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10	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
10	DISTRICT OF NEVADA	
	VITALE & ASSOCIATES, LLC, a	
d 13	Colorado limited liability company,	Case No. 2:12-cv-01400-JAD-VCF
CWAY, S CWAY, S VADA 89 (702) 471-	Plaintiff, v.	SUE LOWDEN'S RESPONSE TO
BALLARD SPAHR LLP 00 NORTH CITY PARKWAY, SUITE 1750 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89106 (702) 471-7000 FAX (702) 471-7070 1 91 471-7000 FAX (702) 471-7070	SUE LOWDEN, an individual, and SUE LOWDEN FOR US SENATE,	PLAINTIFF'S REQUEST FOR LEAVE TO TENDER SUBSTITUTE AFFIDAVIT IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR
BALI ORTH CJ LAS VE (702) 471	Defendants.	SUMMARY JUDGMENT
§ 17	Doloitairos.	
18	Defendant Sue Lowden ("Lowden") hereby files her Response to Plaintiff's	
19	Request for Leave of Court to Tender Substitute Affidavit in Opposition to Motion for	
20	Summary Judgment.	
21	MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES	
22	I. INTRODUCTION	
23	Nearly two weeks after briefing closed, and well after Lowden filed her Reply	
24	in Support of her Motion for Summary Judgment (Doc. 68) and her Objection to	
25	Materials Unsupported by Admissible Evidence (Doc. 67), Vitale's counsel, John	
26	Head, revised a previously filed affidavit that was unsigned and not notarized, and	
27	filed a motion asking the court for permission to substitute a signed, revised affidavit	
28	for the unsigned, draft affidavit. There is no procedure to allow a party to substitute	

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a previously filed, unsigned, and draft affidavit for a later revised, signed, and notarized affidavit. Moreover, there is no recognized procedure whereby a party can re-contour facts to benefit its case after the close of briefing on a matter, especially under the guise that the original version of facts that were proffered just could not be verified, reviewed, and signed by the affiant within the generous time frame allowed by rule and a court order extending time to oppose a motion for summary judgment.

Plaintiff's tactic here is, frankly, litigation abuse.

If this Court were to grant plaintiff's request, there would be no reason for the summary judgment rule to exist because an opposing party can simply offer a draft affidavit with facts that it wished existed, but it could not verify, and then after the close of briefing, submit a wholesale revision of the facts without any risk of inconsistency since the first affidavit was unsigned and not sworn—i.e., not even an affidavit.

If parties opposing motions for summary judgment can simply file unsigned, draft affidavits and later ask the court to substitute an affidavit crafted after reviewing the movant's response, the summary judgment rule is mocked, as is its requirement that the opposing party offer—in its opposition—evidence to support its position. This Court should not accommodate, much less reward, a flagrant violation of court rules and should instead find plaintiff's tactic to be what it is—a bad faith violation of Rule 56(h) that merits sanctions. At a minimum, this Court should reject Vitale's request to substitute a later revised, signed, and notarized affidavit after the close of briefing.

## II. LEGAL ARGUMENT

Plaintiff Vitale & Associates, LLC ("Vitale" or "plaintiff") seeks permission to substitute a signed, notarized, and revised affidavit in the place of an unsigned, unnotarized, and draft affidavit that was previously filed. See Doc. 70. Vitale cites to Rule 56(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and Lujan v. Nat'l Wildlife

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Fed'n, 497 U.S. 871 (1990) to support its request. However, neither authority supports Vitale's request.

On March 28, 2014, Vitale filed its Response to Lowden's Motion for Summary Judgment that included an unsigned and unnotarized Affidavit of Robert Uithoven in Opposition to Motion for Summary Judgment. See Doc. 62-32. Instead of seeking even more time to respond to Lowden's Motion for Summary Judgment, with Vitale having previously requested and received an enlargement of time, Vitale decided to file the unsigned draft affidavit because the execution of the affidavit was, according to him, merely "a formality." See Doc. 58, Doc. 60, Doc. 62-32, and Doc. 70 at 2.

Importantly, no procedure exists to allow a party to replace a previously filed unsigned, draft affidavit with a signed, notarized and later revised affidavit. When Vitale's counsel, John Head, filed the Response to Sue Lowden's Motion for Summary Judgment, which included the unsigned, draft affidavit, he represented to the Court that the filing was not for any improper purpose. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 11. He also did not bother to draft a footnote saying that a signature on the draft affidavit was forthcoming, or to otherwise notify the court of any of the alleged travel and affiant issues he raises in his motion. Instead, plaintiff filed a draft of an affidavit that it hoped someone would sign, and then revised the actual affidavit after the close of briefing so that it could tailor the facts to accommodate its position without subjecting the affiant to a penalty of perjury.

Moreover, plaintiff's filing of an unsigned, draft affidavit has needlessly increased the cost of litigation by having forced the parties to engage in more motion practice. And, plaintiff's motion for leave is clearly without merit. Contrary to Vitale's assertion, Rule 56(d) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure does not allow Vitale to substitute an updated and properly signed and notarized affidavit for an unsigned, draft affidavit. Vitale likely cites Rule 56(d) for the proposition that "[i]f a nonmovant shows by affidavit or declaration that, for specified reasons, it cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition the court may . . . allow time to obtain

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affidavits or declarations . . . . " Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(d)(2). However, instead of complying with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure by submitting a declaration of counsel stating that it needed additional time to obtain an affidavit to present essential facts to support its opposition, Vitale decided to just file a draft of an affidavit, probably hoping it would slip by without objection. That is simply not the procedure allowed, and the court should not allow the rule to be vitiated by accepting Vitale's "do it anyway and see what happens" procedure.

Next, in Lujan, the Supreme Court affirmed the district court's decision in declining to admit affidavits that were untimely. Lujan, 497 U.S. at 894–95. The Supreme Court noted that "any extension of a time limitation must be for cause shown." Id. at 896. "[A]ny post deadline extension must be 'upon motion made,' and is permissibly only where the failure to meet the deadline 'was the result of excusable neglect." Id. (emphasis in original). Here, Vitale's explanation fails to demonstrate excusable neglect. Instead, it supports a finding that Vitale's counsel, John Head, violated Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and that he had an opportunity to ask for yet another extension of time, but chose to not do so. Specifically, the filing of an unsigned, unnotarized, and draft affidavit is certainly an improper purpose that needlessly increases the cost of litigation. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 11(b).

This Court should not accept Vitale's untimely affidavit that was revised after the motion for summary judgment was completed. See Lujan, 497 U.S. at 895; Doc. 71 at 2. If the Court were to allow Vitale to substitute a previously unsigned, unnotarized and draft affidavit with an affidavit revised after the completion of briefing, there would be no reason for any nonmovant to cite to particular parts of materials in the record to support the assertion that a fact is genuinely disputed. Instead, parties opposing a motion for summary judgment can draft fictional affidavits without consulting the affiant and later submit a revised affidavit with the benefit of reviewing the completed motion for summary judgment briefing.

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Court should reject Vitale's request to substitute its unsigned, unnotarized, and draft affidavit with a signed, notarized, and revised affidavit.

## III. CONCLUSION

Even though Vitale knew Robert Uithoven's affidavit was unsigned. unnotarized and in draft form, Vitale elected to file it. Vitiale should have, but did not, make a second request for additional time to oppose the motion for summary judgment, and instead, apparently decided to see if the unsigned affidavit would just slip through the process. Having been called out via objection, Vitale seeks the Court's permission to file a newly crafted affidavit that was revised with the benefit of the completed motion for summary judgment briefing. Vitale has not demonstrated excusable neglect, and even if he did, the manner in which he approached this issue was improper. More importantly, there is no procedural mechanism by which to allow a party to take a test run via an unsigned draft of an affidavit, then to substitute a revised, recrafted, and now signed affidavit in an effort to create a genuine issue of material fact. If a party can proceed in that manner, then there is no need for Rule 56 to exist.

For these reasons, defendant Lowden respectfully requests that plaintiff's motion be denied.

Dated: April 30, 2014.

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Attorneys for Defendant Sue Lowden

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE 1 I hereby certify that on the day of April, 2014, and pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. 2 P. 5(b), a true and correct copy of the foregoing Sue Lowden's Response to Plaintiff's 3 Request for Leave of Court to Tender Substitute Affidavit in Opposition to Motion for 4 Summary Judgment, was electronically filed and served through the Court's 5 CM/ECF system, which will send a notice of electronic filing to the following: 6 7 Deanna L. Forbush John F. Head Jocelyn M. Shelton HEAD & ASSOCIATES, P.C. 8 Haygood Cleveland Pierce & Thompson, 4155 East Jewell Avenue, Suite 500 Denver, Colorado 80222 LLP 9 500 S. Rancho Dr., Suite 17 10 Las Vegas, Nevada 89106 Cynthia Callendar Gordon 8625 West Sahara Avenue 11 Attorneys for Robert Beers Las Vegas, Nevada 89117 12 NORTH CITY PARKWAY, SUITE 1750 Attorneys for Vitale & Associates, LLC LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89106 BALLARD SPAHR LLP [] HAND DELIVERY [XX]E-MAIL TRANSMISSION VIA CM/ECF SYSTEM U.S. MAIL, POSTAGE PREPAID 17 []Certified Mail, Receipt No. 18 Return receipt requested 19 employee of BALLARD SPAHR LLP 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28