IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

In Re Manhattan West Mechanic's Lien Litigation

APCO CONSTRUCTION, INC., a Nevada corporation, *et al.*,

Petitioners,

VS.

The Honorable Susan W. Scann, Judge, Eighth Judicial District Court, Clark County, Nevada,

Respondent,

and

SCOTT FINANCIAL CORPORATION, a North Dakota Corporation, *et al.*,

Real Parties in Interest.

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Original Petition

APPENDIX

Volume 8 (Supplemental)

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CLERK OF THE COURT

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

APCO CONSTRUCTION,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CASE NO. A571228

GEMSTONE DEVELOPMENT WEST
INC.,

Defendant.

BEFORE THE HONORABLE SUSAN SCANN DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

TRANSCRIPT RE: HEARING

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 2012

APPEARANCES:

For Scott Financial Corp.:

GLENN F. MEIER, ESQ.
J. RANDALL JONES, ESQ.

For Various Lien Claimants:

ERIC ZIMBELMAN, ESQ.
RICHARD L. PEEL, ESQ.
CARY B. DOMINA, ESQ.
DANIEL F. POLSENBERG, ESQ.
Hydropressure:

WADE B. GOCHNOUR, ESQ.

RECORDED BY: ANGIE CALVILLO, COURT RECORDER

A571228

APCO CONSTRUCTION V. GEMSTONE DEVELOPMENT WEST INC. 06/06/2012 TRANSCRIPT GAL FRIDAY REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION

10180 W. Altadena Drive, Casa Grande, AZ 85194 (623) 293-0249

APPEARANCE CONTINUED: ERIC DOBBERSTEIN, ESQ. For Insulpro: (Via telephone) For Tri City Drywall and MARISA MASKAS, ESQ. Northstar Concrete: For Alex Edelstein: DAVID MERRILL, ESQ. For WGH Acquisitions: DAVID A. CARROLL, ESQ. For Ready Mix Inc.: BRIAN K. BERMAN, ESQ. For the Tharaldson Parties: MARK E. FERRARIO, ESQ.

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APCO CONSTRUCTION V. GEMSTONE DEVELOPMENT WEST INC. 06/06/2012 TRANSCRIPT GAL FRIDAY REPORTING & TRANSCRIPTION

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on behalf of various lien claimants.

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A571228 APCO CONSTRUCTION V. GEMSTONE DEVELOPMENT WEST INC. 06/06/2012 TRANSCRIPT
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else?

MS. MASKAS: Sorry. Marisa Maskas --

MR. DOBBERSTEIN: Eric Dobberstein, Your Honor, on conference call for Insulpro.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. MASKAS: Marisa Maskas for Tri City Drywall and Northstar Concrete --

THE COURT: You have to speak close to a microphone because we have a recorder so we can't pick you up.

MS. MASKAS: Marisa Maskas for Tri City Drywall and Northstar Concrete.

MR. MERRILL: And David Merrill on behalf of Alex Edelstein.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MEIER: Your Honor, Mr. Jones is really going to address the motion. There is one thing I wanted to remind the Court of before he started because it relates to a hearing where he wasn't present. But the Court may recall that some time ago at one of our status conferences, the issue of selling the property came up and in fact at that point it was the lien claimants who were raising the issue of selling the property, talking about how important it was to preserve the value that exists in that property while it was there, and as I recall -- I didn't have an opportunity to review the minutes from that hearing, but as I recall, it was Mr. Gochnour, Mr.

. .

 Dachelet, and Mr. Gebhart who were leading that charge, so I think it's kind of curious that the -- what I would agree was a legitimate point that they were raising back then that the value of this property needs to be preserved now apparently in their eyes is not such a concern.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: Can I --

MR. MEIER: And with that I'll let Mr. Jones --

MR. ZIMBELMAN: Can I respond to that before Mr.

Jones proceeds, Your Honor?

THE COURT: You may briefly.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: Briefly. First of all, I -- and I apologize because I don't have a full knowledge of the history of this case. Mr. Gebhart, as you know has been lead counsel for us, is in trial and can't be here today. You know, we did ask for some additional time for this hearing for that reason. It was rejected. I've had to come up to speed pretty quickly. I don't know anything about what Mr. Meier was just discussing and if that was going to be an issue for you to consider today, it would have been nice to have in a brief, in a motion that we could have had an opportunity to prepare for and respond to.

THE COURT: Well, perhaps I set this hearing too soon. I get these motions for orders shortening time and the deadline that the people are concerned about has already passed. It said May 18th is when the zoning was up, so I

thought well, we're not in a hurry. Then we get -- you know, what hurry are we really in? And then I get a anxious call saying we need to set this sooner rather later, but then nobody has a chance to really brief it.

I just got -- my law clerk just handed me something which obviously I haven't read. So it's tough for all of us to be prepared and I can't -- I'm not really sure based upon the order shortening time why we have to have it today, so maybe you could start by addressing that, Mr. Jones.

MR. JONES: I'd be happy to do my best, Your Honor, and also by the way, let me thank the Court for putting this on first. As I think the Court was aware, as soon --

THE COURT: Actually there's only two matters on this morning so it worked out well.

MR. JONES: Well we're in front of Judge Denton -THE COURT: At nine anyway.

MR. JONES: -- in trial right now, ironically, on a related case with a guarantor and the lender, Scott Financial, are suing over --

THE COURT: Oh, okay.

MR. JONES: -- the same property.

In any event, the urgency, Your Honor, and I was hoping that the purchaser was going to be able to make it this morning. They indicated they were going to try. They were traveling when I spoke to them. Their attorney -- local

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attorney is Steve Rice. In any event, the urgency is this, Judge. We have --

MR. CARROLL: Randall. I am here on behalf of Rice Silbey Reuther & Sullivan --

MR. JONES: Oh, I'm sorry, I --

MR. CARROLL: -- on behalf of the purchaser. David Carroll from Rice Silbey Reuther & Sullivan on behalf of WGH Acquisitions, the purchaser.

THE COURT: Okay, do we have others to check in on this case?

MR. BERMAN: Yes, Your Honor, Brian Berman on behalf lien claimant, Ready Mix Inc.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. FERRARIO: Mark Ferrario for the Tharaldson related parties, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. JONES: In any event, Your Honor, the sale of this property is extremely tenuous. What's happened is we -just so you know the history of this and I think it's important for you to understand. When my clients were found not to be the -- in the priority position, we still were trying to talk to the lien claimants about selling the property because of -- we knew these permits were going to be expiring in not too distant future. This was the beginning of this year when the county told my client unequivocally we're

done with you, we're not going to extend this any more.

The code has changed dramatically since those permits were issued. And so my client did an analysis that indicated that the code changes would require significant retrofit of the building. So -- not to mention the additional time and expense it would take to get new engineers involved and then have the plans reviewed, get new permits pulled which would all be a detriment to the sale price of the property. That was our belief. So we started talking to the lienholders about this very concept.

My client has spent almost \$4 million, \$4 million

Your Honor, preserving this property for the benefit of

whoever gets it. That's been after the lien claimants filed
their liens and after the project failed.

THE COURT: What did the \$4 million go for?

MR. JONES: It goes for property taxes which I believe have been -- they're -- by the way, a million -- over a million two hundred thousand dollars in property taxes that are currently past due. The property is delinquent because the banks have decided to stop funding this black hole, so to speak. They've already paid well I think over \$2 million in taxes to date.

In addition, the cost of securing the property was over a hundred thousand dollars a month between insurance -- just so you know, until this prospective purchaser bought the

property, the insurance had lapsed. So the property was sitting there uninsured, which by the way --

THE COURT: What is the condition of the property?

I'm not familiar with it.

MR. JONES: Just --

THE COURT: How far along is it?

MR. JONES: Sure. Sure. It's -- Your Honor, if you ever care to if you -- you're driving on the 215, on the curve, it's on the west side of the 215 as you look west at about Russell Road. In fact, it's basically on --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. JONES: -- Russell Road. You'll see the high rise portion of this building. There's a couple of low rise buildings and then a high rise building which was the main condominium building. I think it's 8 to 10 storeys. And the upper storeys are still open. They have not been enclosed.

THE COURT: Oh, okay.

MR. JONES: So it's about 70 to 80 percent complete. So you have this partially finished product sitting out there that's been -- at the expense of my client and the banks, they fenced the property, they've hired full-time, 24-hour security, and I think the Court certainly can understand what would happen to that property if it was left -- and in fact, I'll tell the Court there was a trespasser on the property about less than a month ago who died.

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So there's issues right now and what happened is this spring the banks finally said look, we're done. We are not going to continue to pour money into this black hole with no end in sight. We know the permits are expiring. We got to do something or we're just going to let the property go and it's going to be -- because I can tell you, and I'd be happy to have any one of these lawyers for the lien claimants stand up and deny this, that none of them want to pay the expense of protecting this property.

So what we did is we had a meeting. We called the meeting with all the lienholders and said look, here's the problem. There's a great expense. What we would ask is let's try to sell the property before these permits expire because we all know that it's going to cause a substantial diminution of the value of this property if we lose those permits.

My client would like to have some assurance, because right now it's up in the air who's going to end up with a priority, to get paid back off the top at least some of the expense they've already incurred in consideration for continuing to pay these expenses on an ongoing basis while the appeal's going. We thought that was a fair deal. We had meetings with all of the lien claimants' counsel and a lot of their clients in my office. And we discussed it and we thought we had some kind of a deal where they would agree to have some portion of that money that was realized from the

sale be given back to my client.

Now I'll tell the Court right now not every lien claimant was in agreement, but I will also tell the Court that a majority were. We had a disagreement as to the amount of the money that would be held back and went back and forth and ultimately my recollection of events was the lien claimants said you're asking for too much money to be held back off the top. If we ultimately, meaning the lien claimants, win, then we don't want to agree to pay you that money off the top because then it's our property.

And so now the time's been ticking. This is over the last three months. The permits are coming up to expire. We've got to do something so I talked to my --

THE COURT: Haven't they expired already? I mean, according to your motion they have.

MR. JONES: They have and I'll get to that, Judge, and I'll tell you --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. JONES: -- that's what the urgency is here of this problem. We get to the point where the -- we know these lien claimants or, excuse me, these permits are going to expire, so we say look -- I talked to my client said you're better off doing a winner take all than, you know, for sure we going to -- we're lose the permits and then if you do end up winning the priority issue on appeal, you're going to get

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property that's worth half its value now. That -- and by the way, we understand this is not the greatest time to sell this property under any circumstances. But with the loss of the permits, we know it's going to -- the value's going to plummet.

So with notice to the lien claimants, we sent out a letter saying we're going to sell the property subject to approval of the court. And here's what we're going to do. We're proposing to put the money in an escrow and let the winner take all on appeal. And some people wrote back and said we're not agreeable with that, we -- okay, well fine, so. we'll go -- we'll go to Judge Scann when that comes up.

We go to the sale. There are multiple bidders. There was conditions about qualifying for the bid. Ultimately it narrowed down I think five companies that were potentially qualified to bid which were things like they had to provide proof of funds so that they could actually buy this property. And they had to assume -- sign off on the purchase and sale agreement. They had to understand the problem with the permits. By the way, this was -- the final bid was only about a week before the permits expired. That's how jammed up in time we were getting.

We ended up with what we thought were two qualified bidders and because this is going to come up today this BondRok bidder. And so -- and by -- we hired -- my client

 hired Grubb & Ellis. They interviewed several potential realtors. We hired Grubb & Ellis is the one that we thought was best able to advise us in this process. They advertise -- everything from the Wall Street Journal. They went out on the internet. They put it out every way they could to try to make sure they reached the greatest number of potential bidders and some very significant developers in this -- local developers were bidders.

I think that Jeff Fine, Mark Fine's son, they bid \$7 million, Judge. That's all they were willing to offer with the permits as -- just as an example.

And we ended up with -- the highest bid was I think about \$17 million and my client told Grubb & Ellis -- this was on the Thursday, a week before the permits expired -- we don't think the banks will accept that number. And the -- Grubb & Ellis talked to the two bidders that we understood were qualified and one of them came up to \$18,050,000, the other one came up to 18 million.

My client conditionally accepted the 18,050,000-dollar bid, talked to the banks the next morning which was a Friday. The banks listened to the discussion, agreed to vote to accept that bid subject to this process, and then we put out the note to everybody telling everybody what we've done, all the lienholders.

In the meantime, the following Monday we get a

letter from this other bidder saying we bid -- we'll bid up now \$21,500,000, which of course my client would like to take. That's a lot more money.

We consulted with Grubb & Ellis and they said those people never provided the proof of funds which was a condition precedent to the successful bid of this property. We looked at the documentation. We agreed with them, we followed their advice, and we accepted that bid as the only bid that was actually met the qualifications. BondRok apparently decided that it was going to try to interfere with this deal and --

MR. JONES: That's the letter they sent out and said hey, we've -- just so you know lienholders, we think we've got the winning bid and we want the property and it's a whole lot more money.

THE COURT: Is that the 21 million-dollar bidder?

I sent a letter to BondRok's counsel saying you better be careful what you ask for because if you -- we understand your bid was disqualified and you're interfering with a contract to the tune of \$18 million.

BondRok, as you'll note, did not make an appearance this morning. Their counsel is not here and I've had confirmation from their counsel, Mr. Jeffrey Steffen, that -- of the --

MR. MEIER: Fennemore Craig.

THE COURT: Hutchison --

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nonrefundable deposit, which by the way, BondRok did not do as well.

They went down to the county -- they retained Thomas and Mack as their local consultant to help with the development of this property. So you know as well, this company has also developed I believe more of distressed condominium projects in Las Vegas than any other party. That's at least what they've explained to me. So these are legitimate developers who actually know what they're doing.

They went to the county and they spoke with a number of people at the county, including Mr. Ron Lynn who you may know, the head of the building department, and -- because of the time crunch they were dealing with. We have a 60-day close of escrow with this company conditioned upon -- the only condition we have at this point is that we can deliver a clear title. That's the only condition of the sale for the \$18,050,000.

Ron Lynn said look, I will tell you -- and this is a handshake deal and I think Mr. Carroll will tell you this as well that -- I think he might have been at that meeting. I'm not sure. I know his client was because I spoke to his client about it; that they have a handshake deal with the Clark County that says even though those permits have expired, when you close on the property, we will grandfather in the permits for you. They felt comfortable with that because they have

done a similar deal on another project here in Las Vegas, so they were willing to accept that risk. We are -- as far as I'm aware, no other party is in a position to do that.

So my concern is, Judge, and the urgency of this is we now have a very precarious situation. The permits have expired. We have one party who has -- they are still willing to do this deal based on their agreement with the county. If we don't get that on, the deal is off, the permits are done, and this property value will plummet.

So what we want to do, which is -- I think this is the perfect example of cutting off your nose to spite your face. Invoking a statute that is not appropriate or I think even relates to the situation we have here, NRS 108.2413, et seq. --

THE COURT: And why is that? Why doesn't it relate?

MR. JONES: Well, here's why I think it does not

relate, Judge, because it talks about -- it contemplates a

circumstance where a owner of property that has mechanic liens

wants to sell the property.

THE COURT: Well, here we are.

MR. JONES: And the owner -- but the owner isn't willing to put up the money. My client has said any money available from this security -- from this property, all of the money, with whatever interest can be earned, will be yours if you win.

 THE COURT: I didn't find a statute that addressed a situation where the value of the collateral is less than the amount of the bond -- the liens.

MR. JONES: Well, collectively it is and so that's an interesting question --

THE COURT: Well, that sounds like reality, but -MR. JONES: Well I don't know. We don't know -- I
don't know what the total number of these objectors add up to.

If all of the lien claimants object, then you're right. If
all of them don't, maybe not. But here's the deal. The value
of the property -- there's no evidence -- this Court has and I
-- I understand this was done on order shortening time. I
believe the best indicator of the value of the collateral is a
arm's --

THE COURT: Ready, willing, and able.

MR. JONES: -- arm's length transaction between two parties. That is the best indicator. I'm happy to give the Court the entire sheet of all the bids we got, including down to the final bid numbers of the last four or five qualified bidders, and the final bid that was accepted was \$18,050,000.

BondRok, by the way, bid \$18 million. That was their highest bid, even though we found out later they were not qualified under the terms of the bid, but some of these bids were as low as I said \$7 million for this property.

So here's the deal, Judge. What are we going to do?

not?

My position is this: We were trying to do this because we think it's the right thing to do for everybody. They're not willing to put up the money to continue to protect the property. We know that for a fact. We've asked them that; they refused to do it. So the property will be wasted. There's no evidence that the property is worth more than the purchase price that's been agreed to so far. There is no —there's no current evidence that the property would be worth more or the same amount of money if the permits are allowed to expire. There are currently back taxes due so the property is at this point at risk.

THE COURT: Is it in the name of the county yet or

MR. JONES: It is not yet in the name of the county. And we -- by the way, we know security -- oh, I'll tell the Court one other thing. In good faith because these parties want this property, the WGH bidders or buyers, they've gone out at their own expense, even though it's their risk right now, and bought insurance for this property, so now the property's at least insured so if it burns down, at least it's protected in that sense.

If it -- if the security is gone and I can assure this Court that the banks are going to refuse to continue to pay for the security -- and by the way, which -- exactly which lienholder I wonder is going to actually step up to the plate

and pay this hundred thousand dollar plus a month cost, which excludes taxes by the way, had nothing to do with taxes, for the property if my clients stop paying for it. So not only we have a risk of vandalism, which I hope this Court would recognize is a very real risk at this point in time, we also have the risk of arson or fire, somebody — even if it's accidental and burning down the property.

So what is our solution? To try to go to all the lienholders and say look, it's a very bad situation for everybody. Here's a way to protect us all under the difficult circumstances. Why can't we work together?

Now, Your Honor, I will also tell this Court that I'm going to -- I wanted to do this in a way that I thought was fair and reasonable to all the parties. If not, this Court has now ruled that my client has priority. I think that's a well-reasoned rule. I know this Court thought about this a whole lot because the Court went back and forth on this issue, and I think the Court came to the right conclusion and I think the supreme court is going to follow the California law. I think that's the most fair and equitable way to do it. I think California -- the California Supreme Court thought long and hard about this issue before it made its well-reasoned opinion and I think you followed it for the same reason.

But we don't know what's going to happen with that,

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but here's my point. You have ruled on a summary judgment that my client has priority. So right now these lienholders are holding up what this Court has ruled as a matter of law is the priority of my client. That's a little different than what's contemplated by NRS 108.2413 in the sense that I believe what the statute is contemplating is a situation where you have a lienholder coming in, filing a lien, and the property owner says well, hey, we'll worry about the liens later, I want to sell the property now.

Now we're at a whole different stage of the litigation. The Court has ruled that my client has priority over this property.

There is an appeal pending. You asked that no stay

-- no bond be posted and who was the bond to be posted by,

Judge? Think about that. The bond was not going to be posted by my client. My client was the winner. The idea would be the bond would be posted by the loser. In this case, the loser is all of the lienholders.

So we are now back before this Court to say either allow us to put this money in escrow for everybody's benefit or we're going to ask for the more draconian ruling that we want to now liquidate our judgment -- we won on liability. The next move is to ask you to liquidate it on damages.

The damages in this case are \$18,050,000 and we know that because we have a bonafide contract entered into by

MR. JONES: -- priority.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. JONES: That's my point. I would then come back to you. I would assume that your rulings would be consistent that if we have priority, then we're entitled to the property --

THE COURT: You're entitled to foreclose.

MR. JONES: We're entitled to foreclose.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. JONES: Then we can make them post a bond --

THE COURT: The lenders are entitled to foreclose.

I guess --

MR. JONES: The lenders are entitled to foreclose. Then we would ask you to make them post a bond which is not discretionary. They've got 10 days to seek a stay. And then if they don't get it, then they have to post a supersedeas bond.

Judge, we're not trying to do that. We are not trying to do that. We are not asking you to make the draconian decision. We are simply asking you to say look, it makes sense here, it's the fairest thing to do, it protects them as -- more than I think they're entitled to be protected, but we don't want to fight over it. We don't want to have to argue about whether we get a judgment and get to foreclose on it and they have to post a bond.

Time is wasting. We have a buyer who is not going to go through with this if they don't get to close on the property and go back to the county and get their permits.

That's the urgency --

THE COURT: And every cent other than the commissions and closing costs would go -- would be held?

MR. JONES: Every dime -- and we've pointed that out to them. We've told them what the commission is. I think it's \$400,000. Every dime would go into a court-controlled, interest-bearing account that would not be touched pending a final order of the Court after any appropriate appeals have been exhausted.

So that's why we're here, Judge. We're not here to try to put a hammer on these lienholders. We could -- we think we could based upon the rulings of this Court. We don't want to do that. We think this is a much more reasonable alternative and candidly, I don't understand their position. We've tried to explain this to them. We think it makes a lot of sense and that it's -- as I said earlier, this is the proverbial situation of cutting off your nose to spite your face.

So I'm anxious to hear -- I've seen their brief, the one brief. I haven't seen the other ones either and I do understand this was on an order shortening time --

THE COURT: Right.

THE COURT: Okay.

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THE COURT: Well I don't have any tabs, so what's

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the page -- do we have a Bate number?

MR. ZIMBELMAN: APP320.

THE COURT: Okay, thank you. Okay, I have it.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: All right. Paragraph 9 Mr. Smith states: "However, in December 2011, Clark County informed me that no further extensions would be granted." The implication of the brief and of Mr. Jones's statements to you today are somehow that this conversation occurred recently. The evidence is that this conversation occurred in December.

THE COURT: That's exactly what this says,

December --

MR. ZIMBELMAN: Right.

THE COURT: -- 2011.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: They're trying to make you believe that there was some recent conversation with the county. They're also trying to make you believe that there was some indication by the county that they would be willing to allow these now expired permits to somehow be recreated --

THE COURT: But if those people want to take the risk, I mean they're taking the risk.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: Well so was BondRok. And BondRok has indicated in their letter that they would do the same thing and they're offering \$21 million and they feel for whatever reason that Grubb & Ellis simply cast them aside.

Grubb & Ellis received a bid from them. Then went

back and asked for further bids from them. Why would they ask for further bids from them if they weren't a qualified bidder? It doesn't make any sense at all and I can -- I can't speak for BondRok, but I can tell you that our investigation reveals that BondRok was more than prepared to pay the entire amount -- this is a cash deal -- that they informed Grubb & Ellis of the fact, and that for whatever reason, Grubb & Ellis who by the way, Your Honor, where is Grubb & Ellis today? Where is the affidavit from Grubb & Ellis? I am --

THE COURT: Are they here?

MR. ZIMBELMAN: I am very disappointed --

THE COURT: They're not here?

MR. ZIMBELMAN: I have --

THE COURT: No Grubb & Ellis?

MR. ZIMBELMAN: There's no one here on their behalf. There's no affidavit filed on their behalf. There is hearsay upon hearsay upon hearsay about what Grubb & Ellis did, said or intends to do. I mean, if this isn't a perfect example of a manufactured crisis intended to avoid an examination of the facts, this is it.

THE COURT: I don't really see this as a manufactured crisis if the -- you know, I've -- if there have been discussions going on about this for several months, isn't that the case? And the permit expired on May 18th, it's not manufactured, something needs to be done.

shortened time and having to respond to hearsay that's not supported and not being able to, you know, at least take a deposition and find out what really happened here. Two -- or three I told you I think the BondRok question needs to be resolved. I think there has to be a bidding process that has to figure out what's happened.

But third and most importantly -- my second most important point is this: There is no statutory basis that this Court has -- whether it's BondRok or whether it's the buyer that's being proposed in this present motion, there is no statutory basis for voiding our liens. Our liens are valid. You have deemed an issue of priority, sure. But you haven't --

THE COURT: Well, is it your contention that if I ordered the sale, I would somehow void your liens?

MR. ZIMBELMAN: Well --

THE COURT: You'd still have the ability to get a judgment against the owner.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: Our -- no, because --

THE COURT: You wouldn't?

MR. ZIMBELMAN: -- what they're asking you to do is to waive and void our liens.

THE COURT: No.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: Our -- if they want to sell it subject to our liens, that's fine with us.

THE COURT: No, what I understand they're asking me to do is sell the property, transfer your liens to the proceeds --

MR. ZIMBELMAN: Right.

THE COURT: -- and then to the extent that the property's not worth more, you would be entitled to a personal judgment against the owner.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: That's great, except that a personal judgment is not a lien, Your Honor. And a personal judgment against Gemstone? Why do we have -- why did we have to bring lien claims, Your Honor, because Gemstone didn't pay?

THE COURT: Okay, but my point still is this: If you follow the statutes, you're successful, you -- the supreme court decides you're number one --

MR. ZIMBELMAN: Right.

THE COURT: -- you foreclose, what are you going to get? You're going to get the value of the property, right?

MR. ZIMBELMAN: We get the value of the property of whatever we can sell it for at that time, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: Whatever we can sell it for, not whatever they think they could sell it for whatever back-room deal they've done to procure a price that is at least three and a half million lower than a -- an apparently successful and stable and qualified bidder has put on the table. This

stinks to high heaven, Your Honor. This smells of bad fish -THE COURT: Well it sounds to me like maybe what we
ought to do is have an evidentiary hearing. I mean, if you're
willing to -- if -- are you telling me that you would be
willing to do this if BedRok was the buyer?

MR. ZIMBELMAN: No. What I am telling you is that if you choose to do this and the only way, by the way, that you can do this legally, under the law, and with all due respect to Your Honor, is to do what was suggested and that is to --

THE COURT: To lift the stay?

MR. ZIMBELMAN: -- is to lift the stay because then -- and then --

THE COURT: Well that's what they asked me to do, in essence.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: -- and then they'd have to engage in a foreclosure --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: -- process which they can't do overnight, okay, so to the extent there's an emergency involved, it's not going to be resolved by lifting the stay because they have to go 120 days now. So that's not going to solve their problem, number one.

THE COURT: Maybe not, but I guess what I'm trying to get at is, you know, as a practical matter, how do the lien

claimants think that they're going to do better? Why is it that you don't want to --

MR. ZIMBELMAN: Secondly we do think --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: -- even if you were to rule against us on the question of the sale, we think there's three and a half million dollars out there that's been left --

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: -- off the table, okay?

THE COURT: I hear that.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: So that's our -- but that's our -- understand please, that's our backup position.

THE COURT: That's your backup position --

MR. ZIMBELMAN: Our primary legal position is we have a right to take this up to the supreme court. You've already said so.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: And it says we can do that without bond and I think that's appropriate. And the only bond that is appropriate is the one they don't want to pay. They talked about spending money on insurance and maintenance and so forth. How about --

THE COURT: So how --

MR. ZIMBELMAN: -- the money for a bond -- simply post a bond against our liens?

MR. ZIMBELMAN: -- but the statute says you have to post a bond one and a half times the value of the liens. Simple as that you pay a fee for a bond and it's posted and that's how we're secured. Not against the proceeds of a sale that frankly we think is suspect at best. Not against a sale of value that we haven't -- as the lien claimants who we believe have a right to foreclose on the property and take control of the property that we think is an appropriate value for this property either today or in six months or a year, however long it takes us to do this to get to the supreme court and hopefully achieve a reversal --

THE COURT: Who's going to pay the carrying costs of the property in the meantime?

MR. ZIMBELMAN: Well, that's not really my issue, Your Honor, and I understand what --

THE COURT: Well but it's an issue that -- it should be your issue because if nobody pays the carrying costs, what we're going to have is a piece of property --

MR. ZIMBELMAN: The argument that they're doing this for our benefit, Your Honor, I mean they're doing it for their benefit.

THE COURT: Well I understand --

MR. ZIMBELMAN: They wouldn't do it --

THE COURT: And I understand that.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: -- if it wasn't for their benefit,

so --

THE COURT: But you've got to recognize that issue going forward as well.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: I understand that issue, Your Honor, but the lien -- there's nothing in the lien statute that says that lien claimants have an obligation to do that and --

THE COURT: Well and there's nothing that says that they do either.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: That's right. That's right.

THE COURT: So nobody --

MR. ZIMBELMAN: And they don't have to --

THE COURT: So say nobody does. Then what happens?

MR. ZIMBELMAN: Well, you know, unfortunately, Your Honor, that's an area of the law that --

THE COURT: Somewhat lacking?

MR. ZIMBELMAN: -- there's no direction on and --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: -- it's unfortunate, but you can't expect lien claimants, contractors, to pay these costs simply to preserve their lien rights and there's nothing in the statute that says we should do so. I mean, I hate to say --

THE COURT: Well and I understand that.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: -- the banks have money, but the banks have money. I mean, we don't.

THE COURT: I'm trying to talk in somewhat -- trying

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THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PEEL: I may be wrong on that. It could be a little bit higher, could be a little bit lower, but let's say it's give or take 25. Our firm represents about 10 million of that 25.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PEEL: And what they could do is they could go ahead and proceed with the sale and put the sale proceeds in the block trust account as they talked about, but at the same time put up a bond for the remainder, which means that they'd need to come up with the difference between the approximately 18 million that they'd put in the trust account and the \$37,250,000 or thereabouts 500,000 that would be necessary in order to fully secure the lien claimants.

So they could come up with a bond for the remainder and that would be something that I think that my clients would consider because it would put them in a situation where they'd be fully secured. The main issue that we've got is that essentially, there has not been any evidence as to the value of this property other than one affidavit and then you've got a couple of offers that have come in. This has been on a hurried basis and from our perspective, we're very, very concerned about having this property undersold.

You've also heard Mr. Jones talk about the fact that they've spent three or four million dollars in preservation costs. Well I can guarantee you as I'm standing here that if you grant the motion that they have provided to this Court, the first thing they're going to do right after that sale takes place and those proceeds are put into that account is file a separate motion to seek to be reimbursed for their preservation costs.

THE COURT: Well they may do that. That's --

MR. PEEL: They may do that and so --

THE COURT: That's down the road speculative.

MR. PEEL: -- and that's down the road. And that will even further dwindle the amount that's available to properly secure the lien claimants.

Now I want to make this very clear. The lien claimants have already put value into this property. They've improved it to the tune of 25 million.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. PEEL: And I --

THE COURT: Twenty-five million that's unpaid.

MR. PEEL: Unpaid.

THE COURT: It's actually quite a bit more than

that --

MR. PEEL: Well sure.

THE COURT: -- in terms of the actual work that was

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done.

MR. PEEL: Sure. And I suspect that the reason why Your Honor in your prior ruling did not require a bond for seeking of a writ upon appeal was because you took that into consideration. Not sure, but I suspect that that's probably the case. And it would add insult to injury to make us bond it again, which is what they're asking for.

So if we go back to the statute, the statute only provides five basises (sic) that this Court has for recognizing the release of a lien against real property. One is a waiver and release in the form set forth in 108.2453.

Another is an accord and satisfaction which we don't have here. That's discussed in 108.245- -- excuse me, 108.2457. A joint check. Don't have that. You have the issue of a bond which we've discussed. And then you have a 108.2275 motion for order to show cause and they haven't brought that.

So right now they don't have a legal basis for getting these liens removed from the property. And just in short, if they want to sell the property, they can sell the property subject to the liens. If they want to get the liens off, they can come back and they can try to cut a deal where they bond a portion of the amount necessary to get us made whole and put the proceeds in the trust account that they talked about.

That would be my recommendation on how to get this

THE COURT: Oh.

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get moved along and perhaps the appropriate thing to do is to amend your order to provide them with a date certain to file their petition if you're not going to require them to bond it.

- THE COURT: Okay.

(Counsel confer.)

THE COURT: Were you finished, Mr. --

MR. PEEL: Okay.

THE COURT: Oh.

MR. PEEL: I just talked to Mr. Polsenberg.

According to him, we need somewhere in the neighborhood of about 30 days to get the writ submitted. That's about how long it's going to take and at that point then we can proceed with that process.

But again, I do think that that's the appropriate remedy. It's the remedy that this Court previously recognized and it would allow us to have the issue of priority resolved. It would also allow us to resolve many of the things that they say that they're entitled to. They don't have a judgment as the Court correctly noted. They have a ruling on priority that's not final yet. They've got a -- an argument that they're entitled to the sale proceeds if they were to foreclose, but they haven't foreclosed.

So with all due respect, these are the things that I think that I would ask the Court to take into consideration. Appreciate the time.

THE COURT: Okay.

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Want to be -- Mr. Berman, you --

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MR. BERMAN: Yes, thank you, Your Honor.

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microphone there.

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THE COURT: You need to stand close to the

Thank you. We knew this motion was MR. BERMAN: coming because we received a letter from Mr. Jones stating that he was going to come to court on an order shortening time seeking to lift the stay to sell the property free and clear and to require anybody objecting to post a bond for the amount of the proceeds and -- or of the proposed sale. And I was actually eagerly anticipating that motion because in my mind's eye, I could not wrap my arms around the concept of what legal authority supported those claims. And when I got the motion, here's what I found; 14 pages without a single citation to a statute, to a case, to a court rule, anything that would authorize or empower the Court to grant the relief that they're requesting in this motion.

EDCR 2.20 requires two things to accompany a motion, points and authorities. And that rule goes on to say that the absence of such a memorandum may be construed as an admission that the motion is not meritorious, as cause for its denial or as a waiver of all grounds not so supported.

Now, Mr. Peel's already run through the grounds on which you can remove a mechanics lien from a piece of

property. We're outside of those. They used some magical language that we hear every once in awhile, free and -- they want you to authorize them to sell the property free and clear of all liens and encumbrances. Well, you've -- you mentioned to us that you do bankruptcy work. Where does that language come from? It comes from 11 U.S.C. Section 363(f). We're not in bankruptcy court and unless I took a wrong turn at the metal detector, that has no application. It's not been adopted as part of state law.

And when you've got a statute that tells them how they remove this -- that's by bonding around a lien one and a half times the face amounts of the liens -- coming into and saying to the Court use your equitable powers to get around that statute or that where the legislature has already spoken and already filled up the field, I don't see how they get there.

And as has been pointed out, we're sold -- we're not sold out junior lienholders. All we are is reduced in priority. And the question that we have to ask ourselves and the answer to the question that people can't seem to give you -- that you've posed several times and nobody seems to be able to give you -- you have Judge Delaney who looked at -- take a look at this. She made one decision.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BERMAN: You took a look at it on the same

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facts, on the same law, so on and so forth. You had a different reading on it. My point is reasonable minds can differ as to how this should play out. It's going up either on a-writ or at the end of the case on a final judgment and the final word on this is going to be had by the Nevada Supreme Court.

Now, maybe they're right. Maybe the lien claimants are right. If the lien claimants are right and the property is sold out from underneath us and the economy in Las Vegas is improved over the course of the intervening years and so on and so forth and all we're left is what they thought that they could get for it under all these reasons that I'll go into for a -- in a minute, what -- where does that leave us? And if it's a gamble that we're -- we want to take, we're entitled to take that gamble. And even if you say, as a judge and as a practicing attorney, I think it's a bad bet, you can say that, but if that's the bet we want to make, that's the bet we're entitled to.

And as it sits right now, they can't convey better title than they possess and nobody's going to buy it with our liens in place. They had a chance to meet with the lienholders and try and make some kind of deal and so on and so forth and if you look at the history of this thing, you know, on Valentine's Day while everybody else was out buying flowers for their sweetie, we were all in Mr. Jones'

conference room trying to figure this all out. We had reached a sort of tentative agreement that they were going to deduct 1.7 million out of the sale proceeds. A week later we get their demand and that's ballooned by half a million dollars to 2.175 and --

THE COURT: Is that the issue that hung up the -MR. BERMAN: Yeah. And --

THE COURT: And today they're saying they'll deposit

it all --

MR. BERMAN: And that extra half --

THE COURT: -- minus the cost of sale.

MR. BERMAN: Yeah. And that extra half a million dollars was 9,000-dollar a month -- part of it was a 9,000-dollar a month fee to Scott Financial, the movant here, to line their own pockets at the lienholders' expense, so that's why that went away.

And you've already heard -- I mean, you know, it doesn't take a genius to figure this out. They didn't seek all this relief at once because it's too much for the Court. But in fact, they're going to be back here in a couple of months with that \$4,347,000 they claim to have spent without auth- -- without, you know -- or, they claim was necessary and so on and so forth, and that's going to further reduce the amount -- if the Court agrees that they're allowed to do it, that's going to further decrease the amount that we're left

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with and that's just not a deal that we're willing to take.

There's no evidentiary basis before the Court where you -- in my opinion where you can make a determination of what the fair market value of this is -- of this property is, because Mr. Jones has conceded that the advertising period was on a very condensed time frame and they did the best they could under the circumstances. I don't offer up a criticism on that point, but people don't buy a 20 million-dollar distressed property with only 30 or 45 days to look at it.

Now, there is an appraisal. There's an appraisal attached to the motion. That appraisal is dated May 19, 2010. It's two years old. And this is one of the problems when you do things like this on an order shortening time. I didn't have time to prepare a brief on this --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BERMAN: -- but I'd ask the Court to take judicial notice that a two-year-old appraisal is worthless. The argument could be made that the property's decreased in value in the past two years, but from the things I read in the paper, commercial activity is picking up substantially.

And then we've got the BondRok issue which has already been mentioned.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BERMAN: You know, BondRok claimed in the letter that they sent to the lien claimants that they have in fact

met all of these requirements, that they've proven that they were -- had the cash at hand. Now, how is Ready Mix Inc. supposed to figure that out in seven days --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BERMAN: -- between the filing of a motion and today?

The movants may very well be correct that BondRok is just a -- they're not a real player, they're just a tire kicker and a pretender and they can't move forward with this, or it could be that the 18 million is somebody's brother-in-law with an undisclosed interest and they're giving him some kind of sweetheart deal at the expense of everybody else. I'm not accusing either party of that. What I'm telling you is we don't know and we can't know. And it's unfair when there's that kind of money at stake just to kind of brush it off to the side as if it doesn't exist.

And in terms of the security, the real property taxes, the insurance, and all that kind of stuff, it's the owner's responsibility and if the lender's in priority position, the lender should be the one that steps up to the plate and pays those. And if the lender doesn't want to do that, the lender is the one that's cutting off its nose to spite its face. And it's certainly not the responsibility of the lien claimants to either step up and do that or to contribute to it.

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	So for th	ose reasc	ns, we	just d	on't fe	el tha	t we
ought to k	e here in	court to	day on	this p	articul	ar app	lication
supported	by nothin	g more th	an some	argum	ent as	to why	they
think that	this is	in our be	st inte	erest.	Well,	we can	be the
judges of	what's in	our best	intere	est and	my cli	ent is	not
signing up	. We're	not on bo	ard wit	h this			

THE COURT: Well, I agree. I'm going to set an evidentiary hearing, because I think we need more information and we need more authorities, Mr. Jones, frankly.

Okay. I'm available on Thursday, the 14th, all day, if that's a day that'll work for everybody.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: Your Honor, I know that -- and again, Mr. Gebhart has been the lead on this and as we indicated, he is in trial. He's got --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MR. ZIMBELMAN: -- two more trials still this month. One that starts on the 15th. I'd be happy to step in, Your Honor, but I'm in arbitration the next two weeks -- the entire next two weeks. So if we could set it for the following week, I'd be able to do it. The week of the 25th --

THE COURT: You mean the 20 -- 20th, 21st?

MR. ZIMBELMAN: 25th.

THE COURT: What does that look like?

MR. ZIMBELMAN: We'd like an opportunity to take a deposition or two as well, Your Honor, before we have this --

MR. JONES: And so I'm fine with the evidentiary hearing. I understand what we're asking to do is significant. So, you know, we'll do whatever we can to accommodate the Court. Just so you know, and I want these other lawyers to know, to the extent that -- and by the way, BondRok has never intervened. They've not filed a separate action and I've been told point blank by WGH if we were to accept an offer from BondRok, which has never been forthcoming, they've never offered to put up any money to this date, period, that WGH would sue my client for specific performance.

THE COURT: Who's -- oh, WGH is the --

MR. JONES: Is the buyer.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. JONES: So that's what I'm dealing with. Grubb & Ellis -- we followed the advice of Grubb & Ellis and said that their other bid was lower and it was disqualified. So on that advice, we accepted the bid. Another party comes in later says we're going to pay more, they -- where are they? Why haven't they intervened? If they're really serious, but secondly -- and I think it's because I've said if you want to play that game, just be careful because we're going to sue you for interference with contract if you're -- and they've already, as far as I'm concerned, done that. They helped create this firestorm.

But the point is, Judge, is that now my client's

1	MR. GOCHNOUR: that other trial is
2	THE COURT: more firms.
3	MR. GOCHNOUR: quite frankly, through this week,
4	Monday
5	THE COURT: Yeah.
6	MR. GOCHNOUR: or, excuse me, Tuesday, Wednesday
7	of next week
8	THE COURT: I'll grant you two, two-hour
9	depositions.
10	MR. GOCHNOUR: Okay.
11	MR. ZIMBELMAN: Thank you, Your Honor.
12	MR. FERRARIO: Your Honor, I think you should
13	MR. PEEL: Thank you, Your Honor.
14	THE COURT: So that's two witnesses, two hours each.
15	MR. FERRARIO: I think you should force Mr. Jones to
16	do a couple eight-hour dep.
17	(Laughter.)
18	THE COURT: All right, we're in recess.
19	COUNSEL: Thank you, Your Honor.
20	THE COURT: Okay.
21	MR. JONES: Thank you again for, Your Honor, for
22	putting us on first.
23	THE COURT: You bet.
24	(THE PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED AT 10:03:39.)
25	* * * * *

ATTEST: I do hereby certify that I have truly and correctly transcribed the video proceedings in the above-entitled case to the best of my ability.

Tray a. Aleganheimer

TRACY A. GEGENHEIMER, CERT*D

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on this day, the 27th day of June 2012, I submitted the foregoing **Appendix Volume 8** (**Supplemental**) to the Court (ftp) for filing and service via the Court's eFlex electronic filing system. According to the system, electronic notification will be sent to the following registered participants:

Beau Sterling

Gwen Mullins

Michael Gebhart

Wade Gochnour

J. Jones

Glenn Meier

2. Traditional means:

None.

/s/ Beau Sterling -----BEAU STERLING