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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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| THE ELEANORA J. DIETLEIN TRUST, et al., Plaintiffs, v. AMERICAN HOME MORTGAGE INVESTMENT CORP. , Defendant. | Case No. 3:11-CV-0719-LRH (VPC) ORDER |
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INTRODUCTION

This case concerns the family trust of Eleanora Dietlein (the “trust”) and disputes among her three surviving children, Eric Dietlein (“Eric”), William Dietlein (“Bill”), and Nora Dietlein Christensen (“Nora”). On October 5, 2011, a lawsuit involving the trust was removed to this court (#1). The plaintiffs are identified as the trust, Derek Neumann, and Gina Neumann, and they sued American Home Servicing, Inc. (“AHMSI”) for wrongful foreclosure and various state law claims related to the alleged wrongful foreclosure of real property belonging to the trust, which is located 5600 Grass Valley Road, Washoe County, Nevada (the “Grass Valley property”) (#1). The trust owned the Grass Valley property, and the Neumanns were lessors. Id. Karlon Kidder, Esq. (“Mr. Kidder”) represented all of the plaintiffs.

Eric was not a named plaintiff, nor was he a trustee of the trust at the time the complaint was filed; nevertheless, he appeared before this court as the “trust representative” in court hearings and at a settlement conference.¹ At the January 10, 2013 settlement conference, the

¹It was later learned that Mark Chase was the actual trustee of the trust at the time the case was filed and when the case was purportedly settled (#35).

1 parties settled the case, and they agreed to an April 2013 deadline to submit their stipulation to
2 dismiss with prejudice (#29). It was not until January 2014 – one year after the settlement
3 conference – that Bill’s attorney contacted the court to inquire about the status of the case. The
4 court set a status conference (#31), Bill and Nora, as co-trustees of the trust, filed notices of
5 appearance (#s 33 & 34), and they jointly filed an objection to the proposed settlement and
6 stipulated dismissal (#35). Plaintiffs and AHMSI also filed status reports (#s 32 & 36).

7 At the January 27, 2014 hearing, the court learned that after the settlement conference,
8 AHMSI requested documentation required to complete the settlement, but despite repeated
9 efforts, plaintiffs did not provide the documents to AHMSI until December 20, 2013 (#32).
10 AHMSI then learned that litigation involving the trust had been pending for years, and that the
11 state court had recently issued an order appointing co-trustees. *Id.* AHMSI also learned that Eric
12 – who had attended the settlement conference on behalf of the trust – was not the trustee of the
13 trust either at the time the complaint was filed or at the time of the settlement conference. *Id.*

14 Nora and Bill’s joint status report revealed more details. From September 2011 through
15 the January 2013 settlement conference, Mark Chase (“Mr. Chase”) served as trustee for the trust
16 and was represented by Scott Brooke, Esq. (“Mr. Brooke”) (#35). According to Bill and Nora,
17 neither they nor Messrs. Chase and Brooke knew about this lawsuit. *Id.* In November 2012, Bill
18 and Nora filed a first amended joint petition in Douglas County state court against Eric and
19 alleged claims of breach of fiduciary, conversion, fraud, negligence, alter ego, unjust enrichment,
20 and statutory claims. *Id.* During the pendency of that proceeding, Bill and Nora alleged that
21 Eric failed to disclose either the Grass Valley property or this action. *Id.* Mr. Chase resigned as
22 trustee in October 2013, and in December 2013, the state court appointed Eric, Bill, and Nora as
23 co-trustees of each trust of which they are beneficiaries. *Id.* The state court further ordered that
24 unanimous consent is required by all co-trustees for the trust to take any action. *Id.*; Exhibit C.

25 Having heard from AHMSI, Bill, Nora, as well as Mr. Kidder, Eric, and Mr. Neumann,
26 the court found that there was no settlement of this case in January 2013, and it stayed any
27 motion to enforce the settlement agreement pending further order of the court (#40). The court
28 also ordered Mr. Kidder to produce his complete client file to counsel for Bill and Nora,

1 “including all notes, correspondence, emails, pleadings, [and] any paper whatsoever that deals
2 with [Mr. Kidder’s] representation of the trust.” Id.

3 Shortly after this hearing, Bill and Nora requested and received permission to file an
4 expedited motion to compel, for sanctions and order to show cause (#45). Mr. Kidder filed a
5 motion to withdraw as counsel for plaintiffs (#43), a motion for recusal of magistrate judge
6 (#44), and the Neumanns filed a motion to enforce settlement agreement (#42).²

7 On March 25, 2014, this court issued an order to show cause as follows:

8 1. A hearing is set for May 22 and 23, 2014 to show cause:

9 (a) why Karlon J. Kidder, Esq. should not be
10 sanctioned pursuant to (1) the motion to compel and for sanctions
11 (#45), (2) this court’s inherent power, (3) 28 U.S.C. § 1927, (4)
12 Local Rule iA 4-1, (5) Local Rule iA 10-7, and (6) Rule 5.5 of the
Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct; and

13 (b) why Eric Dietlein should not be sanctioned
14 pursuant to this court’s inherent power, or referred to the State Bar
of Nevada pursuant to NRS 7.285(1) & (3).

15 2. Eric Dietlein and Karlon Kidder shall appear in
16 person at the show cause hearing to present evidence and to testify
17 as to their authority to file this action on behalf of the trust, their
18 written and oral representations to this court, and all matters raised
and/or summarized in Section I of this order.

19 3. Derek Neumann and Gina Neumann shall appear in
20 person at the show cause hearing.

21 4. William Dietlein and Nora Dietlein Christensen
shall appear in person with their counsel at the show cause hearing.

22 5. If Mr. Kidder or Eric Dietlein wishes to retain
23 counsel to represent them in this proceeding, such counsel shall
24 file a notice of appearance no later than April 1, 2014.

25 6. Mr. Kidder, Eric Dietlein, William Dietlein, and
26 Nora Dietlein Christensen shall file pre-hearing briefs, either in pro
se or through counsel, no later than 5:00 p.m. Pacific Time on

27
28 ²The court denied the motion for recusal (#63), ordered the motion to enforce settlement
agreement stricken (#62), and granted Mr. Kidder’s motion to withdraw as counsel for plaintiffs
on February 24, 2014. Id.

1 Friday, May 2, 2014, which will include the following:

- 2 A. List of witnesses to be called;
- 3 B. List of exhibits to be introduced;
- 4 C. Issues of law and issues of fact to be
- 5 considered at the show cause hearing;
- 6 D. Stipulation as to witnesses and exhibits; and
- 7 E. Any additional information that will assist
- 8 the court [in] its preparation for the show
- 9 cause hearing.

10 The court held an evidentiary hearing on May 22 and May 23, 2014 (#88 & 89). At the

11 conclusion of the hearing, the court ordered the parties to submit post-hearing briefs and/or

12 proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law (#89). Bill and Nora filed a post-hearing brief

13 and proposed findings of fact (#s 91 & 92), and Mr. Kidder and Eric filed post-hearing briefs (#s

14 93 & 94).³

15 This order follows.

16 **FINDINGS OF FACT**

17 The following facts are established by clear and convincing evidence:

18 **I. Introduction**

19 1. The Court held a Show Cause Hearing on May 22-23, 2014. In attendance were Mr.

20 Kidder, Eric Dietlein and his counsel, Michael Sullivan, Esq., plaintiffs Derek and Gina

21 Neumann and their counsel, Kevin Van Ry, Esq., co-trustee Bill Dietlein and his counsel,

22 Gregory F. Wilson, Esq. and Jeffrey S. Einsohn, Esq., and co-trustee Nora Dietlein Christensen

23 and her counsel, Robert C. Herman, Esq. (#s 88 & 89).

24 2. The Court conducted examinations of Mr. Kidder, Eric, and Mr. Neumann. Thereafter,

25 the parties conducted further examinations of those witnesses and of the following additional

26 witnesses:

27 _____

28 ³Mr. Kidder represented himself at the show cause hearing, Michael Sullivan, Esq. represented Eric, and Kevin Van Ry represented the Neumanns (#s 71 & 76).

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- a. Bill Dietlein, currently a co-trustee;
- b. Nora Dietlein Christensen, currently a co-trustee;
- c. Scott Brooke, Esq., former attorney for Eric Dietlein and subsequently attorney for independent trustee Mark Chase; and
- d. Mark Wray, Esq., Eric Dietlein's current state court counsel.

3. Karlon Kidder, Esq. was counsel of record for plaintiffs in this case. Hearing Transcript (“HT”) 47:6-11.

4. Mr. Kidder has been a member of the Nevada State Bar since 2010. He is currently a solo practitioner. He is not licensed to practice in any other jurisdiction. He has had multiple bar complaints filed against him. HT 4:15-5:12.

5. Eric, Bill, and Nora are siblings and beneficiaries of the trust. Eric was a trustee for many years and was made the sole manager of numerous limited liability companies owned by the trust. HT 72:23-73:6; 94:2-9; 158-2-160:7; 163:10-13; 332:10-15; 349:1-15.

6. Administration of the trust is being overseen by Judge Michael Gibbons in the Ninth Judicial District Court for the State of Nevada. In February 2011, Judge Gibbons issued a temporary restraining order and preliminary injunction enjoining Eric from taking unilateral or unapproved actions. Exhibit 51.

7. In April 2011, Eric resigned as trustee and Judge Gibbons appointed Mark Chase as the independent trustee. Exhibit 52.

II. Trust Acquisition of the Property

8. Prior to working for Mr. Kidder, Eric started a lending business. The first loan was made with money obtained from Bill. Thereafter, Eric funded his loan business with trust money. HT 129:8-12.

9. For this first loan of \$50,000, Eric approached Bill to acquire the necessary capital. At that point, Bill had no reason to distrust his brother. Eric told Bill that Bill's participation would be short term. Bill was paid back his \$50,000 within a few months. HT 215:9-13; 220:19-25; 221:1-14.

1 10. Bill never visited the property. He did not know where the property was located. He
2 thought the property was somewhere in California. The property was never identified to him as
3 the "Palomino Property." Bill never met the borrowers, Max and Gail Anne Lopez-Gonzalez (the
4 "Lopez-Gonzalezes"). HT 221:15-222:4.

5 11. Eric paid himself \$2,000 for making this first loan. This loan to the Lopez-
6 Gonzalezes was secured by a second deed of trust on this Grass Valley property, which is the
7 subject of this lawsuit. That same year, 2006, Eric paid himself an additional \$56,194 for loaning
8 out trust money. HT 130:19-131:1

9 12. Eric refinanced his loan to the Lopez-Gonzalezes, and in the spring of 2008, Eric
10 foreclosed on the property on behalf of the trust. HT 116:22-117:13. The property was taken
11 subject to a preexisting mortgage. Bill did not know the trust owned the property or that it was
12 being rented out to Derek and Gina Neumann (the "Neumanns"). Bill never met the Neumanns.
13 HT 222:5-222:20.

14 13. Bill only became aware the trust owned the property in late 2013 or early 2014. HT
15 215:6-8. Prior to 2014, Bill had never seen any pleading filed in this action. HT 226:9-12.

16 14. Bill was unaware that the references made to an "AHMSI lawsuit" in a status
17 conference before Judge Gibbons had anything to do with the \$50,000 loan to the Lopez-
18 Gonzalezes or the Grass Valley property. HT 216:20-218:7.

19 **III. Eric Dietlein's Relationship with Derek Neumann**

20 15. The Neumanns are tenants on the Grass Valley property. Mr. Neumann was unaware
21 that Eric had resigned as trustee in April 2011. Mr. Neumann continued to believe Eric was a
22 trustee throughout the pendency of this lawsuit. HT 102:17-103:2.

23 16. At all relevant times, Eric acted as the landlord for the Grass Valley property. Mr.
24 Neumann never communicated with the actual trustee, Mr. Chase, or the trustee's attorney, Mr.
25 Brooke. HT 102:3-6.

26 17. In addition to their landlord-tenant relationship, Eric also employed Mr. Neumann to
27 perform services on other properties owned by the trust and by Eric personally. Mr. Neumann
28 was paid for work on Eric's personal properties with trust money. HT 132:2-134:25.

1 18. Exhibit 35 is the NRCP 16.1 disclosure for a case in the First Judicial District Court
2 (26 Stokes Drive, LLC v. NAFCO Industries, Inc. et al.). Eric was manager of the plaintiff and
3 Bill was president of the first named defendant. Mark Wray, Esq. prepared Exhibit 35. Mr.
4 Neumann was identified in Exhibit 35 as a witness, but his address was stated incorrectly. Mr.
5 Wray's source for the incorrect address was Eric. HT 331:3-332:15. Eric knew that Mr.
6 Neumann's correct address was 5600 Grass Valley Road. The plain inference from these facts is
7 that Eric did not want Bill to be able to locate and depose Mr. Neumann. This is because Bill
8 would then discover that (1) the trust owned the Grass Valley property Mr. Neumann was living
9 on, (2) Mr. Neumann was not paying any rent to the trust, and (3) Eric was paying Mr. Neumann
10 with trust money to perform work on Eric's personal investment properties.

11 19. The Neumanns were granted an option to purchase the Grass Valley property in late
12 2009. Exhibit 4. Under the option agreement the Neumanns could obtain ownership of an
13 eleven-acre parcel including the existing house, out of a total of forty acres. The Neumanns
14 would also be entitled to a second parcel of at least 2.5 acres. To exercise the option, the
15 Neumanns would have to pay off the current mortgage balance. At the time the option
16 agreement was made, the mortgage balance was about \$278,000. Alternatively, the parties to the
17 option agreement contemplated transferring all forty acres of the property to the Neumanns with
18 the trust retaining the right to five out of seven possible parcels. Exhibit 4; 137:12-138:15.

19 20. Mr. Neumann testified that even after this lawsuit was over, he intended to keep
20 his deal with Eric and give Eric, whom he believed was still the trustee, five out of seven
21 possible parcels. HT 386:11-13. Mr. Neumann's attempt to recant this testimony was not
22 credible. Mr. Neumann's testimony explains Eric's motivation to proceed with this lawsuit
23 without full disclosure to Judge Gibbons, Bill, and Nora.

24 21. Eric prepared the option to purchase, Exhibit 4, that was signed by the Neumanns.
25 HT 74:7-10. The Neumanns did not record the option until two years later, after the complaint in
26 this action had been filed in state court. Exhibit 16.

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1 22. The Neumanns' lease with Eric for the Grass Valley property required the Neumanns
2 to pay the senior mortgage holder approximately \$1,500 a month. The Neumanns paid nothing to
3 the trust, the actual owner of the property. HT 370:18-371:8.

4 23. When the mortgage servicer gave notice that it was going to foreclose on the
5 property, the Neumanns stopped making payments. Eric allowed the Neumanns to continue to
6 live on the property for the last three years without paying any rent whatsoever. HT 373:4-7.

7 **IV. Karlon Kidder and Eric Dietlein's Relationship**

8 24. Mr. Kidder and Eric met when Mr. Kidder became a "contract employee" of the Law
9 Offices of Paul Freitag in April 2011. Eric was already working for Mr. Freitag. In November
10 2011, Mr. Kidder opened up his own law office and Eric went with him. HT 13:14-14:5.

11 25. Mr. Kidder and Eric signed an "Employment Agreement with Independent
12 Contractor." Eric Dietlein signed on behalf a limited liability company, EC Real Solutions.
13 Exhibit 31. The purpose of the employment agreement with EC Real Solutions, instead of Eric
14 Dietlein personally, was so that Eric could deduct certain expenses. HT 6:23-7:6.

15 26. Mr. Kidder had direct supervisory authority over the work Eric performed on Mr.
16 Kidder's behalf. HT 53:15-19. Mr. Kidder testified that Eric took orders from him and that Eric
17 worked for him. HT 240:20-25.

18 27. Eric generally worked for Mr. Kidder from 10:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. every day as
19 well as some weekends. HT 8:23-9:3.

20 28. Mr. Kidder paid Eric a salary of \$7,000 a month, regardless of hours actually
21 worked. HT 9:21-10:2.

22 29. Mr. Kidder did not provide health insurance or pension benefits to Eric. Mr. Kidder
23 did provide Eric with disability insurance at some point. HT 10:8-13.

24 30. When Eric was sick, his salary was not reduced. HT 70:2-3.

25 31. Eric had no ability to realize a profit or loss from his business relationship with Mr.
26 Kidder. HT 11:9-16.

27 32. Mr. Kidder did not withhold income tax or Social Security and Medicare taxes for
28 Eric. Mr. Kidder issued Eric a Form 1099. HT 11:17-25.

1 33. The written contract was for Eric to provide "office management." Exhibit 31; HT
2 6:15-22. Eric testified the only office management that he performed was ancillary to preparing
3 operating reports, "motions to value" and performing case analysis. HT 67:13-22.

4 34. Mr. Kidder and Eric gave differing accounts of Eric's job duties. According to Mr.
5 Kidder, Eric's job duties included scheduling, marketing, advertising, occasional consultations
6 with clients, a small amount of drafting legal pleadings and communications with clients. HT
7 7:21-8:22. According to Eric, he was responsible for reviewing income information for people
8 who had issues with mortgages, inputting data into mortgage modification and short sale
9 software, working with another employee contacting mortgage companies, and paying bills. HT
10 60:11-22.

11 35. Mr. Kidder previously represented to the court on February 24, 2014 that Eric was a
12 paralegal. Exhibit 57; HT 20:10-12. Mr. Kidder changed his story and denied that Eric was a
13 paralegal during the show cause hearing. HT 15:2-12. Eric also denied being a "real paralegal"
14 because he did not receive schooling or training and did not hold himself out as a paralegal. HT
15 182:15-183:15.

16 36. Eric prepared "motions to value" for bankruptcy cases. HT 60:23-61:9. Eric was
17 involved in 75-100 wrongful foreclosure, loan modification and Chapter 11 cases. HT 81:23-
18 82:5.

19 37. Eric met with Derek and Gina Neumann at his office without Mr. Kidder present. HT
20 85:12-13.

21 38. Mr. Kidder testified his business relationship with Eric ended in March 2014. HT
22 6:7-12.

23 **V. Lack of Property Authority for this Lawsuit**

24 39. Mr. Kidder admitted it was improper to file suit naming only a trust, rather than a
25 trustee, as the plaintiff. HT 17:1-15.

26 40. The trustee at the time the complaint in this action was filed, Mark Chase, is never
27 named in the complaint. Mr. Kidder had no explanation of why Mr. Chase was never mentioned
28 or identified in the complaint. HT 18:12-19:13; 235:12-15.

1 41. Mr. Kidder was aware that Eric had resigned as a trustee when he filed the complaint
2 in this action. Exhibit 52; HT 235:5-7.

3 42. Mr. Kidder attached two letters to the complaint as exhibits. Those letters identify
4 Eric as trustee. No other trustee is identified in the caption or body of the complaint. The
5 intention was for the reader to conclude that Eric, identified as a trustee in the exhibits, was the
6 trustee at the time the complaint was filed. HT 235:19-237:14.

7 43. Eric personally paid for the filing fees for this case. HT 24:8-11.

8 44. Despite the fact that Eric was not a trustee and reported that the property had zero
9 value (Exhibit 28), Mr. Kidder testified that Eric was very interested in the outcome of this
10 litigation. HT 39:4-6.

11 45. Mr. Kidder's claim that he talked to Mr. Brooke, the trustee's attorney, prior to filing
12 the complaint is not credible. Exhibit 41; 237:15-238:16. There was no credible evidence that
13 Mr. Kidder ever received authorization to file this lawsuit.

14 46. Mr. Brooke previously represented Eric while Eric was a trustee. HT 284:1-21. Mr.
15 Brooke was not familiar with these proceedings. HT 264:5-7. Mr. Brooke did not recall ever
16 speaking to Mr. Kidder. HT 266:11-19.

17 47. Mr. Brooke did not recall any discussion with Eric in which he told Eric he had
18 authority to proceed with this lawsuit. Mr. Brooke does not deny that such a conversation may
19 have taken place only because Eric acted as if it had. HT 279:18-23; 280:7-15.

20 48. The trustee of the trust, Mr. Chase, who served in that role from April 2011 to
21 October 2013, was subpoenaed by Mr. Kidder and/or Eric and was present outside the
22 courtroom. Mr. Kidder and Eric had the opportunity to examine Mr. Chase, but they both
23 declined to do so. There is no credible evidence that Mr. Kidder ever communicated with Mr.
24 Chase.

25 49. Mr. Brooke did not have an opportunity to perform any independent investigation.
26 He relied solely on information and documents that Eric provided. HT 295:17-296:2.

27 50. Based on the information Eric provided, Mr. Brooke was incorrectly led to believe
28 that all trust assets were held in LLCs managed by Eric. HT 298:6-20.

1 51. Various status reports, declarations and other pleadings from the Ninth Judicial
2 District Court were introduced into evidence. See e.g., Exhibits 44-50. Eric took the position
3 that he informed Judge Gibbons about this Grass Valley property through references to a
4 "Palomino Property." Eric testified the "Palomino Property" referred to or included the Grass
5 Valley property which is the subject of this action. HT 149:3-13.

6 52. Documents in evidence describe the "Palomino Property" as an undeveloped forty-
7 two-acre parcel with an APN number ending in 03. The property at issue in this action is an
8 improved property with an APN number ending in 09. HT 148:13-155:9. The evidence does not
9 support Eric's position that references to the "Palomino Property" refer to the developed property
10 at issue in this case. The "Palomino Property" was a separate, undeveloped property.

11 53. On December 12, 2011, Mark Wray, Esq., Eric's attorney in the proceedings before
12 Judge Gibbons, sent an email to Mr. Brooke informing him that Eric filed a lawsuit "at his
13 expense" regarding the Grass Valley property. Mr. Brooke responded asking for further
14 information and stating: "I was not aware of this additional Palomino Property." Exhibit 41;
15 155:10-157:20.

16 54. Emails produced by Mr. Kidder show that approval to pursue this lawsuit was never
17 obtained from Judge Gibbons. Eric and his attorney, Mark Wray, Esq, were aware there was a
18 lack of authority for Mr. Kidder to proceed with this action. Eric and Mr. Wray discussed
19 including reference to this lawsuit in a proposed stipulated order for Judge Gibbons to sign, but
20 no reference to this lawsuit was included in the order. Exhibits 44 and 48; 151:8-155:9.

21 55. In Exhibit 44, a December 16, 2011 email, Mr. Wray stated to Eric:

22 The order does not list the AHMSI lawsuit. I am on the fence
23 about whether it should be included in this order. We raised the
24 subject of the lawsuit at the hearing, but did not necessarily ask the
25 court for approval to pursue it. So I don't know if it should be
 included as being approved or not mentioned in the order at all.

26 This lawsuit was not mentioned in Mr. Wray's proposed order which Judge Gibbons adopted.

27 56. Mr. Wray did not ask Judge Gibbons to give approval of Eric's actions regarding this
28 lawsuit at the December 2011 status hearing in Judge Gibbons's court. HT 343:13-18.

1 57. When Mr. Wray mentioned the AHMSI lawsuit at the September 24, 2012 status
2 hearing in Judge Gibbons's court, the Judge questioned whether he had given Eric approval to
3 engage in those activities. Mr. Wray represented to Judge Gibbons that Eric had authority as
4 manager of an LLC. Exhibit 54 page 25-26; HT 164:9-165:10.

5 58. While Eric was manager of several limited liability companies that were owned by
6 the trust, the Grass Valley property at issue in this action was never owned by a limited liability
7 company. HT 157:21-160:18.

8 59. Eric was sitting next to Mr. Wray at the September 24, 2012 status hearing, and Eric
9 did not correct Mr. Wray's misstatements to Judge Gibbons. HT 164:4-6. Eric was aware that
10 approximately five days prior to the September 24, 2012 status hearing, he had been sued by his
11 brother and sister for mishandling trust property. HT 163:10-23. Mr. Wray never corrected his
12 misrepresentations to Judge Gibbons. HT 166:18-21.

13 60. At the September 24, 2012 status conference, Mr. Wray also represented to Judge
14 Gibbons that Eric had a fiduciary duty regarding the Grass Valley property that was owed to all
15 three beneficiaries – Bill, Nora and Eric Dietlein. HT 167:1-13. Exhibit 54.

16 61. Judge Gibbons ordered Mr. Wray to file a status report that included an update on
17 this lawsuit and any settlement negotiations. Mr. Wray responded "Okay. We'll put all the
18 negotiations in there." HT 167:18-23.

19 62. Eric Dietlein and Mr. Wray never reported to Judge Gibbons about the negotiations
20 regarding the Grass Valley property or this lawsuit. HT 168:16-19; 172:5-11.

21 63. On October 12, 2012, Judge Gibbons issued an "Order Following 24 September 2012
22 Status Conference." The order required Eric to submit an accounting of all activities he
23 undertook as manager of the trust-owned limited liability companies, sworn to under penalty of
24 perjury, within ten days. Eric did not comply with that order. Exhibit 55; HT 169:3-171:2.

25 64. In July 2013, Judge Gibbons ordered Eric to give Bill and Nora access to "ALL trust
26 documents in his possession." Exhibit 50, page 7 lines 4-6. Eric did not give Bill, Nora or their
27 counsel access to documents related to the Grass Valley property or this action. Bill never saw a
28 single pleading from this case. HT 226:9-12.

1 **VI. The Nature of Mr. Kidder's Representation of the Plaintiffs**

2 65. Mr. Kidder claimed to be working on this case pro bono. Mr. Kidder kept time
3 records on other pro bono cases but did not keep time records for this case. Eric did not keep
4 time records on this case. Despite claiming this case was pro bono, Mr. Kidder expected to be
5 paid for his work based on a percentage of any future settlement. HT 20:17-23:6.

6 66. Mr. Neumann understood that Mr. Kidder would take his legal fees out of any future
7 settlement. Mr. Kidder had no written fee agreement with the Neumanns, contingency or
8 otherwise. HT 106:11-20.

9 67. Eric told his attorney, Mark Wray, Esq., that he would be seeking legal fees in this
10 action. The intended recipients of those fees were Paul Freitag and Mr. Kidder. Exhibit 43; HT
11 160:20-161:17.

12 68. Mr. Kidder had no retainer agreement with anyone representing the trust, including
13 the trustee. Mr. Kidder has no writing of any kind authorizing him to act as counsel for the trust
14 in this case. HT 23:14-18; 26:3-7.

15 69. Mr. Kidder had the Neumanns sign a conflict waiver on November 18, 2011, after
16 the Complaint had already been filed. Exhibit 18. Mr. Kidder did not obtain any conflict waiver
17 from the trust or anyone representing the trust.

18 70. Mr. Kidder testified that he was not involved with any other dealings relating to the
19 trust. HT 33:25-34:5. Mr. Kidder's testimony is contradicted by Exhibit 30. Exhibit 30 states
20 that Mr. Kidder was the settlement agent for the sale of a trust-owned limited liability company,
21 Phoenix Inn, LLC.

22 71. At the January 2013 settlement conference in this action, Mr. Kidder and Eric did not
23 disclose to the court the nature of Eric's purported authority to settle the case and that he was not
24 a trustee. Eric held himself out as the person with authority to settle the case. HT 87:2-5. Mr.
25 Kidder did not disclose to the court that the trustee was Mark Chase. HT 34:21-37:23. The
26 defendants in this case were never informed that Mark Chase was the trustee. HT 175:3-9.

27 72. Mr. Neumann spoke to Mr. Kidder no more than six times. HT 104:19-21. If Mr.
28 Kidder wanted to communicate with the Neumanns, he did so through Eric. HT 41:24-25.

1 **VII. Motion to Enforce Settlement Agreement**

2 73. At the January 27, 2014 status conference, the court stayed the filing of any motions
3 to enforce the settlement agreement reached at the January 2013 settlement conference.
4 Nevertheless, the Neumanns filed a motion to enforce pro se (#42).

5 74. Eric, not the Neumanns, prepared the motion to enforce. HT 90-16:18; 112:10-13.
6 Mr. Neumann did not write any part of the motion. HT 91:3-9.

7 75. Eric is familiar with online legal research tools and has visited the law library. HT
8 95:4-97:6. Eric performed legal research to prepare the motion to enforce.

9 76. Mr. Kidder was still counsel for the Neumanns when they filed the pro se motion to
10 enforce. HT 41-6:9.

11 77. Mr. Kidder testified he had no knowledge of the motion to enforce prior to it being
12 filed. HT 43:19-44:4. Mr. Kidder's testimony is not credible. Mr. Kidder was informed by
13 email at least once prior to the filing of the motion to enforce that Eric was preparing the motion.
14 Exhibit 42.

15 78. Exhibit 42 is an email from Eric to Mr. Kidder dated the day before the motion to
16 enforce was filed. It states:

17 Below- that email from Scott Brooke that will replace our
18 affidavits for the Motion to Enforce that Derek will be filing. I
19 thought I sent you this – but just in case... can't have enough
copies of this floating around eh?

20 79. Mr. Kidder knew the motion to enforce was improper under the Local Rules and that
21 it violated the court's express order. Nevertheless, after the motion was filed, the only action Mr.
22 Kidder took was to ask Eric to call the Neumanns. Mr. Kidder had no explanation for why he
23 did not contact his clients himself. HT 45:20-25.

24 80. Mr. Neumann was not advised by anyone to withdraw the motion to enforce. He did
25 not even know withdrawing a motion was possible. HT 113:20-25.

26 81. Mr. Kidder was on notice by the date of Exhibit 24, February 10, 2014, or soon
27 thereafter, that he would be subject to sanctions under Local Rules and/or 28 U.S.C. § 1927 if he
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1 did not takes steps to withdraw the motion to enforce. Mr. Kidder failed to make any attempt to
2 withdraw the motion. HT 365:4-25.

3 82. Mr. Kidder did not tell the Neumanns to withdraw the motion to enforce because he
4 wanted the court to see what was in the motion. HT 367:12-368:14.

5 83. Mr. Kidder then filed an omnibus response (#52) to several pending motions. Eight
6 out of the twelve pages in the Mr. Kidder's response were copied verbatim from the motion to
7 enforce written by Eric. HT 50:22-51:2.

8 84. The court ordered Mr. Neumann to file a sworn statement explaining who wrote the
9 motion to enforce. Mr. Neumann did so. Mr. Neumann's affidavit states, in pertinent part:

10 In supporting my investigation, I requested the help of Eric
11 Dietlein. Mr. Dietlein was kind enough to open up family
12 proceedings and provide any related documents to support my
13 investigation. Therefore, this said Motion was compiled together
with the assistance of Eric Dietlein and me, Derek E. Neumann.

14 Exhibit 20.

15 85. Mr. Neumann's affidavit does not comport with his own testimony or Eric's
16 testimony that Eric wrote the motion to enforce and then gave it to the Neumanns to file. Mr.
17 Neumann refused to admit he filed a false or misleading affidavit. HT 388:6-389:18.

18 **VIII. Mr. Kidder's Fraudulent Document Production**

19 86. On January 27, 2014, the Court ordered as follows:

20 Mr. Kidder who purports to represent the trust in this litigation is
21 ordered to provide to Mr. Wilson and Mr. Herman his complete
22 client file including all notes, correspondence, emails, pleadings,
23 any paper whatsoever that deals with his representation of this trust
by no later than close of business on Friday, January 31, 2014.
(#40).

24 87. In response to that order, Mr. Kidder produced telephone records that were not his
25 own and were not in his possession. HT 242:6-243:20.

26 88. The telephone records produced by Mr. Kidder were heavily redacted. Mr. Kidder's
27 explanation for the redactions was that he only wanted to produce records that were relevant to
28 his representation of the trust. HT 243:21-244:2.

1 fees under a court’s inherent power may be assessed against a broad range of improper behavior,
2 including “willful disobedience of a court order . . . or when a losing party has acted in bad faith,
3 vexatiously, wantonly, or for oppressive reasons,” as well as for “willful abuse of the judicial
4 process.” *Id.* (citing *Roadway Express*, 447 U.S. at 766). An explicit finding of bad faith or
5 willful misconduct is required before a court may impose sanctions pursuant to its inherent
6 power. *In re Dyer*, 322 F.3d 1178, 1196 (9th Cir. 2003). Inherent sanctions may be imposed
7 against attorneys, clients and pro se litigants. *Alyeska Pipeline Serv. Co. v. Wilderness Soc’y*,
8 421 U.S.240, 258-59 (1975) (holding that sanctions are appropriate against any party acting in
9 bad faith, wantonly, or vexatiously). *Aloe Vera of America, Inc. v. U.S.*, 376 F.3d 960, 965 (9th
10 Cir. 2004) (sanctions are an appropriate response when the losing party has acted in bad faith,
11 vexatiously, wantonly, or for oppressive reasons); *Leon v. IDX Systems Corp.*, 464 F.3d 951, 961
12 (9th Cir. 2006) (it is within a district court’s inherent power to award sanctions in the form of
13 attorneys’ fees against a party or counsel who acts in bad faith, vexatiously, wantonly, or for
14 oppressive reasons).

15 2. Title 28 U.S.C. § 1927 provides that, “[A]ny attorney or other person admitted to
16 conduct cases in any court of the United States or any Territory thereof who so multiplies the
17 proceedings in any case unreasonably and vexatiously may be required by the court to satisfy
18 personally the excess costs, expenses, and attorneys’ fees reasonably incurred because of such
19 conduct.” To warrant sanctions pursuant to Section 1927, a court must find the attorney acted
20 with recklessness or subjective bad faith. *B.K.B. v. Maui Police Department*, 276 F.3d 1091,
21 1107 (9th Cir. 2002). Section 1927 does not apply to initial pleadings, since it addresses only the
22 multiplication of proceedings.” *In re Keegan Management Co., Securities Litigation*, 78 F.3d
23 431, 435 (9th Cir. 1996). “Bad faith is present when an attorney knowingly or recklessly raises a
24 frivolous argument, or argues a meritorious claim for the purposes of harassing an opponent.”
25 *Fink*, 276 F.3d at 993-94 (citing *Keegan*, 78 F.3d at 436).

26 3. Local Rule of Practice (“LR”) 1A 4-1 provides:

27 The Court may, after notice and opportunity to be heard, impose
28 any and all appropriate sanctions on an attorney or party appearing
in pro se who, without just cause:

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- (a) Fails to appear when required for pretrial conference, argument on motion, or trial;
- (b) Fails to prepare for a presentation to the Court;
- (c) Fails to comply with these Rules; or,
- (d) Fails to comply with any order of this Court.

4. LR IA 10-6(a) concerns attorney appearances and states:

- (a) A party who has appeared by attorney cannot while so represented appear or act in the case. An attorney who has appeared for a party shall be recognized by the Court and all the parties as having control of the client’s case. The Court in its discretion may hear a party in open Court even though the party is represented by an attorney.

5. LR 1A 10-7(a) incorporates the Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct and states, in pertinent part:

“Any attorney who violates these standards of conduct may be disbarred, suspended from practice before this Court for a definitive time, reprimanded or subjected to such other discipline the Court deems proper. This subsection does not restrict the Court’s contempt power.”

A. Rule 1.5(c) of the Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct (“Nev.R.Prof.C.”) provides that a contingent fee agreement “shall be in writing signed by the client, . . .”

B. Nev.R.Prof.C. 3.3(a) governs candor toward the tribunal and states:

- (a) A lawyer shall not knowingly:
 - (1) Make a false statement of fact or law to a tribunal or fail to correct a false statement of material fact or law previously made to the tribunal by the lawyer;
 - (2) Fail to disclose to the tribunal legal authority in the controlling jurisdiction known to the lawyer to be directly adverse to the position of the client and not disclosed by opposing counsel; or
 - (3) Offer evidence that the lawyer knows to be false. If a lawyer, the lawyer’s client, or a witness called by the lawyer has offered

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material evidence and the lawyer comes to know of its falsity, the lawyer shall take reasonable remedial measures, including, if necessary, disclosure to the tribunal. A lawyer may refuse to offer evidence, other than the testimony of a defendant in a criminal matter, that the lawyer reasonably believes is false.

C. Nev.R.Prof.C. 3.4(a) and (b) concern fairness to the opposing party and counsel and state:

A lawyer shall not:

(a) Unlawfully obstruct another party's access to evidence or unlawfully alter, destroy or conceal a document or other material having potential evidentiary value. A lawyer shall not counsel or assist another person to do any such act.

(b) Falsify evidence, counsel or assist a witness to testify falsely, or offer an inducement to a witness that is prohibited by law.

D. Nev.R.Prof.C. 5.3(a), (b) and (c) concern a lawyer's responsibility to nonlawyer assistant and provide:

With respect to a nonlawyer employed or retained by or associated with a lawyer:

(a) A partner, and a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possesses comparable managerial authority in a law firm, shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer;

(b) A lawyer having direct supervisory authority over the nonlawyer shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer; and

(c) A lawyer shall be responsible for conduct of such a person that would be a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer if:

(1) The lawyer orders or, with the knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or

(2) The lawyer is a partner or has comparable managerial authority in the law firm in which the person is employed, or has

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direct supervisory authority over the person, and knows of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.

E. Nev.R.Prof.C. 5.5(a)(2) provides that “[a] lawyer shall not assist another person in the unauthorized practice of law.”

F. Nev.R.Prof.C. 8.4(a), (c) and (d) govern professional misconduct and provide:

It is professional misconduct for a lawyer to:

(a) Violate or attempt to violate the Rules of Professional Conduct, knowingly assist or induce another to do so, or do so through the acts of another;

* * *

(c) Engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation;

(d) Engage in conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice.

6. N.R.S. § 7.285(1) and (3) governs the unauthorized practice of law and states:

1. A person shall not practice law in this state if the person:

(a) Is not an active member of the State Bar of Nevada or otherwise authorized to practice law in this state pursuant to the rules of the supreme court; or

(b) Is suspended or has been disbarred from membership in the State Bar of Nevada pursuant to the rules of the supreme court.

* * *

3. The State Bar of Nevada may bring a civil action to secure an injunction and any other appropriate relief against a person who violates this section.

7. “A party to litigation is either a natural or an artificial person. ... It is the trustee, or the trustees, rather than the trust itself that is entitled to bring suit.” Causey v. Carpenters S. Nevada Vacation Trust, 95 Nev. 609, 610, 600 P.2d 244, 245 (1979).

1 8. It was improper for Mr. Kidder to file the complaint in this action in the name of
2 the Eleanora J. Dietlein Trust, rather than in the name of a trustee representing the trust. Causey
3 v. Carpenters S. Nevada Vacation Trust, 95 Nev. 609, 610, 600 P.2d 244, 245 (1979) (“A party
4 to litigation is either a natural or an artificial person. ‘Trust Funds’ is neither. It is the trustee, or
5 trustees, rather than trust itself that is entitled to bring suit.”). Mr. Kidder violated Nev.R.Prof.C
6 3.3(a) and Nev.R.Prof.C. 8.4(a), (c), and (d).

7 9. Eric was Mr. Kidder’s employee. Eric was not an independent contractor. Mr.
8 Kidder had direct control over Eric’s work performance and could assign him to perform specific
9 tasks. The nature of Eric’s work and the manner in which Eric was paid evidence an
10 employment relationship.

11 10. Mr. Kidder is responsible for any violations of the Nevada Rules of Professional
12 Conduct that he knew Eric was going to commit or which Mr. Kidder later ratified.
13 Nev.R.Prof.C. 5.3.

14 11. Eric ghostwrote the motion to enforce (#42) in violation of Local Rule IA 10-6(a)
15 and the court’s January 27, 2014 order.

16 12. Eric engaged in the unlawful practice of law in violation of N.R.S. § 7.285.

17 13. Mr. Kidder knew Eric was going to file the motion to enforce and did not take
18 action to prevent a violation of the court’s January 27, 2014 order. Mr. Kidder’s conduct
19 violated LR IA 4-1, Nev.R.Prof.C. 3.3(a)(1), Nev.R.Prof.C. 5.3(a), (b) and (c), and
20 Nev.R.Prof.C. 5.5(a)(2), Nev.R.Prof.C. 8.4(a), (c) and (d). Mr. Kidder acted in bad faith and
21 engaged in willful misconduct; therefore, sanctions are warranted pursuant to the court’s inherent
22 power and 28 U.S.C. § 1927, and LR IA 4-1.

23 14. Mr. Kidder failed to instruct Eric or the Neumanns to withdraw the motion.
24 Instead, Mr. Kidder further ratified Eric’s conduct by republishing the contents of that motion in
25 his omnibus response (#52). Mr. Kidder violated LR IA 4-1(d), Nev.R.Prof.C. 5.3(a), (b) and
26 (c), Nev.R.Prof.C. 5.5(a)(2), and Nev.R.Prof.C 8.4(a), (c) and (d). Mr. Kidder acted in bad faith
27 and engaged in willful misconduct; therefore, sanctions are warranted pursuant to the court’s
28 inherent authority, 28 U.S.C. § 1927, and LR IA 4-1.

1 15. Mr. Kidder violated Nev.R.Prof.C. 1.5(c), by failing to obtain a written
2 contingency fee agreement for a case in which the parties understood that Mr. Kidder and Mr.
3 Freitag would be paid fees out of a settlement. Mr. Kidder's testimony that this case was pro
4 bono is belied by testimony about his expected contingency fee.

5 16. Mr. Kidder made false statements about his knowledge of Eric's activities and
6 that Eric was a paralegal. Mr. Kidder failed to disclose at the January 2013 settlement
7 conference that Eric was not the trustee, and Mr. Kidder filed a complaint which identifies Eric
8 as a trustee in his exhibits but does not reveal that Eric had resigned from that position. Mr.
9 Kidder violated Nev.R.Prof.C. 3.3(a), and acted in bad faith and engaged in willful misconduct;
10 therefore, sanctions are warranted pursuant to the court's inherent authority, 28 U.S.C. § 1927,
11 and LR IA 4-1.

12 17. Mr. Kidder violated Nev.R.Prof.C. 3.4(a) by surreptitiously altering telephone
13 records to make it appear that Eric's telephone calls were his own. Mr. Kidder is also
14 responsible for the alteration of the broker price opinion by his employee, Eric. Mr. Kidder
15 acted in bad faith and engaged in willful misconduct; therefore, sanctions are warranted pursuant
16 to the court's inherent authority and 28 U.S.C. § 1927.

17 18. Mr. Kidder committed the above-described acts, including but not limited to,
18 filing the complaint in this action without obtaining proper authority or consent; making
19 misrepresentations to the court at status hearings and motion hearings; failing to disclose the
20 identity of the trustee; failing to inform the court that Eric was no longer the trustee;
21 surreptitiously altering evidence and allowing his employee to surreptitiously alter evidence;
22 allowing his employee and clients to violate court orders and local rules; failing to take
23 appropriate action to remedy a violation of court orders and local rules; and failing to supervise
24 his employee, Eric, or to review all of his work. Mr. Kidder's conduct violated Nev.R.Prof.C.
25 3.3(a), 3.4(a) and (b), 5.3(a), (b) and (c), 5.5(a)(2), and 8.4(a), (c) and (d). Mr. Kidder acted in
26 bad faith and engaged in willful misconduct; therefore, sanctions are warranted pursuant to the
27 court's inherent power, 28 U.S.C. § 1927, and LR IA 4-1.

28

1 4. The Clerk of Court shall **SEND** a copy of this order to the Honorable Michael P.
2 Gibbons, District Judge, Department Two, Ninth Judicial District, 1038 Buckeye,
3 P.O. Box 218, Minden, Nevada 89423.

4 **II. Eric Dietlein**

5 1. Eric Dietlein is jointly and severally liable for the attorney's fees and costs of Bill
6 and Nora incurred in this case for the period from January 27, 2014 to June 23,
7 2014. The co-trustees, Bill and Nora shall file declarations setting out their fees
8 and costs within thirty days of the date of this order pursuant to LR 54-16(b) and
9 (c). Eric may file an opposition pursuant to LR 54-16(e).

10 2. Eric is referred to the State Bar of Nevada for further proceedings pursuant to
11 N.R.S. § 7.285. The Clerk of Court shall **SEND** a copy of this order to the State
12 Bar of Nevada, Office of Bar Counsel, 600 East Charleston Blvd., Las Vegas,
13 Nevada 89104.

14 4. The Clerk of Court shall **SEND** a copy of this order to the Honorable Michael P.
15 Gibbons, District Judge, Department Two, Ninth Judicial District, 1038 Buckeye,
16 P.O. Box 218, Minden, Nevada 89423.

17 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED:**

18 1. Within thirty days of the date of this order, the current co-trustees, Bill, Nora, and
19 Eric shall file a substitution of counsel for the trust and they shall also file a
20 substitution of parties naming all three current trustees.

21 2. Within thirty days of the date of this order, the Neumanns shall also either
22 confirm that Kevin Alvis Van Ry, Esq. will remain their counsel throughout the
23 remainder of this proceeding, file a substitution of counsel, or substitute
24 themselves to act in propria persona.

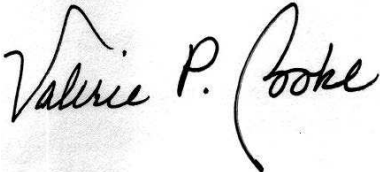
25 3. Pursuant to LR IB 3-1(a), a party may file with the District Court an objection to
26 this within fourteen days of service of the order. Therefore, this order is
27 **STAYED** until **Thursday, August 14, 2014**. If objections are filed, this stay
28 shall remain in effect until the District Court issues its final order. If no

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objections are filed, the effective date of this order shall be **Friday, August 15, 2014.**

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: July 31, 2014.



UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE