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5	Attorney for Defendants FREDRICK J. RIZZOLO						
6	RICK AND LISA RIZZOLO FAMILY TRUST RICK J. RIZZOLO SEPARATE PROPERTY TRU	ST					
7	and RJR TRUST						
8	UNITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT					
9	DISTRICT OF NEVADA						
10	* :	* *					
11	KIRK and AMY HENRY,) Case No.: 2:08-CV-635-PMP-GWF					
12	Plaintiffs,						
13	VS.)) <u>OPPOSITION TO</u> PLAINTIFFS'					
14	FREDRICK RIZZOLO aka RICK RIZZOLO, an individual; LISA RIZZOLO, individually	RENEWED MOTION TO COMPEL DEFENDANT RICK RIZZOLO TO					
15	and as trustee of The Lisa M. Rizzolo Separate Property Trust and as successor	ANSWER AND RESPOND TO KIRK HENRY'S FIRST SET OF					
16	trustee of The Rick J. Rizzolo Separate Property Trust; THE RICK AND LISA	INTERROGATORIES AND REQUESTS FOR PRODUCTION AND FOR					
17	RIZZOLO FAMILY TRUST; THE RICK J. RIZZOLO SEPARATE PROPERTY TRUST;	APPROPRIATE F.R.C.P. 37 SANCTIONS					
18	THE LISA M. RIZZOLO SEPARATE PROPERTY TRUST; THE RLR TRUST; and						
19	THE LMR TRUST,						
20	Defendants.						
21	COMES NOW, Defendant FREDRICK	RIZZOLO a/k/a RICK RIZZOLO, et al., by and					
22	through counsel of record KENNETH G. FRIZ	·					
23	G. FRIZZELL, III, and respectfully submits th						
24	Renewed Motion to Compel Answers to Inter						
25	for Appropriate F.R.C.P. 37 Sanctions	,					
26	This Response and Opposition is made	e and based the <i>Memorandum of Points and</i>					
27 II							

Authorities attached hereto and made a part hereof by reference, the documents, papers

and pleadings on file herein with the Clerk of the Court, and the arguments of counsel as

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and the same

DATED: February 16, 2010.

may be adduced at hearing on the matter.

LAW OFFICES OF KENNETHYG. FRIZZELL, III

By

KENNETH G./FRIZZELL. III. ESQ.

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Attorney for Defendants FREDRIČK J. RIZZOLO

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RJR TRUST

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STATEMENT OF RELEVANT FACTS

Plaintiffs seek unspecified relief by use of a "renewed" motion to compel (#279). The Plaintiffs' first motion to compel was filed on November 17, 2008 (#29), and it was not directed toward Mr. Rizzolo, but toward his then attorneys, Patti and Sqro. The next motion to compel (#42) was filed on December 9, 2008, and denied on February 3, 2009 (#73). Plaintiffs objected (#82), not on the grounds of discovery, but on grounds that the order denying (#73) the motion to compel constituted a defacto summary judgment. The Court sustained the objections (#117), denied sanctions, and did not include specified relief. Plaintiffs did not seek clarification. Mr. Rizzolo's counsel withdrew.

It is important to note that all discovery pertaining to anything from October 2, 2001 through 2006, has already been provided ad nauseum in the course and conduct of the original State court case. Anything pertaining to discovery and information from 2006 to 2008 was seized and is held by the Government, with some copies possessed by former attorneys, and is outside the control of Mr. Rizzolo. Additionally, these attorneys have already provided extensive discovery that would simply be duplicated if Defendant Rizzolo had possession of, and produced the information.

 To the extent possible, anything which has been asked for pertaining to 2008 to the present has been provided. Further, Defendant and Counsel are currently in the process of supplementing as well, and will be provide same to Plaintiffs in the near future. Defendant Rizzolo will also provide a blanket release to allow Plaintiffs to obtain any additional documents through collateral sources.

Plaintiffs' Counsel is again seeking F.R.C.P. 37 sanctions for a violation of a "previous" order to compel. However, the order (#117) overruling the Magistrate Judge was not specific as to relief or what was being compelled, is old; and therefore, F.R.C.P. 37 sanctions are not yet appropriate absent a finding of willfulness. Fashioning the least intrusive method of compelling compliance, the blanket release accomplishes that goal.

It is important to note that the undersigned came into the case only in October 2009. Thus, the operative period of time for which the Court should consider the Plaintiffs' motion (#279) extends only from October 2009 to the present date. A time frame of only four (4) months, as opposed to the nine (9) year history of the case and the parties. Which, by any stretch of the imagination, constitutes an unduly burdensome and oppressive course of action involving discovery which should cease.

Since the undersigned has taken over as Counsel to Defendant, supplements to interrogatories and supplemental responses to request to produce have been provided. Yet, the fact remains that the Government's seizure of all business and personal documents continues to severely limit Defendant Rizzolo's ability to provide Plaintiffs with additional documentation.

The forfeiture and seizure by the Government of Mr. Rizzolo's personal and business records, to which the Plaintiffs agreed, have denied Mr. Rizzolo possession of any further access to these documents. Mr. Rizzolo served a prison sentence on that criminal case, which ended in 2008, when his supervised release began. Contrary to Plaintiffs' beliefs, since being released from prison, Mr. Rizzolo is no longer a man of substantial means.

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 Plaintiffs' Counsel, has now chosen to cast stones at the undersigned. After agreeing to requests from Defendant's Counsel, those requests are now being portrayed as unreasonable in their moving papers. Additional time was requested and granted. This request was necessary due to the death of Counsel's mother-in-law, who resided in Ohio, which took him out of town for a total of approximately two (2) weeks handling family matters. If the death of a family member is considered unreasonable, what would the Plaintiffs consider reasonable?

Counsel and Mr. Rizzolo are not attempting to "thwart" the Plaintiffs' efforts at discovery, and in fact are continuing in their attempts to supplement his answers and provide additional documentation to Plaintiffs where possible. However, when Plaintiffs request documentation concerning Mr. Rizzolo's son's allowance, it makes it difficult to take such a request seriously. Mr. Rizzolo has informed Counsel and Plaintiffs, on numerous occasions, that he has no such documents, and that is unlikely to change anytime soon. Similarly, Mr. Rizzolo resides with a friend who is graciously not charging him monthly rent. As such, there are no documents of any rental payments which Mr. Rizzolo could provide.

The Government seized all documents situated at Mr. Rizzolo's business, which included personal and business records. Accordingly, Mr. Rizzolo no longer has possession of, or access to those documents, and cannot possibly hope to provide same to Plaintiffs.

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Plaintiffs in this action are without a civil judgment for money, have been involved in the discovery process against Mr. Rizzolo for over nine (9) years, and are searching for money that no longer exists. The settlement agreement Plaintiffs entered into does not permit them to obtain a civil judgment or undertake a judgment debtor exam at this time. Plaintiffs' rights are conditioned on the sale of The Crazy Horse Too, a formerly lucrative business that was devalued by the actions of the United States Government in the related criminal case.

Plaintiffs' invented allegations in the instant case came about only after being betrayed by the Government with which they made their deal. Plaintiffs' claim that the

Defendants' divorce in 2005, involved fraudulent transfers of community property between husband and wife. The divorce was final prior to Plaintiff and Defendant Rizzolo having any settlement agreement in place. Since their substantive claims are made and based on state law which provides that a debtor may pay one creditor and not another and such action is not fraudulent, they must fail. *Matusik v. Large*, 85 Nev. 202, 452 P. 2d 457 (1969). Nevada community property law provides that both spouses are entitled to fifty percent (50%) of the community property at the time of their divorce. The Rizzolos were married shortly after they graduated high school, had three children and built a community estate that was divided in a divorce. No challenges were made by Plaintiffs to interplead or intervene in any way, in Defendant's divorce. Further, Plaintiffs have all documents concerning the divorce and community property division. Defendant Rizzolo cannot provide any supplements, as there have been no changes to that division of property.

Plaintiffs base their invented allegations on the impossible beliefs that Defendant Rizzolo, "knew" in 2005, that the Government would not uphold their end of the bargain with Plaintiffs, in 2007 and 2008. Plaintiffs continue to believe that they can prove Defendant had prior knowledge of events which occurred two (2) and three (3) years after his divorce, and prior to any settlement agreement between the parties.

It was the Government and Plaintiffs by their agreement with the Government, not Defendants, who allowed The Crazy Horse Too to become devalued, breaching its agreement to keep it open and operating. The Government's breach did not occur until two (2) years subsequent to the Defendants' divorce in 2005.

The Defendant entered into a plea agreement in his criminal case, over one (1) year after the divorce was final, to sell The Crazy Horse Too, and pay the Plaintiffs. It is clear by Plaintiffs' actions that they believe Defendants are clairvoyant, and made and based their divorce on future events which had not yet occurred or been contemplated. It is the Defendants' clairvoyance which the Plaintiffs must convince a reasonable trier of fact occurred. Yet, it was the Plaintiffs who entered into a settlement agreement with the

Government. It was same Government which then devalued their claim, and removed them from first party beneficiary status.

After being incarcerated for approximately one (1) year, Mr. Rizzolo provided what little documentation he had, or was able to obtain. Mr. Rizzolo previously produced and Plaintiffs have in their possession copies of signed contracts to purchase The Crazy Horse Too by third parties for amounts ranging from \$29,000,000 to \$36,000,000. Plaintiffs were previously provided appraisals on the business and the property, escrow files and correspondence demonstrating that he received more value in community property than his former spouse, Lisa Rizzolo. Plaintiffs are obviously choosing to ignore all previously provided documents, as they contradict Plaintiffs' allegations that the divorce was a fraudulent transaction.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Rizzolo did not fraud the Plaintiffs. Lisa Rizzolo was never a named defendant in the State court action of the related federal criminal case. Defendants Rick and Lisa Rizzolo got divorced, and divided their community property equitably, then went their separate ways. Over one year after the divorce, Mr. Rizzolo entered into a plea agreement in his criminal case to sell his business and pay the Plaintiffs. To claim now, that he knew the Government would not uphold its agreement with Plaintiffs is pure conjecture.

As stated previously, discovery is ongoing, and Counsel and Mr. Rizzolo are resolute in their attempts to provide Plaintiffs with what is <u>reasonable and possible</u>. Mr. Rizzolo has not waived any objections to discovery, and provided supplements on January 6, 2010. Counsel forwarded a proper request for tax information to the Internal Revenue Service, and just received notice that no documents would be forthcoming. If documents cannot be obtained from the Internal Revenue Service, they cannot be provided by Defendant Rizzolo.

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That being said, Defendant Rizzolo will provide Plaintiffs with a blanket release which will enable them to obtain any records they feel pertinent to their claims from collateral sources. In doing so, any evasiveness will no longer be attributed to Defendant or Counsel. Accordingly, Plaintiffs' Renewed Motion to Compel and for Sanctions should be denied. DATED: February 16, 2010

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By

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RJR TRUST

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I am a resident of and employed in Clark county, Nevada. I am over the age of 18 years and not a party to the within action. My business address is: 509 South 6th Street, Las Vegas, Nevada, 89101.

on the attached service list via one or more of the methods of service described below as indicate next to the name of the served individual or entity by a checked box:

VIA U.S. MAIL: by placing a true and correct copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States mail at Las Vegas, Nevada. I am "readily familiar" with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence by mailing. Under that practice, it would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same day with postage fully prepaid at Las Vegas, Nevada, in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after the date of deposit for mailing an affidavit.

VIA FACSIMILE: by transmitting to a facsimile machine maintained by the attorney or the party who has filed a written consent for such manner of service.

BY PERSONAL SERVICE: by personally hand-delivering or causing to be hand delivered by such designated individual whose particular duties include delivery of such on behalf of the firm, addressed to the individual(s) listed, signed by such individual or his/her representative accepting on his/her behalf. A receipt of copy signed and dated by such an individual confirming delivery of the document will be maintained with the document and is attached.

BY E-MAIL: by transmitting a copy of the document in the format to be used for attachments to the electronic-mail address designated by the attorney or the party how has filed a written consent for such manner of service.

I declare that under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Nevada that the above is true and correct. I further declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this court at whose direction the service was made.

Employee of KENNETH G. FRIZZELL, III, ESQ.

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SERVICE LIST

ATTORNEYS OF RECORD	METHOD OF SERVICE
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