1	REPORTER'S RECORD
2	VOLUME 1 OF 1
3	CAUSE NO. 471-01040-2022
4	COURT OF APPEALS NO. 05-22-01173-CV
5	
6	HENRY MISHKOFF,) IN THE DISTRICT COURT
7	Plaintiff, (
8	VS. 2471ST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
9	SONIA BRYANT,
10	Defendant.) COLLIN COUNTY, TEXAS
11	
12	
13	**************
14	MOTION HEARING
15	AUGUST 22, 2022
16	****************
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	On the 22nd day of August, 2022, the following
22	proceedings came on to be held in the above-titled and
23	numbered cause before the Honorable Ray Wheless, Visiting
24	Judge, in McKinney, Collin County, Texas. Proceedings
25	reported by realtime machine shorthand.

1	APPEARANCES
2	FOR THE PLAINTIFF:
3	MR. ROBERT NEWTON SBOT NO. 24046526
4	The Law Office of Robert Newton, P.C. 6959 Lebanon Road, Suite 212
5	Frisco, Texas 75034 Phone: (214)957-1292
6	Email: rnewton@rnnlaw.com
7	
8	FOR THE DEFENDANT:
9	MR. TOMMY CHASE GARRETT SBOT NO. 24069764
10	Scheef & Stone, LLP 2600 Network Boulevard, Suite 400
11	Frisco, Texas 75034 Phone: (214)472-2100
12	Email: chase.garrett@solidcounsel.com
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1	INDEX
2	MOTION HEARING
3	August 22, 2022
4	<u>PAGE</u>
5	Caption1
6	Appearances2
7	Proceedings4
8	Court's ruling24
9	End of Proceedings24
10	Reporter's Certificate25
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

1 PROCEEDINGS (Monday, August 22, 2022, 10:35 a.m.) 2 3 THE COURT: This is Cause Number 471-01040-2022, Henry Mishkoff vs. Sonia Bryant. This 4 5 is on the plaintiff's motion for summary judgment and --It's the defendant's motion for summary judgment. 6 7 And, for the record, my name is Ray 8 wheless, and I am the judge assigned to the case today. 9 All right. You may proceed. 10 MR. GARRETT: Your Honor, Chase Garrett 11 here on behalf of the defendant, Sonia Bryant. 12 May I approach Your Honor --13 THE COURT: Yes, sir. 14 **MR. GARRETT:** -- with something to follow 15 along? 16 There was a temporary injunction hearing 17 back in May. This is a dispute between two neighbors. My client is Sonia Bryant. The plaintiff is Henry 18 19 Mishkoff. They live right next door to each other. 20 Ms. Bryant asked Mr. Mishkoff to stay off 21 of her property, which then initiated this lawsuit in 22 which declaratory relief was sought seeking one of two easements -- one easement but two declarations. One is 23 by prescription, and then one is pursuant to the CC&Rs 24

that you have there in front of you.

The prescriptive easement, that is an easement by adverse possession. When we moved for summary judgment, we added three declarations. One is from Ms. Bryant, who owns the property. One is from Mr. Partridge, who owned the property before her, and one is from a neighbor who has been living there since 1986, Mr. King. All three testified that this easement, which comprises a portion of the driveway, has been used for ingress and egress from the garage and from the carport.

We asserted in our motion for summary judgment there was no evidence of exclusive use or hostility. Those two things must exist for a 10-year period in order to have an easement by prescription.

And if it, sort of, helps the Court, just imagine that this piece of paper is a driveway. What Mr. Mishkoff is claiming is that he needs to leave his property, do a semicircle over a five-foot section to go back onto his property to get to an electrical box. At the temporary injunction hearing, it was undisputed that he could actually access the electrical box, but he had to walk through his own flowerbed. It's more of a convenience thing than a necessity. As a matter of law, there is no easement by prescription. There's no exclusive use of the driveway.

We've briefed the Court in the reply about joint use of a driveway, that sort of thing. In fact, there is just no evidence of exclusivity. The word "exclusive" is nowhere in the summary judgment evidence. The only mention in their response is -- there is a photograph of some plants that my client has placed on her driveway, and they said, "Well, these plants are where the easement was, and no one knocked them over when they pulled in and out of the driveway; so, therefore, it must have been exclusive." That's not evidence of exclusivity. In the reply, we pointed out what kind of evidence is required to prove exclusivity.

I think it's worth noting there's not even an affidavit attached, not even a self-serving affidavit, that said, "Hey, I've exclusively used this for ten years."

THE COURT: I saw that. I think it's the first time I've ever seen a response to a summary judgment that didn't have an affidavit attached.

MR. GARRETT: Hostility is another element they have to prove, some hostile act. The only evidence that they even, kind of, tried to get into that is while Ms. Bryant has owned the property. She's owned the property for two years. She bought it in the summer of 2020. There is no hostile act going back ten years.

And what they really call the hostile act is, well, the lawsuit, and the police have been called, and the parties have yapped at each other, that sort of thing. But there is no act of hostility that let the world know that Mr. Mishkoff claimed this to be his, at any point in time, for a 10-year period. So the prescriptive easement claim — the request for declaratory relief, it just fails as a matter of law.

Getting to the express easement claim under a declaratory judgment. And there is a Declaration of Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions, and I've attached for the Court the, kind of, relative -- relevant provisions.

If you go to the second tab, that's the easement that they are asking the Court to declare their rights to, and that is an easement for maintenance purposes. It states, at Article II, Section 6, "Each owner shall have a nonexclusive easement over and upon the portions of the Affected Lots within the Maintenance Area associated with such Owner's Affected Lot for the purposes described in Article IV, Section 1."

"Maintenance Area" is a defined term. You will find that in the first tab. That is defined as:

"Shall mean and refer to that portion of each Affected
Lot, and areas adjacent thereto, designated by number on

Exhibit A attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference for all purposes, the maintenance and repair responsibilities for which shall be borne by the Owner of the Affected Lot numbered with the same number as the Maintenance Area."

If you, essentially, go to Exhibit A -- and it's -- you can't tell anything from it. The copy I've handed you is the non-official copy, which is actually clearer than the official copy that they've attached as Exhibit B. And you cannot tell, from Exhibit A, where the Maintenance Area begins or ends on my client's property. And, in fact, I don't know where my client's lot is, even, on this exhibit.

So we have this idea that an easement exists. It's a portion -- and the word "portion" is important -- of my client's lot. A portion of her lot is designated as an easement for maintenance purposes. The problem is, we can't tell where it begins or where it ends. Is it a 5-foot section? Is it a 10-foot section? Is it a 30-foot section? Is it an oval? Is it a rectangle? Is it a triangle? Is it a trapeze [sic]? We don't know. The drafter did a poor job of letting the parties know where the maintenance area is.

In responding to the motion for summary judgment, they said, "Well, hey. You know what? This

is a blanket easement." I don't pretend to be that smart, but I've never heard of a blanket easement. So I had to go, kind of, look into it. And what it is, it's used for underground utilities and pipelines. It's for long routes, where you're going to run, you know, 20 miles of pipeline, and at the time the easement is granted, you don't know where on someone's property they are going to put the subsurface easement.

I cited the Court to a 2020 Fort Worth Court of Appeals opinion, and it says that a blanket easement is an easement without a metes and bounds description of its location on the property. It's an easement over the entire servient tract. That's not what the maintenance area is defined as in the CC&Rs. The maintenance area is defined as a portion. Only some portion can be used for maintenance purposes.

So it's not a blanket easement. In fact, that same case writes that blanket easements have been commonly used in Texas history, particularly for long-route utility projects, such as pipelines and electric power lines. The purpose of a blanket easement is for the practical convenience of the easement holder to alter the exact location of the lines during construction.

That is not what we have at all. This is

not a blanket grant to come anywhere onto Ms. Bryant's 1 It's a specific portion of her property, as 2 property. 3 designated by Exhibit A. The problem is, when you get to Exhibit A, it doesn't exist. 4 5 So in our motion we've cited the elements 6 for a valid, enforceable easement, one of which is a 7 sufficient description of the servient tract. There is no description of the servient tract because I can't 8 find it. You can't find it. Mr. Newton can't find it. 9 10 So, therefore, it is unenforceable as a matter of law. 11 If we had a trial in this case, the trial wouldn't be any different from what we are saying right now. 12 take a look at the CC&Rs, see if the Court can determine 13 14 the extent and the enforceability of the easement. Because it cannot, summary judgment is proper on that 15 16 claim as well. 17 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Does 18 that conclude your argument? 19 MR. GARRETT: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. 20 THE COURT: Yes, sir. 21 Mr. Newton. 22 MR. NEWTON: Thank you, Your Honor. 23 Counsel here has done a fair job of describing the nature of the property. It's important 24

to note that while the prescriptive claim is really more

11

```
1
     of a substitute claim, our primary statement in a cause
 2
     of action is that there is an express easement.
 3
     Specifically, it states in the CC&Rs, as counsel -- or
     opposing counsel just read to you, "Each Owner shall
 4
     have a nonexclusive easement over and upon the portions
 5
     of the Affected Lots within the Maintenance Area
 6
 7
     associated with such Owner's lot," et cetera, et cetera.
     And that is Section 6 of Article II of the CC&Rs.
 8
 9
                   It's undisputed that Mrs. Bryant, the
10
    movant in this case, is an affected lot. It's
     undisputed that she is the owner of an affected lot
11
12
     within the maintenance area, Your Honor.
13
                   If you turn back to the exhibit to the
14
     CC&Rs, on Exhibit A, you will see -- although we had --
     although this is truncated down to 8-1/2 by 11, so it's
15
16
     hard to tell, you can absolutely tell, if you were
17
     looking at the original, which lot is Mrs. Bryant, which
18
     lot is my client, Mr. Mishkoff's. And you will see
19
     little lines cutting through the property here.
20
                   May I approach, Your Honor, so I can show
21
     you exactly what I am talking about?
22
                   THE COURT:
                               Sure.
23
                   MR. NEWTON: Okay. So this is a really
     interesting piece of property.
24
```

MR. GARRETT: Do you mind if I join?

1	MR. NEWTON: Come on up here.
2	THE COURT: Is this on the same copy that
3	I have?
4	MR. NEWTON: It is, Your Honor. So you
5	can look at yours as well if you want.
6	So see these little so, first of all,
7	Mr. Mishkoff's piece of property or tract is right
8	now or, I should say, Mrs. Bryant's is right here. I
9	can't read upside down. I'm sorry.
10	So we have Mr or Mrs. Bryant right
11	here and Mr. Mishkoff right here. Right there.
12	See these little lines right here going
13	up, these tiny little rectangles, Your Honor?
14	THE COURT: Yes, sir.
15	MR. NEWTON: So that first rectangle on
16	this, to the left, is actually my client's property, but
17	that is opposing counsel's client's yard next to them.
18	So that property line goes up like this and attaches.
19	This property line here goes up and attaches. The third
20	property line is the center of the street, Your Honor.
21	Now, you see this line going directly
22	across, cutting it, making it a rectangle. That is a
23	maintenance area. That is different than the plat.
24	Whereas, the plat shows a property line, right? So on
25	the plat, you will see this little strip go up. That

line, making a rectangle not be there, and it will curve around. That makes this a dominant estate and a servient estate in this particular deal or this particular case, this particular subdivision.

So this is not just an attachment of a plat. This actually defines the maintenance area. As we can tell, there is absolute evidence -- as you relate back to the lot lock, follow the deed, go to the plat, there is absolute evidence that Mrs. Bryant, for this particular purpose, is a servient estate. My client is the dominant estate. She has an affected lot within the maintenance area as you can see.

The plain reading of Section 6 says, "Each owner," which Mr. Mishkoff is an owner -- that is undisputed -- "shall have a nonexclusive easement over and upon the portions of the Affected Lots within the Maintenance Area." Ms. Bryant is an affected lot within a maintenance area.

My client has an express, nonexclusive easement over her property for the purposes defined in Article IV, Section 1, which defines, "Each owner shall maintain the exterior of their unit in an attractive manner and shall not permit the paint, roof, rain gutters, downspouts," et cetera, et cetera, "to deteriorate in an unrestricted -- or "an unattractive

manner." And it continues to go on.

Your Honor, there is absolutely an express easement for those purposes. The whole entire purpose of that easement, in the way it's drafted, is because Mrs. Bryant's yard is actually owned by my client and another neighbor. My client actually owns 10 feet of her driveway, and another neighbor owns the first 10 feet of her driveway.

Opposing counsel wants to talk about this not being a blanket easement. The case he was reading was about railroad -- or power lines and utilities. So yes, we typically -- we routinely use blanket easements for utilities. That is a hundred percent correct. There are blanket easements in here, Your Honor. There's not just one. There are several. There is a utility easement in here. Opposing counsel's client utilizes the overhang easement, which is a blanket easement. It's not defined as metes and bounds. It's not defined as a separate lot block. It, literally, overhangs my client's property.

The driveway, it's not delineated by metes and bounds. It's not delineated by a plat. But we know it's there. We know it's there because the drafters of this document said, wherever there is pavement, that is going to be an easement for the person that -- for this

affected lot.

we're not so fickle to say that there is not an easement because there is not a metes and bounds description for this, so, therefore, opposing counsel's client cannot access her carport and her garage. That is nonsensical. Similarly, it's nonsensical to say that my client cannot access a portion of his yard for the purpose of maintaining the exterior of his house, which is what is required by the CC&Rs. They envisioned this. So they allow -- the drafters of this document allow and expressly provided that easement. Whereas, it does look a little bit like a blanket easement because it's not a defined area, so to speak. We do know that it's portions of her property. So it would be a reasonable portion to paint, to maintain.

As far as summary judgment evidence, opposing counsel attached a letter from my client that shows how he's used this easement over the last 34 years. I didn't have to include an affidavit. He did it for me.

So when we are talking about these easements, the express versions of them, there is a dominant estate in each one of these. For the driveway easement, opposing counsel is the dominant estate. My client is the servient estate.

For the overhang easement for the carports, which overhangs and actually abuts the property line and probably overhangs the property line, opposing counsel is the dominant estate. My client is the servient estate. We would never argue differently.

For the ability for him to access that portion of the property to maintain the exterior of his home, yes, my client is the dominant estate. His client is the servient estate. All three are express, explicitly, in this agreement. And although they are not minutely defined in area, we can reasonably determine them.

So, absolutely, there are express easements available here. At the very least, as counsel suggested, there are questions of fact about where the property line may or may not sit, where the maintenance area may or may not sit. Those are questions of fact. Those are not questions of law, Your Honor. So, absolutely, there is evidence to suggest more than a scintilla that there are matters of fact in dispute here.

As far as the prescriptive easement, prescriptive easements need to be open, obvious, continuous, exclusive, and adverse. There is no question that for the last 34 years my client has used

that property in an open, obvious, and continuous manner. The letter attached as Exhibit A-1 to opponent's motion for summary judgment, as amended, and on my response show that, Your Honor. He states that explicitly in his letter.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

There is a question of exclusivity, an understandable question of exclusivity. In his original amended motion for summary judgment, counsel suggested that we were asking for -- that we could not -- that we could not meet the requirements for exclusive over the entire driveway. I said we are not asking for the entire driveway in the response, Your Honor. only asking for enough room to get around the flowerbed. which existed upon building the property and has not really been altered since then. And he has used it for 34 plus years. If you read in there, he says he's maintained that portion of the driveway for 34 years, Your Honor. And he says the other neighbors didn't In the exhibit that opposing counsel attached to help. his motion and in his reply, he states the same.

As far as adverse, I'm not sure how much more adverse you can get in a case like this, Your Honor. The police have been called. There's been threats to call the police other times. There has been a case filed. There has been barriers placed. You

18

1 know, although Texas is considered a self-help state, I 2 don't think any -- we'd be in here for a different 3 reason if anything more occurs, Your Honor. And so there's certainly been arguments, videos taken. He 4 showed some. They're fighting -- or, at least, verbally 5 fighting. They are arguing. 6 7 I don't think the Court would encourage 8 much more adverse when you're dealing in a residential case like this. This isn't some ranch out in the middle 9 10 of nowhere to where someone would gate access. We are 11 not gating their driveway because we are not claiming 12 the entirety of the driveway. We are claiming these 3 13 or 4 feet, and I think it would be unreasonable -- as we 14 are suggesting, it's unreasonable to place that barrier 15 there, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Is that in an affidavit 17 somewhere, about the police being called and about it being barricaded? 18 19 MR. NEWTON: Yes, Your Honor. It's in 20 opposing counsel's affidavit, actually. 21 THE COURT: Does that conclude your 22 argument? 23 MR. NEWTON: Yes, Your Honor. In closing, I will just say that there is definitely questions of 24 25 fact in regards to both the prescriptive easement but

especially the express easement. In the express easement, I feel, personally, you can find, as a matter of law, the opposite of opposing counsel's motion.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. GARRETT: A very quick rebuttal.

Still no evidence of ten years of hostility. Yes, my client, who has been in the house for two years, has been very hostile with Mr. Mishkoff. I agree it probably couldn't be much more hostile. We are back here Thursday of this week because Mr. Mishkoff has sued me and my law firm and her for a statement that I made in a pleading. So there certainly is hostility but not ten years' worth of hostility, not even any evidence of ten years' worth of hostility.

With respect to the Exhibit A, on the CC&Rs, the elements of an easement conveyance must be in writing, must express the intent to convey, must provide an adequate property description of the servient estate and must be executed. We are really focusing on element three. There is no adequate property description of the servient estate.

If you take Mr. Newton's word for it that this is my client's lot and that this dot on here is the maintenance area, who is to say that that is right?

They didn't attach a survey. They didn't bring a

surveyor in here who went out and took surveys. There is no description by metes and bounds by any sort of dimension as to where you can find the maintenance easement, where it exists, and because there is no adequate property description, the case fails as a matter of law.

It would have been really easy for the drafter to say: Hey, you know what? The first 15 feet of your property, your neighbor can come onto that for maintenance purposes, if he needs to set his ladder there so that he can paint his gutters or do his roof or whatever. That probably would have sufficed. But that's not what they did here. They said go to Exhibit A and find it on Exhibit A, which is nothing more than a treasure hunt. As a result, the Court cannot give them the relief they seek, which is a declaration that the easement exists.

What would that declaration even look
like? "I declare you have a maintenance easement"? Of
what? Is it 5 feet? Is it 10 feet? Is it 30 feet?
That's why the Court can't do that. As a result,
this is a summary judgment case. A trial looks no
different than it does right now with respect to that.

THE COURT: Tell me -- so the Court denies the -- or grants your summary judgment. So the Court

grants your summary judgment. Let's just assume for a 1 2 second that the Court grants your summary judgment. 3 does that place the parties in relation to one another as far as future use of both of their properties? 4 5 MR. GARRETT: It's our position that he 6 doesn't need to use her property. 7 THE COURT: At all? 8 MR. GARRETT: At all. 9 And what he is doing is, their houses 10 are -- their houses are right next to each other. Let's 11 just say these two pieces of paper are their houses. 12 This is my client's driveway. This is his yard. And he 13 can get to the side of his house by going up and down. 14 we established that at a hearing already. What he is 15 doing is he's walking on her driveway, in a semicircle, 16 and saying, "I need to come onto your driveway, like 17 this, in order to access my electrical box." We introduced evidence at the summary 18 19 judgment hearing. There is a video of him or --20 sorry -- his wife walking down here, and they have to go 21 through a flowerbed and duck under a tree on their 22 property. But what he is saying instead is, "I really

I have a neighbor. They have no reason to be on my property. I have no reason to be on their

need to do this." You don't. You don't.

23

24

property to maintain my property.

But, ultimately, if the developer of a neighborhood intended to grant a maintenance easement, it should have been a lot clearer. He should have said where it exists, where does it start, where does it stop.

THE COURT: All right. Let's assume that I deny the summary judgment. What does that do to the parties then?

MR. NEWTON: If you deny the summary judgment, it really calls into question the driveway easement. It really calls into question the overhang easement for the carport. My client could, theoretically, at that point in time, force her to tear down her carport because it overhangs because of the exact same reason, Your Honor. That is not defined.

Every single deed that is in the plat of the subdivision calls a lot block legal description.

That's exactly what that document there does. It calls a lot block legal description. So it would, essentially, invalidate the deeds in plat and subdivisions in the state of Texas.

The fact that he can't read it very well doesn't mean that it's not there, the maintenance area.

And, in fact, the question of whether it exists or not

on that document is a question of fact. We do know there is a line. I showed it to you. It's there. So there is a question of fact as to where that line exists. And it's very evident where that line does exist, Your Honor.

As far as the relationship between the parties, I mean, my client, honestly, wouldn't have a reasonable way to access that portion of his yard. He says he goes through the flowerbed. There are some other restrictions. You can't actually change the landscaping without going through the architectural control committee. There is no architectural control committee anymore for this subdivision. It was built in 1986, and they just haven't followed all the procedures that well is my understanding. That's not in summary judgment evidence. I wasn't really anticipating that, Your Honor.

So I'm not entirely sure how he could reasonably access it. Obviously, he and his wife are getting a little older. They probably don't need to be trudging around in that kind of environment when there is perfectly good pavement here. We are talking about going like that. We are not talking about using the driveway, of which they actually own 10 feet of. It's just they own 10 feet here, and the driveway goes like

```
this. They own this 10 feet. And her 10 feet starts
 1
 2
     here, at about where the flowerbed ends. So they, kind
 3
     of, have to jimmy around it enough to get a blower back
     there or something. It's not like they are claiming
 4
 5
     that they own all -- that they have an easement to
     access their garage or anything like that.
 6
 7
                   THE COURT: Does that conclude your
 8
     argument?
 9
                   MR. NEWTON: Yes, Your Honor.
10
                   THE COURT: Anything else, sir?
11
                                 No, Your Honor.
                   MR. GARRETT:
                               Motion for summary judgment is
12
                   THE COURT:
13
     granted.
14
                   Anything else?
15
                   MR. GARRETT: No, Your Honor.
16
                   We filed a proposed order.
17
                   were you able to see that this morning?
18
                   MR. NEWTON:
                                I was not.
19
                   THE COURT: Thank you, gentlemen. Have a
20
     good day.
21
                   (Proceedings were concluded at 11:33 a.m.)
22
23
24
25
```

STATE OF TEXAS

COUNTY OF COLLIN

I, Denise Carrillo, Official Court Reporter in and for the 471st District Court of Collin, State of Texas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing contains a true and correct transcription of all portions of evidence and other proceedings requested in writing by counsel for the parties to be included in this volume of the Reporter's Record in the above-styled and numbered cause, all of which occurred in open court or in chambers and was reported by me.

I further certify that this Reporter's Record of the proceedings truly and correctly reflects the exhibits, if any, offered by the respective parties.

I further certify that the total cost for the preparation of this Reporter's Record was \$187 and was paid by Henry Mishkoff.

WITNESS MY OFFICIAL HAND this the 5th day of December, 2022.

/s/ Denise Carrillo
Denise Carrillo, CSR, RMR, CRR
Texas CSR #9269
Official Court Reporter
471st District Court
2100 Bloomdale Rd., Suite 30276
MCKinney, Texas 75071
Telephone: 972.547.1803
dcarrillo@co.collin.tx.us
Expiration: 5/31/2024