IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE 1 STATE OF NEVADA 2 3 Case No. 66823 Electronically Filed NANYAH VEGAS, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company, 4 District Court Call 21620153468050a.m. Dept. No.: XXVII racie K. Lindeman Appellant 5 Clerk of Supreme Court 6 V. SIG ROGICH a/s/a SIGMUND 7 ROGICH as Trustee of The Rogich Family Irrevocable Trust, ELDORADO 8 HILLS, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; DOES I-X; and/or ROE CORPORATIONS 1-x, inclusive 9 10 Respondents 11 12 13 14 APPEAL 15 From the Eighth Judicial District Court 16 The Honorable Nancy L. Allf, District Judge 17 18 RESPONDENTS ANSWERING BRIEF 19 20 21 Samuel S. Lionel FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C. Nevada State Bar No. 1766 300 S. Fourth Street, Suite 1400 L:as Vegas, NV 89101 22 23 Telephone: 702-692-8000 Facsimile: 702-692-8099 24 Facsimile: Attorneys for Respondents 25 26

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CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO NEV. R. APP. P. 26.1

The undersigned certified that the following have an interest in the outcome of this appeal. These representations are made to enable judges of the Panel to evaluate possible disqualifications or recusal:

[NOT APPLICABLE]

Dated this 13th day of July, 2015.

FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.

Ву

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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

Nanyah Vegas LLC ("Nanyah") alleged that in 2006 and 2007 it invested \$1,500,000 in Eldorado Hills, LLC, ("Eldorado") and were entitled to a membership interest, but never received an Eldorado interest while Eldorado retained the \$1,500,000. First Amended Complaint, ¶15, 16. Nanyah's Fourth Claim for Relief. Nanyah alleged it invested the \$1,500,000 as a capital investment in Eldorado which Eldorado accepted. It further alleged that and on or about October 2008, Rogich represented that Nanyah's interest would be purchased and unknown to Nanyah, Rogich and Eldorado decided they were not going to repay Nanyah and it was not until 2012 that Nanyah believed he was not going to receive any benefit for the \$1,500,000. There is no evidence to support any of the allegations.

Except for its contention that it was a third party beneficiary, Nanyah has basically limited its argument to its position that the statute of limitations had not run. By doing so, it seeks to avoid Eldorado's undisputed proof that Nanyah made no investment in Eldorado, \$1,500,000 was transmitted by Yoav Harlap to Canamex, Huerta's company, and within eight days of receipt of the \$1,500,000 and Huerta's financial machinations, Huerta gave \$1,420,000 of it to Go Global,

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The First three claims for relief were claims of Carlos A. Huerta ("Huerta") and his trust and totally independent of Nanyah's claim. Youv Harlap was Nanyah's investor. Huerta testified he was the steward of Harlap's \$1,500,000 investment and was told by Harlap, who invested all over the world, "You're going to manage the money for me." APP110 at 16-111 at 2. Huerta testified for Nanyah as its most knowledge person. APP102 at 22-103 at 8. Huerta is the president and sole shareholder of Go Global, Inc. APP104 at 10-22. He was also a manager of Eldorado in 2007 and its tax manager partner. APP111 at 5-112 at 18.

Inc., his wholly owned company, as a consulting fee.

With respect to Nanyah's third party beneficiary claim, Nanyah, as it has in other parts of its brief, ignores that Eldorado is the sole defendant it is suing for unjust enrichment and constantly argues that agreements entered into by the Rogich Trust, the Flangas Revocable Trust and Huerta, in which Eldorado is not a party, is basis for its claim. Not only did Nanyah never have any dealings with Eldorado, there is nothing in the record showing that Eldorado ever recognized Nanyah as an investor or accepted any benefit from Nanyah.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

Nanyah's Statement of Facts consists of 16 paragraphs taken from 18 paragraphs of Huerta's Declaration (APP 153) which morphs into a paragraph of Nanyah's argument. Op.Br. at 9:16-15: 2. Eldorado will respond to 11 numbered paragraphs of Nanyah's Statement of Facts which repeat Huerta's Declarations, and which concern possibly relevant matters. As will be shown by the responses, there is no evidence to support any of Huerta's declarations. The following are the responses.

- 4. There is no evidence Eldorado paid anything to Eric Reitz, Craig Dunlap or Antonio Nevada.
 - 5. Eldorado was not a party to the October 30, 2008 Purchase Agreement.
- 6. Nothing in the Purchase Agreement provided that Eldorado would make any payments or distributions.

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The Purchase Agreement did have attached an Exhibit A as shown on 7. lines 4-9 APP174. The Purchase Agreement states that Huerta, Go Global and the Rogich Trust "may be subject to certain potential claims of those entities set forth and attached hereto as Exhibit A". APP165. Eldorado was not a party to the Agreement and there is no evidence Exhibit A is relevant in any respect to Eldorado.

This paragraph concerns a response to a production request for documents "relating to the\$1,500,000 alleged in paragraph 15 of the First Amended Complaint to have been invested in Eldorado Hills, LLC by Nanyah Vegas, LLC." (Op.Br. at 11:15-17). The production request was not for "documents which affirmed that Nanyah Vegas was owed \$1,500,000" (emphasis supplied) as Nanyah's characterized its request. (Op.Br. at 11:11-13). The paragraph says nothing about the documents response except in a footnote 1 which states that Exhibit PLTFS 0032-33 is a copy of one of Eldorado's bank statements showing that \$1.5 million was deposited into Eldorado's bank account. Op.Br. at 11:24-26. That bank statement is part of a chain of bank transactions by Huerta, starting with a \$1,500,000 wire from Yoav Harlap in Israel to Huerta's Canamex Nevada account on December 6, 2007, which had been opened on December 4, 2007, with a deposit of \$3,000. Ex. D, APP84-85. The \$1,500,000 deposit was sent by Harlap to the attention of Melissa Dewin as Huerta had instructed him. APP120 at 20-121 at 21. The next day, November 7, Huerta transferred the \$1,500,000 to the

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Eldorado account in the Nevada State Bank. Ex. E, APP87, APP 88, APP123 at 13-18. Three days later, November 10, Huerta transferred \$1,450,000 of the \$1,500,000 to a money market account. Ex. F, APP91, APP124 at 16-125 at 10. Four days later, November 14, Huerta drew a check for \$1,420,000 from the money market account to Go Global, his wholly owned company (Ex. G, APP93, APP125 at 11-127 at 11) and the same day the check was deposited to Go Global's account at Nevada State Bank, Ex. G, APP93, APP126 at 19-127 at 11.

The general ledger of Eldorado, kept by Huerta, shows the \$1,420,000 as a consulting fee to Go Global on December 14, 2007, 8 days after Harlap's wire to Huerta's Canamex Nevada account. APP127 at 17-24, APP95.

Surprisingly, Huerta volunteered that Eldorado would have better chances to obtain needed financing if its financials looked better by his taking the income from the consulting fee because he had not made any money the last year. He testified the refinancing was not obtained. APP107 at 2-109 at 1.

- Eldorado is not a party to Exhibit D which concerns the Purchase of an 9. Eldorado membership interest by the Flangas Trust and the confirmation referred to was made by the Rogich Trust which sold the membership interest to the Flangas Trust.
- 10. This paragraph contains Nanyah's continued irrelevant unsupported claims that the Rogich Trust owed \$1,500,000 to Nanyah. Nanyah just ignores the fact that its unjust enrichment claim is against Eldorado only and whether there is

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any basis for anyone else owing anything to Nanyah is totally irrelevant.

- There is no evidence that Eldorado ever worked on paying anything to 11. anyone who provided funds to Eldorado.
- There is no evidence that Eldorado paid anything to Eric Reitz or 12. Craig Dunlap and the cited Purchase Agreement provided for the Rogich Trust, not Eldorado, to pay Dunlap. Eldorado is not a party to the cited Agreement.
- There is no evidence that Mr. Rogich represented he would pay 14. Furthermore, any such representation would have no relevance to anyone. Nanyah's claim against Eldorado.
- Nothing in the paragraph is relevant to Nanyah's claim against 15. Eldorado. Eldorado is not a party to any of the agreements referred to in the paragraph.

The paragraph following the numbered paragraphs states that "[I]t was against these willful admissions that the Defendants were obligated to repay Nanyah." Op.Br. at 14:7-9. There is no evidence that Eldorado ever admitted it owed Nanyah anything. Nanyah just continues to link Eldorado with other entities who have nothing to do with Nanyah's claim against Eldorado.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

The Court reviews a summary judgment de novo without deference to the district court's findings. Wood v. Safeway, Inc. 121 Nev. 724, 729, 121 P.3d 1026, 1029 (2005).

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ARGUMENT

As shown in the foregoing Statement of Facts section, Nanyah's purported facts are just that – purported facts. In its Legal Argument, Section A, there is a continuation of purported facts. The section heading states that ""Eldorado Hills' members acknowledged that Nanyah was owed \$1.5MM in express agreements and Nanyah was not informed that it would not be repaid until late 2012." Op.Br. at 16:6-8. Who are the Eldorado Hills members? What did they acknowledge? Who owed Nanyah \$1,500,000? Who told Nanyah it would not be repaid until late 2012? There is no evidence to support answers to any of those questions nor is there any basis to believe answers could involve any possible Eldorado liability.

The first 5 lines of Nanyah's legal Argument states:

"Mr. Rogich and Eldorado continued to represent all the way up to 2012 that Nanyah Vegas would be repaid, and only after their representations in 2012 that none of the parties owed would be repaid did Nanyah suffer damages. *See* Sig Rogich as Trustee of Rogich Family Irrevocable Trust Answers to Plaintiff's First Set of Interrogatories, APP. Vol. 1 at p. 2:13-17, 22-26."

There is no evidence that Mr. Rogich or Eldorado ever represented that

Nanyah would ever be paid anything or represented in 2012 or at any other time

that Nanyah or anyone else would not be repaid. Nanyah cites Rogich's

Interrogatory Answers for the representations. The citation fails to state the APP

page. Attached hereto, as a Supplemental Appendix, is a copy of the

Interrogatories cited by Nanyah. They do not support Nanyah's repeated claim that

not until 2012 did Nanyah become aware it would not be paid. The interrogatory answer at 2:13-17, 22-26 by Mr. Rogich as Trustee of the Rogich Trust is simply that he informed Huerta in early fall 2012 that the Rogich Trust no longer had a membership interest in Eldorado and the Rogich Trust received no consideration for conveying its interest. Even Huerta, in his Declaration, stated that Mr. Rogich had only told him in 2012 that the Rogich membership had been transferred. Op. Br. at 13:12-14:3. Huerta's Declaration does conclude "Plaintiff had no reason to suspect that they would not be repaid for the monies provided." More relevant is that none of this has anything to do with Eldorado.

Nanyah states that "the statute of limitations could not begin to accrue until Nanyah was made aware that they would not receive the \$1,500,000 promised by Mr. Rogich and evidently received by Eldorado, according to its own bank statements." Op.Br. at 20:5-7. No citation is offered but it is obvious that Nanyah is alluding to its footnote 1 on page 11 of its Opening Brief with respect to the \$1,500,000 check deposited in Eldorado's account on December 7, 2007. PLTFS 0032-33. The \$1,500,000 promised by Mr. Rogich and evidently received by Eldorado" is based on Nanyah's unsupported contention that the Rogich trust promised in the Purchase Agreement to pay Nanyah 1.5 million. As set forth herein, the December 7, 2007 \$1,500,000 transaction was the source of the \$1,420,000 consulting fee to Go Global. And even if Rogich had promised to pay anything to Nanyah, it had nothing to do with Nanyah's claim against Eldorado.

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NANYAH DID NOT INVEST IN ELDORADO

Nanyah alleged an \$1,500,000 investment in Eldorado in 2006 and 2007. There is no evidence of such investment. Rule 56(c) provides that a motion for summary judgment shall include a concise statement setting forth facts material to the disposition of the motion which the party claims is not genuinely in issue. Eldorado set forth in its motion assertions of undisputed Material Facts. APP71. Included is the assertion that "[t]here is no evidence Nanyah ever invested anything in Eldorado." APP71. That fact assertion, if undisputed, would demonstrate that Nanyah has no basis for any claim against Eldorado for unjust enrichment. The assertion was truly a challenge to Nanyah to come forth with facts, if it had any, to dispute the assertion. Below, Nanyah made no effort to dispute the assertion. Here, Nanyah makes two feeble references to a \$1,500,000 deposit to Eldorado's account. The first is the statement in a footnote that an exhibit "is a statement and a copy of one of Eldorado's bank statements showing that \$1.5 million was deposited into the company's bank account." Op.Br. at 11:25-26. See detailed response 8 to Nanyah's Statement of Facts. The second is even more feeble. "The statute of limitations could not begin to accrue until Nanyah was made aware that they would not receive the \$1,500,000 promised by Mr. Rogich and evidently received by Eldorado, according to its own bank statements." Op.Br. at 20:5-7. There is no cite. Go Global apparently relies on the statements in its brief about the alleged Rogich promises, none of which is supported by even a shred of evidence, nor were

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they Eldorado's statements. Furthermore, the 1.5 million deposit was on December 7, 2007 and the non-existent Rogich statements were allegedly in 2012.

Except for the above two abortive references to Harlap's 1.5 million, almost all of which was misappropriated by Harlap's steward, Huerta, there is no evidence of any available funds for Nanyah to purchase some undisclosed membership interest in Eldorado.

Except for Nanyah's Complaint allegation that it invested 1.5 million in Eldorado in 2006 and 2007, there is nothing in the record showing such investment. Huerta testified that even though he was the tax matters partner of Eldorado, Nanyah was not shown as having an Eldorado interest. APP112 at 2-18. Thus, as there is no evidence Nanyah invested anything in Eldorado, it has no basis for any claim against Eldorado.

II. NANYAH'S CLAIM IS BARRED BY THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

There is no writing by Eldorado with respect to Nanyah's claim. Assuming that Nanyah did in fact have a claim for unjust enrichment as it claims, NRS 11.190(2) is the applicable limitations statute. It provides that [a]n action upon a contract, obligation or liability not founded upon an instrument in writing "must be commenced within four years." Nanyah's action was commenced on July 31, 2013, 5 years and seven months after its alleged investment in 2006 and 2007 (using December 31,2007 as the beginning date). Thus, Nanyah filed its action

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one year and seven months beyond the four year limitation,

In Soper v. Means, 111 Nev. 1290, 1295, 903 P.2d 222, 225 (1995)), where the issue was when a cause of action for breach of contract accrued, the Court held that the statute began to run as soon as Means knew or should have known of facts constituting the breach of contract." (underscoring supplied). In Bemis v. Estate of Bemis, 114 Nev. 1021, 1025, 967 P. 2d 437, 440 (1998) the Court cited Soper approvingly and italicized "knows or should know" of facts constituting a breach.

Surely, Harlap must have known within 5 years and seven months that he had not received his Eldorado interest. He surely expected his steward, Huerta, to keep him advised. There is no way to know the extent of Harlap's diligence, if any. No Harlap affidavit was filed nor did Nanyah disclose any communication between Harlap and Huerta. There must have been some communications between them during that more than 5 year time period. In any event, the failure to file its action for 5 years and seven months after the alleged investment was unreasonable as a matter of law.

Nanyah claims tolling based on Nanyah not being aware "Defendants" would not honor debts until 2012 which was admitted by Mr. Rogich. Op.Br. at 19:7-10. There is no evidence to support such claim. Thus the tolling contention is meritless as is Nanyah's unjust enrichment claim and argument that the statute of limitations does not bar such meritless claim.

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III. NANYAH IS NOT A THIRD PARTY BENEFICIARY

Relying on Olson v. Iacometti, 91 Nev. 241,533 P. 2d 1360 (1975) and Lipshie v. Tracy Inv. Co., 93 Nev. 370, 566 P. 2d 819 (1977), Nanyah argues that it is the intended third party beneficiary under the Purchase Agreement and Membership Purchase Agreements. Op.Br. at 23:1-25. Appellant makes no effort to advise the Court of the specific language or even the page of such agreements that purportedly show Nanyah was an intended third party beneficiary. Olson v. Iacometti requires that such an agreement be made for the benefit of such intended beneficiary and the fact that he might incidentally benefit by performance of the agreement is insufficient. 91 Nev. 245. Lipshie v. Tracy holds that to be an intended third party beneficiary, there must clearly appear a promissory intent to benefit the third party. 93 Nev. 379.

Exhibit "A" to the Purchase Agreement under the heading "Potential Claimants" shows "Nanyah Vegas, LLC (through Canamex Nevada, LLC) \$1,500,000.00". No place else in the Purchase Agreement is Nanyah or the three other "Potential Claimants" listed. APP 12. In recital A, the Purchase Agreement provides that "[s]uch interest [of the Seller] as well of the ownership interest currently held by the Buyer, may be subject to contain potential claims of those entities set forth and attached hereto in Exhibit "A" ... Buyer intends to negotiate such claims with Seller's assistance so that such claimants confirm or convert the amounts...into non interest bearing debt, or an equity percentage...and a

distribution in respect of their claims in amounts from the one third (1/3rd) ownership interest in the company retained by buyer." Of course, Buyer is the Rogich Trust, not Eldorado.

Clearly, the Purchase Agreement was not made for the benefit of Nanyah. It was an agreement between a seller and buyer of an interest in Eldorado and in the event one or the Potential Claimants in Exhibit "A" actually had a claim with respect to the interest being sold the buyer would be responsible. Providing for the possibility of a creditor recovery in a transaction does not mean the agreement is made for the ultimate claimant's benefit. Furthermore, the subject of the Purchase Agreement was the sale of the Eldorado not the possible incidental benefit to a "Potential Claimant." Eldorado was not a party.

The only Membership Interest Purchase Agreement in Appellant's Appendix is dated October 30, 2008 APP177. It is a somewhat complex agreement between six parties. There are nine recitals. The purpose of the Agreement is the sale of an Eldorado interest to the Flangas Trust by the Rogich Trust. Eldorado is not a party to the agreement. Nanyah's claim is against Eldorado only. Nanyah has not shown that Eldorado ever agreed to confer a benefit on Nanyah, directly or indirectly. Thus, there can be no basis for Nanyah to claim it is a third party beneficiary of an Eldorado obligation. Its argument that "all the parties who signed those same agreements represented all the members of Eldorado Hills, LLC" and therefore by some legal legerdemain, Eldorado was liable to Nanyah is bizarre.

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Op.Br. at 23:22-26.

There is no basis for Nanyah's argument that it is a third party beneficiary.

IV. THERE IS NO BASIS FOR NANYAH'S CLAIM OF UNJUST ENRICHMENT

Nanyah states that it asserted a claim of unjust enrichment because Eldorado "retained a benefit which under equity and good conscious it should not have been permitted to retain." Op.Br. at 22:7-9. Citing In Re Amerco Derivative Litig., 127 Nev. Adv. Op. 17, 252 P.3d 681, 703,(2011) and Leasepartners Corp. v. Robert L. Brooks Trust, 113 Nev. 747, 755, 942 P. 2d 182, 187 (1997). See also Certified Fire Protection v. Precision Construction, 128 Nev. Adv. Op. 35, 283 P.3d 250, 257 (2012).

<u>Certified Fire Protection</u> holds that:

"Unjust enrichment exists when the plaintiff confers a benefit on the defendant, the defendant appreciates such benefit, and there is 'acceptance and retention by the defendant of such benefit under circumstances such that is would be unequitable for him to retain the benefit of the value thereof.' <u>Union America Mtg. v. McDonald</u>, 97 Nev. 210, 212, 626 P.2d 1272, 1273 (1981)."

Nanyah's unjust enrichment claim is based solely on the \$1,500,000 deposit made by Huerta on December 7, 2007, to Eldorado's account, where it remained until \$1,450,000 of it was transferred to a money market account on December 10 from which Huerta transferred \$1,420,000 to Go Global on December 14, 2007.

Thus, Eldorado's bank account included the \$1,500,000 for 3 days. Nanyah's claim is that it invested \$1,500,000, it did not receive the Eldorado interest it

expected and therefore it wanted the return of the \$1,500,000 from Eldorado. Actually, Nanyah's claim has also morphed into the unsupportable one that the Rogich Trust in 2008 represented it would pay the \$1,500,000 to it and in 2012, decided not to pay the money. Nanyah totally ignores the fact that the money from Canamex Nevada was in the Eldorado account for 3 days only and was removed by Huerta as part of his scheme to appropriate almost all of the money 4 days later.

Nanyah has made no showing that (1) it conferred a benefit on Eldorado, (2) Eldorado appreciated such benefit and (3) there is acceptance and retention by Eldorado of such benefit is under circumstances that it would be inequitable for Eldorado to retain the benefit. Clearly, Eldorado received no benefit of any kind. There is no showing that anyone but Huerta was even aware there was \$1,500,000 in its account in December, 2007.

Huerta testified as follows with respect to the benefit of the deposit in Eldorado's account for three days.

- "Q. Are there any documents or anything that would show that this was a benefit and that Eldorado accepted it for that purpose?
 - A. The bank statement.
 - Q. Just the bank statement? That's it?
 - A. That I can remember at this point in time, yes.
- Q. And the bank statement showed that they accepted it? Is that your point?
- A. Yes, sir.
- Q. It doesn't show what they were going to do with it, or anything like that?
- A. The bank statement wouldn't show that, no." APP110 at 3-15

There is no basis for any Nanyah claim that Eldorado was unjustly enriched.

Certified Fire Protection v. Precision Construction. 128 Nev. Adv. Op. 35.

CONCLUSION

Nanyah's arguments have been based on alleged facts, some of which are repeated several times. Eldorado has shown that Nanyah's facts are not supported by evidence. Eldorado's evidence and the narrative of Harlaps' money wired to Huerta's Canamex Nevada bank account and Huerta's conduct with respect to it are supported by Huerta's direct testimony and relevant bank statements. Such evidence shows that there were no funds for a Nanyah investment in Eldorado and there was no such investment.

Eldorado's Summary Judgment should be affirmed.

Dated this 13th day of July, 2015.

FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.

By ͺ

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CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO NEV. R. APP. P. 28.2

I hereby certify that this brief complies with the formatting 1. requirements of NRAP 32(a)(4), the typeface requirements of NRAP 32(a)(5) and the type style requirements of NRAP 32(a)(b) because:

This brief has been prepared in proportionally spaced typeface using Microsoft Word 2010 in Times New Roman with a font size of 14.

I further certify that this brief complies with the page-or-type-volume 2. limitations of NRAP 32(a)(7) because, excluding the parts of the brief exempted by NRAP 32(a)(7)(C), it is:

Proportionally spaced, has a typeface of 14 points or more, and contains 3,723 words and does not exceed 30 pages.

Finally, I hereby certify that I have read this appellate brief, and to the 3. best of my knowledge, information and belief, it is not frivolous or interposed for an improper purpose. I further certify that this brief complies with all applicable Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure. In particular NRAP 28(A)(3), which requires every assertion in the brief regarding matters in the record to be supported by a reference to the page and volume number, if any, of the transcript or appendix, where the matter relied on is to be found. I understand that I may be subject to sanctions in the event that the accompanying brief is not in conformity with the //

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requirements of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure.

Dated this 13th day of July, 2015.

FENNEMORE CRAIG, P.C.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to Nevada Rule of Appellate Procedure 25 (c)(1),I hereby certify that I am an employee of FENNEMORE CRAIG and that on this 17th day of July, 2015, I caused the foregoing **RESPONDENTS ANSWERING BRIEF AND SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX** to be served by submission to the electronic filing service for the Nevada Supreme Court upon the following to the email addresses on file and by depositing same for mailing in the United States Mail, in a sealed envelope addressed to

brandon@mcdonaldlawyers.com

Brandon McDonald, Esq. McDonald Law Offices, PLLC 2505 Anthem Village Drive Suite E-474 Henderson, NV 89052

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