

THE BASICS OF FAMILY LAW JURISDICTION

by

Richard L. Crane
Marshal S. Willick
WILLICK LAW GROUP
3591 East Bonanza Rd., Ste. 200
Las Vegas, NV 89110-2101
(702) 438-4100
fax: (702) 438-5311
website: willicklawgroup.com
e-mail: Marshal@willicklawgroup.com

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BIOGRAPHY

Mr. Willick is the principal of the Willick Law Group, an A/V rated Family Law firm in Las Vegas, Nevada, and practices in trial and appellate Family Law. He is a Certified Family Law Specialist, a Fellow of both the American and International Academies of Matrimonial Lawyers, former Chair of the Nevada Bar Family Law Section and past President of the Nevada chapter of the AAML. He has authored several books and articles on Family Law and retirement benefits issues, and was managing editor of the Nevada Family Law Practice Manual.

In addition to litigating trial and appellate cases in Nevada, Mr. Willick has participated in hundreds of divorce and pension cases in the trial and appellate courts of other States, and in the drafting of various State and federal statutes in the areas of pensions, divorce, and property division. He has chaired several Committees of the American Bar Association Family Law Section, and has repeatedly represented the entire ABA in Congressional hearings on military pension matters. He has served on many committees, boards, and commissions of the ABA, AAML, and Nevada Bar, has served as an alternate judge in various courts, and is called upon to testify from time to time as an expert witness. He serves on the Board of Directors for the Legal Aid Center of Southern Nevada.

Mr. Willick received his B.A. from the University of Nevada at Las Vegas in 1979, with honors, and his J.D. from Georgetown University Law Center in Washington, D.C., in 1982. Before entering private practice, he served on the Central Legal Staff of the Nevada Supreme Court for two years.

Mr. Willick can be reached at 3591 East Bonanza Rd., Ste. 200, Las Vegas, NV 89110-2101. His phone number is (702) 438-4100, extension 103. Fax is (702) 438-5311. E-mail can be directed to Marshal@willicklawgroup.com, and additional information can be obtained from the firm web sites, www.willicklawgroup.com and www.qdromasters.com.

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We have been repeatedly surprised at the apparent lack of understanding of the most fundamental of case attributes – jurisdiction. This primer is intended to provide a short guide to what must be present for a court to take action in various family law matters.

I. THE CONCEPT OF DIVISIBLE DIVORCE

Subject matter jurisdiction. Jurisdiction over the nature of the case and the type of relief sought; the extent to which a court can rule on the conduct of persons or the status of things. – Also termed *jurisdiction of the subject matter*.¹

“Subject matter jurisdiction” refers to a subject as to which a court either does, or does not, have jurisdiction to hear depending entirely on something external to the case before it. If the external thing is lacking, then there is “a jurisdictional defect of the fundamental type. . . . where there is ‘an entire absence of power to hear or determine the case.’”² Any purported orders entered as to a subject matter over which the court lacks jurisdiction are void.³

Personal jurisdiction. A court’s power to bring a person into its adjudicative process; jurisdiction over a defendant’s personal rights, rather than merely over property interests. – Also termed *in personam jurisdiction*; *jurisdiction in personam*; *jurisdiction of the person*; *jurisdiction over the person*.⁴

Subject matter jurisdiction over a marriage is present as long as the court has personal jurisdiction over *either* of the parties to the marriage, and every State is required under the Full Faith and Credit clause of the United States Constitution to recognize decrees entered by other States if the other States had such personal jurisdiction over one party and afforded notice in accordance with procedural due process.⁵

¹ Black’s Law Dictionary 857 (7th ed. 1999).

² *State Indus. Ins. System v. Sleeper*, 100 Nev. 267, 269, 679 P.2d 1273, 1274 (1984) & *Shisler v. Sanfer Sports Cars, Inc.*, 83 Cal. Rptr. 3d 771, 775 (Ct. App. 2008) (quoting *Abelleira v. District Court of Appeal, Third District*, 109 P.2d 942, 947 (Cal. 1941)).

³ *Vaile v. District Court*, 118 Nev. 262, 44 P.3d 506 (2002).

⁴ Black’s Law Dictionary 857 (7th ed. 1999).

⁵ *Williams v. North Carolina*, 317 U.S. 287 (1942); see also *Sherrer v. Sherrer*, 334 U.S. 343 (1947); *Coe v. Coe*, 334 U.S. 378 (1947).

The Nevada Supreme Court has held that a failure of subject matter jurisdiction “cannot be waived.” Even when a party does not raise the question, the court is to do so *sua sponte*, if appropriate, and the question can be raised for the first time on appeal.⁶

Under the principle of “divisible divorce,” jurisdiction over a marriage does not necessarily carry with it jurisdiction to alter every legal incident of marriage.⁷ In *Estin*, the wife had obtained a New York separate maintenance award, and the husband subsequently sought a Nevada divorce to terminate the marriage, which had been denied him in New York.

Entry of the divorce decree was affirmed, but the Court added that if the divorce proceeded *ex parte*, the Nevada court could only terminate the marriage, not alter or terminate orders such as the support order in the New York separate maintenance decree. The decree would not prevent a court of another State with jurisdiction over the parties from adjudicating the remaining *incidents* of the marriage.

II. DIVORCE JURISDICTION

Most Nevada litigation as to jurisdiction has involved not the “causes” authorizing suits for divorce, but the requisites for filing a complaint under NRS 125.020. What appears to cause confusion in some quarters is the seeming blurring of tests for subject matter jurisdiction, on the one hand, and personal jurisdiction, on the other. They are distinct, but the Nevada divorce statute makes it necessary for at least one party to be a bona fide resident of this State (which incidentally gives the court personal jurisdiction over that person), for the court to have *subject matter jurisdiction* to entertain a divorce.⁸

As noted, subject matter jurisdiction over the marriage itself – and therefore, jurisdiction to grant a divorce – is present as long as the court has personal jurisdiction over *either* of the parties to the marriage.⁹

When might a court arguably have jurisdiction to entertain a divorce case but nevertheless decline to do so? When another divorce action is pending elsewhere, and the other court has jurisdiction over a greater number of the incidents of marriage. For example, where one party comes to Nevada and files for divorce, but the other party does not appear here, instead initiating a divorce action in the State from which the party came, and that State has jurisdiction over issues of child custody, child and spousal support, and the bulk of the parties’ property.

⁶ *Swan v. Swan*, 106 Nev. 464, 468, 796 P.2d 221, 224 (1990).

⁷ *Estin v. Estin*, 334 U.S. 541 (1948).

⁸ *See Plunkett v. Plunkett*, 71 Nev. 159, 283 P.2d 255 (1955).

⁹ *Williams v. North Carolina*, 317 U.S. 287 (1942).

The rationales are the doctrines of comity and abstention,¹⁰ and the Nevada Supreme Court's repeated admonitions against bifurcating divorce actions.¹¹ Where actions are pending in courts of different States, whether to stay or dismiss one action or the other should be raised by motion.¹² A ruling on whether to stay or dismiss must take into consideration matters outside the pleadings, such as the seriousness of the threat of multiple and vexatious litigation, the convenience of the parties, the status of the foreign actions, and the competing interests of the two forums.¹³ Considerations of comity and prevention of multiple and vexatious litigation will most often militate in favor of dismissal of the later-filed action, unless there is some clear superiority to that action being the one that proceeds.¹⁴

Whether or not another action has been filed elsewhere makes a difference. In a strictly default divorce situation when *no* other action is pending elsewhere, a Nevada court with jurisdiction over only one party can dissolve the marriage, but not adjudicate any rights as to alimony, child support, or child custody without obtaining personal jurisdiction over both parties.¹⁵ Where there *is* another action pending, granting a "status-only" divorce effectively bifurcates the action. Since this is forbidden under *Gojack*, one State must defer to the other under principles of comity and abstention.

Nevada's "long-arm" statute subjects a person to the personal jurisdiction of Nevada's courts in certain circumstances. In 1993, the Nevada Legislature replaced a much longer provision with a simple statement maximizing the reach of the Nevada courts:

A court of this state may exercise jurisdiction over a party to a civil action on any basis not inconsistent with the constitution of this state or the Constitution of the United States.¹⁶

¹⁰ "Comity," strictly speaking, is a "rule of courtesy by which one court defers to the concomitant jurisdiction of another." *Gifis Law Dictionary* (Barron's 1984 ed.) at 79. As the dictionary definition further explains, "judicial comity is not a rule of law, but one of practical convenience and expediency based on the theory that a court which first asserts jurisdiction will not be interfered with in the continuance of its assertion by another court . . . unless it is desirable that one give way to the other."

¹¹ *See, e.g., Gojack v. District Court*, 95 Nev. 443, 596 P.2d 237 (1979); *Smith v. Smith*, 100 Nev. 610, 691 P.2d 428 (1984).

¹² *See, e.g., Marriage of Hanley*, 199 Cal. App. 3d 1109 (Ct. App. 1988).

¹³ *Engle v. Superior Court*, 140 Cal. App. 2d 71, 82-83 (Ct. App. 1956).

¹⁴ *Id.* at 83.

¹⁵ *Simpson v. O'Donnell*, 98 Nev. 516, 645 P.2d 1020 (1982). In the years since this case was decided the various uniform acts governing matters of child support and custody may have altered its holding on those points; if permitted under the uniform acts, the court would gain jurisdiction over those issues irrespective of jurisdiction over the other party.

¹⁶ NRS 14.065(1).

Previously, the courts had given attention to the various subsections setting out the grounds for exercising long-arm jurisdiction in different circumstances. The section most affecting domestic cases was former NRS 14.065(2), which provided in part:

Any person who, in person or through an agent or instrumentality, does any of the acts enumerated in this subsection thereby submits himself and, if a natural person, his personal representative to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state as to any cause of action which arises from:

....

(e) Living in the marital relationship within this state notwithstanding subsequent departure from this state, as to all obligations arising for alimony, child support or property settlement, if the other party to the marital relationship continues to reside in this state.

Substantial case law addressed this earlier provision. The stated intent of the 1993 amendment was to expand the reach of the Nevada courts to the greatest extent. Thus, the earlier case law is still relevant, although the cases should probably be read as the minimum extent to which jurisdiction might be found to extend under the current law.

The long-arm statute only works in one direction. Our courts have jurisdiction over a party who *left* Nevada and moved elsewhere, as to all incidents of the marriage (with the exception of child custody; if more than six months elapses before litigation is begun, initial child custody litigation would rest with the child's Home State). If a party left somewhere else and moved here, our courts would gain jurisdiction over only the status of the marriage and the property that happened to be within the State.¹⁷

The full shaggy-dog explanation of the concepts of divorce grounds and jurisdiction is set out in volume one, chapter one, section one of the Nevada Family Law Practice Manual, along with all relevant statutory and case citations.

It is worth noting that the jurisdictional requirements for filing an *annulment* action are different, in some cases, from that of divorce cases. By statute, the Nevada courts have jurisdiction to entertain

¹⁷ *Simpson v. O'Donnell*, 98 Nev. 516, 645 P.2d 1020 (1982). Where a party moves to Nevada and files, this State might not even have jurisdiction over property located here. In *Austin v. Dawson-Austin*, 968 S.W.2d 319 (Tex. 1998), the Texas Supreme Court considered a case in which a very wealthy man separated from his wife and high-tailed it to Texas (which has essentially no alimony, and under the laws of which the enormous appreciation in the value of a company was expected to stay in the husband's hands). He took with him stock certificates in his name for the Minnesota company through which he had made his fortune. The husband immediately bought a home and deposited large sums in Texas banks. He filed for divorce the first day he was able to do so, and obtained a judgment giving him virtually all of the property. The Texas Supreme Court reversed, after reviewing case law from *Pennoyer v. Neff*, 95 U.S. 714, 24 L. Ed. 565 (1877) to *Shaffer v. Heitner*, 433 U.S. 186, 53 L. Ed. 2d 683, 97 S. Ct. 2569 (1977), and ultimately holding that absent sufficient "minimum contacts," the Texas courts could not exercise jurisdiction over property located in the State. *Austin* gives rise to the concern that spouses could each leave the State of last matrimonial domicile, so that *no* State had the kind of "minimum contacts" with both parties and their property that the Texas court apparently believed is required.

an action for annulment even when *neither* party is a resident of Nevada – so long as the marriage occurred here.¹⁸

And, of course, divorce jurisdiction does not answer all questions, since family law cases and issues can arise in a variety of pre-divorce, post-divorce, or entirely non-marital, actions. In all such matters, and with increased precision and certitude in the recent age of uniform laws, the governing statutes control when a court may, or may not, act.

There are exceptions to almost every rule and jurisdiction for divorce for military families is one of those exceptions. Normally, a person's State of residence is where that person is actually living, but State laws diverge surprisingly widely on the meaning of the terms "residence" and "domicile." In the apparent majority, "residence" is a physical question of location at the time of filing, while "domicile" is that permanent home "to which one returns."

Where one party to a marriage is a member of the military, that party has long enjoyed the ability to maintain a State of residence in one place, while actually living in a number of other places during the military career. Nevada law is in the mainstream on this issue.

No such protection, however, has ever previously been available to the *non*-military spouse in such a marriage, who has generally been held to be a resident in whatever State the member spouse was stationed (presuming the parties live together).

That has changed. The Servicemembers Civil Relief Act ("SCRA") was amended by the "Military Spouses Residency Relief Act" in 2010 to essentially extend to spouses of military personnel the protections previously afforded just to military members. It is easiest to think of the new law in the negative; boiled down, it says:

A spouse of a military member accompanying a servicemember who is on military orders who relocates from one State to another neither loses nor gains a domicile or State of residence by that relocation for purposes of federal or State voting rights or taxation.

Presumably, this will be applied to "residence" for purposes of legal actions as well; while there is some division of authority, many States, including Nevada, permit a member to be a "resident" of some other State, while still filing an action as a State law plaintiff. And most States treat personal service of process within their borders as equivalent to residence for purposes of jurisdiction over a defendant.

For purposes of divorce litigation, the new law creates something of a brave new world, since it now seems to be possible for either party to a military marriage to be a resident of one or more other States than where the parties actually live. Conceivably, the law could create a bizarre situation in

¹⁸ NRS 125.360.

which the parties live in Nevada, but: only the military member's State of residence elsewhere would have jurisdiction to divide the military retirement under the Uniform Services Former Spouses Protection Act¹⁹; Nevada would be the mandatory jurisdiction for determination of child custody under the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act;²⁰ while the non-military spouse could be a resident of yet a third State.

Even in non-family law matters, this new residency law could alter legal relationships, liability to suit, and enforceability of judgments in a host of contractual and tort matters.

The federal government does not have a wonderful track record when it comes to Supremacy Clause impacts on State-law governed litigation, especially in family law. It's a pretty safe bet that this change will, through the law of unintended consequences, cause a pretty wide variety of unexpected obstacles and complications in various State court actions. Practitioners – and litigants – should watch out for them.

While this course is primarily concerned with the substantive law of jurisdiction, not procedure, one recurring point of procedure bears repetition here. “Special appearances” to defend against claims of jurisdiction over the person are no longer required – or permitted – in Nevada under NRCP 12. The Supreme Court held in *Fritz Hansen*²¹ that a defendant need no longer appear specially to attack the court's jurisdiction. Almost lyrically, the Court announced the abrogation of the special appearance doctrine and the requisite procedure in its place:

He is no longer required at the door of the ... courthouse to intone that ancient abracadabra of the law, *de bene esse*, in order by its magic power to enable himself to remain outside even while he steps within. He may now enter openly in full confidence that he will not thereby be giving up any keys to the courthouse door which he possessed before he came in. This, of course, is not to say that such keys must not be used promptly.

As the Court further explained, before a defendant files a responsive pleading such as an answer, that defendant may move to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction, insufficiency of process, and/or insufficiency of service of process, and such a defense is not “waived by being joined with one or more other defenses.” Alternatively, a defendant may raise its defenses, including those relating to jurisdiction and service, in a responsive pleading. Objections to personal jurisdiction, process, or service of process are waived, however, if not made in a timely motion or not included in a responsive pleading such as an Answer, under NRCP 12(g), (h)(1).

¹⁹ 10 U.S.C. § 1408.

²⁰ NRS ch. 125A.

²¹ *Fritz Hansen A/S v. Dist. Ct.* 116 Nev. 650, 6 P.3d 982 (2000).

The bottom line is that, to avoid waiver of a defense of lack of jurisdiction over the person, insufficiency of process, or insufficiency of service of process, a defendant should raise its defenses in its very first filing – either in an Answer or in a pre-Answer motion.

III. CHILD CUSTODY – INITIAL JURISDICTION²²

Perhaps the simplest way of determining the meaning of the initial jurisdiction rule is to review what the drafters were trying to accomplish. As documented in an extensive study by the American Bar Association’s Center on Children and the Law,²³ inconsistency of interpretation of the earlier uniform act – the UCCJA²⁴ – and the technicalities of applying the PKPA,²⁵ resulted in a loss of uniformity among the States. The Obstacles Study suggested a number of amendments which would eliminate the inconsistent State interpretations and harmonize the UCCJA with the PKPA.

NCCUSL²⁶ went back to work and in 1997 issued revisions of the jurisdictional aspects of the UCCJA in a new act, the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction *and Enforcement* Act, or UCCJEA. The replacement act was intended to provide clearer standards for which States can exercise original jurisdiction over a child custody determination, enunciate a standard of continuing jurisdiction for the first time, and to clarify modification jurisdiction. It also sought to harmonize the law on simultaneous proceedings, clean hands, and *forum non conveniens*.

Nevada adopted the new act as of October 1, 2003. The revised enactment was intended to eliminate inconsistent State interpretations in several ways, as explained in the preamble to the modified uniform act:

1. Home State priority. The PKPA prioritizes “home state” jurisdiction by requiring that full faith and credit cannot be given to a child custody determination by a state that exercises initial jurisdiction as a “significant connection state” when there is a “home state.” Initial custody determinations based on “significant connections” are not entitled to PKPA enforcement unless there is no home state. The UCCJA, however, specifically

²² Much of the information in this and the following section is gone over in detail in “Child Custody jurisdiction in Nevada” (CLE for State Bar of Nevada, May 22, 2008, posted at: http://willicklawgroup.com/published_works).

²³ *Obstacles to the Recovery and Return of Parentally Abducted Children* (ABA 1993) (“Obstacles Study”).

²⁴ Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, the prior NRS ch. 125A.

²⁵ Parental Kidnaping Prevention Act (“PKPA”), 28 U.S.C. § 1738A.

²⁶ The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Now 116 years old, NCCUSL provides States with non-partisan draft legislation intended to bring “clarity and stability” – and most especially, consistency – to various areas of the law. Explicitly supportive of the federal system, members of NCCUSL must be lawyers, and include lawyer-legislators, attorneys in private practice, State and federal judges, law professors, and legislative staff attorneys, who have been appointed by State governments as well as districts and territories to research, draft and promote enactment of uniform State laws in areas where uniformity is desirable and practical.

authorizes four independent bases of jurisdiction without prioritization. Under the UCCJA, a significant connection custody determination may have to be enforced even if it would be denied enforcement under the PKPA. The UCCJEA prioritizes home state jurisdiction in Section 201.

2. Clarification of emergency jurisdiction. There are several problems with the current emergency jurisdiction provision of the UCCJA § 3(a)(3). First, the language of the UCCJA does not specify that emergency jurisdiction may be exercised only to protect the child on a temporary basis until the court with appropriate jurisdiction issues a permanent order. Some courts have interpreted the UCCJA language to so provide. Other courts, however, have held that there is no time limit on a custody determination based on emergency jurisdiction. Simultaneous proceedings and conflicting custody orders have resulted from these different interpretations.

Second, the emergency jurisdiction provisions predated the widespread enactment of state domestic violence statutes. Those statutes are often invoked to keep one parent away from the other parent and the children when there is a threat of violence. Whether these situations are sufficient to invoke the emergency jurisdiction provision of the UCCJA has been the subject of some confusion since the emergency jurisdiction provision does not specifically refer to violence directed against the parent of the child or against a sibling of the child.

The UCCJEA contains a separate section on emergency jurisdiction at Section 204 which addresses these issues.

For the purpose of these materials, the messages are short and simple. If there is a Home State, no further inquiry about the significance of anyone’s connections with anywhere else has any relevance. Only if there is *no* Home State are such “significant connection” analyses relevant.²⁷

The test is considerably different from the personal jurisdiction test for divorce – the statute states on its face that “physical presence of, or personal jurisdiction over, a party or a child is not necessary or sufficient to make a child custody determination.”²⁸

Those lawyers who insist on arguing personal jurisdiction matters in child custody proceedings – and those judges who indulge such expositions, as opposed to staying focused on the statutory inquiry – waste the time and money of everyone involved.

NRS 125A.305 says that the *exclusive* potential bases of jurisdiction are a cascade of four choices:

1. Home State. Nevada is the Home State on the date proceedings were commenced, or was the Home State within six months prior to that commencement,

²⁷ NRS 125A.305.

²⁸ NRS 125A.305(3).

and the child is absent, but a parent or person acting as parent continues to live in Nevada.

2. Significant Connection. *Either* no other court has jurisdiction as the Home State, *or* that court has declined to exercise jurisdiction based on its finding that Nevada is the more appropriate forum based on Nevada being the more “convenient” forum, or based on the “unjustifiable misconduct” of the party seeking jurisdiction in that other State.

Exercising jurisdiction based on this second category requires two *additional* findings:

A. That the child and at least one parent or person acting as a parent have a significant connection with Nevada “other than mere physical presence,” *and*

B. That “substantial evidence” is available in Nevada concerning the child’s care, protection, training, and personal relationships.

3. Only State Interested. All courts having jurisdiction under those two rules have declined to exercise jurisdiction on the basis that Nevada is the more appropriate forum based on Nevada being the more “convenient” forum, or based on the “unjustifiable misconduct” of the party seeking jurisdiction in the other States.

4. Vacuum. No court of any other State would have jurisdiction based on any of the above three rules.

Since statutory law now provides that the above are the “exclusive” bases of jurisdiction for child custody, traditional long-arm jurisdiction would presumably fail. If the custodial parent and child leave Nevada and move to another State, leaving the non-custodian behind, then Nevada would apparently lose jurisdiction to make an initial child custody award after 6 months, absent a relinquishment of jurisdiction by a court in that other State.

The question is sometimes asked whether these rules are really as clear, and “harsh,” as they seem. For example, what if parents had been separated for more than 6 months, with the custodial parent and children living elsewhere, and the non-custodial parent living in Nevada, but they agreed that they wanted to go through a single, simple joint petition divorce here in Nevada disposing of all issues?

It is possible that no one would ever notice. But if either party filed an action in the children’s Home State claiming that Nevada never had jurisdiction to determine custody, the rule indicates that such a filing would succeed.²⁹

²⁹ Obviously, this sketch hypothetical does not deal with all the myriad issues that might be raised, such as whether the action elsewhere might be found barred by application of judicial estoppel or otherwise. *See Vaile v. District Court*, 118 Nev. 262, 44 P.3d 506 (2002) (discussing judicial estoppel doctrine).

The bottom line is that the face of the statute requires jurisdiction under its terms for a valid custody order to be entered. Under the facts set out above, the parties would be required to either get a child custody order in the children's Home State, or obtain an order of the courts of that State declining to exercise jurisdiction. Absent the latter, the Nevada action should not include child custody.

One wrinkle that seems to cause a lot of confusion is the phrase in the Home State provision "or was the Home State within six months prior to that commencement." The easiest way to conceptualize this rule is by realizing that "There can be only one." Until and unless a *new* State is the Home State, the *old* Home State continues to *be* the Home State, and is the place in which custody litigation should be commenced, *if* anyone relevant continues to reside there.

If all parties and children leave the State, the analysis is different. As discussed in the following section, whether a State *would have been* the Home State of the child within 6 months of the start of proceedings becomes irrelevant if it cannot exercise Home State jurisdiction because its courts cannot find (as required) that at the moment of the first filing, "the child is absent, but a parent or person acting as a parent continues to live in" the State.

In the unusual circumstances supporting an assertion of initial emergency jurisdiction (the child is present here and has been abandoned or an emergency amounting to actual or threatened mistreatment or abuse is presented), it is now clear that such an order only lasts until a State with initial or continuing jurisdiction under NRS 125A.305, 125A.315, and NRS 125A.325, issues an order relating to the matter.

Only in the peculiar situation that such other State does not issue any order on the subject within the time specified in the Nevada order would it either continue, or expire, as the order provides.³⁰ And only if that other State *never* acts could the emergency order of this State become a final determination, making this State the Home State of the child.³¹

An additional oddity of jurisdiction fitting in the "custody" section is the Uniform Child Abduction Prevention Act, enacted in Nevada as Chapter 125D. The statute itself is an unusual mash-up of terminology from the UCCJEA and the Hague Convention.³² The jurisdictional section of the Nevada enactment³³ has two provisions. The first states that a petition under the chapter may only be filed in a court that has jurisdiction to make a child custody determination under the UCCJEA

³⁰ NRS 125A.335(2)-(3).

³¹ NRS 125A.335(2).

³² "The Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, done at the Hague on 25 Oct. 1980" [commonly referred to as "the Hague Convention"], the implementing legislation for which is the International Child Abduction Remedies Act ("ICARA"), 42 U.S.C. §§ 11601-11610.

³³ NRS 125D.160.

(Chapter 125A). The second, however, states that “A court of this State has temporary emergency jurisdiction pursuant to NRS 125A.335 if the court finds a credible risk of abduction.”

What this means is that the rather loose language defining “emergency jurisdiction” in the UCCJEA³⁴ includes, at a minimum, any circumstances in which a court finds a “credible risk” of abduction.

IV. CHILD CUSTODY – MODIFICATION JURISDICTION

Once again, the intent of the drafters was pretty clear as to the problem they sought to address, and the solution they reached:

3. Exclusive continuing jurisdiction for the State that entered the decree. The failure of the UCCJA to clearly enunciate that the decree-granting state retains exclusive continuing jurisdiction to modify a decree has resulted in two major problems. First, different interpretations of the UCCJA on continuing jurisdiction have produced conflicting custody decrees. States also have different interpretations as to how long continuing jurisdiction lasts. Some courts have held that modification jurisdiction continues until the last contestant leaves the state, regardless of how many years the child has lived outside the state or how tenuous the child’s connections to the state have become. Other courts have held that continuing modification jurisdiction ends as soon as the child has established a new home state, regardless of how significant the child’s connections to the decree state remain. Still other states distinguish between custody orders and visitation orders. This divergence of views leads to simultaneous proceedings and conflicting custody orders.

The second problem arises when it is necessary to determine whether the state with continuing jurisdiction has relinquished it. There should be a clear basis to determine when that court has relinquished jurisdiction. The UCCJA provided no guidance on this issue. The ambiguity regarding whether a court has declined jurisdiction can result in one court improperly exercising jurisdiction because it erroneously believes that the other court has declined jurisdiction. This caused simultaneous proceedings and conflicting custody orders. In addition, some courts have declined jurisdiction after only informal contact between courts with no opportunity for the parties to be heard. This raised significant due process concerns. The UCCJEA addresses these issues in Sections 110, 202, and 206.

Of the referenced model sections, the key is Section 202, which became NRS 125A.315. This new provision defines “Exclusive, Continuing Jurisdiction” (commonly, if oddly, abbreviated as “CEJ”). It provides a few very simple rules by which continuing jurisdiction can nearly always be easily and quickly ascertained.

³⁴ “A court of this state has temporary emergency jurisdiction if the child is present in this state and the child has been abandoned or it is necessary in an emergency to protect the child because the child, or a sibling or parent of the child, is subjected to or threatened with mistreatment or abuse.” NRS 125A.335(1).

Once a court here has made a custody determination, only this court has jurisdiction to modify that order, until one of two things happens:

◆ **Our** court determines that neither the child, nor a parent, nor any person acting as a parent has any significant connection to this State, and that no substantial evidence exists here as to the child’s care, protection, training, and personal relationships;

OR

◆ A Court of this State, **or** elsewhere, determines that the child, the child’s parents, and any person acting as a parent do not reside here.

The comments make it clear that the statutory language is intended to deal with where the people involved **actually live**, not with any sense of a technical domicile.³⁵ Regardless of whether a State considers a parent a domiciliary, the State loses exclusive, continuing jurisdiction after the child, the parents, and all persons acting as parents have moved from the State.

The statutory scheme makes it clear that only the State with CEJ can determine that there is no significant connection remaining. So it simply makes no sense for lawyers to continue filing motions asking our courts to determine that some **other** State should not exercise its CEJ. The only thing that could be asked of our Court is the factual determination that all relevant persons do **not** reside in the State issuing the earlier order; if any other basis for changing or relinquishing jurisdiction is required, the request must be made in the State issuing the earlier order.

If it has been determined that the original State with CEJ lost that jurisdiction, then the question becomes whether there is a new Home State, which becomes the place where further custody litigation should take place.³⁶ Again, until and unless there is a **new** Home State, the **prior** Home State is presumptively where any custody-related litigation should proceed – until both parents, and

³⁵ There appears to be developing an exception to the general rule on where a person resides when considering residence of a military member. *In re Marriage of Brandt*, ___ P.3d ___ (Colo. Case No. 11SA248, Jan. 23, 2012) held that the determination of residence of a military member, especially when it is claimed that an issuing State has lost CEJ, depends on the totality of the circumstances including, where the member has a driver’s license, registered to vote, any professional licensure, pays taxes, military assignment, maintains a home, registers a car, and any other relevant facts. A practitioner must also review the recently enacted “Deployed Parents Custody and Visitation Act” as it attempts to resolve issues of jurisdiction concerning military parents that relocate because of military assignment but intend to keep their official residence in another State. Yes, this means that a military person could be physically gone from a State for years, but that State may still have jurisdiction to enter a child custody modification order under the UCCJEA. *See also In re Amezquita*, 124 Cal. Rptr. 2d 887, 890, 28 FLR 1526 (Cal. Ct. App. 2002) (a State can maintain child support modification jurisdiction despite deployment elsewhere of obligor parent).

³⁶ NRS 125A.325.

all children, have left that State.³⁷ At that point, the contest “ratchets down” to a dispute as to which State or States has “significant connection” jurisdiction.

It is also necessary to stress that the question of jurisdiction is a “snapshot” taken at the moment of filing the action. In the language of the comments, “jurisdiction attaches at the commencement of a proceeding.”³⁸ The way NCCUSL put it: “If State A had jurisdiction under this section at the time a modification proceeding was commenced there, it would not be lost by all parties moving out of the State prior to the conclusion of the proceeding. State B would not have jurisdiction to hear a modification unless State A decided that State B was more appropriate under Section 207.”³⁹

Nor is it possible to override this law by contract or agreement. In *Friedman*, the Nevada Supreme Court agreed that the very purpose of creating the UCCJEA was to eliminate inter-jurisdictional interpretations that previously stemmed from the looser wording of the UCCJA. The Court agreed that the place that issued the original order is irrelevant, and that whether that order purported to maintain “exclusive modification jurisdiction” is irrelevant. The statute mandates the result.⁴⁰

What happens to CEJ when parties move out and back depends on whether and when an action is filed, and who it is that is doing the moving. If all parties leave, but the custodial parent and child return to Nevada (after however long an absence) before some other State makes the requisite finding (that all persons had left) and assumes jurisdiction, then Nevada remains the only place where a modification motion could be filed.

But when all relevant persons have left, and the *non*-custodial parent returns here, there is no such effect. Or, as NCCUSL put it: “Exclusive, continuing jurisdiction is not reestablished if, after the child, the parents, and all persons acting as parents leave the State, the non-custodial parent returns.” So if all parties leave, and the non-custodial parent later returns, the child’s new Home State (or if there is none, a significant-connection State) assumes jurisdiction to make custody orders.

³⁷ *Friedman v. Dist. Ct.*, 127 Nev. ___, ___ P.3d ___ (Adv. Opn. No. 75, Nov. 23, 2011). Even though the State of prior residence **would have been** the Home State of the child if litigation was commenced within 6 months of the time all parties left that State, the State of prior residence could not exercise Home State jurisdiction because its courts could not find (as required) that at the moment of the first filing, “the child is absent, but a parent or person acting as a parent continues to live in” that State. See NRS 125A.325(2); 125A.315(2); 125A.305(1)(a).

³⁸ *Friedman* confirmed the “jurisdiction is a snapshot at moment of filing of a proceeding” concept.

³⁹ Our statutes list Section 207 as NRS 125A.365 – “Inconvenient Forum,” which contains the laundry list of reasons why a State that has jurisdiction might choose not to exercise it. But such questions are beyond the scope of this paper, which is solely concerned with jurisdiction.

⁴⁰ *Friedman* established the supremacy of the UCCJEA in Nevada. The Judge in that case originally had found that the parties had “contracted” that jurisdiction be retained by Nevada no matter where the parties were residing at the time of the initiation of proceedings. All parties were living in California at the time of the initiation of proceedings in Nevada and none of the parties had resided in Nevada for well over six months. It would have been impossible to even find **any** connection the children had to Nevada – except that their grandparents continued to live here – let alone any significant connection.

And yet some judges convene lengthy, costly “evidentiary hearings,” despite those facts being agreed by all parties, to determine “what ought to be done,” when the resolution was a clear matter of law based entirely on the absence of jurisdiction.

V. CHILD SUPPORT – INITIAL JURISDICTION

The Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (“UIFSA”) has been adopted in *every* State. Nevada adopted it in 1997 as NRS Chapter 130; the additional federally-mandated provisions are contained in NRS chapters 31A, 125B, and 425. Like the UCCJEA did with the federal PKPA, it follows up on a federal enactment with a similar purpose and construction.⁴¹

Notably, the rules governing support and custody operate independently of one another. The courts of this State might be called upon to enforce a child support obligation against someone found here, or filing here, while having no jurisdiction over custody matters.⁴² The obligor parent can *always* be sued for child support where that parent lives,⁴³ because child support is set by the court with personal jurisdiction over the paying parent.

NCCUSL put significant energy into trying to harmonize the provisions of the UCCJEA with those of UIFSA. It is not always possible to do so, given the very different jurisdictional foundations, but the intention is there, which is why so many of the definitional and other provisions read so similarly. Still, distinctions remain.

For example, while the child custody jurisdictional rules are deliberately child-centered, the jurisdictional rules for support initiation are deliberately expansive, and titled “Extended Personal Jurisdiction.”⁴⁴ There are multiple bases for exercise of child support jurisdiction over a non-resident obligor, operating independently and in the alternative:⁴⁵

⁴¹ See 28 U.S.C. § 1738B (1994) (Full Faith and Credit for Child Support Orders Act, or “FFCCSOA”).

⁴² See *Vaile v. District Court*, 118 Nev. 262, 275, 44 P.3d 506, 515 (2002) (“Simply because a court might order one party to pay child support to another in the exercise of its personal jurisdiction over the parties does not permit the court to extend its jurisdiction to the subject matters of child custody and visitation”); see also *Kulko v. California*, 436 U.S. 84, 91-92, 56 L. Ed. 2d 132, 98 S. Ct. 1690 (1978) (where a defendant is subject to a State’s jurisdiction, his rights in the matters ancillary to divorce may be determined by its courts).

⁴³ See NRS 130.201(1)-(2); see also, e.g., Prof. John J. Sampson, “UIFSA: Ten Years of Progress in Interstate Child Support Enforcement” (Legal Education Institute National CLE Conference on Family Law, Aspen, Colorado, 2003) at 184 (Prof. Sampson was the official Reporter for the UIFSA legislation for NCCUSL, which created it).

⁴⁴ See NRS ch. 130, Article 2 (Jurisdiction).

⁴⁵ NRS 130.201.

1. Personal service of summons or other notice of the child support proceeding within this State.
2. Submission by the obligor to the jurisdiction of this State by consent, by entering a general appearance or filing a responsive document having the effect of waiving any contest to personal jurisdiction.
3. Having resided with the child in this State.
4. Having resided in this State and providing prenatal expenses or support for the child.
5. The child resides in this State by acts or directives of the non-resident.
6. The non-resident obligor engaged in sexual intercourse here, and the child may have been conceived thereby.
7. Any other basis “consistent with the Constitution of this State and the Constitution of the United States for exercise of personal jurisdiction.”

In other words, unlike the situation for custody, it is easy to propose facts under which more than one State would have initial child support jurisdiction, simultaneously.

It is for that reason (among others) that Mr. Vaile submitted himself to the jurisdiction of the courts of Nevada for the setting of a child support order, even though his divorce *Complaint* contained a fraudulent assertion of residency and Nevada had no jurisdiction over questions of child custody.

NRS 130.204 directs the court what to do in the specific circumstance of a “simultaneous proceedings” in two States. The statute has two parts, depending on which State’s case was filed first, and it sounds a bit confusing, because so much of it is framed in the negative, but the rules actually do make sense.

If the Nevada case was filed second, the first part of the statute applies:

1. A tribunal of this state may exercise jurisdiction to establish a support order if the petition or comparable pleading is filed after a petition or comparable pleading is filed in another state only if:
 - (a) The petition or comparable pleading in this state is filed before the expiration of the time allowed in the other state for filing a responsive pleading challenging the exercise of jurisdiction by the other state;
 - (b) The contesting party challenges the exercise of jurisdiction in the other state in a timely manner; and

- (c) If relevant, this state is the home state of the child.

If the Nevada case was filed first, the second part of the statute applies:

- 2. A tribunal of this state may *not* exercise jurisdiction to establish a support order if the petition or comparable pleading is filed before a petition or comparable pleading is filed in another state if:
 - (a) The petition or comparable pleading in the other state is filed before the expiration of the time allowed in this state for filing a responsive pleading challenging the exercise of jurisdiction by this state;
 - (b) The contesting party challenges the exercise of jurisdiction in this state in a timely manner; and
 - (c) If relevant, the other state is the home state of the child.

In other words, where simultaneous child support proceedings are ongoing both here and elsewhere, the first question is which action was filed first. If it was the Nevada case, the action proceeds here unless the out-of-State party filed the other action within the time to answer or otherwise plead here, the objection to jurisdiction is timely filed here, and the other State is the child’s Home State.

If the other State’s action was filed first, the Nevada action proceeds only if the Nevada action was filed within the time to answer or otherwise plead in the other State, the objection to jurisdiction is timely filed there, and Nevada is the child’s Home State.

Together, these “tie-breaking” rules should be mutually exclusive, so only one State’s action should proceed to a child support order.

Since UIFSA permits jurisdiction over a nonresident to be established on any basis “consistent with the Constitution of this State and the Constitution of the United States for the exercise of personal jurisdiction,”⁴⁶ the Nevada long-arm statute⁴⁷ would apparently permit a child support case whenever Nevada was the last matrimonial domicile.

The uniform acts go a long way toward avoiding a “Catch-22” for an obligor by providing limited immunity – a party participating in a UIFSA proceeding has immunity from both accidental appearance and from service of civil process while litigating the UIFSA proceedings or while

⁴⁶ NRS 130.201.

⁴⁷ NRS 14.065.

physically present to participate in them.⁴⁸ A similar provision is included in the UCCJEA,⁴⁹ so it should not be possible to “boot-strap” a child custody case onto a child support case, or vice-versa; rather, it is necessary to have independent jurisdiction under the respective statute to conduct proceedings on that subject.

VI. CHILD SUPPORT – MODIFICATION JURISDICTION

The rules for modifying child custody orders, on the one hand, and child support orders, on the other, are radically different. As set out above, when all parties leave the State establishing a *custody* order, the Home State of the child becomes the central inquiry. Not so for a child *support* case. When all parties have left the State with CEJ over child support, they are entitled to *enforce* the support anywhere they choose to register it. In order to *modify* it, however, each has precisely the same burden – to register in and move to amend where the *other* party (custodian or non-custodian) happens to be living.⁵⁰

As with the custody statutes, establishment of jurisdiction to modify a child support order is a matter of a “snapshot” taken at the moment of commencement of proceedings.⁵¹ As stated by the Nevada Supreme Court in 2007, “Jurisdiction to modify a foreign support order is properly determined by the residence of the parties at the time a motion to modify is filed.”⁵² Unfortunately, the order so stating was not published, and is therefore not formally citable as authority.⁵³

The same parties to that unpublished order were involved in a later appeal in which the Supreme Court held, “When a Nevada court takes jurisdiction of a support order issued in another state, it takes jurisdiction to modify the order, not to reestablish an initial support amount. NRS 130.611(2) provides that the “[m]odification of a registered child-support order is subject to the same

⁴⁸ NRS 130.314. The immunity furnished, however, might only apply to a person petitioning for a change in support (not responding to a petition filed by someone else), since the immunity is phrased as applying to “a petitioner in a proceeding under this chapter.” A potential obligor responding to a petition to establish an original support order, even if not properly brought in that jurisdiction, might have to argue by analogy or reference other authority.

⁴⁹ NRS 125A.265. This immunity provision more clearly covers a “party to a child custody proceeding.”

⁵⁰ NRS 130.611. If *all* parties move to Nevada, the courts here may also modify the order. NRS 130.613.

⁵¹ See, e.g., *Goddard v. Heintzelman*, 875 A.2d 1119 (Pa. Super. 2005); *Welsher v. Rager*, 491 S.E.2d 661 (N.C. App. 1997); *Child Support Enforcement Division of Alaska v. Brenckle*, 675 N.E.2d 390 (Alaska 1997).

⁵² *Smith v. Thompson*, No. 46036 (Order of Reversal and Remand, Feb. 13, 2007).

⁵³ SCR 123.

requirements, procedures and defenses that apply to the modification of an order issued by a tribunal of this State.”⁵⁴

NCCUSL modified UIFSA in 2001 to clearly provide that for UIFSA, as for the UCCJEA, jurisdiction is determined by the parties’ *actual physical* residence at the time a motion to modify is filed.⁵⁵ The Nevada Legislature adopted those amendments in 2007.⁵⁶ Any contrary reading would be antithetical to the “certainty and predictability” that the provisions are intended to create, contrary to the case law that exists, and lead to interpreting the two statutes differently from one another for no valid purpose.

Despite this, a number of Nevada attorneys have attempted to manipulate matters by having their clients flee the State after registration of a child support order and filing of a modification motion here, and have actually gone into court claiming that the post-commencement relocation of their clients has an effect on the jurisdiction of the court. Mystifyingly, at least a couple of judges in this State have actually entertained such arguments, and resolved the question of jurisdiction based on the *post*-commencement relocation of the party resisting the support modification.

Any such argument, or ruling, is improper. The relocation of any party after filing of a motion to modify child support is entirely irrelevant to the jurisdiction of the court. No such argument should ever be made, or entertained.

Many of the jurisdictional rules for modification of a child support order are the same as those discussed above for initiation of such a case – such as the permissible bases for exercise and application of the long-arm statute.

And there is authority governing what to do in the circumstance when all parties have left the issuing State, but one of them moves back before any other State assumes jurisdiction to modify the support order.

The current version of UIFSA § 611, enacted in Nevada as NRS 130.611, in combination with the “snapshot” rule described above, provide that even when both parties have left the original issuing State, and that State thus loses continuing, exclusive jurisdiction, when one party moves *back* to that

⁵⁴ *Thompson v. Smith*, No. 52295 (Order of Reversal and Remand, Mar. 10, 2011) – *another* unpublished order.

⁵⁵ In the words of the official comment: “the time to measure whether the issuing tribunal has continuing, exclusive jurisdiction to modify its order, or whether all parties and child have left the State, is explicitly stated to be at the time of filing a proceeding to modify the child support order.” Any “intent” to change residence at any moment after the actual filing of a motion is entirely irrelevant to the analysis. *See Smith, supra*.

⁵⁶ *See* NRS 130.205(a) (2007 amendments); SB 77 § 17 (2007 Legislature).

State before any other state has taken continuing, exclusive jurisdiction, then the original issuing State's continuing, exclusive jurisdiction "springs back" into being.⁵⁷

The 2001 amendment to UIFSA § 611 changed "remains the residence" to "is the residence" to make it clear the original intent of the drafters that when a party returns to the original issuing State and no other State has modified the order, then the original issuing State's continuing, exclusive jurisdiction is restored.⁵⁸

An important distinction between the UCCJEA and UIFSA is that the latter does not include any grounds under which a court can decline jurisdiction over a support case once it has it. Under UIFSA, a court *may not elect to decline* jurisdiction to hear the merits of a modification motion once the jurisdictional basis for proceeding here has been established.⁵⁹ At the moment a motion for modification is filed in a court that has UIFSA jurisdiction, the prior State no longer has jurisdiction, and the Nevada court lacks the "privilege of declining jurisdiction."⁶⁰

It should also be made clear that once child support has been established in one State, not *every* aspect of the support order may later be modified elsewhere. The 2001 amendments made it clear that the *duration* of child-support obligation is fixed by the controlling order.⁶¹

In other words, the original time frame for support is not modifiable unless the law of the issuing State provides for modification of its duration. If the duration of child support was age 21 in the State from which the original order came, then the age for termination of support is 21 here, even if everyone has moved to Nevada, where the age is 18 (or 19, if still in high school).⁶² The reverse

⁵⁷ Special thanks to Laura Morgan, Esq., from whom this description was taken.

⁵⁸ See Laura Morgan, *UIFSA's "Spring Back" Provisions of Continuing, Exclusive Jurisdiction* (2006), posted at <http://www.supportguidelines.com/articles/article200507.html>, and citing John J. Sampson and Barry J. Brooks, *Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (2001) with Prefatory Notes and Comments (with Still More Unofficial Annotations)*, 36 Fam. L.Q. 329, 368 (2002).

⁵⁹ Specifically, the Official Comments to § 611 (our NRS 130.611) explain: Modification of child support under Subsections (a)(1) and (a)(2) is distinct from custody modification under the federal Parental Kidnaping Prevention Act, [28 U.S.C. § 1738A], which provides that the court of continuing, exclusive jurisdiction may "decline jurisdiction." Similar provisions are found in the UCCJA, Section 14. In those statutes the methodology for the declination of jurisdiction is not spelled out, but rather is left to the discretion of possibly competing courts for case-by-case determination. The privilege of declining jurisdiction, thereby creating the potential for a vacuum, is not authorized under UIFSA, see *Rosen v. Lantos*, 938 P.2d 729, 734 (N.M. App. 1997).

⁶⁰ NRS 130.611 & Official Comments.

⁶¹ See, e.g., *Robdau v. Commonwealth, Virginia Dept. Social Serv.*, 543 S.E.2d 602 (Va. App. 2001).

⁶² NRS 130.611(3); NRS 130.613. And the reverse is true as well, of course. If, for example, the State issuing the original child support order has a termination date like ours of 18 (or 19 if still in high school), that date applies no matter where the custodian, non-custodian, or child move subsequently. One particularly ineducable member of the

is also true – if child support is set in Nevada, it cannot be extended to a later age no matter who moves to any other State with different child support laws.

While slightly off-topic, one recurring error bears additional mention here. The State issuing a spousal support order is the **only** State that can ever modify that spousal support award, even if no one still remains in the issuing State, and even if all parties have now moved to the same other State.⁶³ So lawyers should not file, and judges should not entertain, motions to modify alimony orders entered elsewhere.

VII. DIVISION OF MILITARY RETIREMENT BENEFITS AS PROPERTY

An oddity which has arisen in the modern world of increasing federalization of traditional State regulation of domestic relations law bears repetition in this jurisdiction primer. Specifically, when a Court intends to divide military retired pay as the community property of a member and a spouse, another requirement besides traditional subject matter and personal jurisdiction is in play.

In enacting the Uniformed Services Former Spouses Protection Act,⁶⁴ Congress was concerned that a forum-shopping spouse might go to a State with which the member had a very tenuous connection and force defense of a claim to the benefits at such a location.

Accordingly, the USFSPA included special jurisdictional rules that must be satisfied in military cases to get an enforceable order for division of the benefits as property. In **other** public and private plans, **any** State court judgment valid under the laws of the State where it was entered is generally enforceable to divide retirement benefits; this is not true for orders dividing military retirement benefits as property. The rules do not restrict alimony or child support orders, which will be honored if the State court had personal and subject matter jurisdiction under its own law.

In a military case, an order dividing retired pay as the property of the member and the former spouse will only be honored by the military if the issuing court exercised personal jurisdiction over the member by **reason of**: (1) residence in the territorial jurisdiction of the court (other than by military assignment); (2) domicile in the territorial jurisdiction of the court; or (3) consent to the jurisdiction of the court.⁶⁵ This requirement is sometimes called the necessity of having “federal jurisdiction.”

Nevada Bar wasted a year of everyone’s time and money trying to defeat Nevada jurisdiction so his client could re-file in Oregon, to get a couple years more child support, even though it was legally impossible for her to do so. Unfortunately, the judge – who did understand the rule – never publicly identified the absurdity of the ploy, and allowed the lawyer to play it out all the way to trial.

⁶³ NRS 130.2055.

⁶⁴ 10 U.S.C. § 1408 *et seq.*

⁶⁵ 10 U.S.C. § 1408(c)(4).

These limitations override State long-arm rules, and must be satisfied in *addition* to any State law jurisdictional requirements. Cases lacking such jurisdiction can go forward, but they will not result in enforceable orders as to the retirement benefits. The statute effectively creates an additional jurisdictional requirement, which for lack of a better title can be called “federal jurisdiction.”⁶⁶

The essential lesson of this jurisdictional point (for the spouse) is to *never* take a default divorce against an out-of-State military member if seeking to divide the retirement benefits. The resulting judgment will not be enforceable; if valid jurisdiction under both State and federal law cannot be achieved, then the action may have to be dismissed and re-filed in the State in which the military member resides.

VIII. AWARDING FEES WHERE JURISDICTION IS CONTESTED

This is another area in which confusion seems rampant. It is not unusual for a party to have moved here and initiated litigation here, requesting among other things a fee award against an out-of-State opposing party. Nevada may not order *any* such economic relief against a defendant over whom the court lacks personal jurisdiction.

As stated in the Nevada Family Law Practice Manual:

Where a Nevada divorce court failed to obtain personal jurisdiction over the defendant spouse, the court’s order purporting to terminate a duty of support under a New York statute was void to the extent that it sought to terminate that duty. *Estin v. Estin*, 334 U.S. 541 (1948); *Vanderbilt v. Vanderbilt*, 354 U.S. 416 (1957). Presumably, the same rule applies to initiating, rather than terminating, such a duty of support.⁶⁷

Since both the UCCJEA and UIFSA contain limited immunity clauses, the mere participation by an out-of-State litigant in Nevada custody or support proceedings does not confer jurisdiction on our courts to award fees against the out-of-State party.

But the converse is not true. Nevada courts have personal jurisdiction over Nevada residents, and when such a resident’s filings give rise to a legitimate claim for fees in favor of the out-of-State party, such fees may be awarded.

This is admittedly one-sided, but Nevada’s abrogation of the special appearance doctrine, coupled with the limited immunity set out in the relevant statutes, pretty much creates this situation whenever the out-of-State litigant does not consent to the jurisdiction of the Nevada courts over him. Such a statement, in a pleading or preliminary motion filing, is all that is apparently required to prevent

⁶⁶ A full explanation of “federal jurisdiction,” what it is and how to get it, is set out in detail in the article “Divorcing the Military: How to Attack, How to Defend,” posted at: http://willicklawgroup.com/published_works.

⁶⁷ Nevada Family Practice Manual, 2008 Edition § 1.25.

Nevada from imposing fees against such a party, even as he seeks custody, or litigates support, or even seeks fees from the Nevada resident.⁶⁸

IX. FAMILY COURT JURISDICTION

On a final note, the Supreme Court finally confirmed in 2011 what family law practitioners have long asserted – that judges elected to the family court bench have greater jurisdiction to hear cases than do other district court judges in this State.

The *Landreth*⁶⁹ decision on re-hearing held:

By creating a family court division, prescribing its jurisdiction, mandating the number of district court judges who must be judges of the family court, and requiring specialized instruction and training, the Legislature did not restrict the judicial powers of a district court judge sitting in the family court division. Indeed, it would not have the constitutional authority to do so. Instead, the Legislature has recognized that district court judges sitting in the family court division have expanded authority to hear family court disputes by virtue of their specialized training.

The bottom line is that any district court judge can hear any case properly heard by a Nevada district court, but certain classes of cases are statutorily required to be assigned to the family division, and while judges sitting in one division can be transferred to another, for shorter or longer periods, if a judge is transferred to the family division for an extended period, that judge is required to obtain the additional training required of judges elected to the family division.

In other words, it takes a wider skill set and specialized training beyond that expected of other district court judges to be a family court judge. If the matter is properly before family court, the judge has jurisdiction to hear and rule on all aspects of the case.

This, of course, puts a greater responsibility on the family law practitioner, who may find that what was supposed to be a straightforward divorce can morph into a jury trial on other civil, or even criminal, matters.⁷⁰

⁶⁸ See *Fritz Hansen A/S v. Dist. Ct.*, 116 Nev. 650, 6 P.3d 982 (2000) (abrogating “special appearance doctrine,” and stating that defense of lack of personal jurisdiction may be joined with other substantive requests); NRS 130.314 & NRS 125A.265 (a party participating in a UIFSA or UCCJEA proceeding has immunity from both accidental appearance and from service of civil process while litigating the proceedings or while physically present to participate in them).

⁶⁹ *Landreth v. Malik*, 127 Nev. ___, 251 P.3d 163 (Adv. Opn. No. 16, May 12, 2011).

⁷⁰ In 1999, the Nevada Legislature enacted A.B. 154, and amended NRS 3.025 and NRS 3.223 to resolve any perceived conflict by providing that a matter previously decided as a domestic relations case is required to be assigned to the same court where the case first originated. The enactment clarified the rule already known in the family courts

X. CONCLUSIONS

It makes little sense to spend time or money arguing about the merits of cases when the court lacks jurisdiction to act on the subject at all. Lawyers should *always* focus on the existence or non-existence of jurisdiction as to the subject sought to be brought before the court when initiating (or responding to) any new matter.

And judges should consciously consider their jurisdiction to proceed before wading into the merits of cases, with sufficient knowledge of the jurisdictional rules both to understand what they should not do, and to ignore legally fatuous arguments based on indefensible attacks on their legitimate jurisdiction. If the agreed facts resolve a jurisdictional question, one way or another, the merits can be addressed; if not, the court should focus on convening such proceedings as are necessary to make the factual determinations that permit the jurisdictional call to be made promptly, economically, and correctly.

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as the “One Case, One Court Rule,” now more clearly enunciated as legislative policy of a “One Family, One Court Rule,” and regulated in Clark County by EDCR 5.42, and in Washoe County by WDCR 37. The Supreme Court fortified this position with amendments streamlining and making far less cumbersome the provisions of EDCR 5.42, effective May 18, 2012.