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Douglas County - NV Karen Ellison - Recorder

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BK-0310 PG-1036 RPTT:

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Case # 09-CV-0285

Recording Requested by:

Name: Bader & Ryan, Ltd.

Todd A. Bader, Esq.

Address: 232 Court Street

City/State/Zip: Reno, Nevada 89501

ORDER GRANTING ATTORNEY'S FEES TO DEFENDANTS, AND DENYING MOTION TO SET ASIDE

(Title of Document)

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Dept. No. II

Case No. 09-CV-0285

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IN THE NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF DOUGLAS

SCHULZ PARTNERS, LLC,

Plaintiff,

VS.

ZEPHYR COVE PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION, INC., a Nevada corporation,

Defendant.

ORDER GRANTING ATTORNEY'S
FEES TO DEFENDANTS,
AND

DENYING MOTION TO SET ASIDE

THIS court entered its Order Dismissing Complaint in its Entirety on November 17, 2009. Plaintiff Schulz Partners, LLC ("Schulz") filed its Notice of Entry of Order and its Notice of Appeal on November 18, 2009.

Thereafter, Defendant Zephyr Cover Property Owners Association ("the Association") filed its Memorandum of Costs on November 23, 2009, and its Motion for Attorney's Fees and Costs on November 25, 2009. Schulz opposed the motion on December 1, 2009, and the Association replied on December 11, 2009.

Schulz moved for an award of attorney's fees on December 1, 2009, under the substantial benefit exception. The Association filed its opposition on December 14, 2009, and Schulz replied on

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December 21, 2009.

Schulz filed a separate motion to set aside this court's 3

order on December 15, 2009. The Association filed its opposition on January 5, 2010, and Schulz replied on January 7, 2010.

Motion to Set Aside

a threshold matter this court must consider the As plaintiff's motion to set aside. Plaintiff's November 18, 2009, notice of appeal divested this court of jurisdiction except in matters that are collateral and independent from the appeal. Kantor v. Kantor, 116 Nev. 886, 894-95 (2000). The motion to set aside is not collateral or independent from the appeal. court does not have jurisdiction at this time to withdraw or modify its previous order since that order is the very heart of the pending appeal.

Pursuant to Huneycutt v. Huneycutt, 94 Nev. 79, 81 (1978), this court certifies that it would likely have denied the motion to set aside.

II. Motions for Attorney's Fees

Despite the appeal, this court does have jurisdiction to resolve the parties' pending motions for attorney's fees. award of attorney's fees and costs post-judgment is collateral to and independent from the matter being appealed.

A. Schulz's Motion for Attorney's Fees

Despite this courts order dismissing the complaint in its entirety, plaintiff seeks an award of attorney's fees in its favor pursuant to the substantial benefit doctrine.

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Schulz claims that it achieved a substantial benefit for all lot owners because the complaint caused the Association to change its signs, clarifying that all lot owners (not just association members) could access the beach. Schulz attaches exhibits showing that he has incurred attorney's fees and costs of approximately \$15,200. The Association asserts that the substantial benefit doctrine does not apply because Schulz was not a prevailing party.

Under this the substantial benefits doctrine, if a substantial benefit is conferred by a successful party then the attorney's fees and costs can be spread out proportionately among the benefitted members of an ascertainable class. Thomas v. City of North Las Vegas, 122 Nev. 82, 90-91 (2006). To qualify under this exception, the prevailing party must show that the losing party received some benefit from the litigation. Id. at 85.

Schulz is not the successful or prevailing party in this matter. Furthermore, this court is reluctant to say that the change in signs is a substantial benefit which would impose fees and costs on individual property owners who have not been properly served, otherwise noticed, nor did they participate in this action.

Accordingly, Schulz's motion for attorney's fees is denied.

B. The Association's Motion for Attorney's Fees and

Costs

Pursuant to NRS 18.020(1) and (5), an award of costs is mandatory to a prevailing party in a real property dispute. This

matter is just such a dispute. The Association's request for \$623.65 is reasonable.

The Association also seeks an award of attorney's fees pursuant to NRS 18.010(2)(b). Under this statute, the court may award attorney's fees when there was no reasonable ground to bring a complaint. "The court shall liberally construe [NRS 18.010(2)(b)] in favor of awarding attorney's fees . . . to punish for and deter frivolous or vexatious claims..." Id. (also referencing the court's ability to sanction under NRCP 11). In awarding reasonable attorney's fees, the court must consider: the abilities of the advocate; the character of the work done; the work actually done; and the result achieved. Brunzell v. Golden Gate Nat'l. Bank, 85 Nev. 345, 349 (1959). However, in awarding attorney's fees as a sanction, the sanction is limited to what is sufficient to deter repetition of such conduct. NRCP 11(c) (2)

The Association asserts that Schulz's complaint was brought without reasonable grounds in law, especially in light of the 1987 final judgment by Judge Robison and the established case law on issue and claim preclusion. The Association attaches a January 2009 decision from the First Judicial District Court clearly putting Schulz on notice of the res judicata effects of the 1987 final judgment. Association's Motion at Ex. 2. As far as this court can tell, the 2009 First Judicial District Court case was dismissed without the imposition of any attorney's fees or sanctions. The Association requests attorney's fees of

\$13,198.89.

Schulz asserts that Rule 11 cannot be a basis for this court's decision, but fails to recognize that NRS 18.010(2)(b) specifically references Rule 11 as part of the rationale for the statutory authority to impose sanctions. Hence, Rule 11 becomes persuasive in understanding when and how NRS 18.010(2)(b) should be applied.

Further, Schulz asserts that its appeal shields it from any sanctions under this statute because the court's order might be reversed on appeal, thereby showing that Schulz's complaint had a legal basis. Schulz claims it will be prejudiced if an order on fees and costs is entered now. The court disagrees. Any order on fees and costs can be appealed, subjecting this matter to review. Additionally, this court should not indefinitely defer a decision on fees and costs which are collateral to any current appeal.

This court finds that an award of fees pursuant to NRS 18.010(2)(b) is appropriate. The Association's request for attorney's fees is reasonable. All work was performed by a licensed attorney, was appropriately implemented, and achieved the most favorable result one can achieve for a client. The defendant's attorney's fees are less than that of the plaintiff, demonstrating their reasonableness. Finally, this court finds that the imposition of fees is appropriate to deter Schulz from continued attempts to undermine the 1987 final order. Simple dismissal has proven to be inadequate in deterring such conduct.

Accordingly, the court awards the Association \$13,198.89 in attorney's fees and \$623.65 in costs.

III. Conclusion

Plaintiff Schulz Partners, LLC, is directed to pay Defendant Zephyr Cover Property Owners Association, Inc., \$13,198.89 in attorney's fees and \$623.65 in costs. This amount is reduced to judgment and shall accrue interest from today's date until paid in full.

All other matters are DENIED.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated this day of February, 2010.

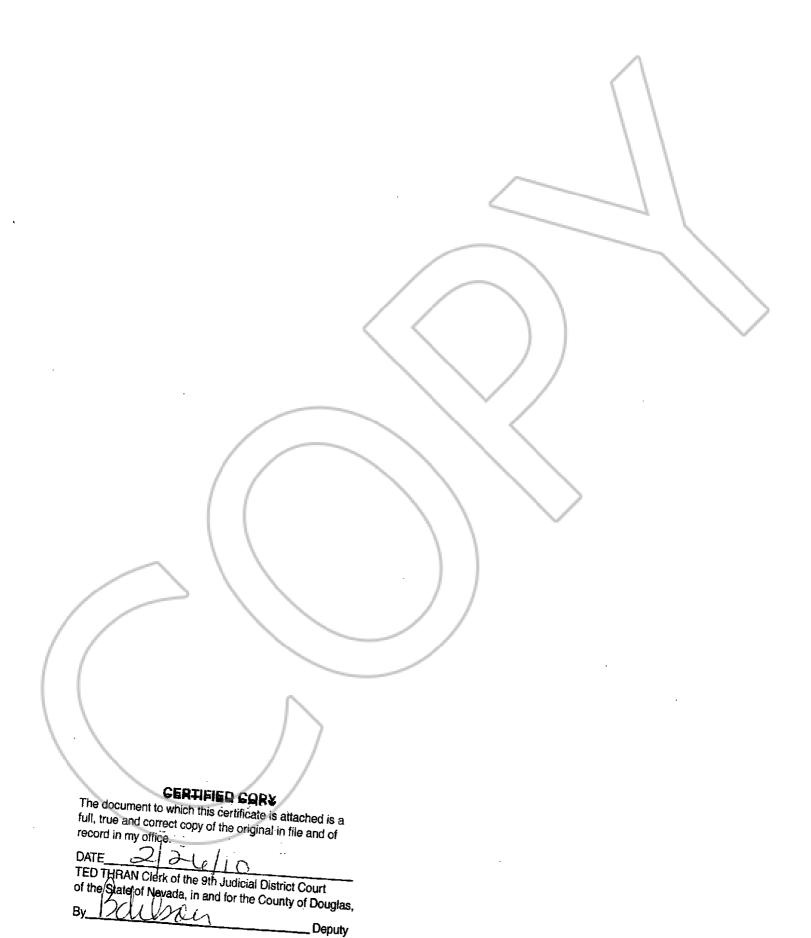
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MICHAEL P. GIBBONS DISTRICT JUDGE

Copies served this day of February, 2010, to: Harry W. Swainston, Esq., 4040 Hobart Road, Carson City, NV 89703; Todd A. Bader, Esq., 232 Court Street, Reno, NV 89501-2220.

Musula KMMamer





Deputy