plaintiff, Elaine Hager: SSN 567 57 0398, NDL 370902079764;

Defendant, Robert Hager: SSN 555 12 4318,

NDL____;

Minor Child, Ryne Hager: 3943;
Minor Child, Chantal Hager: 555 58 9814.

- 3. That the Court has jurisdiction over the cause of action, and to hear and determine the same.
 - 4. That the parties are incompatible in marriage.
- 5. The evidence in this case indicates that the parties executed a Marital Settlement Agreement on May 8th 1998.

 Neither party has asked that that Marital Settlement Agreement be set aside or be declared void in total. The Agreement

contains a merger clause which provides that if the parties are granted a decree of divorce or separate maintenance, that the Agreement will be incorporated and merged into such a decree. With certain exceptions, said Marital Settlement Agreement is incorporated and merged herein. A true and correct copy of the executed Marital Settlement Agreement is attached hereto as Exhibit "A."

- 6. Mrs. Hager did not violate the provisions of the Agreement which prohibited her from seeking a decree of divorce in this matter prior to the resolution of pending criminal charges against Mr. Hager. That provision is contained at the top portion of page 3 of the Agreement (Exhibit "A").
- 7. A provision of the Agreement (Exhibit "A") prohibits Mrs. Hager from testifying against Mr. Hager in pending criminal matters or providing statements against Mr. Hager in any pending criminal matters. Another provision prohibits Mr. Hager's cousin, Alisa Newlon, from residing in Mrs. Hager's residence, or having contact with the parties' two minor children. There were no allegations made by either party that Mrs. Hager has not complied with those provisions to date. Under the terms of the Agreement, Mrs. Hager for all intents and purposes, forfeits her residence if she testifies against Mr. Hager in a criminal matter. The Court makes a distinction between the enforceability of the forfeiture clause and the

enforceability of the underlying provisions. The Court makes no ruling or finding at this time with respect to the enforceability of the underlying provisions.

- 8. The parties have not disputed that Mrs. Hager will be designated as the primary physical custodian of the children.
- 9. Mr. Hager has a substance abuse problem. A hair analysis test has been introduced into evidence which shows the presence of cocaine and cocaine metabolites in Mr, Hager's system. The expert testimony that was presented indicated that one could not tell with certainty when cocaine use had taken place, but given the levels in Mr. Hager's system, those levels are consistent with chronic and regular use of cocaine. The Court accepts that testimony.

A person who has a problem with substance abuse has problems that go beyond simply the use of drugs and, generally, those kinds of problems include acts of irresponsibility, acts of dishonesty and deceit, and the basic destruction or diminishment of those portions of a person's life that generally bring satisfaction and happiness. The Court finds to all of those things present in Mr. Hager's situation. The evidence indicates that Mr. Hager has acted in an irresponsible manner in his visitation with the children, both in not getting the children back to Mrs. Hager at the time specified, and in not getting the children to school on time. That on at least

two occasions, Mr. Hager was responsible for the children when they left school and he failed to fulfill that responsibility.

One of the qualities that is also clear and present in most cases of substance abuse is the issue of minimization and denial; minimization of the extent of the problem and/or denial of the fact that there is a problem. Mr. Hager has, in every possible way, asserted throughout the Trial he did not have a drug problem, that he's not a user and an abuser or addicted person in relation to controlled substances. The Court finds that the evidence clearly shows the contrary.

Based on the record, all of the evidence and all of the testimony that's been presented, there is an issue with regard to substance abuse and it needs to be addressed. Mr. Hager's behavior is erratic and unpredictable, potentially violent and potentially dangerous to the children.

9. Mrs. Hager obtained a protection order in this case and she seeks to have it extended. Mr. Hager denies being a violent person. The evidence that has been presented is that Mrs. Hager has been subjected to acts of physical violence by Mr. Hager, and some of those were admitted by Mr. Hager in the hearing of March 3, 1999. Mr. Hager admitted that he had dumped an ashtray of ashes over Mrs. Hager's head. There were allegations that a drink was thrown at her, and there were other acts of physical violence.

The testimony has clearly established that Mr. Hager has engaged in actions intended to assert his controlling power over Mrs. Hager, both by the use of physical violence and by the other coercive techniques. Those are not permitted under the law. They fall within the definition of domestic violence which is set forth in NRS Chapter 33. They justify the issuance of an order of protection in the first instance in favor of Mrs. Hager, and they warrant an extension of that order at this time.

The evidence persuades the Court that Mr. Hager is the primary aggressor in this abusive relationship, and will be deemed as such for purposes of NRS 125.450. The Court makes that finding by clear and convincing evidence based on the testimony that was presented at the hearing Monday and Tuesday of this week, as well as the testimony that was presented at the hearing which began on March 3rd 1999, and was suspended after a portion of that hearing had been conducted.

10. It is the Court's further finding of fact that when Mr. Hager is not subject to the influence of controlled substances, he's a very good, loving, supportive and capable parent. That Mr. Hager has a strong bond of love and affection with his children, and likewise the children share that bond of love and affection with him, and the best interests of these children would be served by having as rich and full and

complete a relationship with their father as possible in a drug free state. It's further the finding of this Court that if Mr. Hager is not drug free, that the best interests of his children would not be served by him having unsupervised visitation with them.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

- 1. That Plaintiff is entitled to the relief hereinafter granted.
- 2. That Mrs. Hager did not violate the provisions of the Agreement as a matter of law, a fact which prohibited her from seeking a decree of divorce in this matter prior to the resolution of pending criminal charges against Mr. Hager. That provision is contained at the top portion of page 3 of the Agreement (Exhibit "A").
- 3. A provision of the Agreement (Exhibit "A") prohibits Mrs. Hager from testifying against Mr. Hager in pending criminal matters or providing statements against Mr. Hager in any pending criminal matters, and a provision prohibits Mr. Hager's cousin, Alisa Newlon from residing in Mrs. Hager's residence, or having contact with the parties' two minor children. There were no allegations made by either party that Mrs. Hager has not complied with those provisions to date. Further, this Court finds that Mrs. Hager, as a matter of law,

could freely testify in this proceeding and present evidence without fear of triggering those provisions.

The Agreement contains a forfeiture clause (see Exhibit "A", pp. 11-13). The most logical and rational analysis for examining the enforceability of a forfeiture clause is provided by Mulhauser v. Mulhauser, 754 S.W.2d 2, (MO App. 1988). Under that case: (1) a remedial provision setting forth liquidated damages is valid and enforceable while a clause providing for a penalty is not; (2) liquidated damages measure compensation for a contract breach while a penalty provision specifies a punishment for default; (3) contractual clause is valid and enforceable if the amount fixed as damage is a reasonable forecast for the harm caused by the breach, and the harm is of a kind which is very difficult to accurately estimate; and (4) in determining whether an Agreement sets forth a penalty or a liquidated damages, a court looks to the intention of the parties as gleaned from an examination of the contract as a whole.

This Court adopts the reasoning of the Missouri Court that the determination of the validity and enforceability of the forfeiture clause depends on whether it is appropriately deemed as a clause setting liquidated damages or whether it's a clause setting a penalty for violation of the provisions in question.

This Court finds that clearly it's a penalty provision.

The penalty, the sanction is not related in any way to the nature of the violation and is set at a monetary figure which has no relationship to the harm that might be done if the clauses are violated. This Court's conclusion is that the forfeiture clause of the Agreement is properly deemed as a penalty clause rather than a clause of liquidated damages and is, therefore, unenforceable.

5. Mrs. Hager was justified in the issuance of an order of protection against domestic violence (TPO) in the first instance. Mrs. Hager is also entitled to an extension of that order (TPO) at this time.

DECREE OF DIVORCE

By reason of the premises, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED:

- 1. That the Parties' marriage is dissolved, and each is returned to the status of a single person.
- 2. The following specific terms of the Marital Settlement Agreement are ratified, adopted and approved and become the order of this Court: The provisions relating to the amount and duration of spousal support owed by Mr. Hager to Mrs. Hager (see Exhibit "A", Section 1, page 3); the provisions regarding the amount of child support owed by Mr. Hager to Mrs.

Hager (see Exhibit "A", Section 4, page 8) and are consistent with NRS 125(b).070 and 080 and are in compliance with statutory requirements; provisions regarding the provision of health insurance and coverage of medical care for the children; the division of the community property of the parties; the characterization and award of Mr. Hager's separate property to him; the provisions regarding the award -- or the determination of attorney's fees; and the Agreement and award of joint legal custody of the parties' minor children to both parties.

- 3. The parties are hereby put on notice that the terms of the Hague Convention of October 25, 1980, adopted by the 14th Session of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, apply if a parent abducts or wrongfully detains a child in a foreign country.
 - 4. Plaintiff will continue to use the last name Hager.
- 5. Mrs. Hager will be designated as the primary physical custodian. Mr. Hager's visitation rights contained in Exhibit "A" at pp. 5-8, will be conditioned on the following: Mr. Hager will submit himself twice a week on Mondays and Thursdays for blood and urine testing at his expense with the results of those tests to be provided to the Court. Mrs. Hager or her counsel shall be notified of drug test results by Mr. Hager or the Court. It is a condition of the visitation that Mr. Hager submit to those tests with an order that the test results be

provided directly to the Court, and no further authentication or proof of the tests shall be necessary.

Mr. Hager admitted in court in March 1999 that in the recent past he was chemically dependent on pain medications, principally opiates and opioids. It is Mr. Hager's responsibility to inform his treating physicians that he has a drug testing protocol, and when they choose which pain medication they give, they provide a medication which is not going to create further addiction problems. However, if test results are returned which report the presence of controlled substances, and such presence of controlled substances can be explained by what a doctor has prescribed, that will not be deemed a dirty (positive) test.

6. Once Mr. Hager has presented one full week of clean tests, his visitation as set forth on page 6 of the Agreement (Exhibit "A") will be granted to him with certain limited modifications. As a result, after one full week of negative drug tests, Mr. Hager will begin to have his visitation, which is contained in paragraph (i), or every Friday after school ending on Saturday at 8:00 p.m. In addition, he will have the one weekend each month of extended visitation from Friday after school until Monday morning. The paragraph states the visit will be ended by Mr. Hager returning the children to their schools. It will be the order of this Court that the children

be returned to their schools on time. The remaining visitation contained in the remaining subparagraphs of Paragraph 3 will also be granted to Mr. Hager on the condition that he continue to test negative for drugs twice a week. Mrs. Hager shall also enjoy the same visitation schedule that Mr. Hager enjoys as the non-custodial parent during the time period that Mr. Hager has the children for the summer. However, each party shall waive certain Summer visits so the other one can travel.

Should one of Mr. Hager's tests show the presence of any controlled substance, his visitation will be suspended and the Court will reconvene an emergency hearing and determine additional action.

- 7. It will also be the order of this Court as a condition of visitation that there will be no consumption of alcoholic beverages at any time by Mr. Hager. If there is a basis to believe that he is consuming alcoholic beverages, visitation will be suspended and the Court will revisit the issue.
- 8. An extended order for protection against domestic violence will be issued under the following terms: Robert Hager is prohibited, either himself or through any agent, including his children, from committing any act of violence, threat of violence or harassment directed against Elaine Hager. Mr. Hager is ordered to have no contact with Mrs. Hager except through legal representatives. Mr. Hager is ordered to stay a

hundred yards away from Mrs. Hager's place of residence, a hundred yards away from Mrs. Hager's place of employment, and a hundred yards away from the school of Ryne and Chantal except as needed to pick the children up at the school.

- 9. Mr. Hager is ordered to attend and successfully complete a 26-week anger management program through American Corrective Counseling Services. He shall contact American Corrective Counseling Services within ten days of May 5, 1999 to sign up and make arrangements to participate in that program, and Mr. Hager shall provide proof of satisfactorily completion of that program. Mr. Hager's continued participation in that program through its completion will also be a condition of his visitation, as previously ordered.
- 10. In addition to the visitation which is set forth in the Agreement (Exhibit "A"), Ryne and Chantal shall have telephone contact with their father as well. The children will call their father Tuesdays and Thursdays between 7:00 and 8:00 p.m.
- 11. Ryne and Chantal, the minor children shall have the right to call their older brothers when they wish. While Ryne and Chantal are in Mr. Hager's custody, it will be Mr. Hager's responsibility to assure that Ian and Bobby's conduct, both their behavior and their verbal conduct, is consistent with the best interests of Ryne and Chantal, and that means an absolute

prohibition against any comments, statements or any other act or word that would be demeaning, insulting or negative and directed against Mrs. Hager. If this Court discovers that Ian is making disparaging remarks about Mrs. Hager, the contact between Ryne and Chantal and Bobby and Ian shall be modified.

- 12. It is further the order that both parties or anyone associated with either, meaning girlfriends, boyfriends, relatives, parents or anybody else, are prohibited from making any demeaning or derogatory comments directed against the other party in the presence of the children (Ryne and Chantal), and the Court intends to hold each parent responsible for the actions of anyone within each party's sphere of influence.
- 13. The Marital Settlement Agreement (Exhibit "A") provides that the child support and the spousal support are due on the first day of each month. The request for an assignment of the distribution royalty payments from the Bald Mountain gold mine is granted. However, the assignment will be authorized but suspended on the condition that the payments are received by Mrs. Hager on the 1st of the month. If Mrs. Hager has not received the payments by the 3rd of any month, then the assignment may be reinstated.
- 14. Associated Pathologists Laboratories (APL) is currently in possession of a hair sample from Mr. Hager. This hair sample may be released to the University of Nevada, Reno

Medical School Lab for further testing and verification of previously reported results. The Court directs that the hair sample be transferred directly from the APL lab to the University of Nevada, Reno Medical School Lab. The standard, generally accepted controls to insure chain of custody shall be employed by both laboratories.

Consistent with Section 8. ATTORNEY FEES, p. 20 of **15.** the Agreement, Mrs. Hager shall be awarded attorney fees and costs in connection with obtaining a divorce. However, by previous agreement, which was adopted and ordered by this Court pursuant to the PENDENTE LITE ORDER REGARDING PLAINTIFF'S EMERGENCY MOTION FOR TEMPORARY CUSTODY AND LOSS OF HOUSE ONLY UPON PROOF OF BREACH AND DUE PROCESS dated June 26, 1998, the matters addressed in said Order of June 26, 1998 are not subject to award of attorney fees because no prevailing party is designated. Therefore, each party bears their own costs with regard to the matters addressed in said PENDENTE LITE ORDER. Mrs. Hager's total accumulated attorney fees and costs amount to the sum of \$26,303.51. Of this amount, \$1,973.00 is related to the issues dealt with in the PENDENTE LITE ORDER. Accordingly, fees and costs awarded to Mrs. Hager total the sum of \$24,330.51 (\$26,303.51 minus \$1,973.00). Mr. Hager shall pay such fees to Mrs. Hager within 30 days of the date of notice of entry of this Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law

and Decree of Divorce. This provision is a judgment awarding attorney's fees and costs to Mrs. Hager.

- 16. Consistent with Section 4. CHILD SUPPORT, p. 8 of the Agreement, Mr. Hager is ordered to provide health insurance for the minor children. Said insurance shall be in place within 30 days of notice of entry of this Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Decree of Divorce.
- 17. Each person who is subject to this order for child support may request a review of this order for child support pursuant to NRS 125B.145 every three (3) years, or at any time on the basis of changed circumstances.
- 18. PENALTY FOR VIOLATION OF ORDER: THE ABDUCTION,

 CONCEALMENT OR DETENTION OF A CHILD IN VIOLATION OF THIS ORDER

 IS PUNISHABLE AS A FELONY BY UP TO SIX (6) YEARS IN PRISON.

 NRS 200.359 provides that every person having no right of

 custody to the child who willfully detains, conceals or removes

 the child from a parent, guardian or other person having lawful

 custody or a right of visitation of the child in violation of

 an order of this Court, or removes the child from the

 jurisdiction of the Court without consent of either the Court

 or all persons who have the right to custody or visitation is

 subject to being punished by imprisonment in the state prison

 for not less than one (1) year nor more than six (6) years, or

 by a fine of not less than One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000.00) nor

and imprisonment.
THIS IS A FINAL DECREE.
DATED this 30 day of \undersething, 1999.
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DISTRICT JUDGE
Submitted by: Todd I. Torvinen Esa The document we which this certificate is
attached is a full. Mue and correct conv. of
Reno, Nevada 89502
Nevada State Bar No.: 3175 Nevada State Bar No.: 3175 District Court in and for the County of
Washoe, State of Nevage
By Deputy
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IN OFFICIAL RECORDS OF DOUGLAS COLNEYADA
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